OSWALD
105-82555
Section 51

Read-WC 12/7

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MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

(5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	DALLAS	1/13/64	12/3/63 - 12/20/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA W. H. WILLIAMS, II	djf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. H. WILLIAMS, II, 12/3/63, at Seattle.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information contained in this report consists of investigation of non-specific complaints received by the Seattle Division since the last Seattle report, December 3, 1963.

All complaints reviewed by the Seattle Division in all phases of investigation pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY and the subsequent murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD receive immediate investigative attention and will be periodically reported by the Seattle Division.

All information pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY as developed through security sources and informants has been reported to the Bureau under appropriate captions as received.

1CC-645M

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will afford immediate investigative attention to all complaints received in this matter and will thereafter report same to the Bureau.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

C

Report of: SA W. H. WILLIAMS, II. Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: January 18, 1964

Field Office File No.: 89-47 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Investigation in the State of Washington fails to disclose LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY have ever resided in the State of Washington. THOMAS VIRGIL LUCE, Ellensburg, Washington, admits opposing KENNEDY in heated political arguments with fellow employees, but denies being in sympathy with assassination by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Individuals claiming knowledge of assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and individuals claiming acquaintance with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK LEON RUBY contacted with negative results.

- P -

DETAILS:

Investigation is predicated upon receipt of information from the Bureau on November 22, 1963, to the effect that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had been assassinated in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

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Mr. A. L. ROCKWELL - Complainant
Complaint re TOMMY VIRGIL LUCE - 11/26/63

Mr. A. L. ROCKWELL, electrician and crane operator at Wanapum Dam, Washington, telephonically contacted the Seattle Office and advised that some engineers at the site were offering $100.00 to anyone who would assassinate President KENNEDY. He stated that the car pool in which he rides to the site have all heard them say this, and the last time it was offered was two days before the President was shot in Dallas, Texas. ROCKWELL does not know the names of the engineers, but they are all employed by Kaiser Engineers of New York City. ROCKWELL stated that two others in the car pool who would know of this are _____ KETHCAM (phonetic) and BILL BUELER (phonetic).

ROCKWELL went on to say that when they heard (the inspectors) of KENNEDY's death, they said, "Well, we go rid of that Nigger lover," and then laughed. ROCKWELL was unable to furnish any more information. ROCKWELL lives at Moses Lake, Washington.

The following investigation was conducted by SA EUGENE P. CLARK and SA GEORGE J. FOSTER:

AT WANAPUM DAM, WASHINGTON

On November 27, 1963, Mr. A. L. ROCKWELL, Moses Lake, Washington, a crane operator, advised that he was told by L. G. KITCHEN, an electrician, that a PUD inspector had made a statement to the effect that he would offer $100.00 to anyone who would assassinate the President.

ROCKWELL stated he does not know the identity of the individual who made this statement, but that KITCHEN, who is in ROCKWELL's car pool, does.

On November 27, 1963, LAWRENCE G. KITCHEN, Post Office Box 83, Moses Lake, Washington, advised as follows:

He had been told of a statement that was made by one TOM LUCE who works for the Harza Engineering Company concerning offering of money to anyone who assassinated the President, and this statement was made by LUCE to PAUL JACKMAN, an electrician.

On November 27, 1963, PAUL JACKMAN, 123 "D" Southeast, Ephrata, Washington, an electrician at Wanapum Dam, advised as follows:

About two to three weeks ago he and TOM LUCE were in a heated political discussion, and it was quite evident that LUCE was anti-KENNEDY Administration. LUCE made a statement something to the effect that if someone started a movement to assassinate the President, he, LUCE, would donate $100.00 to the cause and give this person a medal. JACKMAN stated he does not believe that LUCE belongs to any association or group but purely made this statement because of his anti-KENNEDY Administration and because LUCE likes to consider himself somewhat of a bigshot and bragger.

JACKMAN stated that LUCE likes to give the impression that he is an important person and has stated to him that he was or had an important position in the Air National Guard in Spokane, Washington, when in fact, he, LUCE, was only an airman in the Air National Guard in Spokane. Also, LUCE, who is only an office clerk for Harza Engineering Company, has sent out mail and received it back under the title of Assistant Office Engineer, Harza Company, Wanapum Dam.

BILL BEUHLER, Route 2, Box 2254A, Wenatchee, Washington, advised that one HARLEY FABER, Inspector for PUD who lives in Ephrata, had made the statement after the assassination of the President that he was glad that they finally got the "nigger-loving SOB." Later on BEUHLER cornered FABER and asked him if he really meant that statement and FABER stated that he was sorry he had said it and that he felt as bad as anyone about the assassination of the President. Wash.

BEUHLER stated that he also contacted TOM LUCE to see if he was the person who had made this statement regarding $100.00 for anyone who would assassinate the President or words to that effect after the assassination. He talked to LUCE, November 26, 1963, about it, and LUCE did not deny making this statement. BEUHLER said to LUCE that he ought to send $99.00 to the widow of OSWALD and take the $1.00 and obtain a photograph of himself and send it to the widow of President KENNEDY, and LUCE thought that sounded like a good idea.

On November 27, 1963, D. L. GOULD, resident engineer, Harza Engineering Company, Wanapum Dam, advised as follows: Wash.

TOMMY VIRGIL LUCE has worked for Harza Engineering since approximately 1958. He works in the office, and he is

somewhat of a braggart and egomaniac. He likes to impress people with what he is and always talks about the important position he has or how much money he has spent. He considers LUCE a "windbag, always trying to impress people." He does not believe that LUCE belongs to any leftist or rightist group or any movement but is a kind of guy who shoots his mouth off about everything and anything. He likes to build up his ego-and will talk about politics, religion, furniture, what he does, what he thinks, everything that he can think of to try to impress somebody.

GOULD stated that he feels LUCE would have made such a statement just in order to impress somebody and he felt that an interview by the FBI would only tend to build up LUCE's ego and impress people with the importance of LUCE.

GOULD stated that his records reflect LUCE was born November 26, 1935, he is 6 feet, 195 pounds, and one year at Whitworth College. He resides in Apartment C-1, Hillcrest Apartments, Ellensburg, Washington. He is married to JANICE CAROL LUCE and has Social Security Number 537-28-4493.

Mrs. Thomas Virgil Luce

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 13, 1964

Tom Tommy Virgil Luce

THOMAS VIRGIL LUCE, Apartment C-1, Hillcrest Apartments, corner of First and Walnut Streets, Ellensburg, Washington, was advised he was not required to make any statement, that any statement he made could be used against him in court, and that he had the right to consult with an attorney before making any statement. He then advised that he is presently employed as an assistant engineer by the Harza Engineering Co. at Wanapum Dam and paid through the Grant County Public Utilities District. He advised he has never been arrested for anything other than traffic citations and is presently a staff sergeant in the 141st Fighter Group of the Washington Air National Guard, based at Spokane, Washington. He is interested in and active in archery, flying, and automobile racing and does design work on race car engines.

When LUCE was confronted with the report that he was alleged to have made certain statements indicating he would be willing to contribute toward the welfare of anyone who would get rid of the President, he advised that he has no clear recollection of ever having made such a statement; and if he did make such a statement, he certainly did not mean the type of application that these mere words would imply. He stated he has disagreed politically with other workmen and with the policies and practices of the administration on many occasions, but he is a firm believer in changes in government by constitutional means, and not by force; and he deplored the very act of assassination because he recognized that by such means those same principles with which he did not agree would, because of the public's inclination to establish President KENNEDY as a martyr, also tend to automatically perpetuate those principles as now too sacred to disapprove. He also admitted that in his numerous discussions of political problems and principles with other men at the Dam, he may have made some remark which might be construed as sensational, however, he would have made it in the form of some outburst to overbalance some other man's argument or give impetus to some point in such discussions and then would have meant to infer only removal from office by legal means. He stated he believes, and has verified this by PAUL JACKSON, that the discussions took place some five or six weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and in the presence of persons whom he cannot now recall. He recalled

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On 1/10/64 at Wanapum Dam, Washington File # SE 89-47

by SA's EUGENE P. CLARK and LESTER O. GALLAHER/kel Date dictated 1/11/64

4a.

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that following the death of the President, BILL BEUHLER openly called him a Communist and made some remark to the effect that he supposed LUCE would now want to send some money to OSWALD's widow. LUCE assumed that was merely a scornful remark, and he replied somewhat facetiously, "Oh, yeah, that would be a good thing," assuming BEUHLER would know he was just joking; however, when BEUHLER started to walk away, he tried to stop him, realizing that BEUHLER did not consider the matter in that light vein, however, BEUHLER left without having a chance to listen to his explanation at the time.

LUCE advised he had no intimation the assassination would occur, knew none of the participants, was emphatically opposed to such drastic action in any political atmosphere, and would strongly condemn such violence as opposed to the orderly and democratic processes of our government. He added that when he first heard news of the assassination, he thought someone was reporting it merely for a joke and for effect, and that actually there was no such assassination; however, when he realized the report was factual, the impact of it on him was one of shock. LUCE advised he had previously considered himself as a good Democrat and was a former member of the Committee on Political Education when he was employed at the Trentwood plant of the Kaiser Aluminum Co., but he has changed his views and now considers himself more of a Republican, however, he is certainly not a Communist, nor does he subscribe to Communist philosophy in any way. He probably has made statements to the effect that President KENNEDY should be removed from office, but anticipated this would be by the voters at the next election, and not by violent means. He recalled that he had mentioned the rumor regarding the statement or statements attributed to him with PAUL JACKMAN, as well as others, and JACKMAN told him that if he had made such a statement in apparent sincerity, he would have challenged him at once, but he considered he had not done so.

The following description of LUCE was obtained by observation and questioning:

Age:	28,
Born:	November 26, 1935, Spokane, Washington
Height:	6'
Weight:	190

Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Hazel, wears dark-rimmed glasses
Complexion:	Fair
Scars and marks:	Cut scar through right eyebrow
Occupation:	Assistant engineer
Relatives:	Wife, JANICE, same address; Two daughters.
Education:	One year college (Whitworth, Spokane, Washington)

SE 89-47

Letter from JOHN H. LYNCH, 2732 - 10th Avenue South, received November 26, 1963

Seattle, Wash.

"Gentlemen:

"More than once in the past year I was on the verge of writing to you to tell about a neighbor of mine but I let it ride. However, this episode in connection with the news of President KENNEDY being shot was the straw that broke the camel's back.

"This neighbor of whom I speak is a tenant of one of the cabins that is close to my cabin. His name is HARRY STANTON HARRY, and his address is 2802½ - 10th Avenue South, Seattle. For about three years I have known him intimately. I have been in his cabin to watch television and have coffee innumerable times. I myself have a little sense, and do not make irresponsible remarks. So, what I have to say is the truth. Wash.

"He has an intense hatred of all things American. As long as I have known him he went out of his way to belittle

American accomplishments. Twice he told me he is a Socialist. He has all praise for the Russians, no matter what they do. He has all praise for CASTRO. During the Cuban crisis he said the Russians could chase the American forces out of there with ease. When WHITTAKER, the American, climed Mount Everest, he snarled at that, claiming other countries got there first. He won't allow a bit of credit to go to the American flag, no matter whether the subject is international sports, or history.

"Now, all of the above, although aggravating, would not be sufficient cause for me to write to you. My real reason takes on a more serious vein in the balance of this letter.

"This man claims he has a knowledge of electronics. For several months he has indicated to me that he is seeking to obtain employment somewhere that involves electronics and radar. He has mentioned the idea of working on the 'Dew Line' in Canada.

"I am positively certain that if he obtained a position involving classified information, or secrets, he would quickly contact the Russians to pass along secrets. His hatred is that great.

"I'll make a prediction. If he obtains a job involving classified secrets, he will make the headlines as a traitor, not a year later, but within thirty days.

"On the morning that the first news came over the radio about Mr. KENNEDY being shot, I shut off my radio and went out to tell him, on impulse. Somebody else told him first, and he was practically jumping for joy. Here is what he shouted at me:

"'I'm glad--I hope he's dead--I hope they got them all.'

"I said to myself, that does it. It is time for me to write that letter.

"Last Christmas, and the Christmas before, he worked temporarily for the Seattle post office, handling mail with his pick up truck. He is going to apply again this Christmas season. You will be able to get his pedigree at the Seattle post office.

"Sincerely,
"/s/ John H. Lynch"

Complaint from Mrs. ESTHER KELLER re DAN YARBOROUGH, received 11/26/63

TEXAS

On November 26, 1963, Mrs. ESTHER KELLER, 11085 Arroyo Beach Place Southwest, Seattle, Washington, CH 4-2035, telephonically furnished the following information concerning DAN YARBOROUGH, Houston, Texas:

Mrs. ESTHER KELLER, wife of local attorney, advised on November 16, 1963, she was in Houston, Texas, and desired some Mexican food. She and a friend, that she will not identify, went to the La Paloma. Shortly before or about noon, DAN YARBOROUGH came into the cafe with three men. He asked for a private room, but there was none. She said YARBOROUGH was first and the second man she described as: 50 some years of age, 6 feet, dark hair with receding hair line, swarthy complexion, dark eyes, 200 to 205 pounds, no glasses, no peculiarities, wore dark overcoat even though YARBOROUGH was in shirt sleeves. The third man was similar to the second man, but was shorter. The last man was in his early 30's, 6 feet, blondish hair, heavy build.

Mrs. KELLER said the second and third man looked like Chicago hoodlums, and she wondered what a man like YARBOROUGH would be doing with them. She said YARBOROUGH had been a candidate for governor and had run against Governor CONNALLY. She recalled the men ordered three beers and a glass of milk when they came in. She said she realized these men would not be meeting in public and in the daytime if there was anything seriously wrong with their meeting, but she felt she wanted us to know about it.

Letter from M. KIENHOLZ to editor of "Spokesman Review," Spokane, Washington - 11/25/63

On November 27, 1963, the Seattle FBI Office received a copy of the following letter:

"Dear Sir,

"The tragic assassination of President KENNEDY again highlights the lunacy of the 'peaceful coexistence' theory. As the FBI has revealed on its Warning Chart (a simplification of which Freedom Library has circulated widely), this is part of the current party line. Internation__ Communism is as bloody as ever.

"The State Department's complicity in the murder should not be overlooked. Without OSWALD's illegal re-entry to the U. S. from Russia, made possible by that agency, President KENNEDY would still be living. (Persons who renounce U. S. citizenship as OSWALD did are not eligible for re-entry.)

"Another factor of importance is that OSWALD was quickly killed after his admission of Communist Party and Fair Play for Cuba membership. This ties in with the fact that as soon as the 'blame-the-rightists' line was pronounced by Tass we, at the Freedom Library, received several anonymous calls charging us, as 'Birchers', with murder and stating a committee was being formed to destroy us. These calls stopped immediately upon the unexpected quick apprehension of OSWALD.

"Sincerely,

FREEDOM LIBRARY,

/s/ M. Kienholz, Manager"

Letter from LOIS D KITCHENER, 4311 - 12th Northeast, Seattle, Wash received 11/26/63

"Gentlemen:

"You are welcome, indeed, to the carbon and I am sorry to comment again so soon on another matter but I feel even a remote thought may be of value at this time.

"Although the papers say that it was 1962 when the man, OSWALD, charged with the murder of President KENNEDY, returned to this country, I wonder if it could have been in 1961. Which may not be important.

"But during the year of the World's Fair in Seattle, I went through the peculiar experience of having a great many people cough at me including two men who spat on my breakfast one morning at Leo's Coffee Shop here in University District. I cannot be positive, but after seeing his picture in tonight's Times, I am again quite sure, as I was last night, that he was one of the men. There were two, one very swarthy with glasses, one just medium. As I recall, the medium one was about half a head taller than his companion. They were casually dressed in work or sports-leisure type clothes with jackets. The man with glasses had a thinning spot on his head where his hair was not so thick.

"I recall this as happening when the Fair was still on, but I might be able to check the date for you, if you wish, by checking a doctor's appointment not long after the occurrence. It was very cleverly and skillfully done on their part, as if they had great practice in such an annoying habit. As I say, I am not positive but felt the resemblance might be of interest.

"Yours very sincerely,

/s/ Lois D. Kitchener"

HARRY GLASGOW - Complainant
Re DONALD J. TRAYNOR

On November 26, 1963, Mr. HARRY GLASGOW contacted the Seattle FBI Office and furnished the following information about a boarder in his rooming house:

HARRY GLASGOW telephonically contacted the Seattle Office in regard to what he considered the suspicious actions of a boarder at his rooming house.

Mr. GLASGOW stated on November 19, 1963, he received a call from a DON TRAYNOR who was inquiring about a room that Mr. GLASGOW had for rent. TRAYNOR took the room and was an average roomer until he heard of the death of President KENNEDY. At that time TRAYNOR "went to pieces," "just went crazy." He was extremely upset. When he heard that OSWALD had been killed, he stated that RUBY should get the Congressional Medal of Honor.

TRAYNOR is a retired Marine just out of the service. He was supposedly stationed at Camp Pendleton in California up until his discharge recently. When he heard of the President's death, he made a long distance call to Camp Pendleton to a Captain TOM BROWN. Mr. GLASGOW tried to get a hold of Captain BROWN later, but was told by the Base Locater at Pendleton that there wasn't a person by that name at Pendleton, nor was there a Master Sergeant by the name of DON TRAYNOR at the camp.

In addition, TRAYNOR was found to have moved to the Astor Hotel under the name of TRAYOR. TRAYNOR said, "I won't go back. I won't go back." It was thought that TRAYNOR had been in San Quentin as he said he had gone with a girl from San Quentin.

On November 29, 1963, at 3:15 p.m., Detective R. E. VARNEY, Seattle Police Department, advised the following:

Seattle, Wash.

On November 29, 1963, BONNIE GREEN and JEANNE BLIZZARD, 558 Highland Drive, AT 2-0913, advised Detective VARNEY that TRAYNOR moved in next ddor to them on November 19, 1963, claiming to be an ex-Marine officer from California. The girls did not believe this story as one of them is in some way connected with a Marine.

They further advised that on the day President KENNEDY was shot, they were with the TRAYNOR, and he, immediately on hearing the news, began to act in a very strange manner, said some things that lead the girls to believe that he had some prior information concerning the matter, and then immediately moved to the Astor Hotel. He left all of his belongings, which all appeared new, in the girls' apartment. When he called for these things, on November 24 or 25, 1963, he advised the girls that he was in the Astor under the name of TRAYER.

TRAYNOR is described as follows:

Height	6' 5".
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Very thin
Hair	Dyed slate gray (almost brown) Natural color is a yellow-gray Hair was dyed by one of the girls on his request.
Eyes	Blue-gray (TRAYNOR wears glasses with very dark rims)

On December 2, 1963, DONALD G. TRAYNOR, Astor Hotel, 726 Pine Street, advised that he was with the complaining parties on November 22, 1963, and November 24, 1963, and that he was very upset about the incidents.

He further advised that he did not know OSWALD nor RUBY and that he moved to the Astor to get away from BONNIE GREEN, one of the complainants.

Mr. TRAYNOR is in Seattle seeking employment and states that he is recently from San Francisco, California. He produced a payroll record from Re-development Construction Company, 5001 Diamond Heights Boulevard, San Francisco 31, California. He further advised that he was employed in San Francisco for about two years. He also produced an honorable discharge dated 1945.

Mr. TRAYNOR advised that he knows nothing of the incident and was very cooperative.

Mrs. KEN JOHNSON - Complainant
Re: Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT R. BROWN, 11/30/63

On November 30, 1963, Mrs. KEN JOHNSON, Third grade teacher, Ronald School, North 175th and Linden, Seattle, Wash. telephonically advised that one of her students, an 11-year old girl named DELMA BROWN, claims her father was acquainted with LEE OSWALD. She advised the child and her brother, ROBERT, age 9, brought a newspaper clipping to the school and told some of the teachers and students that their father knew LEE OSWALD. B. approx. 1952-53 B. Brown B. approx. 1954-55

Mrs. JOHNSON did not know the father's name but advised the BROWN family resides in the Garden Park Apartments, 17545 Aurora Avenue North, Seattle, and the father is supposed to work for the Ballard Plumbing Company.

On December 2, 1963, Mr. + Mrs. ROBERT R. BROWN, Wash. 17545 Aurora Avenue North, Seattle, was contacted regarding complaint of Mrs. KEN JOHNSON, Wash. November 30, 1963.

Mrs. BROWN advised that neighter she nor her husband knew OSWALD or RUBY and that their daughter, DELMA, had rectified the misunderstanding at her school. She believes her daughter overheard a conversation wherein she mentioned she had know some Dallas policemen.

Mrs. W. R. STEVENS - Complainant - 12/2/63

On December 2, 1963, Mrs. W. R. STEVENS, 16555 - 173rd Place Northeast, Woodinville, Washington, telephone HU 6-1703, contacted the Seattle Office. She is employed by McGinitie and McDonald, Colman Building, First and Madison, telephone MA 2-2730. She furnished the following information.

Shortly after the assassination of former President KENNEDY, her employer, ALLAN H. McDONALD, Woodinville, Wash. told her about a remark which was reportedly made at the Foreign Trade Zone operated by the Port of Seattle. As soon as the news of the shooting of KENNEDY was announced, the head of the Foreign Trade Zone, name unknown, reportedly laughed and called his wife on the telephone and said, "Well, they finally got him" or words to that effect. One man who reportedly heard the remark is a customs broker, name unknown, but he represents the J. T. Steeb Company, which is located in the Colman Building. Mrs. STEVENS does not know whether her employer, ALLAN H. McDONALD, heard the remark, however, he did say it should be reported to the FBI.

Mrs. STEVENS said she realizes this information is hearsay, and that it could have been distorted in passing from one person to another. Also, she requested that her employer not be interviewed if possible, but if necessary, that she not be identified as the source. She could not further identify the man who made the remark, but she believes that he is an employee of the Port of Seattle, and the official in charge of the operation of the Foreign Trade Zone. The Foreign Trade Zone is located on Pier 29. She believes the J. T. Steeb Company man who reportedly heard the remark can be identified easily because each company has only one representative at the Foreign Trade Zone. She had no further information.

Letter signed "IQ 185" received 12/3/63

"Dear Gentlemen:

"I am sorry now that I did not contact you sooner. I just spoke with Mr. BOEHMER, Intelligence Divison of the U. S. Treasury division, and told him my opinion of the recent events. He advised me to write to you.

"I think the martyred President's brother, Mr. KENNEDY is in grave danger!

"Why? Lets use a little logic!

"The shooting of our President was not inspired by Russia nor right-or left-wing people--BUT, by gangsters! It had all the earmarks of gangster type killings the well planned, 'waiting,' cool headed shooting. The shooting later of the culprit, to keep his 'mouth shut.' The one, RUBY who was evidently the go-between, and was so recognized by the killer when RUBY came into the basement of the Dallas jail. He, the killer never looked at anyone else all the time RUBY was advancing toward him & killed him. RUBY, according to my deduction was the man to do the 'pay-off' for gangland's organization. RUBY was owner of a night club in Dallas, and it certainly strained my credulity when they (Dallas Police) said they did not know who he, (RUBY) was when he came into the jail.

"RUBY thinks he will get Public sympathy & go free because he shot the killer of the president. I sincerely hope not, because he would just do the same thing again if oportunity offered.

"We all know that gangsters, the hired killers of

gangsters are heartless killers. The payoff men are just as guilty.

"I felt from the beginning that it was a gangland killing & tried to get in touch with Mr. BOEHMER Saturday morning (early) & tell him I felt the killer's life was in danger--in order to shut him (OSWALD) up, but I could get no one on the phone because all government offices were closed.

"The gangsters did not anticipate such a quick arrest & they figured they would get OSWALD out of the country before they traced the gun. I am glad the public was as alert & reported the various incidents that led to OSWALD's arrest.

"The whole thing stems from the Government investigation of gangsters by the 'Singing' of the 'lifer' by the present administration. That is why I am writing to you to protect Mr. KENNEDY, the late President's brother, who was head of the investigation.

"If they had pumped OSWALD's stomach when they arrested him & found the chicken, It would have been positive proof that he was the man who ate chicken while waiting.

"Gentlemen, we will have to clean-up the organized gangs in this country--If the President is not safe no one else will be. They are getting bolder all the time. Dope, and white slavery are rampant. The profits are enormous, so they can offer vast sums of money for killers---'Shades' of---H.S. WELLS, book of prophesy The Shape of things to come.

"Kidnapings--three small girls in Washington State alone in recent years, go unsolved & unpunished--This encourages gangs.

"To begin a real clean-up--start with the various police departments--clean them up first. It is the connections that gangs have in our police departments that give them the power they have. (Dallas example)

"My own experience has been that anyone that even has been in the Sherrif's department & has friends in the department gets favors--even if someone has a legitimate case against a former law-enforcement officer.

"My advice, investigate RUBY's connections in Chicago.

"Sincerely,
/s/ I.Q 185"

Letter from ROBERT E. WARRICK
Re Mrs. CARL BERG - 12/5/63

"Mr. WHALEY,

"I am writing this short note to you for two reasons. First, I would like to thank you once again for the very interesting and timely talk given by you recently at the Bellevue Exchange Club. Your talk was appreciated by all present. Secondly, I am writing this note to pass on to you the name of an Issaquah woman that I feel reacted quite strangely to the shocking news of President KENNEDY's assassination. Perhaps in giving you the name of this woman, I am doing her an inustice, but due to the extreme nature of her reaction to the nes, I feel justified in writing this note. She is Mrs. CARL BERG, Mt. Gooden Trailer Park, Lot 72, Issaquah, Wash. Her telephone number is EX 2-5620.

"My first and only contact with Mrs. BERG was made while working with another telephone man (RONALD C. HOLMES) in the immediate proximity of her residence in Issaquah. That contact was the breaking of the news by Mrs. BERG to HOLMES and myself that the assassination had occured. She related the news in such a jubilant manner that the manner was startling in itself. Mrs. BERG was beside herself with joy and made a statement to the effect that LYNDON JOHNSON should be the next one to go. Not finding HOLMES and myself sympathetic to her exuberance, she went off down the road where she was equally jubilant to a neighbor working in his yard. I know this fact because of the neighbor commenting to us later about this woman's unbelievable reaction to such shocking news.

"WES, RON HOLMES and I talked to each other at considerable length about Mrs. BERG. We both feel that the least we could do would be to forward her name to you for whatever use it might be.

"Sincerely yours,
"/s/ Robert E. Warrick
1019 - 103rd Ave. N.E.
Bellevue, Wash."

CHARLES F. REIMERS, Jr. - Complainant
Re JOSEPH R. BURKE, 12/7/63

On December 7, 1963, CHARLES F. REIMERS, Jr., 1830 McGilver Boulevard, appeared at the Seattle FBI Office and

furnished the following information concerning JOSEPH R. BURKE:

REIMERS and several other Seattle businessmen, Wash, including JOSEPH R. BURKE, had been partners in a real estate venture for the past two or three years. At various meetings of these individuals, REIMERS had obtained taped recordings of the proceedings and during the past two years has heard JOSEPH BURKE make statements reflecting an intense dislike for the late President KENNEDY. REIMERS related that this information has been obtained over a two year period and while he has not recently played these tapes, he recalled one occasion wherein BURKE made some statement to the effect that "President KENNEDY should be shot." REIMERS described as the owner of the Fremont Development Center and further pointed out that he is currently suing BURKE for $30,000.00, and these tape recordings are supposed to be introduced in court in connection with his suit against BURKE. REIMERS pointed out that when these tape recordings were obtained some of the members of this real estate venture were not aware of the recording, and he personally arranged for the recording to be made by an unnamed member of the Seattle Police Department.

When questioned as to why he did not report this information immediately after the President's assassination, Mr. REIMERS explained that he had other business matters to attend to and this was the first occasion he had ample opportunity to discuss it with authorities. Upon being questioned further, Mr. REIMERS admitted that in connection with his suit against BURKE, BURKE's attorneys were attempting to obtain these tape recordings by a court order and REIMERS had been called upon to produce these tapes on December 7, 1963. REIMERS was advised that under the circumstances, the tape recordings would not be accepted; but if later needed, the tapes could be obtained from the local courts in which the suit between REIMERS and BURKE was being contested.

On December 9, 1963, REIMERS telephonically contacted the Seattle FBI Office and advised he was attempting to locate the tape recordings, after which he would bring the tapes and the recorder to the Seattle FBI Office where BURKE's exact sentiments concerning the late President could be aired.

On December 20, 1963, REIMERS again telephonically contacted the Seattle FBI Office and advised that he was not successful in locating a recorder but expected to appear in the Seattle FBI Office on December 23, 1963, at which time

he would have a recorder and BURKE's comments on the late President could then be aired.

ALVIN ZIONTZ - Complainant - 12/2/63 Wash.

On December 2, 1963, ALVIN ZIONTZ, a practicing attorney with offices at 1201 Dexter-Horton Building, home address 3874 West Mercer Way, Mercer Island, appeared at the Seattle Office in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY and made the following observations: Ill.

ZIONTZ advised that he personally rejects the idea that the assassination of the President and the later murder of OSWALD by RUBY were two separate and unrelated incidents. He said it was a particular note that OSWALD, after his arrest remained unusually calm and cool, never made any admissions and, almost immediately, asked for an attorney. He said also there was too much planing to indicate that one person was involved in the assassination. He said that if OSWALD had not later been shot by RUBY, then ZIONTZ would have accepted the assassination as the work of OSWALD. However, he could not rationalize to the action of RUBY in killing OSWALD. Jack Texas Ill

ZIONTZ said that he himself (ZIONTZ) had lived in Chicago until about ten years ago when he came to Seattle and was well aware of the activities of the syndicate in the Chicago area, and their methods of operation. He noted too that RUBY also had been in Chicago and had a background of association with the same syndicates. ZIONTZ then asked, how could RUBY possibly have acted out of a sense of patriotism to his country or from indignation over the assassination of the President when actually his background with the syndicate would least fit him for this role.

ZIONTZ then continued that if one rejects the idea that these were two separate incidents, then he must go to a conspiracy. If a conspiracy is considered, then one must look for motivation where these two people would risk their lives. He said the only motivation for RUBY would have been "orders" along the lines which the syndicate directs from Chicago. ZIONTZ then conjectured that he feels the real target of this catastrophy was for the syndicate to get rid of BOBBY KENNEDY, the Attorney General, who has been the cause of great concern to the operations of the syndicate and to the hoodlums in general. He said he feels they would avoid any direct murder of KENNEDY as the syndicate or the under world element might then be too closely linked as suspect at least with such a situation. He felt that, by

Times Mass

assassinating the President, KENNEDY would lose his strength as the Attorney General, which would be exactly what the syndicate wants.

ZIONTZ said these were merely his ideas which he formulated a day or two after OSWALD's shooting, and then said, "The events since then have tended to support, not disprove, this theory." He also pointed out that he has nothing but pure theory for the above thoughts.

JOHANNES MAK - Complainant - 12/11/63

On December 11, 1963, JOHANNES MAK, a salesman for the Americana Corporation, Bothell Way, Seattle, came to the Olympia Resident Agency of the FBI, with a current copy of the "Saturday Evening Post," dated December 14, 1963. He pointed out the top illustration on page 24 of this issue, which shows a photograph of the President's car seconds after the firing of the fatal shots. In the background is the building from which the shots were fired. MAK's purpose in the interview was to point out an individual in the doorway on the left side next to the post who closely resembles OSWALD. MAK further noted that on page 26 of the same magazine OSWALD is shown dressed in similar attire.

MAK is a native Hollander and desirous of becoming an American citizen. He stated that the photograph perplexed him and he wanted the FBI to have the information.

Constable BOB MILES, RCMP, 12/5/63

On December 5, 1963, Constable BOB MILES, RCMP, Vancouver, B. C. Canada, advised that they were interviewing RODERICK "ROD" HEINEKEY, Port Agent of the Seafarers International Union at Vancouver, B. C., on other matters on this date. He had just returned from New York where he attended the AFL-CIO Union meetings at which President KENNEDY spoke on the Friday before he was killed.

HEINEKEY advised them that after the shooting and while he was still in New York he heard from other Canadian Union people there that OSWALD had been in Montreal early in 1963 with HENESBY (phonetic) who he said was head of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Canada or Montreal. HEINEKEY further pointed out that when KENNEDY spoke at the Union meeting, HEINEKEY picked up a press button and sat down on the front row with the press and took pictures of KENNEDY with a small camera he had. He pointed out that KENNEDY could have been shot by any number of people attending that meeting although whoever would have done it would have never gotten away.

This is the extent of the information passed on by HEINEKEY and MILES thought that we may have a desire to have the benefit of it.

MILES stated that he has no way of knowing the veracity of this information and feels that HEINEKEY may have been inclined to exaggerate somewhat in this as he has in other things in the past.

FD-26 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NORFOLK	DALLAS	12/3/63	11/22 - 12/3/63

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: SA HENRY A. WELKE

TYPED BY: lep

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

REC-19

REFERENCE: Report SA HENRY A. WELKE dated 11/30/63 at Norfolk.

Bureau teletypes to all offices dated 11/30 and 12/1/63.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

It was considered advisable to set forth all information from Norfolk Division sources in this report instead of setting forth incomplete information in referenced report.

Following the news of the assassination of President KENNEDY, inquiries were initiated on CLARENCE OTIS PENNINGTON, potential bombing suspect; ELIZABETH PAUKOVITS HULL, Communist Party member, and WALLACE EUGENE BRANNER, contributor to American Nazi Party. Because of their background, these persons were considered suspects.

copies noted as destroyed. JB 12/16/76

COPIES DESTROYED

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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10 - Bureau (Registered)
3 - Dallas (Registered)
1 - Norfolk (89-17)

4cc [illegible] 1/16/64 [illegible]

[illegible]

REC-19

DEC 4 1963

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	12/18/63	12/23/63	12/31/63
How Fwd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Notations

SOVIET [illegible]

Investigation concerning them, however, was curtailed when the Bureau advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was principal suspect and because Norfolk Division had no information linking them to OSWALD or the crime.

SA LEMUEL W. KERR observed CLARENCE OTIS PENNINGTON on the morning of November 23, 1963.

This report is classified confidential inasmuch as unauthorized dissemination could jeopardize effectiveness of NF T-5 and NF T-6, [redacted]

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	File Where Located
NF T-1 is [redacted] (By request)	NF 105-690-7
NF T-2 is [redacted], South Carolina	CE 105-1010-145
NF T-3 is [redacted], North Carolina (by request)	CE 105-1010-211
NF T-4 is [redacted] Confidential Source	NF 157-8-81 Contacted by SA LEMUEL W. KERR
NF T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
NF T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted] Contacted by SA KERR
NF T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]

NF 89-17

C

NOI Informants

[redacted] (information contained in [redacted], contacted by SA HENRY A. WELKE

[redacted] (information contained in [redacted] contacted by SA WELKE

[redacted] (information contained in [redacted] contacted by SA WELKE

[redacted] (information contained in [redacted] contacted by SA BION L. SHOEMAKER, Jr.

Criminal Informants

The following were contacted on 11/25/63:

[redacted] (information in [redacted] and [redacted] (information in NF [redacted] by SA JAMES S. SPRATT.

[redacted] (information contained in [redacted] by SA MARVIN E. STEFFEN.

[redacted] (information in [redacted] and [redacted] (information in [redacted] by SAs STEFFEN and SPRATT.

C*
Cover Page

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION [redacted]

Declassified 2040 7/11/77 [illegible]

Copy to:

Report of: SA HENRY A. WELKE
Date: December 3, 1963

Office: Norfolk, Virginia

Field Office File #: 89-17

Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: WALLACE EUGENE BRANNER, who in May, 1963, had desired American Nazi Party be made beneficiary on life insurance policy, determined to be employed in Newport News, Virginia, on 11/22/63. On interview, BRANNER denied knowledge of assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. CLARENCE OTIS PENNINGTON, who in 1958 was interested in forming a "dynamite school," was observed Norfolk, Virginia, morning of 11/23/63. A source advised he had no reason to believe PENNINGTON involved in assassination or knew OSWALD. Another source advised he had no knowledge to indicate ELIZABETH PAUKOVITS HULL, inactive member State Committee of Communist Party of Virginia, was involved in assassination or knew OSWALD. Informants familiar with Nation of Islam (NOI) activities in Norfolk area, knew of nothing to indicate that either local or national NOI affiliates were involved in assassination. Informants familiar with criminal activities, including gambling matters, furnished no information pertinent to the assassination or concerning OSWALD.

- RUC -

Declassified 2040 7/11/77 EBD

Wallace E. Branner

Details:

Attempts to Identify Suspects Possibly Involved in Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY

WALLACE EUGENE BRANNER B. approx 1926

R/S Sent 7/11/77 EBD

On September 10, 1960, a person identifying himself as WALLACE BRANNER, Crestwood Drive, Newport News, Virginia

[redacted]

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

telephonically contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., and furnished the following information:

He stated he was aged 34, and was a veteran of World War II. He claimed he was a "100 per cent American citizen and that the country was going to pot." He insisted he wanted to do something for his country and wanted permission from the FBI to investigate a person who he believed was a communist.

BRANNER stated that at one time he had been "quite a drinker," and that he had an extensive arrest record for drunk and disorderly conduct.

On June 11, 1961, a person identifying himself as WALLACE E. BRANNER, 65 Crestwood Drive, Newport News, Va., telephonically contacted the Norfolk Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated that his wife, DOTTY BRANNER, was a communist and desired his permission to join the Communist Party. He stated he was a Nazi and therefore would not give her permission to join.

On June 21, 1961, BRANNER again contacted the Norfolk Office, at which time he advised the information furnished by him was not true, that he had been drinking at the time, and only wanted to frighten his wife.

On February 13, 1963, NF T-1 advised that one W. BRANNER, not further identified, contributed $10 on April 21, 1961, to the American Nazi Party.

A characterization of the American Nazi Party is included in the appendixes of this report.

On April 15, 1963, WILLIAM JAMES LASSITER, Jr., staff manager, Prudential Insurance Company of America, 700 Newmarket Square South, Newport News, Virginia, advised that on March 28, 1963, he had received a telephone call from WALLACE E. BRANNER, 65 Crestwood Drive, Newport News, Virginia. BRANNER stated that he desired to change his beneficiary on his insurance policy to read "American Nazi Party." He wanted his contingent beneficiary to be GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/2/63

Mr. WALLACE EUGENE BRANNER, 65 Crestwood Drive, Newport News, Virginia, was advised that he did not have to make any statement, that anything he said could be used against him in court, and that he had a right to an attorney.

Mr. BRANNER stated that from 4 p.m. until midnight on November 22, 1963, he was employed at his regular place of employment, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Virginia. BRANNER stated that he has no information to indicate the identity of the President JOHN F. KENNEDY assassin, and that no information whatsoever had come to his attention regarding tho possibly identity of such a person.

He stated that prior to the time he reported for duty at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, he had been in the Newport News area that entire day.

On 11/23/63 at Newport News, Virginia File # Norfolk 89-17

SA JOHN S. CASTLES:
SA CHARLES H. SANDERLIN:haw/lep

by _____ Date dictated 11/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/2/63

Mr. W. PENN EDWARDS, supervisor, Payroll Section, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Virginia, was contacted.

He stated his records reflect that WALLACE E. BRANNER was on duty at the company during the second shift, from 4 p.m. to midnight, November 22, 1963.

On 12/2/63 at Newport News, Virginia File # Norfolk 89-17

by SA JOHN S. CASTLES:haw/lep Date dictated 12/2/63

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.

CLARENCE OTIS PENNINGTON N.C. Md.

On October 29, 1958, NF T-2 advised that on or about October 17, 1958, C. D. PENNINGTON, Route 1, Richlands, North Carolina, alternate address 1621 Rickenbacher Road, Baltimore, Maryland, visited at the home of Reverend JAMES N. COLE, former Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, also known as North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

PENNINGTON inquired as to whether COLE would be interested in furnishing about fifteen men for a proposed three-day "dynamite school" after which they would dynamite various targets simultaneously throughout the south.

PENNINGTON reportedly told COLE that the southerners were not handling the racial situation correctly and that there should have been "one big blow" all over the south in ten or fifteen locations.

Characterizations of the following are contained in the appendixes to this report:

United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (N.C.) (United Klans)

United Klans of America, Inc, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans).

On November 13, 1958, NF T-3, a resident of Richlands, North Carolina, advised that CLARENCE OTIS PENNINGTON married CARRIE LEE WILLIAMS, Route 1, Richlands, in 1943. PENNINGTON subsequently left the Richlands area and was reportedly living in the Baltimore, Maryland, area.

On September 12, 1961, Mrs. EDWARD L. SINER, Personnel Office, Norfolk Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Norfolk, Virginia, advised that CLARENCE OTIS PENNINGTON, RFD 4, Box 123, Norfolk, Virginia, began employment as a pipefitter on September 8, 1961. He was born March 5, 1920, in West Virginia. His wife's name is CARRIE LEE WILLIAMS PENNINGTON. Mrs. Clarence Otis Pennington Va.

On May 23, 1963, Mr. C. W. BLEDSOE, resident manager, Foundation Park, Chesapeake, Virginia, advised that CLARENCE O. PENNINGTON and his wife CARRIE reside at 2867 Fireside Road, Chesapeake.

On July 23, 1963, NF T-4 advised that CLARENCE OTIS PENNINGTON owns a 1953 light green Cadillac, Virginia License 493-173.

On November 23, 1963, NF T-4 advised that PENNINGTON is still working through the Iron Workers Union, Norfolk. He stated that he has no reason to believe that PENNINGTON was involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY and that PENNINGTON did not know subject OSWALD.

A Special Agent of the Norfolk Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, observed PENNINGTON at 11:45 a.m., November 23, 1963, driving on Indian River Road in Norfolk in his green Cadillac automobile, 1963 Virginia License 493-173.

On December 2, 1963, NF T-4 stated that on the morning of November 23, 1963, PENNINGTON remarked that he thought that a communist rather than a "segregationist" had assassinated the President.

ELIZABETH PAUKOVITS HULL

On July 18, 1963, NF T-5 advised that ELIZABETH PAUKOVITS HULL was an inactive member of the State Committee of the Communist Party of Virginia.

On August 8, 1963, NF T-6 advised that ELIZABETH PAUKOVITS HULL resided at 9313 Hickory Street, Norfolk, Virginia, and is a housewife.

On November 23 and November 25, 1963, NF T-6 advised that he knew of no information to indicate that Mrs. HULL was involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY or that she knew subject OSWALD. NF T-6 is familiar with Communist Party activities in Norfolk.

Sources on Racial Matters

On November 23, 1963, NF T-4 and on November 26, 1963, NF T-7 both of whom are familiar with racial matters in the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia, area, advised they knew of no persons active in racial matters in this area who may have been involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY or who were acquainted with subject LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Contacts with Sources Aware of Criminal Activities, Including Gambling Matters in The Tidewater Area, Including Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Hampton, Virginia

These sources were contacted during the period November 22 to November 25, 1963. They advised they were not acquainted with subject LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew of no information bearing on his motivations for the assassination of the President, and they further stated they did not know any of OSWALD's affiliates.

Contacts with Sources Familiar with Activities of the Nation of Islam in the Tidewater Area

On November 23, 1963, confidential informants, who are familiar with Nation of Islam (NOI) activities in the Tidewater area, advised that no information had come to their attention to indicate that anyone in the NOI, on a local or national level, may have been involved in any way in the assassination of the President.

On November 24 and December 2, 1963, these informants were recontacted. They advised they knew of no information to indicate any involvement by NOI affiliates in the assassination and knew of no NOI affiliates who were acquainted with the subject. They stated to their knowledge, no local NOI members had left the Tidewater area around the time of the assassination.

Characterizations of the following are contained in the appendixes to this report:

Nation of Islam, National
Norfolk, Virginia, Nation of Islam Group
Portsmouth, Virginia, Nation of Islam Group
Muhammad's Mosque Number 4.

Miscellaneous

At 3 p.m., November 22, 1963, Mrs. EDITH KILLMAN, 309 West 19th Street, Norfolk, Virginia, telephonically advised the Norfolk Division, FBI, that the previous night an unidentified person had called a librarian inquiring what would happen to a person who shot the President of the United States.

At 3:10 p.m., November 22, 1963, Mr. WILLIAM POLLARD, head of the library, Old Dominion College, Norfolk, telephonically advised the Norfolk Division, FBI, that the previous night a person contacted him inquiring what would happen to someone who shot the President of the United States. POLLARD stated that he would have to do research on the subject and would recontact the caller. POLLARD stated that he later ascertained that the Supreme Court would try any person who attempted to assassinate the President.

A check was promptly made with Miss PATRICIA GREEN, secretary, United States Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia. She advised that the Agent in Charge, Secret Service, had also been contacted by Mrs. KILLMAN and Mr. POLLARD and was investigating the matter.

At 5 p.m., the same date, Mr. JAMES G. OTTER, Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Norfolk, advised that his investigation revealed that on November 21, 1963, a class at Granby High School had been given an assignment to determine which court would have jurisdiction in the event the President were shot; that LINDA GIUDICE, a student in the class had telephoned various libraries the night of November 21, 1963, to ascertain that information. Va.

On December 3, 1963, Special Agent L. M. FARMER, United States Secret Service, Norfolk, advised that both EDITH KILLMAN and WILLIAM POLLARD were interviewed by his office the afternoon of November 22, 1963. Mrs. KILLMAN stated that she had overheard an unidentified librarian remark that someone had telephoned inquiring as to who would have jurisdiction over someone who killed the President of the United States. Mr. WILLIAM POLLARD was also interviewed. He advised that he and Mrs. ELSIE H. BUTT, Assistant Reference Librarian, Old Dominion College, Norfolk, had received telephone calls from LINDA GIUDICE the night of November 21, 1963, making the same inquiries.

NY 89-17

Mr. FARLIER stated that his office also contacted Mr. PASQUALE GIUDICE, father of LINDA GIUDICE. Mr. GIUDICE advised that LINDA, a student at Granby High School, had received an assignment during a class on November 21, 1963, to determine who would have jurisdiction in the event the President were shot; that LINDA had called various libraries during the evening of November 21 making inquiries. The teacher of the class, LEO SCHUTTE, 403 Warren Street, Norfolk, Va. also was contacted. He advised that during one of his classes the question arose as to who would have jurisdiction in the event the President were shot. He stated he would give extra credits to students who obtained the correct answer.

C APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, ALSO KNOWN AS
WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS

A source advised on February 27, 1959, that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, of Arlington, Virginia, had held an organizational meeting of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (WUFENS) at his residence on February 26, 1959.

Six persons were present and they, according to the source, comprised the beginning of an officer corps of the organization. ROCKWELL told those present that the WUFENS would be an international movement, but that the section of the organization in the United States would be known as the American Party of the WUFENS.

ROCKWELL, on March 26, 1959, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a copy of the program of the WUFENS stating that he expects to become President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of the WUFENS, as reflected in the program, call for the migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of communist and Zionist treason.

A second source advised on August 8, 1961, that the main activity of the organization, in furtherance of these objectives, has consisted of picketings with anti-Jewish and anti-Negro placards and talks by ROCKWELL attacking Jews as traitors to the United States. The headquarters of the American Nazi Party is located at 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (N. C.) (UNITED KLANS)

On May 16, 1962, a source advised that the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina, have two klaverns, one at Salisbury, North Carolina, and one at Monroe, North Carolina, which became affiliated with the national organization of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in the Spring of 1961. The organization in North Carolina has the same aims and objectives as the parent group; that is, advocacy of segregation of the races and white supremacy.

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting at Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples 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.

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.

1

APPENDIX

Norfolk, Virginia Group of Nation of Islam

On May 21, 1963, a source advised that the Norfolk, Virginia group of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is publicly known as Muhammad's Mosque of Islam, but that it does not have a number assigned to it. He stated, however, that the Norfolk group actually continues to be an auxiliary of Muhammad's Mosque Number 4, Washington, D. C. According to the source, the Norfolk group has been in existence since about February, 1958, as a branch of the NOI, with national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and follows the teachings of Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the NOI.

1

APPENDIX

Portsmouth, Virginia Group of Nation of Islam

On May 17, 1963, a source advised that the Portsmouth, Virginia Group of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is known as the Portsmouth, Virginia Auxiliary of Muhammad's Mosque Number 4, Washington, D. C. According to the source, the Portsmouth group has been in existence since August, 1960, as a branch of the NOI, with national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and follows the teachings of Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the NOI.

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE NUMBER FOUR
OF THE NATION OF ISLAM, also known as
MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM NUMBER FOUR

C

Harry Marvin Craighead, former minister of Muhammad's Mosque Number Four (MM#4), formerly known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number Four (MTI#4) of the Nation of Islam (NOI), advised that Elijah Muhammad personally founded this temple at Washington, D. C., during 1939 and served as its minister until 1942.

On January 20, 1958, Lucius X. Brown, self-identified as the Minister of MTI #4 of the NOI, advised that MTI #4 was under the leadership of Elijah Muhammad, the national leader of the NOI, and existed solely to serve his will and teachings. Brown stated that MTI #4 supported Elijah Muhammad both spiritually and financially.

On April 30, 1963, a source advised that MM#4 of the NOI continued to be in existence at 1519 Fourth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The Nation of Islam is characterized separately in the Appendix.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

89-17

Norfolk, Virginia

December 3, 1963

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference Report of SA HENRY A. WELKE, dated December 3, 1963, at Norfolk

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

NF T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine reliability.

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AUG 20 1973

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FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	DALLAS	12/3/63	11/25 - 12/3/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY	abg
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	REC-19

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY dated 12/1/63 at NY.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

An information copy of this report is being furnished to the New Orleans Office in view of their interest in the investigation regarding subject.

This report contains results of investigation conducted prior to referenced report but not received in time for inclusion in referenced report.

On 12/2/63, R. H. SHOWERS, Principal, Trinity Ev. Lutheran School, Bronx, NY, advised that HOWARD C. ROWSELL,

Copies Noted as Notified PID 12/20/76

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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105 — 1117

1-2-64

17 DEC 4 1963

REC-19

REC-44

REC-24

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.			3-4-64	
Date Fwd.	12/18/63	12/18/63	7-5-64	
How Fwd.	Liaison	[illegible]	[illegible]	
By	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Notations

64 JAN 13 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

156 Reserve Road, West Seneca, Buffalo 24, NY, was the Principal at the above school during the period subject was in attendance. He further stated that Mrs. THELMA HATCH, Hicksville, Long Island, was subject's sixth grade teacher. Inasmuch as subject attended the above school for a short period of time, from 9/8/52 to 9/26/52, it was felt that subject's former principal and teacher, referred to above, would not be in a position to furnish any pertinent background information regarding the subject, and, therefore, these individuals were not contacted by the NYO.

The publications referred to herein as received on 11/25/63 from Mr. IRVING FISHMAN, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Customs, US Department of Treasury, NYC, are being forwarded to the Bureau by airtel, 12/3/63. The translation of the titles and dates of the above referred to publications were accomplished at the NYO by Mrs. EVANS of the Translation Unit.

FD-794 (Rev. 5-5-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

C

Report of: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY
Date: 12/3/63

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 105-38341

Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

US Customs, NYC, advised their office in receipt of three publications sent to LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, from the Soviet Union. Former acquaintance of subject, ALEXANDRA TAYLOR, interviewed re her association with subject and subject's wife upon their return to US from Soviet Union and interview set forth. Neighborhood investigation re subject set forth. Investigation at Trinity Ev. Lutheran School; Jacobi, Morrisania, and Lincoln Hospitals, all Bronx, NY, set forth. Files of Children's Court, Probation Bureau, NYC, reviewed and reflect that subject was arrested on 3/19/53 as habitual truant on warrant issued by Board of Education, NYC. Subject subsequently remanded to Youth House, Bronx, NY, for psychiatric study. Portions of study indicate that subject was diagnosed as personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive aggressive tendencies. Psychiatric report set forth. On 12/3/63, VINCENT TED LEE, National Director, FPCC, interviewed and advised had no knowledge of subject or of any FPCC Chapter in New Orleans nor of any FPCC Charter being issued to OSWALD. Interview of psychiatrist, Dr. RENATUS HARTOGS, who conducted examination on subject, set forth.

- RUC -

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DETAILS

On November 25, 1963, Mr. IRVING FISHMAN, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Customs, United States Department of the Treasury, New York City, advised SAS E. MARK NISWANDER and JOHN A. ERWIN that his office had received three pieces of mail addressed to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, USA. These items were sent to OSWALD from the Soviet Union and consisted of the following:

1. Subscription copy of "Agitator" magazine, dated November, 1963.

2. Subscription copy of newspaper, "Soviet Beloroussiya", dated November 21, 1963.

3. Subscription copy of newspaper, "Soviet Beloroussiya", dated November 22, 1963.

In addition to the above, his office had also received a copy of a Post Office Department Form 2153-X executed by OSWALD, same address, which form is used by addressees of propaganda-type mail to instruct the Post Office Department as to the disposition of such mail. This form had been sent to OSWALD when the Post Office Department had previously received such mail for him and he had returned the form to the Post Office Department with the notation that the publications listed thereon and all publications of this type were "Always" to be delivered to him. Before signing the form, OSWALD made the entry, "I protest this intimidation".

FISHMAN stated that according to an amendment to the United States Postal Laws, Customs examines all printed matter from countries under the Soviet or Sino-Soviet bloc. If there is any Communist propaganda contained therein, the Customs Office notifies the Post Office Department, which then contacts the addressee as

noted above. He made available the publications and a typewritten copy of the Post Office Department form 2153-X executed by OSWALD. FISHMAN advised that these items had been received in his office on November 25, 1963, from the Main United States Post Office, 33rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. He added that the originals of the Post Office Department form 2153-X sent to OSWALD and returned by him are in the custody of the Post Office Inspector there.

On November 25, 1963, RALPH [illegible], Inspector in Charge, United States Post Office, 33rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, advised that the originals of the above forms pertaining to OSWALD have been sent to the Office of the Chief Inspector, United States Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Gary Taylor

On November 30, 1963, ALEXANDRA TAYLOR, care of Yeno, Dover Plains, New York, employed as an attendant at Harlem Valley State Hospital, Wingdale, New York, advised SA LOWELL W. BARTON, as follows: B 12-25-63 Tex

In about September, 1962, her father, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who is of Russian origin, called her and asked if she and her husband could put up MARINA OSWALD for a short while. He told ALEXANDRA that MARINA and her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had just returned from Russia, were without funds, and that LEE OSWALD was seeking work in Dallas. At this time, ALEXANDRA was married to GARY TAYLOR and they were residing at 1512 Fairmont Street, Dallas, Tex. 1115 Falls Drive.

LEE OSWALD did not stay with the TAYLORS, but is believed to have had a room at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). MARINA was having work done on her teeth and had a small baby about the same age as the TAYLORS baby.

ALEXANDRA became friendly with MARINA, but because MARINA spoke no English, communication was difficult. ALEXANDRA believed MARINA had married OSWALD mainly to get out of Russia. LEE OSWALD occasionally came to the TAYLOR house, and although MARINA stayed there only about two weeks, he continued to visit on occasions from November, 1962, when ALEXANDRA left Dallas.

LEE OSWALD and the TAYLORS had frequent discussions mostly concerning politics, and GARY TAYLOR often engaged in heated political discussions with OSWALD, with whom he disagreed. In his discussions, OSWALD expressed dislike for the United States, but also was critical of Russia. He considered himself a Socialist, but in ALEXANDRA's opinion, disliked almost everything. He was widely read, reading books of a serious nature and with political implications. One book recalled by ALEXANDRA was "The Animal Farm". She was unable to recall any other titles.

LEE had never expressed any dislike for President KENNEDY, but had expressed a personal dislike for Governor CONNOLLY, although ALEXANDRA did not know of any reason. OSWALD claimed never to have renounced his American citizenship, but claimed Russia had tried to force him to take Russian citizenship in order to permit him to work. He claimed that after he had married MARINA, he had difficulty in returning to the United States, requiring eleven months of efforts on his part, and he claimed he was glad to get out of Russia.

OSWALD gave ALEXANDRA a pamphlet of about 30 pages he had prepared about Russia which dealt mainly with how the people lived and worked in Russia. She believed the pamphlet to be factual, not propaganda, being neither complimentary nor derogatory in nature. ALEXANDRA encouraged OSWALD to have the pamphlet published, but he declined. She claims she returned the pamphlet to OSWALD in November.

OSWALD was strongly anti-religious and seriously berated his wife for having their child baptized in the Russian Orthodox Church. MARINA was described as not being political minded, but very religious. She is believed to be a pharmacist by training.

OSWALD is described as being very sharp and bright and would argue logically and persuasively. He was positive in his ideas and strong in his convictions. ALEXANDRA believed he could not be bribed to change his ideas or to commit any deed not in keeping with his thinking. ALEXANDRA found it hard to believe his thinking was such that he would want to kill the President. ALEXANDRA stated OSWALD had a quick temper and allegedly beat his wife on occasion. He never thanked the TAYLORS for caring for his wife. ALEXANDRA did not know if the period of her association with OSWALD was prior to or after his stay in New Orleans. He never had mentioned New Orleans to her.

ALEXANDRA had no knowledge of any relationship between OSWALD and JACK RUBINSTEIN.

ALEXANDRA stated OSWALD liked to associate with the Russian speaking element in Dallas, and her father, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, and his wife, JEANNE, would know OSWALD better than she. She believes her father and his wife presently are in Haiti where he is managing a plantation. He is a geologist and his address probably would be known to the Petroleum Club in Dallas. She believed her father previously had resided at Cooper Avenue in Dallas, specific address unknown. Her step-mother, JEANNE, had a daughter, CHRISTIANA BOGOVALLENSKIA-KIERNAN, whose husband is BAGNAR KIERNAN, who may or may not be with her father. ALEXANDRA has not communicated with her father since April of this year. The only employment ALEXANDRA recalled for OSWALD was in advertising processing in Oak Cliff, Dallas, name of which

was unknown to her. OSWALD was known to a NATASHA and EVALENA, last names unknown to ALEXANDRA, but known to her father. She believes her ex-husband, GARY TAYLOR, would also know OSWALD better than she and know of his employment.

GARY presently resides at 4115 Falls Drive, Oak Cliff, Dallas.

ALEXANDRA TAYLOR is female, white, and hospital records indicate she was born December 23, 1943. She indicated attending Highland Park High School, Dallas, 1959 to 1961 and Lawson Business School, Tucson, Arizona, January to June, 1963.

On December 2, 1963, R. H. SHOWERS, Principal, Trinity M. Lutheran School, 2130 Watson Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that the school did not commence to maintain any records until 1957 and, therefore, has no information concerning the subject, who reportedly attended the school from September 8 to September 26, 1952. SHOWERS stated that there is no one presently employed at the school who would have any personal knowledge concerning OSWALD or OSWALD's family. He advised that the principal of the school during the time that OSWALD was in attendance was HOWARD C. ROWSELL, 156 Reserve Road, West Seneca, Buffalo 24, New York. He also stated that the subject's sixth grade teacher would have been Mrs. THELMA HATCH, presently residing in Hicksville, Long Island, New York, exact address unknown. He stated that these two individuals would be the only ones connected with the above school who may possibly be able to furnish some information concerning OSWALD.

On December 2, 1963, Dr. STUART KOBLENZ, Assistant Hospital Administrator-Medical, Abraham Jacobi Hospital, Bronx, New York, advised that the above hospital was not opened until November, 1955, thereby precluding

the possibility that subject received mental tests at this hospital. He commented, however, that a review of hospital files in the record room, Mental Hygiene Clinic, registration records, and Developmental Evaluation Clinic all failed to reflect any information pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

In an effort to determine if subject was the recipient of any mental tests in 1953, in addition to the above mentioned hospital, the following individuals were contacted at their respective hospitals but were unable to furnish any information concerning subject:

Mrs. E. B. READER,
Secretary to the Deputy Medical Superintendent,
Morrisania Hospital,
Bronx, New York

Miss DOROTHY DE MARY,
Secretary,
Office of Deputy Medical Superintendent,
Lincoln Hospital,
Bronx, New York

NY 105-38431

On December 2, 1963, JOSEPH J. AVITABILE, an employee of the Publishers Bookbinding Company, 200 Varick Street, New York, New York, telephonically contacted the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated that VINCENT QUINN, an employee of the company, believes that LEE HARVEY OSWALD may be identical with an individual named JIM COHEN who was employed at the company during the summer of 1962. He said COHEN expressed pro-Communist ideas on several occasions.

JOSEPH J. AVITABILE was interviewed at the Publishers Bookbinding Company on December 2, 1963, by SAS ROGER H. LEE and JAMES O. INGRAM. He resides at 199 West 10th Street, and he is a Supervisor in the Shipping Department. He said he has been reading several articles concerning OSWALD and OSWALD's appearance is similar to a person named JIM COHEN who was employed at the company during the summer of 1962. He recalls COHEN went to work in June and was employed for approximately 3 months. He believes COHEN was a college student, and COHEN had indicated he had been in the United States Marines Corps. He did not know the residence or whereabouts of COHEN at the present time.

He went on to say that COHEN was known to VINCENT QUINN, an employee of the company, and he said his prospective son-in-law, NICHOLAS OTTAMANILLO, formerly worked with COHEN at the company and could probably furnish details concerning him. He could furnish no additional information concerning why he believes COHEN was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

VINCENT P. QUINN, 9010 34th Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York, advised SAS LEE and INGRAM on December 2, 1963, that he recalls one JIM COHEN being employed around June, 1962, through August, 1962. He said COHEN's appearance was similar to OSWALD. He could not describe COHEN, but said he was of average height and weight. He believes COHEN was pro-Communist since he had read many books on Marxism. He said COHEN asked him on one occasion if he had ever been to Russia, and if he had ever read books by KARL MARX. He could furnish no additional information concerning COHEN's pro-Communist attitude or any additional information concerning why he believed OSWALD was identical with COHEN.

IRVING MACK, Manager, Publishers Bookbinding Company, advised SAS LEE and INGRAM on December 2, 1963 his records show JAMES COHEN, 175 West 93rd Street, New York 25, New York, telephone RI 9-7661, Social Security Number 059-34-8161, was hired by the company on June 19, 1961, and he left the company on August 25, 1961. He indicated his reason for leaving was "back to school." He has no additional information concerning COHEN, but said COHEN was not employed during 1962 He added their company hires about 3 college students during the summer, but he does not know COHEN, and he could not suggest anyone who would know him.

AVITABILE was recontacted on December 2, 1963, at which time he said COHEN could have worked during the summer of 1961, instead of 1962.

NICHOLAS COTTAMANILLO, 94 Charles Street, New York, New York, advised SAS LEE and INGRAM on December 2, 1963, that he was formerly employed by the Publishers Bookbinding Company in New York, New York in 1961, and he worked with one JAMES COHEN during the summer of 1961 He said COHEN was not employed at the company during 1962 and he is not identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

NY 105-38431

Residence

325 East 92nd Street
New York, New York

N.Y.N.Y. JOHN BRENNAN, 2nd Floor West, 325 East 92nd Street, advised SAS LEE and INGRAM on December 2, 1963, he has resided in the neighborhood for over 20 years, and he does not recall a family named OSWALD. He said he was formerly superintendent of the building at 325 East 92nd Street, and he has resided in the building for the past 12 years, and if the OSWALD family resided in the building for any length of time, he would know this. He said the building has changed ownership several times over the years, and the only individuals who have resided in the building for the past 10 years are Mrs GUSZ and ROBERT NICHOLAS, who is the present superintendent of the building.

325 E. 92nd St. N.Y.N.Y.
ROBERT NICHOLAS advised he has been the superintendent of the building since February, 1955 and he does not know anyone named OSWALD and to his knowledge there has never been a family by the name of OSWALD residing in the building for the past 10 years. He could suggest no one who might recall the family.

THOMAS DRAGOSITZ, owner of Tom and Louis Bar, 323 East 92nd Street, advised SAS LEE and INGRAM on December 2, 1963, that he has resided in the neighborhood for over 25 years and to his knowledge an OSWALD family has never resided at 325 East 92nd Street, New York, New York, during this period.

NY 105-38431

N.Y.N.Y.

Mrs ALMA GUSZ, 5th Floor West, 325 East 92nd Street, advised SAS LEE and INGRAM on December 2, 1963, that she has resided at the above address for approximately 20 years. She advised that a woman named OSWALD and her son, whose name she could not recall, resided for approximately 3 or 4 days with a FERMAN family who resided on the 5th Floor East at 325 East 92nd Street around 1953 or 1954. She said the OSWALD boy at that time was approximately 12 or 13 years of age, but due to the fact she met the OSWALD woman only on one occasion, she knew very little about them. She said Mrs. OSWALD and her son moved out of the apartment since she received the impression they were staying with Mrs. FERMAN until they located an apartment in the City. She could furnish no additional information concerning Mrs. OSWALD and her son and stated she has received no information concerning the family since that time.

325 E. 92nd St. N.Y.N.Y. in 1953 or 1954

Mrs. GUSZ advised that Mrs. FERMAN moved to one of the western states around 1955, after her husband passed away. She said she could not recall Mr. or Mrs. FERMAN's first names and she does not know any of the FERMAN's associates, family or former employers. She could furnish no additional pertinent information.

It is to be noted that OSWALD's attendance record at Junior High School 44 in New York City indicated a card in OSWALD's file, date not indicated, reporting an address for OSWALD as 325 East 92nd Street, New York City.

Justice FLORENCE KELLY, Childrens Part, Family Court, New York City, made available for review the court record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This record was reviewed by Assistant Director in Charge, JOHN F. MALONE, New York Office, and the following was reflected:

The cover page of the report contained a letter from RICHARD KAIKA, District Secretary, Salvation Army, Bronx, New York, to the Probation Bureau of Domestic Relations Court, Bronx, New York, dated September 8, 1953, which reflected the following:

"Dear Mr. Carro:

"Mr. Wilcox is on vacation. We have looked over the referral material and we don't feel that we could offer any useful service for Lee Harvey Oswald.

"There is a space on the psychiatric report with which we fully agree, namely that the boy is very severely disturbed and would need direct psychiatric treatment in a child-guidance institution. This is a service we cannot offer.

"We are sorry we cannot be of any service in this case."

The file reflected an investigation report of the Probation Bureau, Childrens Part of Domestic Relations Court, Bronx, New York. It indicated that investigation be ordered on April 16, 1953. The cover page of this report reflected background data regarding OSWALD and his family. It was indicated that OSWALD was born October 19, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana, and resided at 825 East 179th Street, Apartment 3C. OSWALD's father was listed as LEE, with notation,

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deceased 1939, and his mother was listed as MARGUERITE CLAVERIE, age 45, born New Orleans, Louisiana. It was noted that Mrs. OSWALD was in good health; was of the Lutheran faith and her occupation was sales lady with a salary of $45 per week plus two percent commission. Her marital status was indicated as widow with her date and place of marriage listed as 1929, New Orleans, Louisiana. Other members of OSWALD's family were listed as JOHN, age 21, United States Coast Guard, stationed in Staten Island, New York, and ROBERT, 19, United States Marines. One relative was listed as Mrs. LILLIAN SIGUORETTE, New Orleans, Louisiana. A notation appeared at the bottom of the cover page of this report stating that Truant Adjudication had been made on April 16, 1953 by Justice DELANEY.

Page one of this report contained the following:

"Case #23979

"CHILD'S NAME....OSWALD, Lee Harvey, born 10/19/39, New Orleans, La.
ADDRESS.....825 East 179th Street, Apt. 3-C, Bx.
MOTHER:.....Marguerite (CLAVERIE)
FATHER:.....Lee Harvey

"NATURE OF PETITION: DELINQUENT CHILD

"Petitioner, James T. Brennan, Attendance Officer, D.C. 24, respectfully alleges that on March 11, 1953 and prior thereto while residing at 825 East 179th Street, the petitioner alleges that the respondent herein has been excessively absent from school as follows: 46 full days and 8 half days from October 1, 1952 to January 15, 1953; further that the said child has refused to register in P.S. #44, Bronx, since January 15th, 1953, when he moved into that school district and that he has not attended school since that time; further that he is beyond the control of his mother insofar as school attendance is concerned.

"Court Action: 3/12/53. JUSTICE DELANY PRESIDING. ATTENDANCE OFFICER, MOTHER BEFORE THE COURT. MRS. OSWALD REPORTED THAT THE BOY REFUSED TO ATTEND COURT. WARRANT WAS ISSUED TO BE EXECUTED ON 3/19/53.

"3/19/53. WARRANT TO BE EXECUTED.

"4/16/53. Court Action: JUSTICE DELANY PRESIDING. ATTENDANCE OFFICER, MR. BRENNAN OF D.C. #24, MRS. OSWALD ON LEAVE BEFORE THE COURT. THE HEARING WAS HELD. HIS HONOR MADE A FINDING OF SCHOOL TRUANT. LEE WAS REMANDED TO YOUTH HOUSE UNTIL 5/7/53. FOR PSYCHIATRIC STUDY.

"PREVIOUS COURT RECORD: None.

"FAMILY HISTORY: Family history was related to the P.O. by Mrs. Oswald who was interviewed in our office 4/21/53.

"Mother, Marguerite Oswald nee Claverie, a widow, was born and raised in New Orleans, La. where she obtained 2nd year high school education. Mrs. Oswald is at present 45 years of age. She is of the Lutheran faith. In 1945, the family went to Fort Worth, Texas to live, and subsequently came to N.Y.C. in August of 1952 where the family have resided since. Mrs. Oswald stated that she came to NY at the invitation of her oldest son, John, who is in the U.S. Coast Guard, stationed at S.I. NY. She and Lee lived with John and his wife in their Manhattan apartment for about a month, but moved out when some friction developed. At the present time, Mrs. Oswald is employed at Martin's Dept. Store, Bklyn, NY earning $45.per week. She works five days a week, being off on Weds and Sundays. The hours are from 9:45 A.M. to 6 P.M. Mrs. Oswald states she generally leaves home about 8:15 A.M. and returns at 7:15 PM.

"Father, Robert Lee Harvey, died in 1939 of a heart attack. Mr. Harvey was born and raised in New Orleans, where he attained a high school education. He died at

"the age of 45. At the time Mr. Harvey was an insurance agent.

"The Oswalds were married on 7/19/28. Out of this union the first for each party, were born three children. They are as follows:

"John, 21 years of age, presently U.S. Coast Guard, stationed in S.I. John is married and has one child. Family reside here in N.Y.C.

"Robert, 19, presently in the U.S. Marine.
"Lee, 13, presently before the court.

"Mrs. Oswald described the relationship with her son, Lee, as being a good one. The boy is described as being no problem at home. According to the mother there has been no institutionalization in the family and ethical and moral standards in the home appear good. All members of the family are in good health.

"HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD: Family reside in a residential area of the Bronx. The neighborhood is one of middle-income family, having adequate housing. Delinquency rate in this area is low. There are adequate recreational facilities nearby. Mrs. Oswald occupies a three room furnished apartment consisting of one bedroom, parlor and kitchen. Lee sleeps in the bedroom and Mrs. Oswald sleeps in a studio couch in the living room. PO was unable to visit the home due to the fact that Mrs. Oswald is employed and no arrangements could be made to visit the home. However, the A.O had previously visited the home and described it as being clean and nicely furnished home.

"SCHOOL RECORD: Lee is registered at P.S. #117, class 7-10. This is the school he last attended. Upon his arrival from Texas in Sept. the boy attended a Protestant Parochial School and then transferred to P.S. # 117, Px, At P.S. #47 the boy had an attendance of being absent 46 whole days and two half days, from Oct. 1, 1952 to Jan. 15, 1953. The boy as transferred at that time to P. S.#44 but he refused to attend. Lee has not attended school since that time.

"RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS: Lee is a Lutheran. He was baptized at the Trinity Lutheran Church at New Orleans, La., in Nov. 1939. They has not made his Communion nor Confirmation. Mrs. Oswald indicated that she and Lee do not go to Sunday Service, as they have been in N.Y. a short time and do not know any churches or congregations nearby.

"LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES AND SPECIAL INTERESTS: Lee was interviewed by the PO 4/23/53. The boy indicated that he does not belong to any organized group or part taking in any organized activity. The boy states that he generally gets up at 9 A.M. and watches TV and reads magazines until 3-4 P.M. in the afternoon. He indicated that he did not know anybody and hence did not go out to play. The boy states that he seldom goes out and stays home most of the time. The only occasion for his going downstairs is when ge goes down on errands but not to play. He indicated that he formerly collected stamps. He was a football fan. The boy states he used to have a hobby of molding clay, collecting stamps but he does not do so anymore. He is a football fan, likes horseback riding. The boy states, "I like to be by myself and do things by myself."

"MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION : Lee is a boy of average height and weight. The boy had a normal birth and had the usual childhood illnesses which consisted of the measles, chicken pox, mumps and whooping cough. The boy impressed the PO of a boy of normal mental and physical development.

"PETITIONER'S STATEMENT: "See Nature of Petition."

"CHILD'S VERSION AND ATTITUDE: Lee, quiet boy was interviewed by the P.O. He is a boy of average height and weight. Lee was pleasant and friendly though withdrawn to himself. During the interview the boy's expression was one of

"indifference. He had more or less of a blank expression registered little enthusiasm nor emotions. When questioned, he generally answers affirmatively by saying 'I guess so. He tried to evade an impression of unconcern as to what had taken place.

"The boy admitted the allegations of the petition. When questioned regarding his staying out of school, the boy states, "it takes up too much of my time. I could be doing other things, playing around and looking at magazines. He further indicated, 'I don't like school. It's too hard to do, I am not able to do the work.'

"Lee told the P.O. he did not like the teachers, the school nor the children in school. He stated, 'I like myself.' When PO inquired as to his relationship with his mother, the boy stated 'Well I've got to live with her. I guess I love her.'

"The boy told the PO that he had too much difficulty making friends and hence he likes to be to himself. He indicated that he had more fun being alone.

"The PO observe that the boy is somewhat shallow and seems to be immature to have little capacity for comprehension. Lee indicated that he would like to go into the service when he is 18. He told the P.O. that he has two brothers in the service, but he does not miss them. The boy states that he liked school in Texas but as he got older he found that he had other things he wanted to do. The boy would not enumerate other things he had to do except that he had a lot of things. Questioned as to his aim in life in what he wanted to do, the boy replied, 'I want to let me go home and be by myself. PO inquired of Lee as to whether he would return home, whether he would attend school. The boy replied, 'I have a choice between going to school here between going to school or in an institution. Does it matter? O.K. I go to school here. Lee stated that while he liked Youth House he miss the freedom of doing what he wanted. He indicated that he did not miss his mother.

"The PO discussed living in N.Y. with Lee. Lee indicated that he found N.Y. all right to live in. He indicated that it was immaterial to him as to where he live_.

"P.O. noticed that this boy seems to have no drive, no ambition, he seems to be content with merely just living. In our discussion with the boy, nothing seems to register with him.

"PARENTAL VERSION AND ATTITUDE: Mrs. Oswald was interviewed by the PO on this date. Mrs. Oswald impressed the PO as an intelligent, well-meaning middle-aged woman, good education and background.

"It is Mrs. Oswald's belief that the boy's difficulty stems from the fact that he has not been able to meet the change in his environment. She describes him as always being a 'loner'. He would generally play along and if boys joined him he would play with them. At school he was certain of the baseball team. In Texas, she states, the family had a home with a yard, a dog, and the boy would get along fine. Here in N.Y. family occupy an apartment and there is nothing for the boy to do. Mrs. Oswald described the boy as introvert, the boy who has difficulty in making friendships as he made no effort to initiate any. Generally Lee waited for the children to make overtures to him. Regarding the boy's school attendance, the mother states that he was always an average student in school. He likes school and seem to attend regularly. The mother feels that the boy moving to a different community and being placed in the midst of different nationalities and crowded apartment conditions, has had an adverse effect on the boy, that he has retreated into a shell. Mrs. Oswald indicated she recognizes the boy's problem but there's little she can do. She mentioned to the PO that the family formerly had their own car, their own home and that the boy had two brothers at

home to play with. Mother indicated that she has a home in Texas, which she plans to sell. At present she is in no financial condition to return to Texas. The boy has no other family there to whom he can go.

"Mrs. Oswald believes the present attitude of indifference and lack of concern is one of defiance. She attributes his behavior to that of adolescent behavior or growing up pains. The mother points out that when the boy first came here, she lived on Grand Concourse and the boy had difficulty in getting along with other children because of his manner and custom, that his mode of dress was different and he had a different accent. The boy at the time dressed a great deal in 'jeans' levies whereas the other boys in the neighborhood seems to be more or less better dressed. This seem to have had some sort of affect upon the boy.

"Mrs. Oswald indicated that while she realizes that the boy had little family life at home, that she is unable to give him adequate supervision, she would not want the boy placed. She would prefer to have the child remain home. However, should the situation arise where she believes that placement seems absolutely necessary, she indicated that she would cooperate with any plan that the court may have.

"SOCIAL AGENCY RECORD: Oswald Marguerite (Claverie) & James-John Youth House, 4/21/53, Margarite&Lee (int. son Lee) Community Service Society, Family Div. #219065 1/16/53.

"EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION: Lee Oswald, 13 year old boy of the Lutheran faith, is before the court for the first time. The boy had admitted the allegations of the petition. According to the boy, he is not attending school as he feels that he has many more important things to do. Aside from this, he has indicated that he does not like his teachers, his classmates nor the school. The boy has expressed a desire to be left alone.

"The boy, the P.O.'s observed, is a friendly, likeable boy, who protrays very little emotions. Reaction to the present situation was one of indifference. The mother, while she seems a well meaning intelligent woman is unable to give Lee adequate supervision, due to her long working hours. Much of Lee's difficulty seems to stem from his inability to adapt himself to the change of enviornment and the change of the economical status of the family. The record reveals the family was of means, having their own home in Corning, Texas, seemingly a full family life thus Lee had had has two brothers living with them. Coming to N.Y.C., and moving into a crowded area, without his brothers, amongst varied groups, who dressed and spoke different from the boy Lee has been unable to find acceptance and has retreated into a shell wherein he prefers to confines of his apartment tc that of dealing with other children.

"The P.O. feels that this is a dangerous situation for the boy to isolate himself from other social contacts with children his age. The matter has been discussed with his mother. The possibility of returning to Texas or Louisiana was discussed with the mother, but she is unable to do so do to her present financial condition. While Mrs. Oswald is opposed to placement, she feels that she would go along with it, if it seems absolutely necessary.

"The P.O. feels that we are dealing with a boy who feels a great deal of insecurity and the need for acceptance. As it does not seem that this can be done with the boy remaining at home but it was felt that perhaps placement in an institution where these needs can be met would be beneficial at this time. However, recommendation is being held in abeyance pending the receipt of the psychiatric examination.

"ALL OF WHICH IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED: J. CARRO

"JOHN CARRO
PROBATION OFFICER.

"JC:cms
5/1/53:- 5/1/53 "

N.Y.

NY 105-38431

"SUMMARY FOR P.O.'S REPORT PSYCHIATRIC DONE ON 5/1/53.
'This 13 year old well built boy has superior mental recources and functions only slightly below his capacity level in spite of chronic truancy from school which brought him into Youth House. No finding of neurological impairment of psychotic mental changes could be made. Lee had to be diagnosed as 'personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies.' Lee has to be seen as an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster who suffers the impact of really existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection absence of family life and rejection by a self involved and conflicted mother. Although Lee denies that he is in need of any other form of help other than 'remedial' one, we gained the definite impression that Lee can be reached through contact with an understanding and very patient psychotherapist and if he could be drawn at the same time into group psychotherapy. We arrive therefore at the recommendation that he should be placed on probation under the condition that he seek help and guidance through contact with a child guidance clinic, where he should be treated preferably by a male psychiatrist who could substitute, to a certain degree at least, for the lack of a father figure. At the same time, his mother should be urged to seek psychotherapeutic guidance through contact with a family agency. If this plan does not work out favorably and Lee cannot cooperate in this treatment plan on an out-patient basis, removal from the home and placement could be resorted to at a later date, but it is our definite impression that treatment on probation should be tried out before the stricter and therefore possibly more harmful placement approach is applied to the case of this boy. The Big Brother Movement could undoubtedly be of tremendous value in this case and Lee should be urged to join the organized group activities of his community, such as provided by the PAL or YMCA of his neighborhood.'

"s/s Renatus Hartogs, M.D. Ph.d,
Senior Psychiatrist." N.Y.

" 5/7/53. COURT ACTION: Justice Mc Clancy presiding. Boy and his mother before the court. PO reported on the case. Justice Mc Clancy talked to the mother and boy at some length. After reviewing the record at some length and reading the Psychiatric report, Justice Mc Clancy continued the boy on parole to 9/24/53. His Honor advised the boy that he was to return to school as soon as possible to attend school regularly. Mr. Brennan the A. C. is to return the case to court should the boy fail to do so. Justice Mc Clancy requested that a referral be made Community Service Society for possible work at their therapeutic treatment for this boy.

"Lee was paroled to 9/24/53. Later the PO phoned the C.S.S. and spoke to Mrs. Olga Benjamin regarding the possibility of referring the boy to that agency. Mrs. Benjamin indicated she would discuss this matter with Mrs. Carver Hall who will contact the PO. In the meantime she suggested that we contact the Salvation Army to see whether they could possibly provide the facilities in the treatment that this boy needs.

"PO later interviewed the mother and boy and advised Mrs. Oswald that a referral would be made to a Family Agency and that she is to keep these appointments when she is notified. Both mother and boy promised to cooperate.

"J. Carro, PO (cms)

"5/7/53: P.O. contacted Mrs. Olga Benjamin, Social Worker of C.S.S., regarding possible referral of Lee

to their agency. Mrs. Benjamin indicated that they have a long waiting list and that the situation requires a great deal of attention and skill. She indicated that Mrs. Oswald had been seen by them on 1/53 when the case was explored as it was referred to them by the Federation of Protestant Welfare agencies. An appointment was made for Mrs. Oswald for 1/30/53, which she did not keep. No further contacts have been had with this family. Mrs. Benjamin recommended that we contact the Salvation Army which she felt might be in a better position to meet this boy's needs at this time.

"J. Carro, P.O. (es)

"6/4/53: P.O. contacted Mr. Wilcox, Social Worker, Salvation Army, regarding possible acceptance of the case. Mr. Wilcox promised to call back.

"J. Carro, P.O. (es)

"9/8/53: Material returned from Salvation Army rejecting the boy as the Salvation Army feels that they cannot offer any useful service to the boy. Salvation Army indicates that the boy, as pointed out in the psychiatric report, is severely disturbed and would need direct psychiatric treatment in a Child Guidance Institution. This is a service they cannot offer.

"J. Carro, P.O. (ES)

"9/24/53: Mrs. Oswald telephoned on this date, to state that she would be unable to appear in court. She pointed out that she felt that there is no necessity for her to return to court as the boy has made a marvelous adjustment. Lee returned to school on May 7th and had a very good attendance record thereafter. At the present time he is in the 9th grade

at P.S. 44 and recently had the honor of being elected class president. The P. O. spoke to her in terms of having the boy attend our Treatment Clinic, as Intake is now open and the P. O. felt that this boy could benefit from the group therapy that they would be able to offer. Mrs. Oswald appeared very resistant to this plan and her attitude was such that reflected another unwillingness to enter into any sort of arrangement at this time. She indicated that the boy seems to be doing well and would like to have him left alone as she feels that our stepping into the picture at this point would have a harmful effect. P.O. advised Mrs. Oswald that we would continue the boy under the supervision of the court for a period longer to see how he adjusts.

"J. Carro, P.C. (es)

COURT ACTION: 9/24/53: Justice Hogarty presiding. No appearance.
P.O. reported on the case. His honor continued the boy on parole to 10/29/53 for progress report.

"J. Carro, P.O. (es)

"10/21/53: Progress report which was requested on 10/16/53 from P. S. 44 received on this date. Boy indicates that since the term commenced he has been present in school 21 3/2 days and absent 1-3/2 days. His conduct is described as unsatisfactory. The school reports that the child has shown no improvement. Mrs. Oswald does not cooperate with the school authorities. She did not answer to a summons to come to school about her son's welfare. During the past two weeks practically every subject teacher has complained to me about the boy's behavior. He has consistently refused to salute the flag during early morning exercises. In many rooms he has refused to do any work whatsoever.

He spends most of his time sailing paper airplanes around the room. In several instances he has struck classmates. When I spoke to him last Thursday about his behavior, his attitude was belligerent. When I offered to help him, he brushed out with, 'I don't need anybody's help." (Signed) H. Rosen, Teacher)

"J. Carro, P.O. (rl) D. 10/3

"In view of the above report, PO discussed the situation with supervisor, who felt that placement at this time may have to be contemplated.

"J. Carro, P.O. (rl)

"10/29/53: Mrs. Oswald telephoned on this date, stating that she would not be able to appear in court. She had the keys to her job and would have to be there. She indicated she would be able to come to court on some other day if notified by P.O.

"J. Carro, PO (rl) D. 10

"10/29/53: COURT ACTION: Case on School Part Calendar, Justice Sicher presiding: No appearance.
PO reported on the case. Judge Sicher continued the boy on parole to 11/19/53 for placement plan and directed PO to make a referral to Berkshire Industrial Farm. If Berkshire Farm is not available to take the boy, Judge Sicher gave permission to the court to refer the boy to Children's Village.

"Parents to be notified to appear 11/19/53

"J. Carro, P.O. (rl) D.10/30
Tr. 11/2

"11/19/53. PO contacted Mr. Rosen of P. S. 44. Mr. Rosen indicated that since Mrs. Oswald's visit to the school to discuss the situation with them, Lee

has been getting along very well in school. The boy is now saluting the flag and is showing a great deal of improvement. Mr. Rosen stated that he is no longer a behavior problem in the school

"J. Carro, PO (rl) D. 11/23

"11/19/53: COURT ACTION Justice Sicher presiding. Case on School Part Calendar. Mrs. Oswald and her son, Lee, and counsellor Nielson appeared before the court. His Honor ex-

"11/19/53: Court Action Cont'd

"plained to Mr. Neilson and Mrs. Oswald, the function of the court. Mr. Neilson indicated that Mrs. Oswald desired to have Lee discharged from supervision of the court, as she felt that the boy was presently no problem at this time and that she was capable of coping the child.

"Judge Sicher talked to the mother and counsellor at some length and advised them that Lee was a child who was in need of treatment, as the reports of the examination made on the boy seemed to bear out; and hence, would not consider discharging the boy at that time. The mother was opposed to referral of the boy to any other agency.

"His Honor talked to the mother at some length and advised her that it would be for the best interests of Lee to have her cooperate with any plans that the court might have to offer at this time. Judge Sicher instructed PO to refer the boy to the court treatment clinic and to make a reference to the Protestant Big Brother. Case was paroled to 1/28/54 for a report on that date.

"1/5/54: Mrs. Oswald telephoned PC this date. Mr. J. Dunn, PO. talked to her in the absence of Mr. Carro, who was on vacation. She stated she wished to speak with PO concerning the fact that she had to leave the city. After a long discussion with her and not receiving definite information, PO advised her to be at court to see Mr. Carro 1/11/54 with Lee and if needed, the case could be passed on. Mrs. Oswald agreed to do so.

"In the afternoon, Mr. Groetz of the Protestant Big Brothers called at the office regarding the same matter. He indicated that he would telephone on the morning of 1/11. Mr. Groetz indicated that he believes the mother

"is anxious and willing and has found her most cooperative. PO did not find any chronological sheet which must have been made out for clinic but is not with the papers they returned.

"T. P. Dunn, PO for
J. Carro, PO (rl) D.2/1

"12/21/53: Material on Lee Oswald returned from Court Clinic this date. A letter was attached indicating that the family's lawyer to inform us that the family is moving to New Jersey. (Material filed in case record.)

"1/26/54: Mrs. Barnes, A.O., phoned this date to indicate she had received a letter from Mrs. Oswald indicating she had left and taken Lee with her to live in New Orleans, La.

"Mr. Groetz, Protestant Big Brother, also phoned PO this date to inquire as to whether or not Mrs. Oswald had contacted PO as to her plans to move to New Orleans; she had indicated she wished to discuss the situation over with PO.

"J. Carro, PO (rl) D.2/1

"1/28/54: COURT ACTION: Justice Polier presiding. A.O. present only. PO reported on the case. Mrs. Barnes, A.O. showed the court a letter from Mrs. Oswald indicating she was leaving for La. Justice Polier adjourned the case to 3/11/54 for report as to the whereabouts of the boy and his mother.

"J. Carro, PO (rl) D.2/1
Tr.2/5

"3/11/54: COURT ACTION: Justice Delany.
No appearance. Attendance Officer, Mrs. Barnes, P.O. before the court. Mrs. Barnes reports that reply from contact with New Orleans, La. received indicates that they have no information as to the whereabouts of the family. A former assoc. thinks the family may be living in California. Justice Delany discharged the case on this date since Lee is no longer in our jurisdiction.

"J. Carro, P.O. (es)"

The file also contained a report dated April 30, 1953, and signed by EVELYN STRICKLAN, which reflected the following:

"This is a seriously detached withdrawn youngster who has preserved some ability to relate but is very hard to reach. He is laconic and taciturn and while he answered questions he volunteered almost nothing about himself. Toward the end of the interview he occasionally would say something gratuitously without my asking him but on the whole everything had to be pulled from him. What is really surprising is that this boy has not lost entirely his ability to communicate with other people because he has been leading such a detached, solitary existence for most of his life.

"He told me that he was at Youth House for truancy and his truancy is caused because he feels that he would prefer to do other things which are more important. Questioning at first elicited 'Oh, just things' but what I finally learned from him is that he spends all of his time looking at television, leafing over various magazines or just sleeping. Apparently his truancy really became serious when he moved up here from Fort Worth with his mother about five or six months ago, but he never did like school and apparently never formed relationships with other people.

"The story that I got from him condensed is very much as follows: His father died he believed before he was born and he doesn't know a thing about him. He evinces absolutely no curiosity about him, says that he never missed having one and never thought to ask about him. His mother was left with three children, John who is 21 and in the Coast Guard and who has been stationed in New York for the last two years, Robert who is 18 and is a pilot in the Air Force Marines and Lee who is 13. The mother apparently supported these children by working as an Insurance Broker and she was on the go all day long. He does not remember anyone else ever having taken care of him and apparently when he was an infant she either left him in the care of his older brothers or he shifted for himself. She would leave early in the morning and come home around seven or eight at night after a hard day's work in which she was driving the car around all day trying to sell insurance. Ocassionally she took Lee with her on these trips but he wrinkled his nose and said it was very boring because she was always making stops, going into houses and trying to sell people things. Lee ate lunch in school and often made his own meals. It was interest-

"ing that occasionally when his mother did make meals he was dissatisfied with them and would complain to her because she had just thrown things together. Her answer always was that she was so tired after a hard day's work that she hadn't felt like fussing. Lee saw little of his brothers because of the age difference, partially, and also because John was working when they were living at Fort Worth. Robert was always going out with his own friends and neither of the older boys wanted Lee tagging after them. It was already during this period that he was experiencing difficulty in school, not he said because he couldn't do the work but because he just never really felt like it nor thought that it was very important. He learned to read very adequately and denied any feelings of inferiority in relation to other kids his own age in school but he said he used to have trouble with English Grammar and with Arithmetic. He spent very little time with the boys in his neighborhood preferring to be alone and when he came home from school would simply sit in the house, listen to the radio, looking at television or looking at different magazines.

"After both boys entered the service and John was stationed in New York, his mother decided to come to New York in order to be near John. They arrived here about five or six months ago and moved into John's apartment on East 92nd St., in Manhattan. In response to questioning Lee told me that while John seemed glad to see him, his sister in law, Margie, apparently was very unhappy at the fact that Lee and his mother shared the apartment for a while until they could find a place of their own. Lee said that she seemed like a rather cold person who wanted to be alone with John and did not make his mother and him feel welcome. Although there were five rooms in the apartment, Lee was given a place to sleep in the living room and admitted that this was very much in line with what he had always been led to expect from grown ups - nobody ever had any room for him. His face lighted up however from its usual impassive expression when he talked about the three months old baby and he admitted that he had found a good deal of enjoyment in playing with it.

"After they stayed with John for a couple of months, his mother finally found an apartment on the Grand Concourse in the Bronx. It is a small apartment with one large room and again of course Lee does not have his own room and sleeps in the living room. His mother had found work as an assistant manager in a woman's wear shop and she is away again all day. He mostly makes his own meals and spends his time alone in the apartment because he doesn't enjoy associating with the boys in the neighborhood.

"Questioning about Lee's mother elicited the response that in a way she was very much like him. She didn't talk to people at all very much and while she had a few friends who occasionally came to visit she was equally silent with them. When Lee and she are home alone together he is not uncomfortable with her but they never have anything to say to each other. She never punishes him because she is the kind of person who just lets things ride. For instance, he volunteered that when he started to play hookey she told him to go to school 'but she never did anything about it'. When I had wondered if he had wished that she had done something about it, he nodded and what finally emerged was that he just felt that his mother never gave a damn for him. He always felt like a burden that she simply just had to tolerate and while she took care of his material needs he never felt that she was involved with him in any way or cared very much what happened to him. It was hard for him to say whether she acted the same toward his brothers because he had never noticed but his general feeling was that adults were not to be trusted, that if they gave you anything they always seemed to want something in return and that you really couldn't look to adults for anything. He is much more prone to trust boys his own age but admits he is not successful in making relationships with them mostly because he doesn't want to. He really prefers to be alone. He doesn't really feel that anybody in this world cares for him and he doesn't really care about anybody else. Although his brothers were not as detached as his mother apparently he experienced some rejection from them too and that they always pushed him away when he tried to accompany them and they never could really meet any of his needs. He told me that he had to be his own father because there was just no one there for him. His money needs were met

"by his mother who would give him an occasional quarter or something on a week end to go to a movie down at Fort Worth. As far as buying magazines and other stuff was concerned he said he never bought very much so she never gave him very much. She would buy his clothes without consulting him but he said that he didn't resent this because he usually liked what she brought home. She was apparently completely detached from him however and they had absolutely no communication with each other. She always left him to shift pretty much for himself and showed no concern about him whatsoever.

"As a result he withdrew completely into a detached and solitary existence where he could just do as he wanted to and didn't have to live by any rules and regulations nor come in contact with people. He would stay in bed till eleven or twelve o'clock, get up and make himself something to eat and then sit and look at a magazine or look at a television program. He slept a good deal if he were able to although he says that he never fell asleep in the day.

"When they first came to New York, his mother entered him in a private Lutheran school because she thought that he would like that but after two months he decided that he didn't want it anymore and started truanting because he just didn't seem to find it very interesting or important. He was then transferred to a public school in the Bronx and quit going altogether.

"Lee was able to respond to expressions of understanding and sympathy for his lonely situation which I offered, although he denied that he really ever felt lonely. Questioning revealed that he feels almost as if there is a veil between him and other people through which they cannot reach him but he prefers this veil to remain intact. When I questioned whether it were painful or disturbing for him to see me today since in a sense I was tearing away the veil he let me know that it was not as bad as he might have anticipated. He was not too comfortable in talking with me but he was not as disturbed in talking about his feelings as he thought he might be. This gave an opening for me to inquire into his fantasy life and what I got was a complete rejection of any probing and a reminder that 'this is my own business.' I let him know that I respected this but there were some

"things I had to know. Supposed I asked him questions and if he wanted to he would answer. He agreed to this and actually answered every question that I asked. He acknowledged fantasies about being all powerful and being able to do anything that he wanted. When I asked if this ever involved hurting or killing people, he said that it did sometimes but refused to elucidate on it. None of these fantasies incidentally ever involved his mother. He also acknowledged dream material which he said was entirely pleasant in nature and which was usually a fulfillment of fantasies that he might have had when he was awake. He refused however to talk about these at all although he did mention that these dreams also sometimes contained violence. He denied any hallucinatory or delusional experiences whatsoever and denied any distorted body images. His developmental history was essentially negative except for a mastoid operation and a tonsilectomy when he was 7. He remembers being frightened but remembers nothing else about the experience.

"When we talked about future planning for him Lee said that he wanted to return home and he was adamant in his feeling that if he were placed in any kind of a boarding school he would run away. He regards this as a loss of his freedom and privacy and confided that the worse thing about Youth House was the fact that he had to be with other boys all the time, was disturbed about disrobing in front of them, taking showers with them etc. He has been away to Camp a couple of times in life when he was a kid and had enjoyed those experiences and mingled with other boys but it was different from the experience he had had here at Youth House. He doesn't fight with anyone here, he just detaches himself completely. He was willing to acknowledge with me that home offers him very little but he wants it this way. Actually if he could have his wish he would like to be out on his own and maybe join the service. He acknowledged the fact that in the service he would have to live very close to other people and obey orders and follow a routine which he finds extremely distastful but he said he would seal himself to that and make himself do it. In the meantime if he had his way he would prefer to be on his own and he said that if he were placed in a school and ran away he wouldn't go home again he would just start out for himself. We talked about these feelings at some

"length in terms of the fact that no boy of 13 was ready to do this, plus the fact that these feelings that no one cared about him and that he was all alone in the world were really very painful and that maybe he needed the experience that these were grown ups who were interested in him and cared about what happened to him. He didn't care however and thought that he just preferred to be alone. I pointed that what happened to him eventually was really the court's decision but we discussed the alternatives on which the court might decide. Placement he rejected. When I broached the possibility of talking with a case worker if he were returned home, he wanted to know for how long and I told him it would be an indeterminate period. He finally decided that although he didn't really want this and would prefer to remain as solitary as he has always been if it came to a choice between placement and going to a case worker, he would chose going to a case worker. He also thought that if it were an alternative between placement and going back to school, he would make an effort to go back to school and to attend regularly.

"My own feeling is that it might be as difficult as at first it seemed to establish a relationship with the boy and that he might possibly be drawn into therapy. Just how successful such planning would be cannot be determined of course until I have had an opportunity to interview his mother. Interestingly enough when I asked questions about what they talked about when she came down here to visit him, he said that actually she didn't say very much. She just brought him some candy and asked how things were going and they sat pretty much in silence throughout the whole visiting period.

"vp
"Interview with Mother

"Mrs. O. is a smartly dressed, gray haired woman, very self possessed and alert and while making a superficial appearance of affability I felt that essentially she was defensive, rigid, selfish and very much of a snob.

"One of the first things she wanted to know was why Lee was at Youth House because she had no clear understanding of the purpose of the institution. Before I even had a chance to explain to her she went on to ask me if he had received a complete medical examination and in my answering in the affirmative, confided to me that she had noticed lately he had gotten very big 'down there' and that while of course he was getting a little too big for her to look at him, she had been worried lest something was the matter with his genitals. She went on to tell me that she had had him to a Doctor six months ago for a head to toe examination and the Doctor had examined the boy in her presence. He apparently did not examine the boy's genitals and Mrs. Oswald had insisted upon this so he asked her to step from the room. She said she wasn't gone but a few minutes when he called her back and said there was nothing the matter and she somehow felt very dissatisfied with the examination. She went on to explain to me that her excessive interest was caused by the fact that her middle son Robert, upon being examined for entry into the Marines was found to have a hydrocele and that she had wondered if perhaps this were the case with Lee too. When I indicated that we had found nothing the matter with his genitals she then looked at once relieved and I felt a little disappointed.

"Mrs. O gave her current 'analysis' of the reason's for Lee's truancy.--The upset in moving from Ft. Worth,--Texas. She went on to tell me that she herself had been very much discomforted by the change and in my expressing interest I learned from her that she had found it very difficult to adjust to New York and is sorry she came here. She indicated that she has always been a manager of shops of one kind or another and made it a point never to mix with her help. She said they were always respectful to her at home but that here in New York, employees talk back to her etc. and she finds it extremely difficult to take, complaining of their arrogance. Furthermore she feels that life moves at a much faster pace here living conditions are unsatisfactory, etc. Later on in the interview after I had gained her confidence much more she confided to me that she had come here from Ft. Worth because she thought that it might be better for Lee since he was suddenly left alone

"after Robert joined the Marines and she wants to be close to what family she had for his sake. With her eyes filled with tears at this point and she told me that she had come to New York to be close to her son, John. There had been an exchange of letters and long distance telephone calls and apparently John and his wife were very anxious for her to come, but she said that when she got here, she found an extremely cold reception. Her daughter-in-law is only 17 and apparently went out of her way to let Mrs. O. know that she could not settle with John and herself permanently. Mrs. O. said that she had had no such intention although she had rather expected her daughter in law to put her up until she could find a job and get an apartment. She said she was made so uncomfortable there however that she moved just as soon as she could to an extremely inadequate one room basement apartment. The living conditions were extremely miserable and she felt that Lee was becoming very depressed but she could not help herself. Just as soon as she was able and had found another job, she took a three room apartment in the Bronx and said that Lee seemed to perk up considerably after this.

"According to Mrs. O. she had never had any difficulty with Lee while they were living in Ft. Worth at all and disclaimed any knowledge of the fact that he had played hookey there. She felt that if he had said this it was really only to rationalize his playing hookey up here. She told me that he had always been an extremely quiet boy as was John and she felt both of these boys were like her. Even as a little kid Lee had never mixed freely with other children and she told me she felt this was in response to her teaching. She had always been a working woman who didn't have to worry about his wandering off or associating with other children in their houses so she instructed him to stay within the yard and he always did so. If other kids came to play in his place it was all right but he seemed never to go to other boys. She said that as a matter of fact when other boys did approach him to play he usually preferred to be by himself and she felt that this was in his nature and that one couldn't change people's natures very easily. She herself found nothing wrong with this and told me that Mr. Carro Lee's Probation Officer had

"remarked to her that the boy seemed to be completely without feeling and that he withdrew from others. She herself did not see anything strange about this and told me that she herself was not a very gregarious person either and had never felt the need to make friends.

"In response to questioning I learned from her that she had lost her husband when she was seven months pregnant with Lee. He died suddenly one morning at 6 A.M. of a heart attack. Near the end of the interview she confided to me in a burst of confidence that she had had a rupture with her husband's family at this time since when he died at 6 A.M. she wanted him buried the same day. Her thought had been for herself and the baby she was carrying since she felt that she could do her husband no good by having a wake and a funeral and she thought it would be just decent to get him out of the way as quickly as possible. His family had been completely against, said that they never saw anything as cold in their whole life and had not spoken to her from that day to this. She had to rely upon her neighbors help when Lee was born and she has never had anything to do with her husband's family since that time. She justifies herself at great length to me said that she did not feel it was cold but only sensible and that her husband when he used to joke with her had always said 'Mag, if anything happens to me just throw some dirt in my face and forget about it' and she felt she had acted according to his instructions.

"When I offered that it must have been rather difficult for her to half to be both parents and bread earner at the same time, she told me very proudly that she had never found it so. She said she was always a very independent, self-reliant person who had never wanted any help from anyone, had always had 'high fulutent' ideas, which she felt to a large measure she had accomplished, and she always was able to pull herself up by her own bootstraps. When I asked if hers had been a good marriage, she said yes and went on as if I hadn't said anything but questioning revealed that she had come from a family where her mother had died when she was only two years old. The father raised six children with the help of housekeepers and she said she was brought up in an extremely poor neighborhood in New Orleans where she was forced to mix with Negroes and other people but even though she played with them and made friends with them she always had again 'high fulutent' ideas and managed to make something of herself.

"Mrs. O. said that after her husband died, she stayed at home for two years taking

"care of Lee and the other two children and living on insurance he left. When this ran out and she found she had to get a job, she placed John and Robert in a Lutheran Home for about six years from what I could gather and she moved in with Lee into her sister's house. Her sister cared for Lee while Mrs. O. went to work but when the sister began to object she had a large number of children herself, Mrs. O. also placed Lee in a home until she felt that all the kids were old enough so that she could take them home and go to work too. I pressed for information at this point and from what I could gather Lee was not in the home for more than 3 or 4 months. Preceding his placement in the home however, there was a period when Mrs. O. had moved out of her sister's house and taken a furnished room because she said she needed a clear mind to go to business and couldn't be bothered with a child. Apparently she left Lee to her sister for about a year or more while she lived apart from him.

"When she finally reconstituted her family apparently she left the kids pretty much to their own devices since she was working all kinds of hours and often did not get home until late at night. She tells me that when she was working in the insurance business however, she only worked two or three hours a day and was able to spend a good deal of time at home. Questioning revealed however, that all of her kids were extremely quiet, rather withdrawn infants who never made much demands on her and always played quietly by themselves. Of this she was very proud. Lee was a full term normally delivered baby what was bottle fed and toilet trained about one year. He walked and talked normally, as she put it and she never had any difficulty in raising him but she said that he was always a very stoic child who for instance, when the dentist offered to fill one tooth would insist that he fill all four at once.

"She told me that the boy had once had a terrific infection on his ankle which he didn't know anything about until she started bathing him and which the doctor had been very concerned about but Lee who was about five at this time had not even complained. When he was five he also underwent a mastoid operation but she said he was completely happy-go-lucky about it and it didn't seem to affect him at all. Mrs. C. incidentally bathed all her children herself until the time they were 11 or 12 and then said in an embarrassed manner that at that age they got a little too old for her to look at.

"Mrs. C. railed and railed against NYC laws which she felt in a large measure were responsible for the way Lee acted. She said that when he first began to truant, the truant officer picked him up in a police car and took him back to school and thought that was just atrocious. She felt that the boy had been given a criminal record for no good reason at all and told me that she felt that she had been allowed to handle things in her own way she felt she could have gotten around it. She said she had had a problem in truancy with John too and to a lesser extent with Robert and had been able to handle it with both these boys.

"When John was 14 and began to truant Mrs. C. told him that if he wants to be a bum that was all right with her so he went out and got a job and held it for about six months. At the end of that time he told her that he was going back to school and continued there ever since. Robert only played hookey for about four times and she was able to handle this by talking to him. Mrs. C. was not aware of whether or not Texas had a law that kids under 16 had to be in school but apparently they didn't bother John during the period he was out. She said she felt Lee could be stubborn and defiant just as she would be if someone kept stressing with him the way the truant officer had with Lee that he had to go to school because the NYC law said so. She said she

"was not aware at first the boy was truanting although he told her he didn't want to go to school, but he did used to go up every day and get dressed and get out and so she assumed he was there. After she found out he was truanting, she started to talk with him made several visits to the school etc., but apparently got no where. In the meantime he was truanting from November through March and she warned him that they could take him and put him away if he didn't go to school but Lee did not believe her. She felt however, that the biggest mistake had been the way they approached the boy and in a way she agreed it had now gone so far that she didn't know if she could handle it or not. When I wondered what it was that she wanted, she felt she wanted to be able to raise her own child the way she saw fit. She agreed that truancy if carried to a certain extent could be considered a problem. She was not so willing to consider it a problem that Lee did not make friends and associates but when I discussed with her a little the extent to which the boy had withdrawn and the fact he was really alone all day she agreed that there was something not quite right about this. She said she wouldn't be so concerned if he was in school all day and associated with other boys and then wanted to be alone but the fact that he was alone all day long and half the night too apparently since she didn't get home till late, didn't look so good to her.

"I now explained to her the purpose of Lee's being at Youth House in terms of a diagnostic study and the fact that while our psychiatrist here was free to make recommendations actually it was the court's decision. We now discussed together the two alternatives on which the Court might decide one being probation with psychotherapy and the other placement in a school. She listened extremely intentively and when I discussed school placement with her seemed not to avert to the fact that if Lee were sent off to a school, it might be good for him. The thing that made her exceedingly angry was that she felt if the boy were given another chance and sent home it should be what she called a real chance and should not involve having to report to a P.O. or 'talk to a stranger' which was the way she felt about his going to a social worker. She was adamant however, in her feeling that she really did want him to have one more chance with the knowledge that if he played hookey for even one day he would have to be put away in a home. I had the feeling that the

"basis of this was a need to assert her own volition as it were against the authority represented by the court, rather than any real understanding of Lee's welfare or his needs.

"I honestly don't think that she sees him as a person at all but simply as an extension of herself. Interestingly enough by the way although Lee was a planned for baby because her husband, her self wanted a girl, I take it that she was rather disappointed at having a third boy.

"I discussed with her what actually would change for Lee if he went home again and the truancy started. To her way of thinking she could not see the truancy as symptomatic of anything and apparently thinks of it as an act of defiance which in a sense of course is really true but she doesn't mean this. I have some real question at this point about just how much Mrs. O. could offer Lee since I feel that her own attitude about social worker's probation, etc. would inevitably communicate itself to the boy and that if he started showing improvement in therapy I have the feeling she is one of these mother's who would have to break it up. On the other hand Lee himself is so averse to placement at this time that I have some question too as to what would be accomplished by sending him away. He has withdrawn completely here at Youth House. I have spent some time watching him with other boys and he doesn't participate or mingle in any way but keeps himself completely aloof.

"EVELYN STRICKMAN 4/30/53 sp"

The file contained the following:

"Youth House, Social Worker's Report, Bronx, 5/7/53, Case No. 26996, Date of Admission 4/16/53, Name OSWALD, LEE, born October 18, 1939, Address 825 East 179th Street, Bronx, N.Y., Father LEE (Dec), Social Worker EVELYN STRICKMAN, Mother Margarite.

"PSYCHIATRIC STUDY

"Lee Oswald is a seriously detached, withdrawn youngster of thirteen, remanded to Youth House for the first time on a charge of truancy. There is no previous court record.

"Laconic and taciturn, Lee answered questions, but volunteered almost nothing about himself spontaneously. Despite the fact that he is very hard to reach, Lee seems to have some ability to relate which in view of the solitary existence he has been leading, is somewhat surprising. There is a rather pleasant, appealing quality about this emotionally starved, affectionless youngster which grows as one speaks to him, and it seems fairly clear that he has detached himself from the world around him because no one in it ever met any of his needs for love.

"Lee said he was at Youth House for truancy and that his truancy was caused by his preference for other things, which he considered more important. Questioning as to what these things were elicited the answer 'Oh, just things' but it was was finally learned that Lee spent all of his time looking at television and reading various magazines. He said his truancy never became serious until he moved up here from Fort Worth, Texas, about five or six months ago. He never liked school, however, and never formed close relationships with other people.

"By persistent questioning, the information received from Lee was as follows: his father died before he was born and he doesn't know a thing about him. He has no curiosity about his father, says he never missed having one, and never thought to ask about him. His mother was left with three children, John, 21 in the Coast Guard and stationed in New York for the last two years; Robert, 18, a pilot in the Air Force Marines and Lee. Lee said his mother supported them by working as an insurance broker and she was on the go all day long. He doesn't remember anyone else taking care of him and he thinks she either left him in the care of his older brothers or else that he shifted for himself. She would leave early in the morning and come home around seven or eight at night after a hard day's work. Occasionally he went with her, but found her frequent stops to sell insurance boring, while he waited for her in the car.

"Lee ate lunch in school and often made his own meals at night. When his mother did make meals, he was often dissatisfied with them, and complained to her that she just threw things together. Her answer was that she was too tired after a hard day's work to feel like fussing.

"Lee saw little of his brothers, partially because of the difference in their ages and partially because the older boys were either working or going out with their own friends, so that they didn't want Lee tagging after them. Lee spent very little time with the boys in the neighborhood, and preferring to be alone, when he came in from school would watch television or read magazines. It was during this period that he was already experiencing difficulty in school. He said it wasn't because he couldn't do the work, but he never felt like it or thought it was very important. He learned to read adequately but felt he had trouble in English grammar and arithmetic. He denied any feelings of inferiority in relation to the other boys in his class.

"After Lee's brothers entered the service and John was stationed in New York, his mother decided to come here to be near John. They drove up five or six months ago, and moved into John's apartment in Manhattan. Questioning revealed that while Lee felt John was glad to see them, his sister-in-law, Marjorie, was unhappy about their sharing the apartment until they could find a place of their own and she made them feel unwelcome. Lee had to sleep in the living room during the period though there was five rooms in the apartment and he admitted that this made him feel as he always did feel with grownups - that there was no room for him. His face lost its usual impassive expression for a moment when he talked about John's baby, however and he said he had a good deal of fun playing with it.

"Lee's mother finally found an apartment of her own on the Grand Concourse in the Bronx and she also found a job as an assistant manager in a woman's clothing shop. This meant that she was away from home all day. Lee made his own meals and spent all his time alone because he didn't make friends with the boys in the neighborhood. He withdrew into a completely solitary and detached existence where he did as he wanted and he didn't have to live by any rules or come into contact with people. He stayed in bed until eleven or twelve, got up and made himself something to eat and then sat and looked at magazines. When they first came to New York, his mother enrolled him in a private Lutheran Academy because he thought he would like this. After two months he didit find school interesting or important so he started to truant. He was then transferred to a public school in the Bronx at which point he stopped going to school altogether.

"When questioned about his mother's reaction to this he said she told him to go to school 'but she never did anything about it.' When he was asked if he wished that she would do something he nodded and finally emerged with the fact that he just felt his mother 'never gave a damm' for him. He always felt like a burden that she had to

"tolerate, and while she took care of his material needs, he never felt that she was involved with him in any way or cared very much what happened to him. When Lee and his mother are home together, he is not uncomfortable with her, but they never have anything to say to each other. She never punishes him because she is the kind of person who just lets things ride. It was hard for him to say whether she acted the same way towards his brothers, because he never noticed. Although his brothers were not as detached as his mother was, he experienced rejection from them, too, and they always pushed him away when he tried to accompany them. They never met any of his needs. He said he had to be 'my own father' because there was never anyone there for him. His mother bought his clothes without consulting him (which he didn't mind too much) and gave him an occasional quarter, but she was completely detached from him and they had little communication with each other. He felt that she was very much like him, in a way, because she didn't talk much. She has a few friends who visit occasionally, but she is equally silent with them. Lee feels that his mother has always left him to shift pretty much for himself and showed no concern about him whatsoever.

"Lee was able to respond to expressions of understanding for his lonely situation, but he denied that he really felt lonely. Questioning elicited the information that he feels almost as if there is a veil between him and other people through which they cannot reach him, but he prefers this veil to remain intact. He admitted, however, the tearing aside of the veil in talking to a social worker was not as painful as he would have anticipated. He was not comfortable in talking but he was not as disturbed in talking about his feelings as he thought he might be. When this was used as an opportunity to inquire into his fantasy life, he responded with a reminder that 'this is my own business'. He agreed to answer questions if he wanted to, rejecting those which upset him and acknowledged fantasies about being powerful, and sometimes hurting

"or killing people, but refused to elaborate on this. None of these fantasies involved his mother, incidentally. He also acknowledged dreaming but refused to talk about the dreams other than to admit that they sometimes contained violence, but he insisted that they were pleasant. Lee's developmental history was negative except for a mastoid operation and a tonsillectomy when he was about seven. He remembers that the operations frightened him, but nothing else about them.

"Talk about future planning produced the fact that Lee wanted to return home, and his assurance that he would run away if he were placed in a boarding school. Being away from home means a loss of his freedom and privacy to him, and he finds it disturbing living with other boys, having to take showers with them and never being alone. He was away to camp several times during his life and he enjoyed it, but it was very different than his present experiences. He was willing to acknowledge that home offered him very little but he said he wanted it this way. If he could have his own way, he would like to be on his own and join the Service. While he feels that living that close to other people and following a routine would be distasteful he would 'steel' himself to do it. Since he rejected placement, the possibility of a return home with casework help was breached. Lee finally decided that although he didn't really want help, and would prefer to remain as solitary as he has always been if it came to a choice between placement and going to a caseworker, he would chose the latter. He said, too, that if it were a choice between placement and going back to school, he would make an effort to return to school and go regularly.

"Observation of Lee's relationship with other boys during his stay at Youth House showed that he detached himself completely, and repulsed any efforts at friendship by others. Although he reacted favorably to supervision and did whatever was asked of him without comment when on his floor he sat by himself and read. At 8:15 every evening he asked to be excused so that he could go to bed. The other boys appeared to respect his seclusion and didn't force themselves on him. He did not encourage conversation with anyone, and when asked questions was very terse in his replies. He was very neat and clean and always finished his work before going out to the floor.

"In the recreation area he was usually quiet and withdrawn sitting by himself. If he did become involved in any minor altercation he was very hostile and belligerent and somewhat defiant of supervision. He seemed to be respected by group members who left him alone.

"This pattern of behavior was also noted in school, where he was quiet, cooperative and respectful of authority but avoided contact with members of his group. He seemed timid and fearful of physical contact.

"There was some very minimal movement in his relationship with his social worker, although it was so small as to be almost not noticeable. Ordinarily when approached he remained polite but uncommunicative but when he was shown some special attention and concern when he had an earache, he responded somewhat. He never sought his caseworker out, and asked for nothing, nor did he volunteer anything further about himself.

"Mrs. Oswald, Lee's mother was seen for an interview at Youth House. She is a smartly dressed, gray haired woman, very self-possessed and alert and superficially affable. Essentially, however, she was revealed as a defensive, rigid, self-involved person ********** in accepting and relating to people.

"One of the first things Mrs. Oswald demanded to know was why Lee was at Youth House but she gave no opportunity to explain the purpose of his stay here and instead wanted to know if he had received a complete physical examination. She had not been satisfied with a recent examination particularly with the genitalia. When she was told that our examination had reveals nothing unusual, she looked at once relieved and disappointed.

"Mrs. Oswald gave what she termed her 'analysis' of the situation as the move from Fort Worth to New York as being the reason for Lee's truancy. She herself had been very discomfited by the change, and said she was sorry she came, since she is finding it difficult to adjust to New York. At home where she was also a manager in women's shops, she had found her 'help' with whom she made it a point never to mix, very respectful but here she complained of their arrogance. Furthermore, she found living conditions difficult. After her confidence was gained somewhat Mrs. Oswald said that she had come from Fort Worth to be near John, because Lee was left so much alone after Robert joined the Service. Her eyes filled with tears as she said there had been an exchange of letters and telephone calls with John anxious for her to come, only to find out on arrival that her daughter-in-law was extremely cold. The daughter-in-law is only 17 and went out of her way to let Mrs. Oswald know she could not stay with them permanently. Mrs. Oswald said she had had no such intention, although she did expect her daughter-in-law to put her up until she could find an apartment and a job. She was so uncomfortable there, however, that she took Lee and moved into a very inadequate basement apartment, where Lee seemed to become very depressed. As soon as she could she found an apartment in the Bronx and he seemed to perk up considerably.

"According to Mrs. Oswald, she never had any difficulty with Lee in Fort Worth and she disclaimed any knowledge of his truanting there. She said he had always been a very

"quiet boy, as was John and she felt they were like her, while Robert was like their father. Even when Lee was little, he never mixed freely with other children and she wanted it this way because she had always been a working woman who didn't want to have to worry about his wandering off or associating with other children. She instructed him to stay in the yard and he always did so. If other boys came to play with him that was all right, although when other boys did approach him to play, he usually preferred to be by himself. She thought this was in his nature and that one couldn't change a person's nature. She didn't see anything strange about his seclusiveness and said she was not a gregarious person herself and she had never felt the need to make friends.

"Questioning revealed that Mrs. Oswald had lost her husband when she was seven months pregnant with Lee. He died suddenly one morning of a heart attack and in a burst of confidence she confided that since then, she has not spoken to his family. He died at 6 A.M. and she wanted him buried the same day because her thought was for herself and the child she was carrying and she didn't think she could do her husband any good by an elaborate funeral or a wake. His family was horrified and said they never saw anything as cold as this. They have avoided her since and she had to rely on neighbor's help when Lee was born. She justified herself at great length as not cold but 'sensible.'

"When it was offered that it must have been difficult for her to be both parents as well as the breadwinner, proudly she said she had never found it so. She felt she was a very independent, self-reliant person, who never needed help from anyone, and who pulled herself up by her own bootstraps. Her mother died when she was only two, and her father raised six children with the help of housekeepers in a very poor section of New Orleans of mixed racial groups. She always had 'high-falutin' ideas and managed to make something of herself.

"After her husband died, Mrs. Oswald stayed at home for two years, taking care of the children and living on the insurance her husband left. When this ran out, she placed the two older boys in a Lutheran Home and moved in with her sister who took care of Lee while she worked. At one point, Mrs. Oswald moved out and took a furnished room because she felt she had to have a free mind to work, and couldn't be bothered with a child. When her sister began to complain, however, since she had a houseful of children of her own, Mrs. Oswald placed Lee in the Luthern Home for three or four months too and the brought all the children home again.

"After she reconstituted the family she left the boys pretty much to their own devices since she was working all kinds of hours and did not get home until late at night. All the boys were extremely quiet, rather withdrawn children who made little demands on her and played by themselves. Of this she was very proud. Lee had a completely uneventful development except for the mastoid operation when he was five, but he was a very stoical child who never complained of pain. Mrs. Oswald bathed all the children herself until they were all 11 or 12, when, she said in an embarrassed manner, they got a little too old for 'me to look at'.

"Her feeling was that New York City laws were in a large measure responsible for Lee's continued truancy and that if they had left things to her to handle, she could have managed him. John also had been a truant and she let him go out to work until he decidded that he wanted to go back to school. At first she had not been aware that Lee was truanting, since he dressed and left every morning, but when she found out, she talked to him and made several visits to the school, but got nowhere. She warned him that he could be put away, but Lee didn't believe her. She thought the biggest mistake was the way the Bureau of Attendance approached the boy, and said they were making a 'criminal out of him'. She wanted to be able to raiser her own child the way she saw fit. She agreed that if truancy were carried to a certain extent it could be a problem. She would not agree that Lee's seclusiveness was a problem, although she finally admitted that there was something not quite right

about the fact that he was entirely alone. She wouldn't be worried if he saw boys in school during the day and then wanted to be alone, but if he was alone all day and half the night it didn't look so good. She listened attentively to the possible alternatives the court might order to solve the problem, but she was angry at the idea of probation saying that this wasn't a 'real chance'. She also felt that involvement with a social worker was 'talking to a stranger' and she didn't think this was a 'real chance' either. She thought that he ought to have a chance to see if he could go to school without any probation officer or social worker to interfere and then, if he played hookey for even one day, he ought to be put away in a home. Her plan seemed to be more of an expression of her need to assert her own volition against authority than any understanding of Lee. She didn't seem to see him as a person at all, but as an extension of herself.

"Lee Oswald is a seriously withdrawn, detached and emotionally isolated boy of 13, who is at Youth House for the first time on a charge of truancy. Lee came here from Ft. Worth, Texas with his mother about six months ago and he has been unable to make an adjustment in New York. The root of his difficulties which produced warning signals before he ever came here, seems to lie in his relationship with his mother. Lee feels that while she always cared for his material needs she was never really involved with him and didn't care very much what happened to him. There was no one in his family who could meet his needs for love and interest since his father died of a heart attack two months before he was born and two older brothers now 21 and 18 were involved with their own friends and activities and repulsed his advances. Lee became a seclusive child who was thrown upon himself and his own resources and he never made friends with other children. His mother who worked and who, when he was an infant, demonstrated her need to shift responsibility for him by leaving him with her sister and then placing him for awhile in a Home, appears to be a rigid, self-involved woman with strong ideas and she has little understanding of this boy's behavior nor of the protective shell he has drawn around himself in his effort to avoid contact with people which may result in hurt for

him. It is possible that her own negative attitude about casework help and probation officers may communicate itself to Lee, interfering with his chances for help. On the other hand there would be little accomplished by placing him in the impersonal setting afforded by an institution without seeing, first, if he can be reached in therapy. Despite his withdrawal, he gives the impression that he is not so difficult to reach as he appears and patient, prolonged effort in a sustained relationship with one therapist might bring results. There are indications that he has suffered serious personality damage but if he can receive help quickly this might be repaired to some extent."

C

The file contained a Youth House Psychiatrist's Report of RENATUS HARTOGS, M.D., Ph. D., Senior Psychiatrist, dated 5/7/53, Bronx County, New York, concerning an examination on May 1, 1953, of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, age 13, Case No. 26996. This report stated as follows:

"This 13 year old, well built, well nourished boy was remanded to Youth House for the first time on charge of truancy from school and of being beyond the control of his mother as far as school attendance is concerned. This is his first contact with the law.

"He is tense, withdrawn and evasive boy who dislikes intensely talking about himself and his feelings. He likes the give the impression that he doesn't care about others and rather likes to keep to himself so that he is not bothered and does not have to make the effort of communicating. It was difficult to penetrate the emotional wall behind which this boy hides and he provided us with sufficient clues, permitting us to see intense anxiety, shyness, feelings of awkardness and insecurity as the main reasons for his withdrawal tendencies and solitary habits. Lee told us: 'I don't want a friend and I don't like to talk to people.' He describes himself as stubborn and according to his own saying likes to say 'no.' Strongly resistive and negativistic features were thus noticed but psychotic mental content was denied and no indication of psychotic mental changes was arrived at.

"Lee is a youngster with superior mental endowment functioning presently on the bright normal range of mental efficiency. His abstract thinking capacity and his vocabulary are well developed. No retardation in school subjects could be found in spite of his truancy from school. Lee limits his interests to reading magazines and looking at the television all day long. He dislikes to play with others or to face the learning situation in school. On the other hand he claims that he is 'very poor' in all school subjects and would need remedial

"help. The discrepancy between these claims and his actual attainment level show the low degree of selfevaluation and selfesteem at which this boy has arrived presently, mainly due to feelings of general inadequacy and emotional discouragement.

"Lee is the product of a broken home as his father died before he was born. Two older brothers are presently in the United States Army while the mother supports herself and Lee as an insurance broker. This occupation makes it impossible for her to provide adequate supervision of Lee and to make him attend school regularly. Lee is intensely dissatisfied with his present way of living, but feels that the only way in which he can avoid feeling too unhappy is to deny to himself competition with other children or expressing his needs and wants. Lee claims that he can get very angry at his mother and occasionally has hit her, particularly when she returns home without having bought food for supper. On such occasions she leaves it to Lee to prepare some food with what he can find in the kitchen. He feels that his mother rejects him and really has never cared very much for him. He expressed the similar feeling with regard to his brothers who live pretty much on their own without showing any brotherly interest in him. Lee has a vivid fantasy life, turning around the topics of omnipotence and power, through which he tries to compensate for his present shortcomings and frustrations. He did not enjoy being together with other children and when we asked him whether he prefers the company of boys to the one of girls he answered 'I dislike everybody.' His occupational goal is to join the Army. His mother was interviewed by the Youth House social worker and is described by her as a 'defensive, rigid, self-involved and intellectually alert' woman who finds it exceedingly difficult to understand Lee's personality and his withdrawing behavior. She does not understand that Lee's withdrawal is a form of violent but silent protest against his neglect by her and represents his reaction to a complete absence of any real

"family life. She seemed to be interested enough in the welfare of this boy to be willing to seek guidance and help as regards her own difficulties and her management of Lee.

"Neurological examination remained essentially negative with the exception of slightly impaired hearing in the left ear, resulting from a mastoidectomy in 1946. History of convulsions and accidental injuries to the skull was denied. Family history is negative for mental disease.

"Summary for Probation Officer's Report:

"This 13 year old well built boy has superior mental resources and functions only slightly below his capacity level in spite of chronic truancy from school which brought him into Youth House. No finding of neurological impairment or psychotic mental changes could be made. Lee has to be diagnosed as 'personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive - aggressive tendencies.' Lee has to be seen as an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster who suffers under the impact of really existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection, absence of family life and rejection by a selfinvolved and conflicted mother. Although Lee denies that he is in need of any other form of help other than 'remedial' one, we gained the definite impression that Lee can be reached through contact with an understanding and very patient psychotherapist and if he could be drawn at the same time into group psychotherapy. We arrive therefore at the recommendation that he should be placed on probation under the condition that he seek help and guidance through contact with a child guidance clinic, where he should be treated preferably by a male psychiatrist who could substitute, to a certain degree at least, for the lack of father figure. At the same time, his mother should be urged to seek psychotherapeutic guidance through contact with a family agency. If this plan does not work out favorably and Lee cannot cooperate in this treatment plan on an out-patient basis, removal from the home and placement could be resorted to at a later date, but it is our definite impression that treatment on probation should be tried out before the stricter and therefore possibly more harmful placement approach is applied to the case of this boy. The Big Brother Movement could be undoubtedly of tremendous value in this case and Lee should be urged to join the organized group activities of his community, such as provided by the PAL or YMCA of his neighborhood."

The file contained a Special Behavior Report regarding LEE OSWALD written by one Mr. RAINEY and dated April 28, 1953. This report was as follows:

"Lee has constituted a problem here of late. He is a non-participant in any activity on the floor. He has made no attempts at developing a relationship with any member of the group and at the same time, not given any one an opportunity to become acquainted with him. He appears content just to sit and read whatever is available. He has reacted favorably to supervision; does what is asked of him without comment. There appears to be nothing on the floor of interest to him. Each evening at 8:00 Pm he asks to be allowed to go to bed. Members of the group appear to respect his seclusiveness. Perhaps this boy should have a talk with his Case Worker. Perhaps he will become more communicative from this point."

The file contained a letter dated December 14, 1953, said appearing on stationery with a letterhead FINCH & SCHAEFLER, Bar Building, 36 West 44th Street, New York, addressed to Mr. MELVIN ROMAN, Domestic Relations Court, 135 East 22nd Street, New York, signed by what appears to be EDGAR A. BUTTLE. This letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Roman:

"Mrs. Oswald informed me that she had just received a notice to the effect that she was to appear with her son before you on December 9, 1953, in connection with possible treatment of her son.

"I indicated to her that I would get in touch with you for the purpose of arranging another appointment. Unfortunately, I became tied up with other matters and did not contact you. However, I want you to know that failure to contact you was not the fault of Mrs. Oswald.

"It is my thought that some serious consideration should be given to having the boy receive private clinical treatment if it is really necessary. It has been my impression that the boy has the feeling he is being kept under surveillance so extensively that he is beginning to feel abnormal. While I am highly in favor of psychiatric treatment and its accomplishments, I feel in this case there is a possibility it is being overdone. In any event I shall be very glad to discuss the matter with you so that I may know more about the facts.

"Thanking you for giving this matter your kind attention, I remain, Sincerely yours, Edgar L. Buttle" N.Y.

The file also contained a letter dated December 17, 1953, addressed to Mr. E. LINDGREN, Domestic Relations Court, 1107 Carroll Place, Bronx, New York, sent by Mrs. BESSIE FORD, Chief Psychiatric Social Worker, Bureau of Mental Health Services, which indicated the following concerning LEE OSWALD:

"Dear Mr. Lindgren,

"Mr. Roman to whom this case was assigned for Intake tells me that the family lawyer phoned to inform us that the family is moving to New Jersey.

"According to the lawyer he has also informed the probation officer of the situation.

"We are therefore returning your material."

The file also contained the following: "Youth House Psychologist's Examination Report, Bronx Tr. 5/7/53; Date of Admission - 4/10/53; Case No. 26996; Name - OSWALD, LEE Harvey; Date of Examination - 4/17/53; Examiner - Irving Sokolow; age - 13.6; School Grades Completed - _____; Mental Age - _____; I.Q. - _____; Rating - _____."

The following was submitted by IRVING X SOKOLOW, Psychologist: 11/4

"Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (abb.) I. Q. 118, Monroe Silent Reading Test - reading rate 7.9 comprehension 7.5, Human Figure Drawings.

"Lee is a good looking slender youngster. He appeared alert and generally well motivated throughout the test situation, exhibiting some apprehensiveness.

"He achieved an I. Q. of 118 on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (abb.) indicating present intellectual functioning in the upper range of bright normal intelligence. All his scores were above the average for his age group, appreciably so in the verbalization of abstract concepts and in the assembly of commonly recognizable objects. His method of approach was generally an easy, facile and highly perceptive one. Although presumably disinterested in school subjects he operates on a much higher than average level.

"Lee achieved a 7.9 grade level in reading rate and 7.5 grade level in comprehension suggesting no retardation in this area. In the area of arithmetical reasoning he is above the average for his age group.

The Human Figure Drawings are empty, poor characterizations of persons approximately the same age as the subject. They reflect a considerable amount of impoverishment in the social and emotional areas. He appears

"to be a somewhat insecure youngster exhibiting much inclination for warm and satisfying relationship to others. There is some indication that he may relate to men more easily than to women in view of the more mature conceptualization. He appears slightly withdrawn and in view of the lack of detail within the drawings this may assume a more significant characteristic. He exhibits some difficulty in relationship to the maternal figure suggesting more anxiety in this area than in any other.

"Under conditions of emotional stress and strain he appears increasingly defensive suggesting some concern orally and in general incapable of constructing an effective ego-defense."

The file also contained the report, date not indicated, of JAMES F. BRENNAN, Bureau of Attendance Officer, Board of Education, which reflected the following:

"Surname - Oswald; address - 825 East 179th Street, Bronx.

"Lee Harvey Oswald and his mother came to New York City from Fort Worth, Texas last year. Lee attended a Protestant parochial school in September, 1952 and then transferred to P. S. 117, Bronx. He soon became a truant, preferring the confines of their one room basement apartment, with its television programs, to the manners and customs of his schoolmates who ridiculed his mode of dress and different accent.

"When Mrs. Oswald moved to a three room apartment at 825 East 179 Street in mid-January, Lee was transferred to P. S. 44, Bronx. But he refused to attend that school either, despite the urging of his mother, the school counselor, the school court liaison officer and the attendance officer.

"A psychological examination was arranged with the Bureau of Child Guidance through the office of the Assistant Superintendent. But there were no prospects of an appointment for several months.

"Mrs. Oswald came to New York at the invitation of her oldest son, John, who is in the US Coast Guard stationed at Staten Island, NY. She and Lee lived with John and his wife, in their Manhattan apartment, for about a month, moving out when friction developed. Mrs. Oswald feels that this estrangement with his brother also affected Lee's disposition toward school. She is very much concerned about it.

"Mrs. Oswald, a widow about thirteen years, works as a saleslady for Martin's department store in Brooklyn, to support Lee and herself. She is industrious, and keeps a clean and nicely furnished home.

"Lee was born in New Orleans, La., and lived there until he was five years old. He was of normal birth and had the usual childhood diseases of measles, mumps and whooping cough.

"A quiet boy who has not made friends in New York, Lee has become irritable and impudent lately. He spends long hours at the television set when he should be in school. His other hobbies are moulding clay and reading comic books. He likes dogs and rides a bicycle. Besides, he aspires to be a Marine like his older brother, Robert.

"Under the circumstances, it is recommended that a petition be filed against the boy in Bronx Children's Court, School Part, because of his failure to attend school regularly."

An additional report by Bureau of Assistance Officer, BRENNAN, date not indicated, reflected background information on OSWALD and family as follows:

The surname OSWALD was indicated, address 825 East 179th Street, as of March 12, 1953, Apartment 3C. Under caption, "Others in Household", the name MARGUERITE, age 45, mother, was listed. Under a column "Family Income", it was indicated that OSWALD's mother was a saleslady at Martins, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, earning 45.00 a week. It was indicated that OSWALD's father, ROBERT LEE, died about 13 years ago at the age of 45. Other members of OSWALD's family, which were listed on this report were JOHN, born 1932, US, member of US Coast Guard and ROBERT, born 1934, US, member of US Marines. The bottom of this report, under column, "Attendance" indicated that OSWALD was present at P.S. 117, 16 and 2/2 days and absent 46 and 2/2 days.

The file contained a Household Department Final Adjustment Report, dated 5/1, year not indicated, requested by one STRICKMAN and written by C. R. CAFFEE, NY which contained the following regarding LEE OSWALD:

"Lee is a quiet, well developed boy that seems to have adjusted fairly well to the routines of the floor and house. He gets along well with the rest of the group and there hasn't been many occasions for reprimand for altercations and no fights: he plays a lot but can be easily settled down. He gets his room and himself clean before he begins to participate in any floor activity. He seems to have had a good nights rest upon awakening in the morning and he is seldom cross or angry. He eats normally and well. There has been no indication of sex play with him. He cooperates well with council members and supervisors as well.

"Lee, as has been reported by way of Special Behavior Report. has been apart bodily and mentally from the group and its activities. He reacts favorably to supervision and does what ever is asked of him completely and without comment. When on the floor, he usually sits to himself and reads what ever is available. Comes 8:15 PM (which is a daily occurance) he askes to be excused so that he can go to bed. The group, from all indication respects his seclusion. His appetite is normal, and he usually eats all foods given him without comment. Nightly, I check on his sleeping habits. His bed is usually askew about 10:30 PM and he makes little mumbling noises during his sleep, other than this his sleep is normal. He does not encourage conversation, nor does he participate in conversation. He does not communicate with the supervisors other than when he is asked a direct question, then his answer is very terse."

"5/1/53 Lee is a very quiet boy who says very little to anyone and no one bothers him. Usually on the floor he can be found sitting in the corner by the window. To make conversation I asked him how he liked Youth House, and his comment was 'it stinks'. In the dining room this evening he was observed trading his ice cream for the diner. He seems to have a good appetite anyway. His relations with the boys and to adult supervision is very good. I believe Lee, has adjusted very well to our Youth House program".

"5/1/53 Lee's behavior is quite unpredictable. Generally, the boy is very quiet and withdrawn whenever he is not activated in any program in Youth House. Most of the time the boy can be seen sitting alone minding his own business. However, whenever he becomes involve in any minor alteration he will become very hostile and belligerent and somewhat defiant towards supervision. The boy can more than hold is own and is respected by the group members. Wkr. is of the opinion that the boy has not made a good adjustment insofar as intergration with the members of his group is converned. Wkr. feels that the boy requires more than normal supervision since he can become hostile if the

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"situation presents itself. Mkr. would like to indicate that this hostility very seldom occurs but is a potential factor to take into consideration. Most of the time the boy is respectful and courteous towards supervision".

Attached to this report was a school report of P.S. 611 on LEE OSWALD, dated 4/24, year not indicated, and submitted for one STRICKIAN, which indicated as follows:

"Seems to have made a good adjustment. Although somewhat withdrawn, he had been completely cooperative and respectful of authority. Avoids contact with members of group - I believe Lee to ..." (The remainder of this report is not indicated).

The file contained a petition of JAMES F. BRENNAN, Bureau of Attendance Officer, Bronx, New York, in the matter of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, age 13, which petition was presented before Honorable HUBERT T. DELANY, Domestic Relations Court - Childrens Court Division, Bronx, New York. The petition alleged OSWALD to be a delinquent child for the reason that on March 11, 1953, and prior thereto, while residing at 825 East 179th Street and 1455 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, New York, the respondent herein (OSWALD) has been excessively absent from school as follows:

"46 full days and 2 half days from 10/1/52 to 1/15/53; further that the said child has refused to register in P.S. 44, Bronx, since 1/15/53, when he moved into that school district and that he has not attended school since that time; further that he is beyond the control of his mother insofar as school attendance is concerned." A notation appeared that on 5/7/53, the "Pet amended on mother's statement that boy of Lutheran faith".

Public School 1953

The file contained a school progress report for Childrens Court, Bronx, New York, furnished by I. S. TAUB, Principal, P. S. 44, Bronx, New York, concerning the record of attendance, conduct, etcetera, of LEE OSWALD, 825 East 179th Street, 6th grade, from May 5, 1953, to October 16, 1953. This report was dated 10/16/53, and addressed to Probation Officer, Domestic Relations Court, City of New York. The report indicated the following attendance record for OSWALD:

Months	Days Present	Days Absent
May	14 and 1/2 days	1 and 1/2 days
June	13 and 8/2 days	1 and 8/2 days
September	11 and 2/2 days	2/2 days
October	9 and 1/2 days	1 and 1/2 days

Notations appeared next to months September and October that OSWALD's conduct was unsatisfactory. It was further noted that next to question "Has child shown improvement?" the answer "No" appeared; and next to question, "Have parents cooperated?' the answer "No - did not answer summons to come to school about her son's welfare".

The file contained a letter from RUTH THOMPSON, Brooklyn, Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society, dated 11/13/53, addressed to Probation Officer CARRO, which reflected the following:

Brooklyn, N.Y.

"Dear Mr. Carro:

Re: Lee Oswald

"I am returning the material sent on the above boy.

"It is our feeling that this boy should be placed in a school as St. Christopher's because of his superior mental endowment and that he would not fit into or be properly placed with our group at Herriman.

"I am sorry we cannot help in planning for this boy.

"Sincerely,

"Ruth Tompson"

The file also contained a Notice of Appearance by what appeared to be Attorney Horton H. Nielson, 56 West 44th Street, New York City. It was indicated that this Notice of Appearance dated 11/19/53, was in the matter of Lee Harvey Oswald, Docket Number 39, 1953, and was addressed to the Domestic Relations Board - Childrens Court Division, Bronx, New York.

The file contained the docket jacket number 39, for Domestic Relations Court - Childrens Court Division, School Part, Bronx, New York, in the matter of Lee Harvey Oswald, age 13. It was indicated that the petition was filed 3/12/53, before Honorable Hubert T. Delany, and the final disposition was noted as discharged 3/11/54, and was signed by Hubert T. Delany. The name James F. Brennan was crossed out and under the column, "On the Petition Of" appeared the notation, "Now Margaret Burnes". The following dates and notations appeared on the docket jacket: R.I.Y.

"3/12/53 - mother present - child not present - warrant to be executed 3/19/53.

"3/19/53 - mother present all day - warrant officer was not able to execute warrant by 3 pm so it is ordered that warrant be executed when possible - mother is excused until notified by the court to appear.

"4/16/53 - warrant notice for this date illegible.

" 5/7/53 - parole to 9/24/53, referral to con. service and report on that date.

"9/24/53 - notation appearance for postponement to 10/29/53.

"10/29/53 - no appearance - postponed until 11/19/53."

Information concerning court appearances on 11/19 and subsequent dates were not indicated.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

On December 3, 1963, VINCENT TED LEE was interviewed by SAS JAMES W. STEVENSON and FRANCIS E. GIBBONS at his residence, Apartment 5E, 37½ St. Marks Place, New York City, New York. LEE was advised of his right to council, that he did not have to talk to the interviewing agents, and that any information he furnished might subsequently be used in a court of law. LEE was advised that the interviewing agents were contacting him with regard to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. LEE stated his willingness to speak to the interviewing agents concerning this matter and evinced a friendly, cordial manner.

National Office Director of

LEE stated that as he had already advised the press he had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had no knowledge of a Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) charter having been issued to OSWALD or anyone else for a chapter of the FPCC in New Orleans. He stated he had no recollection of ever having received any correspondence from OSWALD requesting a charter for a New Orleans chapter, or ever having corresponded with OSWALD. He stated, however, it was entirely possible that the FPCC office in New York City may have received correspondence from OSWALD inasmuch as incoming mail to that office is voluminous.

LEE stated he has not been at the FPCC office in New York City since November 21, 1963. He stated on November 22, 1963, the day of President KENNEDY's assassination, he flew to Buffalo, New York, and was scheduled to return to New York City the same day, but was unable to obtain plane reservations and subsequently returned to New York City on November 23, 1963. He advised that since then he has been ill with a severe cold and has not left his apartment.

LEE advised he cannot recollect ever having met OSWALD, though it is possible they may have met in the course of one of LEE's many trips throughout the country on speaking engagements in connection with the FPCC. LEE advised he has seen photographs of OSWALD in the press since President KENNEDY's assassination, but does not recognize him as anyone he has ever met.

On 12/3/63 at New York City, New York File # 105-38431

by SAS JAMES W. STEVENSON & FRANCIS E. GIBBONS /erf Date dictated 12/3/63

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LEE advised that the FPCC office in New York City is not adequately staffed to handle the volume of mail received and that the FPCC, as a national organization, is a dying organization. He stated; however, his willingness to be of assistance to the United States Government by furnishing any information from the records of the FPCC office in New York that would be pertinent to the Government's investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised that due to his illness he does not anticipate being able to go to the FPCC office for at least another two days, and that he would want his attorney present in the event he was to make any records available.

LEE advised that he can be reached at his home, telephone number, which is not listed, CAnal 8-9076.

Attached to the Appendix of this report is a characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) wherein it is reflected that VINCENT TED LEE was appointed National Office Director in the fall of 1962.

NY 105-38431

FRANCIS L. MC CARTHY, United Press International (UPI), 220 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN on December 3, 1963, that ALDEN MOSBY is a UPI reporter presently stationed in the Paris Bureau. He said that MOSBY was formerly employed in the Moscow Bureau of the UPI. Mr. MC CARTHY stated that GOLDBERG is probably A. I. GOLDBERG, an Associated Press (AP) reporter formerly stationed in the Moscow Bureau.

MC CARTHY added that the UPI telephone number in Moscow is 726681.

EDWIN KEITH FULLER, General Executive, AP, 50 Rockefeller Center, New York, New York, advised SA JAMES O. INGRAM on December 3, 1963, that STANLEY J. E. JOHNSON was formerly an AP reporter in the Moscow Bureau. He stated JOHNSON left Russia in 1962 and he is now employed as an AP reporter in New York City.

FULLER advised that A. I. GOLDBERG was formerly an AP reporter in the Moscow Bureau, but he was recently assigned to the AP office at the United Nations staff in New York City.

He said the AP telephone number at the Moscow Bureau is 726430.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/2/63

Dr. RENATUS HARTOGS advised that he is the Chief Psychiatrist for the Youth House of New York City, and, in this capacity, conducts psychiatric interviews of many children and youths referred to him by the Youth House.

Dr. HARTOGS related that upon reading a story in a New York newspaper concerning a psychiatric interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he realized that from the terminology used in the psychiatric report that he himself had conducted the interview of OSWALD. He stated that the specific phrases used in the psychiatric report of "potentially dangerous" and "incipient schizophrenia" are phrases that are peculiar to his type analysis, and he knows of no other psychiatrist who uses them.

Dr. HARTOGS stated that when he reflected on the interview, he recalled the fact that he was greatly impressed with OSWALD in that the boy, who was 13½ years old at the time of the examination, had extremely cold, steely eyes. Dr. HARTOGS stated that OSWALD was referred to him by the Youth House as the result of OSWALD's chronic truancy from public school, and, despite the fact that OSWALD had no record of violence, he recommended institutionalizing him as a result of his psychiatric examination, which indicated OSWALD's potential dangerousness. Dr. HARTOGS further added that he was so impressed with the OSWALD case that he made it the subject of a seminar that he gave at the Youth House to parole officers and students of psychiatry.

Dr. HARTOGS again emphasized that despite the lack of violence in OSWALD's past, he felt that he was potentially disturbed and dangerous, and that he should have institutional care.

When questioned as to whether he had retained a copy of the psychiatric report that he submitted following his interview of OSWALD, Dr. HARTOGS stated that some years after his interview of OSWALD, he moved his office and destroyed all his old files, which included the OSWALD file. He advised that he was unable to recall any further information at this time concerning OSWALD.

---

7 East 86th Street,
12/2/63 New York City File # 89-75

On ____ at ____

SAS FRANK R. GERRITY and NORMAN A. MURRAY, JR./rm

by ____ Date dictated 12/2/63

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1. APPENDIX

FAIR 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 Braodway, 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.

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 52

Copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

Report Form
FD-263 (6-7-61)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC-3

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigation Period
CINCINNATI	DALLAS	12/10/63	11/25/63 - 12/9/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.	THOMAS B. ESTEP	jas

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA THOMAS B. ESTEP, Cincinnati, 12/2,5/63
Louisville teletype to Bureau and 7 offices 12/5/63, ack'ed 4:54 p.m.
Cincinnati teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/5/63, 11:01 p.m.
Dallas teletype to Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia 12/7/63. (IO)
Cincinnati teletype to Dallas 12/7/63. (IO)
Cincinnati teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/9/63.

- RUC -

LEADS:

Leads have been previously set forth by teletype and are, therefore, not being restated.

Approved | Special Agent in Charge | Do not write in spaces below

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25th Presidents Commission
1/13/64
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1956 O—395310

CI 105-2505

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Investigative period includes date prior to referenced report of 12/5/63, as information was not received in time to be included. Mother of the interviewing agent died suddenly, the agent departed on emergency annual leave, and this background information not deemed of immediate importance since EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY was interviewed on same date, 11/25/63, and included in referenced report of 12/2/63.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA THOMAS E. ESTEP
Date: 12/10/63

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File #: CI 105-2505

Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY, Columbus, Ohio, furnished background on self and brother, EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY, who has resided with VINCENT since May, 1963. JESSE GREGORY met unknown American in Mexico City, Mexico, boarding house September, 1963, who resembled subject. None of 6.5 MM Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition sold by Elmer Joyce Gun Shop, Covington, Kentucky, traced to subject through purchasers in Cincinnati, Norwood, Dayton and Manchester, Ohio. Anonymous letter writer thinks TV camera showed subject knew JACK RUBY, from subject's expression. Columbus telephone numbers CA 9-4711 listed to Nationwide Insurance Company, where WILLIAM HYDE, father of RUTH PAINE, works; and AM 7-2453 listed to Mrs. WILLIAM HYDE, mother of RUTH PAINE.

- RUC -

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.

CI 105-2505

DETAILS:

Information on VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY and Brother, EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY

The following investigation was conducted on November 25, 1963, by SA HUGH THOMAS FORSHA at Columbus, Ohio:

VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY, 1167 South High Street, furnished the following information:

He is employed by the Baker Bread Company, Zanesville, Ohio, as a breadman, working in Columbus, Ohio, and has been so employed since October 7, 1963. He was previously employed from September, 1961, to October 5, 1963, by the Donaldson Baking Company, Columbus, Ohio. He is married to ELIZABETH JEANETTE O'DOHERTY, who resides also at 1167 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio. They have six children.

O'DOHERTY was born in Lifford, Ireland, on May 19, 1918. He resided in Lifford, Ireland, until he was 22 years of age. In 1940 he joined the National Defense Forces in Ireland and served with them until June, 1944. All of that service was in Ireland.

From 1944 to 1949 he was a teacher of Irish Folk Dancing in County Mayo, Ireland. From 1949 to 1951 he was employed as a canvasser and mapper with the Electricity Supply Board in Sligo, Ireland. From 1951 to 1952 he sold insurance for the New Ireland Assurance Company, Sligo, Ireland. In 1952 O'DOHERTY went to England where he worked for McKechnie and Robbins in Birmingham, England. In March, 1953, O'DOHERTY entered the United States and went to River Forest, Illinois, to the home of his brother JOHN who had sponsored him. His brother, JOHN O'DOHERTY, is the area manager for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, River Forest, Illinois.

From 1953 to 1956 he lived in River Forest and Chicago, Illinois, and worked with the Edward Hines Lumber Company, River Forest, Illinois. In 1956 he moved to Evansville, Indiana, where he remained until 1959. While in that city he worked for the Brooks Lumber Company, Chandler, Indiana; the

Cooke Feed Company; and as a Fuller Brush Man. In October, 1957, O'DOHERTY married ELIZABETH WALLENMEYER in Evansville, Indiana. He identified his wife's parents as J. C. WALLENMEYER and LOUISE WALLENMEYER. His wife's parents moved from Evansville, Indiana, to Fort Myers Beach, Florida, where J. C. WALLENMEYER purchased the Earls Drug Store, Fort Myers Beach, Florida. In 1959 O'DOHERTY and his wife moved to Fort Myers Beach, Florida, where O'DOHERTY worked as a counter salesman for his father-in-law in Earls Drug Store. In July, 1961, he left this employment due to a family misunderstanding, moved to Columbus, Ohio, with his wife and family, and has remained in Columbus since that date. O'DOHERTY said he had been friendly with a BERYL SIZEMORE, who had worked as a pharmacist at Earls Drug Store. SIZEMORE had preceded O'DOHERTY to Columbus, Ohio, and based on SIZEMORE's reports, O'DOHERTY thought Columbus would be a good place in which to live and obtain employment.

After arriving in Columbus, O'DOHERTY sold Watkins products for a few months, and then obtained employment at the Donaldson Baking Company. He resided at 1103 South Hampton from about September, 1961, to August, 1963, with his wife and family. In August, 1963, he moved with his family to his present residence.

O'DOHERTY is not a citizen of the United States and has lost his Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) card. He said he had informed INS of the loss of his identification card, had been told to apply for another card, but as yet has not done so.

Eugene O'Doherty

O'DOHERTY related the following information concerning his brother, EUGENE ALTHONSUS O'DOHERTY, who was born in February, 1916, in Lifford, Ireland:

Texas

Ohio

O'DOHERTY was reared with his brother EUGENE in Lifford, Ireland. EUGENE O'DOHERTY joined the British Army in about 1933, and served with the Artillery in Aldershot, England. However, after about six months or a year's service, EUGENE O'DOHERTY deserted the British Army and came back to Lifford, Ireland. EUGENE O'DOHERTY immediately joined the Irish National Defense Forces in Dublin, Ireland, and served

throughout World War II. EUGENE O'DOHERTY had about ten years' service with the National Defense Force of Ireland.

Their mother died in 1944, leaving the family without a home. EUGENE O'DOHERTY remained in Galway, Ireland, where he worked on the Turf Board for about one year. EUGENE then went to England and Scotland where he was employed in factory work and as a photographer, from 1945 to 1957. In 1947 VINCENT wrote to EUGENE in Liverpool, England, asking EUGENE to get in touch with their sister, GLADYS CORSER, from Austin, Texas, who was visiting Ireland at that time. GLADYS CORSER had come to the United States, resided on Kenwood Avenue in Austin, Texas, and worked with the Internal Revenue Service in Austin, Texas. See O'Doherty

VINCENT claimed little contact with his brother EUGENE since 1944 except occasional intermittent correspondence. He had received letters from EUGENE in 1947, but had lost his address. In 1951 he saw GLADYS CORSER in Chicago, Illinois, and she gave him EUGENE's address in England. He wrote to EUGENE at that time and several times thereafter. He believed EUGENE was in the photography business, residing on Shall Road. VINCENT O'DOHERTY said that he had known within the past two years that EUGENE had moved from Liverpool, England, back to Dublin, Ireland. He said EUGENE had entered the United States in August, 1962, and he believed EUGENE flew from Dublin, Ireland, to Austin, Texas, and that his sister, GLADYS CORSER, had sponsored EUGENE.

From August, 1962, to April, 1963, EUGENE O'DOHERTY was in Austin, Texas, where he had worked for a Mr. PEYTON in photography. EUGENE has told him that he actually took the photographs while PEYTON processed them.

VINCENT said that EUGENE had called him in April, 1963, from Austin, Texas, and mentioned he was taking a trip to the Midwest. VINCENT claimed this was his next contact with EUGENE with the exception of occasional letters which they had exchanged. He was not aware until that call that EUGENE O'DOHERTY was in the United States and in Austin, Texas. EUGENE came to Columbus, Ohio, at the end of April, 1963, or the beginning of May, 1963. At that time VINCENT lived at

1103 South Hampton, Columbus, Ohio, and EUGENE, after arriving in Columbus, lived there with him. Later VINCENT moved to 1167 South High Street and EUGENE accompanied him and his family. After coming to Columbus, EUGENE obtained a job with the Columbus School of Motoring on North Hampton, his superior being a Mr. DICE.

VINCENT said that EUGENE has not returned to Texas since coming to Columbus, Ohio. However, EUGENE has called their sister, GLADYS CORSER, and she has called EUGENE on a number of occasions. The telephone calls have been of a personal and family nature inasmuch as GLADYS CORSER is lonely and has thought of moving to Columbus, Ohio. However, she informed EUGENE that she has been in Texas a number of years and, therefore, is reluctant to leave that state.

VINCENT said that EUGENE has been called by his former employer, Mr. PEYTON, on a couple of occasions from Houston or Austin, Texas. Apparently PEYTON wanted EUGENE O'DOHERTY to return to Texas to work for him and EUGENE has been considering that. However, EUGENE indicated to him that the photography work with PEYTON is of a seasonal nature and, therefore, he did not want to return to Texas. He added that EUGENE has hopes of launching his own driving school in Columbus, Ohio.

Edwin C

VINCENT said EUGENE had informed him that he had met and talked with General WALKER in WALKER's home in Texas. He said EUGENE may have met General WALKER through PEYTON. EUGENE, sometime between August, 1962, and April, 1963, actually interviewed General WALKER, and as a result of that interview, EUGENE had prepared a written account of his interview for publication. EUGENE had presented his article to General WALKER for permission to publish it, and had received General WALKER's permission.

After arriving in Columbus, Ohio, EUGENE had contacted the "Columbus Dispatch" regarding the possibility of publishing his free lance interview with General WALKER. However, the "Columbus Dispatch" wanted the right to edit the article which EUGENE would not consent to and, therefore, the deal fell through.

VINCENT O'DOHERTY said that both he and EUGENE are anti-communist and feel that the internal threat of communism is more dangerous than the threat of war with Russia. They both feel the American people are not awakened to the threat of communism.

VINCENT said EUGENE is a very opinionated person, but, to his knowledge, does not belong to any group; that EUGENE seems to admire General WALKER and General WALKER's policies. However, he indicated that EUGENE has not identified himself as a member of the John Birch Society. On the basis of conversations with EUGENE, VINCENT believes that his brother's former boss, PEYTON, was connected or friendly with the John Birch Society; that EUGENE possibly has met members of that society and has discussed the philosophy of that society. To VINCENT's knowledge, EUGENE O'DOHERTY has not associated with any members of the John Birch Society while in Columbus, Ohio.

VINCENT said that EUGENE has been outspoken regarding President KENNEDY's policy on aid to communist countries, and they both felt that the statement by President KENNEDY in Berlin that Ireland was free was a poor statement to make. He said they neither saw "eye to eye" with President KENNEDY's policies, but neither of them has ever made any threat against President KENNEDY. He said both himself and EUGENE felt very badly about the assassination of President KENNEDY, and EUGENE did not give any indication of any acquaintance with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. Prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, EUGENE had indicated in conversations with him that he felt President KENNEDY would get a poor reception in Texas, and EUGENE felt that Texans did not care for President KENNEDY. In addition, EUGENE had expressed the belief that President KENNEDY's trip to Texas would be a failure, but EUGENE did not make any mention or reference to any violence in connection with that trip. VINCENT said he is sure that EUGENE did not envision the assassination of President KENNEDY.

VINCENT is quite sure that his brother EUGENE was not implicated in any way with the assassination of President KENNEDY and, to his knowledge, none of EUGENE O'DOHERTY's associates was implicated in any way.

VINCENT said that to his knowledge EUGENE has not received any other telephone calls from Texas, and has not made any to Texas. However, he said that EUGENE had been drinking on the evening of November 24, 1963, and it is possible that he could have made or received a telephone call. They were together at Tom and Mary's Bar on South High Street from shortly after 11:00 p.m., until about midnight on Sunday, November 24, 1963, and EUGENE had not made or received a telephone call during that period.

EUGENE has made rather radical statements at times and when he did not like a person he would come out rather strongly against that person. VINCENT said, as an example, that perhaps at sometime EUGENE had said that we should get rid of President KENNEDY or other leaders if he did not agree with them; that generally EUGENE talks a great deal and seems to enjoy arguing, but he certainly is not as radical as his talking would indicate. He recalled that EUGENE has made the statement that President KENNEDY was no good and felt that President KENNEDY was too soft on communism. He added that when EUGENE came to Columbus they had discussions regarding integration and EUGENE had expressed himself strongly against integration.

VINCENT has no knowledge whatever concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and to his knowledge, his brother EUGENE has no knowledge or association with that group.

VINCENT stated that he has been the closest associate of his brother, EUGENE O'DOHERTY; that he has met friends of EUGENE and described them as casual acquaintances. He has met these friends of his brother in bars in Columbus and was unable to recall the identity of any of them.

VINCENT O'DOHERTY furnished the following physical description of himself:

Name:	VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY
Date of Birth:	May 19, 1918
Place of Birth:	Lifford, Ireland
Height:	5'11"

Weight:	150 lbs.
Hair:	Reddish brown
Eyes:	Hazel
Scars and Marks:	Scar on left neck
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	ELIZABETH JEANETTE O'DOHERTY
Residence:	1167 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio
Employment:	Baker Bread Company, Columbus, Ohio

Unknown Person in Mexico City Who Resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted by SAS THOMAS P. SCOLLARD and ROBERT C. DAVIS at Cincinnati, Ohio:

On December 5, 1963, JESSE GREGORY, 1520 F. Dudley, Parktown, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised SAS DAVIS and SCOLLARD that he believed he saw an individual in Mexico City who bore a striking resemblance to subject. He furnished the following information:

GREGORY is a retired Civil Service Commission employee, having worked in Washington, D. C., until 1953, when he became disabled by a heart condition. He planned a two-month vacation in Mexico, beginning August 30, 1963. He travelled by plane from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, and from there to Mexico City, Mexico, arriving on August 30, 1963. He had reservations at the Hotel Canada, but decided against staying there when he saw this hotel because it appeared to be a low class establishment. He then obtained a room at a "huespedes," boarding house, located at 26 Lerma, Mexico City, where he stayed one night. He was not satisfied with this room and searched a Mexico City newspaper to locate better accommodations. From the newspaper he obtained a room in another "huespedes" located at 43 Varcocia, which was operated by CARMEN GODOY. He rented a room at this address for one month. He occupied a room on the first floor for a few days, then had his room

changed to the second floor. There were 12 or 13 other people staying at this boarding house and he was surprised to find all these other people appeared to be intellectuals. He did not expect to find people of this class staying in an ordinary boarding house. He noted none of the other people staying at 43 Varsobia appeared to be engaged in regular employment because they were around the boarding house practically every day during the daylight hours and seemed to be resting or vacationing. When he first arrived at 43 Varsobia, all of the other persons living at this address were Latin Americans.

On or about September 23, 1963, or September 24, 1963, a young white male American, name unknown, about 20 to 25 years old, obtained a room at 43 Varsobia, occupying a room located over the detached garage of this house. This individual, according to GREGORY, could have been the subject because he bore a striking resemblance to photographs of the subject as seen by GREGORY in newspapers and magazines and on television. GREGORY saw this individual on only one occasion which occurred when they had breakfast alone on the day after the unknown white male American came to the boarding house. GREGORY's first impression of this suspect was that he looked very shabby and was a poor representative of the United States. GREGORY talked with this unknown suspect for about one hour when they had breakfast alone together at the boarding house. During this meal the suspect indicated strong dissatisfaction with the United States Government. He stated to GREGORY that he disliked the United States because of the racial situation. The suspect stated, "Things are pretty rotten in the United States," and "The United States is lousy." GREGORY has the impression this suspect was not particularly anti-Negro himself, but was disturbed over the racial problem in the United States and felt nothing could be done in the United States to alleviate the racial problem under the current system of government.

The unknown white male American indicated he was going to a college in Mexico City located on Delaroforma Street and told GREGORY he did not like college in the United States.

Suspect further indicated to GREGORY that at one time he had lived in Washington, D. C., but came to Mexico from Texas. The suspect spoke fair conversational Spanish. GREGORY

attempted to reason with the suspect about the racial problem in the United States, pointing out that there were many bright spots in the racial situation and he felt the people of the United States were doing very well under the current system of government in solving their racial problems. The suspect was not convinced by these arguments and kept repeating that; "The United States is rotten." GREGORY stated before leaving the suspect at the breakfast table on this morning he loaned him a book entitled, "The Coming Explosion in Latin American," which GREGORY felt would help the suspect to become more understanding of the racial problem of the United States.

GREGORY did not see the suspect again, but on September 29, 1963, GREGORY left 43 Varsobia and before leaving went to the room of the suspect to get his book. After knocking on the door and identifying himself, the suspect handed the book out through the door without coming outside the door or showing his face. During the period September 23 or September 24, 1963, to the date September 29, 1963, when GREGORY left this boarding house, it appeared to him that the suspect did not mix with the other boarders and stayed by himself.

GREGORY furnished the following description of the suspect, stating he realized his recollection of small details concerning the suspect was faulty, but that at the time he saw suspect he had no particular reason for committing his description to memory:

Age:	20 to 25
Height:	5' to 5'4"
Weight:	160 pounds

GREGORY estimated this weight, but said suspect looked thin and drawn. GREGORY was unable to estimate weight and height of interviewing Agents with any degree of accuracy.

Eyes:	Dark, not otherwise noticed
Hair:	Dark brown, unkept, needed haircut

Complexion:	Slightly suntanned, but not vigorous healthy appearance
Face:	No special recollection
Mouth:	Tense, not pleasant appearing
Chin:	No special recollection
Teeth:	No special recollection
Nose:	No special recollection
Adams Apple:	Not prominent, but noticeable
Scars and Marks:	None observed
Appearance:	Not clean shaven; shabby looking; introverted
Speech:	Not noticeably regional, may have been Middlewest to South and Southwest, spoke softly, used word "rotten" often
Clothing:	Wearing long-sleeved pullover sweater, dark brown or very dark blue; white shirt, very dirty and worn, no tie; trousers - no specific recollection, but were dark and baggy; shoes - not noticed; luggage - carried one dark colored airline type handbag

One of the Latin Americans staying at 43 Varsobia during this period was known to GREGORY by the name of RUBEN D. MARANTES MEZA, who said he was employed by the Mexican Government as a hydroelectrical transformer specialist and was probably an electrical engineer. It was generally known at the boarding house that GREGORY was leaving the end of the month to visit for another month in Guadalajara, Mexico. MEZA offered to and did write a letter for GREGORY to obtain a place to stay in Guadalajara. MEZA sent this letter to DONNA DELORES RUBIA, 682 Juarez, Guadalajara, Mexico. GREGORY left Mexico City on September 29, 1963, and went directly to the 682 Juarez address where he obtained a room. GREGORY observed that this house was frequented by a group of 10 to 15 young Mexicans. During conversation, one of the young Mexicans told GREGORY that two rooms on the second floor of this address were being used to circulate communist literature. GREGORY never went to the second floor and never saw any evidence this address was being used to

circulate communist literature. However, this report disturbed him so he went to see SAMUEL B. SOUTHWELL, Public Affairs Officer, U. S. Information Service, at Guadalajara. GREGORY discussed this matter with SOUTHWELL who informed him it was known that about a year or two ago the residence at 682 Juarez was the location of a Russian Cultural Center, but SOUTHWELL said he had no knowledge communists were currently using the residence at this address for any purpose.

GREGORY speculated, with no reason to know for sure, that MEZA knew the address at 682 Juarez was being used by communists and sent GREGORY there to involve him with the communists. GREGORY further speculated that other persons residing at 43 Varsobia may have been communists because they all appeared to be intellectuals with no visible means of support. GREGORY's speculation strengthens his suspicion that the unknown white male American rooming at 43 Varsobia may have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD visiting Mexico City to contact communists.

GREGORY left Guadalajara on about November 17, 1963, and returned home without further incident. He furnished the following names of other individuals who resided at 43 Varsobia during the period August 30, 1963, and September 29, 1963, and who may have seen or talked to the unknown white male American suspect:

ADELA GEREDADE CASTILLO
From Guatemala City and taking a beauty culture course in Mexico City

ARTURO AZRIE
Employed by Social Security System Mexico Government. Said to be wealthy person whose family has part ownership of Coca Cola Company in Mexico City.

CI 105-2505

OCTAVIO PADILLAC
Employed in electrical work and attending school

FEOJAVIER LOPEZ SALAZAR
Employed by Mexican Government

DANIEL ISLA GONZALES
A CPA employed by Mexican Government

RUBEN D. AGUILERA PRIEGO
Reserve Captain Mexican Army

ROBERTO L. ARANA
(Can't recall employment)

DOLORES MEDINA Y
(Can't recall employment)

GREGORY MAGANDER
(Can't recall employment)

MEXICO

6.5 MM Mannlicher-Carcano Ammunition Sold By Elmer Joyce Gun Shop, Covington, Kentucky

The following investigation was conducted by SA BENNY J. CANNY on December 6, 1963, at Cincinnati, Ohio:

SA CANNY contacted the following individuals:

CHARLES GROSSMAN, Owner, Grossman Gun Shop, 1195 Catherine Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio;

FRANK S. HODGES, SR., and FRANK S. HODGES, JR., Co-owners, Pioneer Gun Shop, 5147 Montgomery Road, Norwood, Ohio;

GEORGE C. BURRIER, Burrier Gun Shop, 5026 Montgomery Road, Norwood, Ohio;

MARTIN HOLLANDER, 3947 North Clerose Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHARLES GROSSMAN advised that he purchased only 100 rounds of this ammunition which he uses for test firing. The Pioneer Gun Shop, according to the HODGES, has not bought any of this ammunition. None of the listed persons recalled subject OSWALD prior to the newspaper and television publicity on the assassination of President KENNEDY, and none does any mail-order ammunition business, selling mostly to local individuals they know.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS B. ESTEP on December 6, 1963:

HOMER E. JOHNSTON, Owner-operator of a shooters supply shop, 11582 Lebanon Road, Sharonville, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised that he has been in business for 20 years at this address. On March 2, 1962, he purchased a box of this ammunition from Elmer Joyce Gun Shop, Covington, Kentucky, consisting of 1,000 rounds in 50 boxes of 20 rounds each. He still has 18 boxes of this ammunition left. He has no sales slip on the sales, but no sales were made to subject OSWALD, of which he is positive. This

ammunition does not sell fast, but is excellent ammunition and is sold generally to persons who have bought old guns. He could furnish no information on subject.

CHARLES HENSLEY, employed at B&W Metals Company, Hamilton, Ohio, advised that he is owner-operator of the Mason Gun Shop, 1054 Butler-Warren Road, Mason, Ohio, where he lives. He has none of this ammunition and never had any of it. He stated that guns are a hobby with him and that he never heard of subject prior to the assassination publicity.

The following investigation was conducted by SA BILLY C. KIRTS on December 6, 1963, at Cincinnati, Ohio:

STEPHEN KUSMACK, Route 1, Manchester, U. S. Route 52, advised that he operates the Trade Winds Trading Post at this address. He had 100 rounds of this ammunition, 60 rounds of which he has sold to local persons he knows, the other 40 rounds still being in his possession. He could furnish no information on subject.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN F. McCLUSKEY on December 6, 1963, at Dayton, Ohio:

RUSSELL E. THORNTON, Owner of Thornton's Gun Exchange, 1543 West Third Street, advised that he has no record of any purchase of this ammunition from George Zucker or Century Arms Company, but that on June 15, 1962, he purchased 1,000 rounds of this ammunition from Elmer Joyce, 336 Scott Street, Covington, Kentucky, of which he has left four boxes containing 20 rounds each. He has no records on cash sales and most all of his customers are local and known to him. He could not recall ever having sold any ammunition to subject OSWALD, and could furnish no information on subject. He has sold no merchandise by mail in the past year or more with the exception of a rifle which he had shipped to a customer in Michigan.

Miscellaneous

On December 8, 1963, the following anonymous letter, postmarked 1A, Cincinnati, Ohio, 10:30 AM., December 7, 1963, addressed "Mr. Ed. Mason, FBI., Federal Building, 5th & Walnut Street, Cincinnati 45202, Ohio," was received:

CI 105-2505

"12/7/63

"Mr. Ed. Mason
F.B.I.
Cincinnati_ Ohio

"Dear Sir,

"Some reports say that Oswald and Jack Ruby never knew each other but I believe they did. For a second or two the T.V. camera revealed that Oswald did know Jack Ruby.
It was so clear I said to myself 'He sees someone he knows' When the officials first started to bring Oswald out 'In camera view' Oswald took about four steps and then turn his head to the left in the direction of the on coming Jack Ruby. 'Not yet in view of camera' Oswald's face showed a look of surprise, it was at this time that I said to myself 'He sees' someone he knows.'
We are all alike in this respect if we see someone we know when we are not expecting to see them our face will show surprise.
I don't know how many T.V. cameras were there but I do know that one of the T.V. tapes will show what I saw. Jack Ruby was a hoodlum and a hoodlum is only concerned about himself.

"Ed."

Long Distance Calls of
MICHAEL R. PAINE, Irving, Texas

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT F. MILLER on December 7, 1963, at Columbus, Ohio:

The current Columbus, Ohio, Telephone Directory shows that CA 8-4711 is subscribed to by Nationwide Insurance Company, 246 North High Street; and that AM 7-2450 is listed to Mrs. WILLIAM HYDE, 440 Glenmawr Avenue.

CI 105-2505

Previous investigation reflected that WILLIAM HYDE, father of RUTH PAINE, is employed at Nationwide Insurance Company, 246 North High Street, as an actuary, Mr. HYDE having been interviewed on December 2, 1963; and that Mrs. WILLIAM (CAROL) HYDE, mother of RUTH PAINE and divorced from WILLIAM HYDE, is residing at Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio, where she was to be interviewed by the Cleveland Office.

UNITED STATES ... ENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/13/63
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

438148

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith is a "Cotton Pickin' Application" for LEE H. OSWALD, dated October 4, 1963, obtained from JOBCO Employment Agency, Dallas, Texas, on December 12, 1963, by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM.

It is requested that you compare the signature on the reverse side of this application with the known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Please return this application to the Dallas Office for return to JOBCO.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
BDO:mam
(4)

REC- 19

1119

1-3-64
DEC 20 1963
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
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DEC 20 11 53 AM
RECEIVED

SOVIET

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-62

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: December 23, 1963

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC 19 105-82555 - 1119
Lab. No. D-438448 BS

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 12/13/63

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
1 - Mr. Schutz, Room 5722 (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Turner, Room 649 RB (sent direct)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JLD:kw (8)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: December 23, 1963
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-438448 BS

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
JF - R

Specimens received 12/20/63

Q340 Hand printed "COTTON PICKIN' APPLICATION" dated October 4, 1963, bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the signature "Lee H. Oswald," on the reverse side of specimen Q340 was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known specimens are designated as K1, K2, etc.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JHE:kw (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	DALLAS	12/20/63	11/23-12/19/63

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA J. STANLEY ROTZ — TYPED BY: elt

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Report of SA J. STANLEY ROTZ at Baltimore 12/4/63; Baltimore teletype to Bureau, Miami and Dallas 11/24/63, 11:17 a.m., captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER".

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: Information from GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, aka Gary Brock Trapnell, inmate of Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital for mentally defective criminals, much of which has been proved to be a fabrication of TRAPNELL, is being incorporated in this report in order that it will be readily available for reference in the future, in the event TRAPNELL's story is again brought up.

A

COVER PAGE

EXP-PROC.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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1120

REC. 13

EX. 115

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency		Readers Commission	
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Date Fwd.		1/3/64	
How Fwd.		Limited	
By			

Notations

Information concerning background of GARY BROCK TRAPNELL was developed and reported in the case entitled "GARY BROCK TRAPNELL, TFIS; ITSP; ITSMV; CGR - FALSE PRETENSES (BAD CHECKS)", Buffile 26-281335, BA file 87-6302, and in the case entitled "MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, aka Mike; ANTONIO VENTURA BART, aka Tony; CECILIA BART, aka Mrs. Antonio Bart; (FNU) SOUSA IS - CUBA" Buffile 105-123345, BA file 105-7480. TRAPNELL's allegations concerning the plot by Cuban refugees to kill the Attorney General, was furnished to the Bureau in Letterhead Memorandum in the latter case. Baltimore file contains copy of Bulet to U. S. Secret Service dated 9/6/63, which in turn refers to previous communications to that agency dated 8/21 and 9/4/63, concerning the plot and the mental condition of GARY BROCK TRAPNELL.

As was pointed out in referenced Baltimore teletype 11/24/63, TRAPNELL, in the interview of 11/23/63 furnished substantially the same information previously furnished Bureau and disseminated under the MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES heading. He changed the story in that in the earlier account he identified the group of only four individuals as MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, and ANTONIO VENTURA BART, Cubans with whom he associated in Cuba while he allegedly was training CASTRO's soldiers, and BART's wife, CECILIA and a Negro male named SOUSA. In the November 23 interview he changed these identifications to replace ANTONIO VENTURA BART with a (FNU) OSWALDO, a girl, MARTA (LNU), and a third, dark skinned man whose name he could not recall. He then claimed that he recognized LEE HARVEY OSWALD from photographs as the individual using the name OSWALDO.

TRAPNELL's original identification of these 4 individuals consisting of FUENTES and BART as Cubans whom he had known in Cuba, the one being the wife of BART, and the other being a Negro male, does not leave room for logical identification of one of these individuals now as OSWALD.

On the last interview TRAPNELL also contradicts his prior statement concerning his original meeting of FUENTES which he now gives as having been in the

U. S. Army at Fort Campbell, Kentucky in 1956, rather than in Cuba in 1958. By teletype to the Bureau and San Antonio on 12/7/63, Baltimore advised that MICHAEL ROCLEVITCH, son of FLORENCE ROCLEVITCH had furnished information that his mother was then residing at 4202 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, his father was attending school which would terminate 12/11/63. San Antonio was instructed to interview FLORENCE ROCLEVITCH who had entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63.

By teletype 12/11/63, San Antonio advised that Mr. and Mrs. ROCLEVITCH had left San Antonio without leaving a forwarding address. Baltimore was instructed to interview FLORENCE S. ROCLEVITCH on her return to her prior residence, 5418 56th Avenue, Riverdale, Maryland.

LEADS: One copy of this report is furnished Miami Division since activity alleged by TRAPNELL was located within that division and if further investigation should be necessary in the future such investigation may be necessary at Miami.

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT RIVERDALE, MARYLAND

Will locate and interview FLORENCE S. ROCLEVITCH at 5418 56th Avenue, who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63.

C*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

C

Report of: SA J. STANLEY ROTZ
Date: December 20, 1963

Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Field Office File #: BA 105-7740

Bureau File #105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, inmate of Clifton T. Perkins Hospital for mental defectives, Jessup, Maryland, claimed on 11/23/63 to have recognized LEE HARVEY OSWALD as one of four persons in pro-Castro group whom he had previously reported as plotting to kill the Attorney General. TRAPNELL previously confined to Spring Grove State Mental Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. In prior interview on 8/19 and 29/63 to which TRAPNELL referred, he identified the 4 individuals as MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES and ANTONIO VENTURA BART, Cubans with whom he had associated in CASTRO's Army in Cuba in 1958, the wife of BART and a Negro named SOUSA. Foregoing individuals and places named by TRAPNELL could not be found to exist. Doctors at Perkins Hospital say TRAPNELL is a liar who lies for self aggrandizement.

- P -

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Re: Allegations of GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, Inmate of Clifton T. Perkins State Mental Hospital, at Jessup, Maryland

On November 23, 1963, Dr. WILLIAM G. CUSHARD, Superintendant, Clifton T. Perkins Hospital for mentally defective persons accused of crimes, Jessup, Maryland, telephoned the Baltimore Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation,

105-82555-1120

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to advise that an inmate of his institution, GARY BROCK TRAPNELL, had alleged that he had information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Dr. CUSHARD stated that TRAPNELL is a liar, that he lies to make himself "big", and that he had claimed to know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, only after he had listened to radio accounts of the assassination.

GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, also known as GARY BROCK TRAPNELL, [redacted] had come to the attention of the Baltimore Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, on several previous occasions and the following information had been developed concerning him in connection with prior investigation:

On May 1, 1961, Mrs. MARY TALBOT, Office of the Medical Librarian, Spring Grove State Mental Hospital, Frederick Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, advised Special Agent ROBERT L. LANPHEAR, that her records reflect GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL had been admitted to the Spring Grove State Hospital on October 23, 1958 from the Baltimore County Circuit Court, after being indicted for the crime of robbery. It had been determined at the time by Dr. CHARLES F. O'DONNELL and Dr. RICHARD DOSS, that TRAPNELL was mentally incompetent and unable to assist in the defense of his case. The Commitment Order was signed by Judge JOHN E. REINE. TRAPNELL was treated at Spring Grove State Hospital until October 27, 1959, at which time he was released for return to court, Baltimore County, Maryland.

TRAPNELL was reinstated at the Hospital on February 23, 1961 on the basis of medical examination by Dr. CHARLES F. O'DONNELL and Dr. FRED CONVERSE. He received treatment at the hospital until March 15, 1961 when he escaped. The diagnosis at that time by Dr. CHOMONDY was [redacted] The file concerning TRAPNELL was closed in April 1961 since TRAPNELL was not considered to be dangerous to himself or others.

On May 8, 1961, Sergeant FRANK SMITH, Fugitive Squad, Baltimore Police Department advised Special Agent LANPHEAR that TRAPNELL had been extradited on May 5, 1961 to Miami, Florida to stand charges there of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

On May 12, 1961, Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT E. CAHILL, Baltimore, Maryland, advised Special Agent LANPHEAR that he would decline Federal prosecution of TRAPNELL for the Crime On Government Reservation - False Pretenses (worthless checks) in view of TRAPNELL's mental condition and his prosecution by Miami, Florida, authorities.

On May 5, 1961, Lieutenant General THOMAS J. H. TRAPNELL, Commanding General of the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, advised Special Agent ROBERT N. STEVENSON of the Charlotte Division, that GARY TRAPNELL, his nephew, had been a problem for him and his brother for several years. He said that TRAPNELL had been cashing worthless checks at various military installations throughout the United States, by using his relationship to Lieutenant General TRAPNELL as a reference, and that this situation had been very embarrassing to him. He said that TRAPNELL is incorrigible, that he is a "con artist" and acts like a "big shot".

On April 26, 1961, Mr. WATERS TRAPNELL, 1621 E. Coldspring Lane, Baltimore, Maryland, telephoned the Baltimore Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and mentioned that GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, his nephew, has been mentally insane for many years.

When interviewed at the Baltimore County Jail, Towson, Maryland on March 24, 1961, by Special Agents ROBERT L. LANPHEAR and JOHN C. BONNER, GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, advised that he had been released about December 27, 1959, from the Spring Grove State Mental Hospital, Catonsville, Maryland, where he had been under examination and treatment. He admitted cashing several worthless checks and having cased

several locations in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia for possible armed robberies. He denied having committed any armed robberies or crimes of violence since his release from Spring Grove State Hospital in 1959, but admitted committing several armed robberies from California to Maryland in 1958 with two other individuals, both of whom were then serving 20 year sentences in the Maryland Penitentiary.

TRAPNELL also admitted having slashed his wrists, having attempted to hang himself and having shot himself in attempted suicides during his military career, and having received a discharge for mental conditions from the United States Army as a result of the foregoing attempts. His Army Serial Number was RA 14569058. He claims service in the United States Army from October 1955 to March, 1958.

On August 19, 1963, Corporal J. W. ECKSTORM, Maryland State Police, Centerville, Maryland, advised Special Agent FRANCIS L. FEARTHREE that GARY BROCK TRAPNELL, a white, male, born January 31, 1938, was then awaiting trial in Kent County, Maryland, in connection with fraudulent checks issued for the rental of a boat from the Chestertown, Maryland, area, which he subsequently repainted, and sailed to Quincy, Massachusetts. TRAPNELL was arrested in the boat before it could be sold and returned to Chestertown, Maryland.

On August 19, 1963, TRAPNELL was interviewed by Special Agent FEARTHREE in the Kent County Jail, Chestertown, Maryland. He furnished the following information:

In 1958 TRAPNELL went to Cuba where he helped train members of CASTRO's Revolutionary Army in the use of the 57 millimeter recoilless rifle and small arms. While there in that capacity he met MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, also known as Mike and ANTONIO VENTURA BART, also known as Tony, who were members of CASTRO's Army. TRAPNELL stated he was captured by BATISTA's Army on the Escamber Front, jailed in the Cabo Moncado Fortress, transferred to Santiago and later to a prison on a military base outside Havana, Cuba. He was later released from the prison and deported to Miami, Florida. He was flown from Havana to Miami via commercial airlines and

no one connected with the Government of the United States talked with him on his arrival in the United States.

TRAPNELL stated he had been in Cuba for less than 6 months, that he had gone there on his own, at his own expense, and had joined CASTRO's Revolutionary Forces because of sympathy for their cause.

TRAPNELL stated that while in Miami, Florida in May or June of 1963, he met MIGUEL AMADOS FUENTES whom he had met earlier in Cuba, and on invitation, accompanied FUENTES to a building located on the southwest corner of West Flagler Street and 12th or 13th Avenue, or the southwest corner of Southwest 8th Street, Tamiami Trail, and 12th or 13th Avenue, where they met and drank intoxicants with ANTONIO VENTURA BART, his wife, CECILIA, and another man known only as Mr. SOUSA.

The group talked freely with TRAPNELL and told him that the four of them planned to kidnap and kill ROBERT KENNEDY, the Attorney General of the United States, in an effort to sabotage any relationship between the Cuban Revolutionary Movement and the United States.

He described these persons as loyal "Castroites" although all had come to the United States as refugees from CASTRO. He alleged that all were smoking marijuana and sniffing cocaine while he was with them in Miami and all were drinking intoxicants.

The group allegedly exhibited gasoline company road maps of Virginia with marked routes, exact routes unknown to TRAPNELL, a professional looking floor plan of a house that they claimed to be that of the Attorney General at McLean, Virginia, drawn on white paper approximately 18 inches by 24 inches, and small photographs supposedly of the KENNEDY homes at Palm Beach, Florida, and Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, and of the yacht the "Honey Fitz".

In addition, the group showed him a closet in this building wherein were stored at least 14 rifles,

four 38 caliber revolvers, fragmentation and concussion hand grenades and some plastic explosives. They claimed they intended to use these arms in assassinating the Attorney General.

It was TRAPNELL's opinion that the group were fanatics and would be willing to die in any attempt on the life of the Attorney General.

During the course of the conversation the group alleged that they had gone to Washington, D. C. early in the spring of 1963 to carry out the assassination attempt but on arrival there felt that there had been a leak, that the authorities knew of their plot so they decided to postpone the attempt until late August or September 1963.

The group allegedly gave TRAPNELL one of the rifles which he described as a 7.62 millimeter, semi-automatic or full automatic rifle with ventilated ribs extending the full length of the barrel, a tripod under the muzzle, with the wood stock removed and replaced with a removable metal stock. This rifle which was allegedly of Russian make, resembled the U. S. Browning automatic rifle.

TRAPNELL furnished the following descriptions:

Name:	MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, aka, Mike
Nationality:	Cuban
Sex:	Male
Age:	28 years
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	200 pounds,
Build:	Fat
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black, curly
Peculiarities:	Wears mustache, usually wears slacks and white sport shirt

Name:	ANTONIO VENTURA BART, aka Tony
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	Puerto Rican or Cuban
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black, long, wavy
Complexion:	Olive
Age:	About 33
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	140 pounds
Wife:	Cecilia

Name:	CECILIA BART
Nationality:	Cuban
Sex:	Female
Age:	about 26
Height:	5' 3" to 5' 4"
Build:	Average
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Appearance:	Good looking

Miami Fla.

Name:	(FNU) SOUSA
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Age:	40 to 50
Hair:	Black, grey on temples
Eyes:	Brown
Peculiarities:	Wears mustache
Height:	5' 11" to 6"
Weight:	180 pounds
Characteristics:	Speaks very poor English

Miami Fla.

TRAPNELL furnished a handwritten map of the room where he talked with the subjects, and where they exhibited their arms to him. He described it as a commercial building, rented by a legitimate Cuban refugee organization, with the name of the organization on the plate glass front. The name may be "Students Union", "Peoples Party", or "FNA", or "FAN".

TRAPNELL advised that he did not furnish this information previously because he was fearful for his life, and the lives of his family and loved ones if he should make this information known. He pointed out that since he was then in jail, he felt secure.

TRAPNELL advised that he has been arrested previously in connection with Armed Robbery, worthless checks, and other offenses, and when tried in connection with the armed robbery, he was committed to Spring Grove State Hospital, near Baltimore, Maryland, where he was diagnosed as being [redacted] He implied that this diagnosis was obtained by a clever defense lawyer, and in this manner, he traded one year confinement in Spring Grove for 20 year confinement in jail for the armed robbery.

TRAPNELL stated further that about one year after he was released from Spring Grove, he cashed some worthless checks and had rented some cars with worthless checks. He heard that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was looking for him, so he turned himself in to Spring Grove Hospital voluntarily, feeling that he would not be prosecuted because of his mental condition. He said he avoided prosecution in that instance.

TRAPNELL stated that he is not insane nor is he mentally ill. He bragged that he is arranging with his lawyer to be committed to a mental institution in Maryland in the immediate future and indicated that he planned to avoid a jail sentence in this manner.

On August 20, 1963, Sheriff BARTUS O. VICKERS, Kent County, Chestertown, Maryland, advised that the subject was committed to Clifton T. Perkins Hospital, Jessup, Maryland, by the Circuit Court for Kent County, Maryland on August 20, 1963, for observation and study. TRAPNELL was delivered to that hospital on August 20, 1963.

On September 5, 1963, the Boston Division furnished information received from the Quincy, Massachusetts Police Department, reflecting that on June, 19, 1963, Lieutenant FRANK VALLIA of the Police Department, had arrested GARY BROCK TRAPNELL on a fugitive warrant from Kent County, Maryland. VALLIA advised that TRAPNELL had sailed a boat to Quincy, Massachusetts where he was taken into custody. At the time of his arrest TRAPNELL's wife and child were with him and the wife turned over to VALLIA a foreign make semi automatic rifle, make not known.

Lieutenant VALLIA said that this rifle was in extremely poor condition and rusted. TRAPNELL was removed on July 21, 1963 by the authorities to Kent County, Maryland.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents of the Miami Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Mr. DONALD LOVETT, owner, Beachway Ski School, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on August 20, 1963, advised that an individual using the name GARY B. TRAPNELL, rented a boat with that company at Fort Lauderdale on May 23, 1963. He issued a $35.00 check drawn on the Security First National Bank at Van Nuys, California. According to LOVETT, the check was returned "account closed". He was driving a 1962 Valiant station wagon, California license LNK 580. He was alone at the time he rented the boat.

Records of the South Florida State Hospital, West Hollywood, Florida, were reviewed on August 20, 1963, by Dr. REGINALD EATON. These records show that there was no evidence of psychosis. According to the record, TRAPNELL knew the difference between right and wrong but was of anti-social behavior and not considered insane.

On August 20, 1963, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROCK TRAPNELL, 2431 Northwest 28th Street, Miami, Florida, advised that

she is the mother of GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL. She has remarried and her married name is BETTY ZANG. She claimed that she had not seen her son since September, 1962. She knew of no Cuban associates of her son, and she said he was married to INGRID TRAPNELL in Miami about a year ago.

On August 20, 1963, Mrs. INGRID TRAPNELL advised that she is separated from TRAPNELL and she last saw him in April, 1963, in Washington, D. C. She did not know of TRAPNELL's trip to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in May, 1963, and she believes that if TRAPNELL was in the Miami area he would have contacted her.

On August 28, 1963, Mrs. INGRID TRAPNELL was re-interviewed and at this time, she admitted that when previously interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she had failed to notify the interviewing agent that she had been present when TRAPNELL was arrested in Massachusetts. She admitted that at that time, she turned over to the police authorities an old rifle which she believed was of Russian make. She said that this rifle was a "museum piece" and had been in the TRAPNELL family for years. She stated that she had not furnished the above information previously because she was "afraid".

On August 21, 1963, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, Agent in Charge of Secret Service, Miami, Florida, advised that in January, 1962, AARON PAUL WILHEIT, [redacted] U.S. wrote a letter to Secret Service and accused GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL and JOSEPH ANTHONY LLANUSA, [redacted] who were both in jail in Miami at that time, of plotting to kidnap the children of President KENNEDY.

Both TRAPNELL and LLANUSA were questioned by Secret Service and denied the accusation. FBI

FBI Identification records show that WILHEIT and LLANUSA both have long criminal records. AARON PAUL WILHEIT, according to records of the FBI Identification Division, has been charged in the past with impersonation of Federal officers

and passing bad checks. Mr. MARSHALL advised that in view of the above, GARY BROCK TRAPNELL could possibly be fabricating the plot against Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY. MARSHALL also advised that the diagnosis of the local state hospital in West Hollywood, Florida, of the condition of TRAPNELL is not reliable as the state hospital tends to discharge persons unless they are absolutely insane.

On August 20, 1963, indices and records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) at Miami were reviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for any record possibly identical to FUENTES, the BARTs and Mr. SOUSA. These records were negative for all individuals other than a record for MIGUEL A. FUENTES, INS Number A12-80-230. This file was transferred to the New York Office of INS November 7, 1962. On August 21, 1963, the above individual whose complete name is MIGUEL ARMANDO FUENTES CABRERA, was interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New York City, and it was determined through interviews that he could not possibly be the MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES who TRAPNELL said was a party to this plot.

On August 21, 1963, records of the Cuban Refugee Assistance Program, Miami, Florida, as checked by Mrs. GEORGINA DE LA CUESTA, failed to show any record possibly identical to FUENTES, the BARTS or SOUSA. Mrs. DE LA CUESTA did have a record for the above mentioned MIGUEL FUENTES.

On August 21, 1963, the records of the following agencies were checked by Investigative Clerk ROBERT JOHN SCHAMAY and no record could be located possibly identical to FUENTES, BART, Mrs. BART and SOUSA:

Miami Police Department
Miami Beach Police Department
Dade County Department of Public Safety
Miami Municipal Court
Credit Bureau of Greater Miami.

Investigative Clerk SCHAMAY did determine that TRAPNELL has an extensive local criminal record and, in fact, is wanted by the Miami Police Department for passing worthless checks in September and November, 1962.

On August 21, 1963, numerous confidential informants and other individuals who are members of anti-CASTRO organizations in the Miami area and who are familiar with pro and anti-CASTRO activities in the Miami area were unable to furnish any information concerning the foregoing names, including (FNU) SOUSA, who was reportedly a former intelligence captain in the BATISTA army.

On August 20, 1963, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation viewed the general area of the southwest corner of West Flagler Street at both 12th and 13th Avenues and the southwest corner of Southwest Eighth Street (Tamiami Trail) at 12th and 13th Avenues. It was determined from observation that the buildings at these locations were all business firms such as gasoline service stations, a dry cleaning establishment and a bar. There was no apartment house or single residence at these locations.

On August 29, 1963, GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL was reinterviewed by Special Agents JAMES V. SULLIVAN and RICHARD G. SULLIVAN at the Clifton T. Perkins State Mental Hospital, Jessup, Maryland. He had been confined there for a thirty day examination under a local court order.

TRAPNELL repeated the story of the plot to assassinate the Attorney General of the United States, ROBERT KENNEDY, as previously set out. He claimed that he met MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, in a poolroom located on Flagler Street, Miami, Florida. The poolroom was located near a small store which is used as a cigar factory. He met FUENTES sometime in May, 1963. They later drove to a building located on the southwest corner of West Flagler Street and 12th or 13th Avenue, or the southwest corner of southwest 8th Street and 12th or 13th Avenue. He stated that this building is a commercial building rented by a Cuban refugee organization with the name of the organization on the plate glass front. He said the name could be "Students Union". "Peoples Party",

"FI'A" or "FAI". They were later joined by BART, BART's wife, and SOUSA. He was with them about one and one half hours. During the meeting FUENTES gave an automatic Russian rifle to TRAPNELL. He could recall no particular reason for being given the gun and he cannot account for getting it except that it was a gift from his friend, FUENTES. FUENTES inferred that he wanted TRAPNELL in the plot but he told them that he "passed". He claimed that he did not see anyone who knew him in Miami at that time except FUENTES and his associates. He said his wife was not with him in Miami. TRAPNELL protested that he was telling the truth and that he really cared for the life of the KENNEDY Family.

Later during the interview TRAPNELL became evasive and highly emotional and appeared to border on possible violent action. TRAPNELL finally stated he did not wish to continue the interview and became definitely hostile.

On August 30, 1963, all corners of the Flagler Street and southwest 8th Street areas at 12th and 13th Avenues in Miami were again viewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no organization such as described by TRAPNELL was located on any of these corners. The nearby main intersections were also checked with negative results. It was also observed that there are no pool halls near cigar factories along the entire length of Flagler Street.

On August 30, 1963, Mrs. INGRID TRAPNELL, nee SCHOENKE, was reinterviewed near her employment, the Evans Insurance Agency, 240 Westward Drive, Miami Springs, Florida. She resides at 244 Cherokee Street in Miami Springs, Florida. Mrs. TRAPNELL advised she is a German national having arrived in the United States at Miami, Florida, on June 16, 1961, as a permanent resident. She was born December 16, 1940, at Kleve, Germany. She married GARRETT TRAPNELL on May 16, 1962. They lived together in Miami for four months. They then traveled to Van Nuys, California, where he managed an apartment house in Van Nuys for about three months. He then obtained employment with a local finance company until about April, 1963, when he purchased a late model valiant automobile and they traveled to Chicago, Illinois, staying

there briefly. They traveled to Baltimore, Maryland, and sometime during the beginning of May they drove to Miami where they remained one day and then returned to Baltimore. Two weeks later TRAPNELL said he was going to Boston, Massachusetts. He was gone for four days and returned with a boat and boat trailer. A few days later this boat disappeared. One day in July TRAPNELL appeared with another boat and boat trailer. About two weeks later while they were in the process of moving to another apartment and using the boat as a trailer, they were stopped by the local police as TRAPNELL had apparently stolen the boat and trailer. She said their personal belongings were in the boat and when the police searched the boat they found the Russian rifle in same. The police asked her to release this property to them.

When reinterviewed on August 30, 1963, Mrs. TRAPNELL claimed that she had no idea where the Russian Gun came from. She first saw this gun about July, 1963, in Baltimore, Maryland. The gun was in their apartment behind the television set and she asked TRAPNELL where the gun came from and he did not answer her. She told him to get it out of the house and he removed same. The next time she saw the gun it turned up in the boat. She said she had "assumed that the gun had been in the Trapnell family for years and was a museum piece because it was so old".

She knows that TRAPNELL in the past had associated with Cubans but he never introduced them to her nor did they come to their house in Miami. She swears he did not tell her he had come to Miami in late May. She was unable to recall any of their addresses or TRAPNELL's employments during their visits to California, Chicago and Baltimore. She appeared to be positive during the time and circumstances concerning her observation of the Russian gun.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

1

Mr. IRVING SCHEUER, Attendant at Clifton T. Perkins Hospital, Jessup, Maryland, advised that shortly before supper time at the Jessup hospital on November 22, 1963, GARY BROCK TRAPNELL, one of the patients, had given him a slip of paper on which TRAPNELL had written the type of a gun which TRAPNELL stated had been used to kill President KENNEDY. SCHEUER stated that TRAPNELL had been listening to the radio all afternoon following the assassination of President KENNEDY and claimed that he knew who shot President KENNEDY and that a German Rifle was used. TRAPNELL gave this slip of paper to SCHEUER at approximately 5:00 P.M. to 5:15 P.M., November 22, 1963.

Mr. SCHEUER stated he had not paid much attention to TRAPNELL's statement since it was quite common for the mental patients to claim they had "inside information" about matters of public interest.

SCHEUER made available the slip of paper referred to above, and it contained the following:

"MIKE AMADOR FUENTES

#1 German Mauser
Cal 7.65 MM or
#2 Tckarev 7.62 MM
11-22-63".

On 11/23/63 at Jessup, Maryland File BA 105-7740

by SA RICHARD G. SULLIVAN : pr Date dictated 11/27/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

1

GARY BROCK TRAPNELL was interviewed at the Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital, where he has been undergoing psychiatric examination. At the outset of the interview he greeted SA RICHARD G. SULLIVAN, who has had prior contact with him, and advised SA SULLIVAN that he had been declared sane and was going back to State Court in the immediate future to be tried. He explained that he had no delusion and the story he was to tell was a true story. He stated that when he heard the news story of the assassination of President KENNEDY on the radio and television he knew in advance the facts which were later developed by investigation and was "calling the shots in advance" with respect to the type gun used and the background of the assassin. He advised that the fact that he "called the shots in advance" could be verified through contact with other inmates. TRAPNELL advised that when he saw the news photograph of OSWALD appearing in the morning paper he knew he was correct and at that time asked for an interview with the FBI to pass along his information.

He advised that in the latter part of May, 1963, he had gone to Miami, Florida. He explained that he used as an M.O. the following system: To go out of state, rent a boat and trailer with a bad check, and then leave the state with them, sell them, and pocket the proceeds. This was his purpose in going to Miami. He had told his wife he was going to Boston. He advised that the exact date he went to Miami could be checked by determining from his case history the date he had rented the boat in Miami. He had arrived two days previous and slept in his car while he spent two days casing boat locations. On the third day, he went into a pool hall located four or five blocks west of the bridge on Flagler Street. He could not recall the exact name of this pool hall which was a Cuban hangout with a Spanish name with the English translation "The Blue Star" or something similar. He advised that in the same block on Flagler Street was a store where Cuban cigars were being made. He further described the pool room as a combination bar and pool room with two pool tables on the right side and the bar on the left side as one enters.

In this pool hall, he met an individual he had known in the U. S. Army as "MIKE", true name MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES. MIKE

On 11/23/63 at Jessup, Maryland File # BA 105-7740

by SA RICHARD G. SULLIVAN & SA JAMES F. KENNEDY : pr Date dictated 11/27/63

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.

did not recognize him at first until TRAPNELL identified himself. He described MIKE as a short, heavy set American of Cuban ancestry, 5'7" or 5'8", 145 pounds, with a Cuban sport shirt hanging outside his pants. He had known FUENTES in the U. S. Army at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. He had been associated with FUENTES for about two months in the service and had a small drinking association with him. Also in 1958 when TRAPNELL had gone to Cuba, where he subsequently was kicked out by the Batista Forces, he had met FUENTES at Santiago, Cuba. He described FUENTES as having pro-CASTRO sympathies.

When TRAPNELL met FUENTES in the pool hall, the latter was playing pool. They spent about 45 minutes in conversation. FUENTES, according to TRAPNELL, made this invitation while they were in the pool hall, "Come on over to my place and we'll let you in on a good thing we've got going".

According to TRAPNELL, they got in his car, proceeded west on Flagler Street, turned left, went over to the Miami Trail and proceeded until they came to the intersection of 9th, 10th or 11th Street, which one TRAPNELL could not recall. At the intersection there was a small building on the corner with the words "Popular Front" or "Student Union" or something similar written on it in Spanish. This was a ground floor building with a mess hall type table inside, metal frame, soft top, collapsible legs. On the left side was a closet and to the rear a latrine and a rear door. A group of houses were immediately to the rear of this building.

There were three people in the room, a girl named MARTA, whose last name could be HERNANDES. This girl, according to TRAPNELL, did not like his presence. A second individual in the room was introduced to TRAPNELL as OSWALDO. This is the individual who is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, according to TRAPNELL. The third man was a dark-skinned individual whose name TRAPNELL could not recall. OSWALDO is described as about 25, 5'8"-10", 140 pounds, dark hair, Cuban look, no distinctive or unusual features. This individual spoke English.

The other man had a mustache, was about 5'9", 190 to 200 pounds. TRAPNELL could furnish no further information concerning this man.

c

After they passed some time in nonpertinent conversation, FUENTES took him to the closet in which TRAPNELL saw guns, canteens, and knapsacks. He saw German Mauser rifles, German MP 44 pistols, and a Russian gun, a Tokarev Model 40 7.62 millimeter. They also showed him a black and white document, not a blue print, purporting to be the layout of the Attorney General's home at McLean, Virginia. From their conversation TRAPNELL deducted that they planned to assassinate ROBERT KENNEDY. The purpose of this was to place the cloud of suspicion over the Anti-CASTRO forces.

Additionally this group had photographs which TRAPNELL said were purported to have been taken on the beach or from the water at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. Also they had pictures which were supposed to represent KENNEDY's father's place at West Palm Beach.

The actual spoken words of the group were discussed with TRAPNELL and also discrepancies in his statement from that previously furnished in prior contacts with the FBI.

With regard to the exact context of statements made by the group, TRAPNELL placed most of the talking into FUENTES mouth with the tacit approval of the other people present. He stated that the girl, MARTA, objected to TRAPNELL's presence and to FUENTES exposing their plans to him, although FUENTES vouched for TRAPNELL's loyalties. With regard to the exact wording, TRAPNELL stated that President KENNEDY's name had never entered into the conversation, although someone in the group had said, "We are going to get KENNEDY in the fall". It was TRAPNELL's impression that ROBERT KENNEDY was the target. In fact, TRAPNELL pointed out that he had at first been under the impression ROBERT KENNEDY had been assassinated. He had no specific details as to plan except that they planned on shooting their victim.

TRAPNELL advised that he felt certain he had mentioned the name OSWALDO to someone previously during an interview. He stated that this was the same story he had related when previously interviewed. He advised that he had been interviewed by a Secret Service Agent in September, 1963, and told the same story. He felt it might have been on that occasion he mentioned OSWALDO's name. He advised he had not been interviewed by Secret Service men prior to September, 1963.

TRAPNELL's story was reviewed with him, and he could furnish no specific plans or details of the planned shooting of ROBERT KENNEDY. He could furnish no additional information, identifying background or data that would assist in identification of any of the above parties.

TRAPNELL stated he felt that he was being sounded out as a possible participant in the assassination plot and when he failed to show any enthusiasm for this plot, he was not invited in as a participant. He advised that he asked them how they got the "stuff" here and was advised "the same way we get stuff into Cuba".

He advised that both he and MIKE had done some drinking of beer at the pool hall and an alcoholic beverage later, as MIKE had a bottle.

TRAPNELL explained his own sentiments, stating he had been pro-CASTRO until 1958 and from 1960 on had been Anti-CASTRO.

TRAPNELL stated that before there was any discussion on the radio of the weapon used to shoot President KENNEDY, TRAPNELL had told the hospital ward attendant what kind of a gun had been used. TRAPNELL said that he had written on a slip of paper the make gun used and had given this paper to the ward attendant.

Date 12/4/63

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Dr. WILLIAM G. CUSHARD, Superintendent, Clifton T. Perkins Hospital, Jessup, Maryland, telephonically advised that the psychiatric examinations of GARY BROCK TRAPNELL had been completed and that the hospital intended to submit its report early next week to the Kent County, Maryland Judge who had committed TRAPNELL for observation. Dr. CUSHARD was reluctant to discuss the report, stating that the Judge would be highly critical of such action, however, he said TRAPNELL was "in contact with reality and was capable of telling the truth". Dr. CUSHARD stated that he knows that TRAPNELL is a liar, that TRAPNELL does a lot of lying, that TRAPNELL knows when he is lying, and lies to make himself "big". Dr. CUSHARD stated that TRAPNELL had listened to the radio accounts of the assassination of President KENNEDY and later said that he knew OSWALD, the alleged assassin. Dr. CUSHARD stated that because TRAPNELL was a known liar, CUSHARD would not have reported this to the FBI except that the assassination was of such extreme importance. Dr. CUSHARD stated that TRAPNELL was being certified as sane and was responsible for his actions. He advised he realized that TRAPNELL had, by his earlier actions, set up a basis for the introduction into his criminal trial of a defense of insanity.

Dr. CUSHARD stated he could not venture an opinion as to whether TRAPNELL was telling the truth or lying when he said he knew OSWALD and that based upon TRAPNELL's history of past lies, CUSHARD would not have brought this to the attention of the FBI except for the magnitude of the case. CUSHARD stated TRAPNELL's lying to make himself "big" was not as advanced as a delusion.

Dr. CUSHARD advised that because of previous engagements, he was unavailable for a personal interview at this time.

On 11/23/63 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 105-2740

by SA RICHARD G. SULLIVAN : jr Date dictated 11/27/63

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Dr. JOHN MARSHALL HAMILTON was aware that on the evening of November 23, 1963, FBI Agents were present at the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital, Jessup, Maryland, relative to information furnished by GARY BROCK TRAPNELL, and he telephonically contacted the Perkins Hospital and suggested that he be contacted if information concerning TRAPNELL was desired.

Dr. HAMILTON telephonically advised that he was the Ward Psychiatric Supervisor at Perkins Hospital and that the psychiatric examinations of TRAPNELL had been completed. Dr. HAMILTON advised that a psychiatric examination of TRAPNELL had been made prior to TRAPNELL's trial on a criminal charge of theft. Dr. HAMILTON stated that although TRAPNELL's medical history reflected that he was psychotic, the present examinations at Perkins Hospital failed to reflect that he was psychotic at this time. He said TRAPNELL is anti-social but not deranged, and that TRAPNELL tells lies when he thinks that a lie will serve his interests, and that he lied many times during the psychiatric examinations and would later tell other lies contradicting previous lies. Dr. HAMILTON stated that TRAPNELL lied for self aggrandizement and that although the Doctor could not state that TRAPNELL was lying about having known OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President KENNEDY, it could easily be seen that any statement of previous association with a case of this magnitude would serve TRAPNELL's self aggrandizement and that he felt TRAPNELL would lie depending on how he thought he could best serve his own interests.

On 11/23/63 at Jessup, Maryland File # BA 105-7740

by SA RICHARD G. SULLIVAN : pr Date dictated 11/27/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	DALLAS	12/20/63	12/11-18/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka	JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY	rkh
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, dated 12/17/63 at NY.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copy being furnished to New Orleans Office in view of their interest in investigation re subject.

Instant report contains results of investigation conducted prior to rerep but not received in time for inclusion in rerep.

On 12/12/63, [redacted] NYC] telephonically contacted ASAC D. E. RONEY of the NYO re certain information in possession of his wife and pertaining to the OSWALD case.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1121

REC- 54

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	[illegible]			
Date Fwd.	[illegible]			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	66 JAN 14 1964			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D.

On 12/13/63, [redacted], who requested her identity be protected, advised SA ROGER H. LEE and VINCENT J. HARGER that on 12/12/63 she was present at a luncheon, with three other women, at the apartment of a friend whose name she did not wish to divulge. In addition to [redacted] and her unidentified friend, a Mrs. GUSTAV [redacted] Tepotzlan, Cuernavaca, Mexico, and another woman who [redacted] also did not wish to identify, were present at this luncheon. [redacted] stated that during the luncheon the topic of the President's assassination was discussed. She commented to the other ladies that it seemed strange that the housewife, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, with whom LEE OSWALD's wife was residing with prior to the assassination, spoke Russian. One of the ladies present then stated that she was a close acquaintance of RUTH PAINE and that RUTH learned Russian at the University of Pennsylvania. This woman also stated that she was a close friend of RUTH PAINE's parents, Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR YOUNG of Paoli, Pennsylvania. This woman stated that she talked to RUTH PAINE's mother after the assassination and that RUTH's mother told this woman that RUTH had requested that she take LEE's wife into her home for awhile as the people of Texas were hostile toward LEE's wife because LEE assassinated the President. The woman stated that RUTH PAINE's mother refused this request.

According to [redacted] this same woman then stated "they" were all grateful that the fact that Mrs. RUTH PAINE was the daughter-in-law of LYMAN PAINE, whom she said was a well known Communist from California, had not been made public. This woman then explained that she had also known MICHAEL PAINE, RUTH PAINE's husband and the son of LYMAN PAINE, for several years. The woman then described LYMAN PAINE as a "wonderful person". The woman also stated that RUTH PAINE and her husband MICHAEL were "trying out" a separation.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D.

[redacted] stated that she is from the Philadelphia area and that Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR YOUNG, parents of RUTH PAINE, are known to her as a socially prominent family with "very liberal" views.

NYO indices, NY file 100-112849, Bufile 100-401929, captioned "GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR.", reflect only 1956 data to the effect that a GEORGE LYMAN PAINE was active in the Johnson Forest Group in the Los Angeles, California area, Los Angeles file 100-43728. It appears that this individual may be identical with the father of MICHAEL PAINE.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and SACS, Dallas and Philadelphia by NYtel dated 12/17/63 wherein it was also requested that Bureau advise if desire to have NYO make efforts to recontact [redacted] and persuade her to divulge identity of woman at luncheon who furnished above information.

The above information was not set forth in details of this report inasmuch as positive identification of GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR., NY file 100-112849, as father of MICHAEL PAINE is not known at this time and furthermore that information reflected above was not obtained from original source. In the event the Bureau desires recontact of [redacted] and if subsequent investigation verifies above information, same will be set forth in future report.

By teletype dated 12/15/63, Bureau instructed NYO to locate and interview two Austrian girls, PATRICIA CLARE BASILEIGH-WINSTON, age 22, and PAMELA LILLIAN MUMFORD, age 21, re allegation that subject a passenger on "Red Arrow" bus from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, 9/26/63, and while en route engaged in conversation with these two young women. Buairtel 12/16/63 further instructed NYO to question above two young women re identity of 80 year old man, possibly one JOHN HOWARD POWELL, who allegedly sat next to subject during above-mentioned bus trip.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D.

By teletype dated 12/16/63, NYO advised Bureau and SAC, Philadelphia that on 12/16/63 H. RATHBONE, 222 West 23rd Street, NYC, advised SA ROGER H. LEE that above-mentioned two young women resided at above address from 3/23/63 to 8/31/63 but departed stating they intended a tour of the US for a period of one year. Forwarding address was in care of DAVID THONENGINI, 710 Tunkhanrock Avenue, Exeter, Pennsylvania. Appropriate lead was set out for Philadelphia Office to interview THONENGINI re present whereabouts of two young women.

Information as set forth herein reflects names and organizations which appeared in a notebook belonging to subject. The name MARTIN ISAACS and the organization International Rescue Committee (IRC) were two that appeared in subject's notebook and it is to be noted that interview of ISAACS is reflected in report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, 12/11/63, and interview with official at IRC set forth in report of SA O'FLAHERTY, 12/9/63.

NYO will continue to conduct investigation re subject on the basis of teletypes received from Bureau, office of origin - Dallas, and other offices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY
Date: 12/20/63

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 105-38431

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

US Secret Service, NYC, advised notebook of subject located and names of organizations reflected therein set forth. Notebook also contained phone numbers and investigation conducted to determine if subscribers acquainted with subject. Investigation conducted at Bureau of Attendance, Board of Education, NYC, and same set forth.

- R. -

DETAILS:

On December 11, 1963, GEORGE JUKES, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, 90 Church Street, New York City, telephonically advised SA MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE that the following items appeared in a notebook belonging to the subject:

National Progressive Youth Organization
80 Clinton Street
New York 2, New York

105-82555-1124

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Special Service
42 Franklin Street
New York 13, New York
Telephone WO 4-6353
Mr. ISAACS

American Nazi Party - Amer. National Party
Hollis Sec.
Queens, New York

H. WARNER KLOEPPER
UN 6-0382

UN 6-2741
Extension 276

Inter Rescue Com.
25 Park Avenue South
New York
OR 4-4200

Characterizations of the National Progressive Youth Organization, known as Progressive Youth Organizing Committee, and the American Nazi Party appear in the Appendix of this report.

JUKES stated that he has no information in his possession as to the date and place the notebook was obtained.

On December 12, 1963, EDWARD L. BRAUNE, Agent, Legal Department, New York Telephone Company, 140 West Street, New York City, advised SA JAMES M. ANDERSON that he was unable to locate any record concerning subscriber H. WARNER KLOEPPER.

On December 12, 1963, BRAUNE advised that phone number UN 6-0389 was listed to one F. THOMAS, 237 West 100th Street, New York City, and was connected November 23, 1963. The record did not indicate any bank for THOMAS but listed employment as truck driver for last fourteen years and office phone as HY 9-6147. BRAUNE advised that the above phone number had been previously listed to ROBERT N. BROCKS and STEVE WALDMAN, 285 Riverside Drive, New York City, Apartment 7D. It was indicated that service for this number had been connected May, 1963, and disconnected September 4, 1963. Employment for BROOKS appeared as TV Revisions, 710 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, phone number DA 8-6100, and his bank was indicated as Dollar Savings Bank.

On December 12, 1963, BRAUNE also advised that phone number UN 6-2741 is a non-published number which is listed to one EVARISTO PADRON, 151 West 108th Street, New York City, Apartment 55. This phone was connected June 19, 1962, and employment for PADRON was indicated as glass washer, American Export Wines, Hoboken, New Jersey, since 1956.

BRAUNE commented that no other records were located concerning the above-mentioned phone numbers.

On December 18, 1963, RICHARD SELLERS, Doorman, 285 Riverside Drive, New York City, advised SAS JAMES O. HORAN and ROGER H. LEE that Apartment 7D was registered to a Dr. TRUDE ROSMARIN during the summer of 1963 but that ROSMARIN had sublet her apartment to four young men for the summer. SELLERS recalls one BROOKS as a young man in his early 20's but was unable to recall any of the other young men who occupied the apartment. He stated that they moved into the apartment around May, 1963, and moved out around the first of September, 1963, reportedly to travel to California. He commented that since ROSMARIN had sublet the apartment he did not have any record or forwarding address for BROOKS and his friends were very noisy and had loud parties but that he believes they were just young college boys.

NY 105-38431

On December 18, 1963, Dr. TRUDE WEISS ROSMARIN, 116 Central Park South, New York City, advised SA JAMES O. INGRAM that she had sublet her apartment to two young men, ROBERT BROOKS and STEVE WALDMAN, in May, 1963. She advised that they told her that they belonged to a Jewish organization in Miami and she did not request them to sign a lease or application. She had no knowledge of their background and stated that they paid in advance for the summer use of the apartment. She stated that they moved into the apartment in May, 1963, and moved out after Labor Day, September, 1963. She stated that BROOKS had informed her that he worked for Editorial Revisions, Bronx, New York. She stated that the doorman had told her that several men actually were living in the apartment during the summer and had loud parties. She advised that she had no knowledge of the present whereabouts of these individuals.

On December 18, 1963, it was determined that TV Revisions was no longer located at 710 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York.

The telephone directories of the boroughs of New York City were reviewed on December 18, 1963, and no listing could be located for TV Revisions.

It was previously set forth that the telephone number of TV Revisions was listed as DA 8-6100. This number was dialed and a secretary for the World Scope Publishers advised that TV Revisions was a subsidiary of the World Scope Publishers and their office was located at 710 Southern Boulevard, Bronx. She said the company is now liquidated and the World Scope Publishers is presently in the final stages of bankruptcy proceedings. The World Scope Publishers is presently located at 290 Broadway, Lynbrook, New York. She said all employees have left the company and she and one other employee are presently attempting to store records.

She advised that their records reflect that ROBERT H. BROOKS was on their payroll of January, 1963, and listed as a door to door salesman of encyclopedias. It was reflected that he remained in this position until September 16, 1963. The only addresses which were listed for BROOKS were 265 Riverside Drive; 125 Riverside Drive; and 400 West 57th Street, all New York City, New York. The record reflected that these last two addresses had been crossed out. The record failed to reflect any forwarding address for BROOKS. She also stated that STEVE WALDMAN was employed by their firm from January 28, 1963 until August 19, 1963, and had listed his addresses as 125 Riverside Drive and 2855 Riverside Drive, both New York City. She added that WALDMAN did not indicate any forwarding address.

NYK

On December 18, 1963, ALEJANDRINA PADRON, 161 West 108th Street, Apartment 5S, New York City, advised SA JAMES O. INGRAM that she and her husband EVARISTO have lived at the above address for the past five years. She added that they have had the phone number UN 6-2741 for at least a year and a half. She commented that her husband is a Merchant Mariner presently aboard the "SS Constitution" and is expected to return December 30, 1963. She added that she was not acquainted with subject.

F.T. Thomas

On December 18, 1963, FREDDIE THOMAS, 237 West 100th Street, New York City, advised SA JAMES O. INGRAM that his phone was connected the latter part of November, 1963, and as yet has not received his first telephone bill. He added that he does not know any H. WARNER KLOEPPER.

NYK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/18/63

ARTHUR CLINTON, Director of Attendance, Board of Education, City of New York, advised his records contain information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated his records show OSWALD attended Public Schools 117 and 44 in the Bronx, New York, during 1953, however, his records did not reveal the exact dates of OSWALD's attendance at these schools. CLINTON advised that he is the Director of the Attendance Bureau, therefore all attendance officers are under his jurisdiction. He said any violation by a truant is usually handled by their office.

His records show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 1455 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, and 825 East 179th Street, Bronx, during 1953, however, his records did not indicate any dates of their residence at these addresses. OSWALD's parents were listed as ROBERT LEE OSWALD and MARGUERITE CLAVERIE. The children in the family were listed as JOHN, born January 19, 1932; ROBERT, born April 7, 1934; and LEE, born October 9, 1939.

Their records show that a Board of Education Calendar of Bureau Hearings was conducted by the Bureau of Attendance on January 13, 1953, in District 24, Hearing Number 60, concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1455 Sheridan Avenue, and the Attendance Officer was Mr. BRENNAN. The disposition was listed as adjourned until January 20, 1953 for appearance.

On January 20, 1953, Hearing Number 60, in the matter concerning LEE H. OSWALD, same address, was held before the Bureau of Attendance and Officer BRENNAN was the Attendance Officer. The disposition was listed as probation to June 30 and a resummons would be issued.

On 12/16/63 at 110 Livingston Street Brooklyn, New York File # NY 105-38431

by SA JAMES O. INGRAM:pmg Date dictated 12/17/63

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On January 27, 1953, a hearing was held in District 24 on Case Number 60 for OSWALD and his address was then listed as 825 East 179th Street, Apartment 3 C. The Attendance Officer was J.F. BRENNAN. The disposition was listed as probation to June 20, 1953 and would prosecute the child on the next violation.

CLINTON said their records also show the Board of Education Calendar of Court Prosecutions in District 24 by the Bureau of Attendance. This record indicates LEE H. OSWALD had a hearing on March 12, 1953, before Magistrate DELANEY. The Attendance Officer was J.F. BRENNAN and OSWALD's address was listed as 825 East 179th Street. The disposition was only listed as March 19, 1953.

The records show that on March 19, 1953, the LEE H. OSWALD case was again before Magistrate DELANEY and the records indicate that the Warrant Officer was unable to execute the warrant concerning OSWALD.

The records show that on May 7, 1953, LEE H. OSWALD, 825 East 179th Street was again brought before the court before Magistrate MC CLANCY. OSWALD was accompanied by his mother, MARGUERITE and the Attendance Officer was listed as J. F. BRENNAN. The disposition was listed as case adjourned to September 24, 1953, and the latter was referred to the Community Service Society.

CLINTON stated he has no additional records concerning OSWALD, however, he understood that only one Attendance Officer actually recalls having any personal contact with OSWALD and this was VICTOR J. CONNELL, an Attendance Officer in the 22nd District.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/18/63

VICTOR J. CONNELL, Attendance Officer, Bureau of Attendance, School District 22, 2424 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that during the spring of 1953, he recalls while working in the Bronx Zoo he observed a young boy approximately 13 years of age in the zoo. He described the boy as very clean and very well dressed. He approached the boy and determined that his name was LEE OSWALD and he was a truant. He described him as surly and referred to CONNELL as a "damned Yankee".

CONNELL stated he apprehended OSWALD and returned him to the school district and escorted him to the school. CONNELL advised he is sure he had no other contact with the OSWALD boy but he may have telephonically contacted OSWALD's mother at the time.

He could furnish no additional information.

On 12/16/63 at New York, New York File # NY 105-38431

by SA JAMES O. INGRAM:pmg Date dictated 12/17/63

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Mrs. MARGARET BARNES, Attendance Officer, Bureau of Attendance, District 22, 2424 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised SA INGRAM on December 16, 1963, to the best of her knowledge, she could recall no contact whatsoever with LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a truant.

JAMES P. BRENNAN, 2490 Davidson Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised SA INGRAM on December 13, 1963, he was formerly employed as an Attendance Officer for the Bureau of Attendance in District 24 in 1953. He said he formerly handled matters from Public School 44 in the Bronx and he recalled handling a truant matter concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

To the best of his knowledge, he could not recall ever having any personal contact with OSWALD and he does not believe he has ever talked with the boy. He recalls that in early 1953, around January or February, he contacted Mrs. OSWALD at her home in the Bronx, the exact address not recalled, and discussed with her the matter of her son missing school. At that time he believes Mrs. OSWALD was a sales clerk in a Manhattan women's apparel shop. He said that Mrs. OSWALD was not hostile to him in any way and that she appeared to be a respectable lady and she emphasized to him that she had to work to make a living, therefore, she could not spend a great deal of time with the boy. He recalled that the OSWALDs were from Fort Worth, Texas and that she remarked to him they would eventually return to Texas.

BRENNAN could not recall why OSWALD was truant and he states he could not recall ever taking the OSWALD boy before a hearing in the Bureau of Attendance or a hearing before a Magistrate.

He related he has read many articles concerning OSWALD since the assassination of the President, however, he still could not recall the details of his relationship with OSWALD.

C

The only other individuals who may have had contact, to the best of his knowledge, would be Mrs. MARGARET BARNES and VICTOR CONNELL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/17/63

Mrs. DOROTHY BOCKHORN, 490 Bleecker Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York, advised that she and her husband, HARRY BOCKHORN, had been superintendent at 1455 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, New York, for a period of approximately nine (9) years, commencing in 1946.

Mrs. BOCKHORN stated that she recalled MARGUERITE OSWALD and her young son lived at the Bronx address for a period of about four to six weeks. Mrs. BOCKHORN stated that they lived in a one room apartment and no lease was required since these apartments were rented on a temporary basis due to the housing shortage on a month to month tenancy.

She recalled that Mrs. OSWALD worked in a department store somewhere in the Bronx, New York area. She also recalled that her son went to school but spent most of his free time in their apartment.

Mrs. BOCKHORN could furnish no information regarding the OSWALDs which would indicate any friends or associates in the area. Due to the temporary tenancy, no request was made of Mrs. OSWALD for any references or business address. Mrs. BOCKHORN stated that to her knowledge and recollection she was never requested by any concern to comment upon Mrs. OSWALD's reliability or character.

12/17/63 Mamaroneck, New York NY 105-38431

On S/ MICHAEL R. CARRIO/Dad File # 12/17/63

- 11 -

by Date dictated

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World," copyrighted in 1961, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leader," a Richmond, Virginia, newspaper, reported that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits the use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that ROCKWELL'S party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 19, 1963, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by ADOLF HITLER. He added that ROCKWELL is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual," an official publication of the American Nazi Party, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first, "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second, "the dissemination of our program and the truth about the Party"; third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda"; and, fourth, "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses."

1. C

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 13, 1962, a second source advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On May 7, 1963, a third source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC-13

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
TAMPA	DALLAS	12/23/63	12/20-23/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA JAMES B. HAFLEY	dk
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

REFERENCE:

Tampa tel to Director and Dallas, 12/20/63.

P

LEAD:

TAMPA DIVISION:

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA:

Will report additional investigation being conducted regarding other aspects.

APPROVED

SEP 31 1973

COVER PAGE

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10-Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2-Tampa (105-2142)

1122

REC-13

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	[illegible]			
Date Fwd.	[illegible]			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

TP 105-2142

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Inasmuch as original complainant in this matter admits that the chance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD being identical with the man he saw on Carter Cay approximately two years ago are "very slim", it appears that no further investigation in this matter would be warranted at this time. Accordingly, no further investigation in this phase of the case being conducted by the Tampa Division.

B*
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FD 204 (Rev. 7-9-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

December 23, 1963

Copy to:

Report of: SA JAMES B. HAFLEY
Date: 12/23/63

Office: TAMPA

Field Office File #: TP 105-2142

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: LEONARD H. MELDAU, 1994 Palm Lane, Orlando, Florida, on 12/20/63, advised as follows: approximately two years ago he was employed by Pan American World Airways as Manager of Carter Cay Missile Base, under supervision of Patrick AFB, Fla. On a Sunday morning, exact date not recalled, a white man put a small open boat into above Carter Cay, and was later found walking around Antenna Field. When accosted by MELDAU and other authorities there, this man did not want to leave base, but reluctantly departed in his boat. MELDAU states he reported instance to Patrick AFB authorities, cannot recall name of above man, but remembers he bore strong resemblance to photographs he has seen recently in newspapers of subject, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Authorities at Pan American World Airways, Cocoa Beach, Florida, and Patrick AFB, Fla. unable to locate any written report or further information concerning above instance.

P

DETAILS:

AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

1

Mr. LEONARD H. MELDAU, 1994 Palm Lane, Orlando, Florida, telephonically contacted the Orlando Resident Agency Office, and advised as follows:

Approximately two years ago, he was employed by Pan American World Airways, Inc., as manager of Carter Cay Missile Base, under the supervision of Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. He explained that this small island was a part of the Grand Bahamas Down Range Missle Tracking System, operating out of Cape Kennedy, Florida (formerly Cape Canaveral, Florida).

MELDAU recalled that on a Sunday morning, exact date not recalled, but approximately two years ago, a young white man cruised up to Carter Cay in a small open boat. Later the same morning, MELDAU and two of his assistants, JERRY RIGBY and RED KILLMAN, found this man wandering around in the Antenna Field of Carter Cay. Since this was a restricted area, and there was a good possibility of radiation danger in that area, MELDAU and his two assistants approached the man, and informed him he would have to depart from Carter Cay in his boat immediately.

According to MELDAU, the man did not want to leave the island, claiming that his boat had "motor trouble". However, he, MELDAU, could find nothing mechanically wrong with the motor. He said that at the time, he obtained the man's name, and some identifying information regarding him, but cannot at this time recall his name or any further pertinent information.

Continuing, he explained that when the man was ordered off the island, he departed in his boat, but anchored about two hundred yards off shore where he spent the night. The man then departed from the area, and nothing further was heard about him.

2

On 12/20/63 at Orlando, Florida File # TP 105-2142

by SA JAMES B. HAFLEY/dk Date dictated 12/23/63

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MELDAU said he made a report on this instance at the time to his immediate supervisor, RALEIGH TREMAIN, who was station manager of the Grand Bahamas Islands, and whose office was located at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.

MELDAU said that after seeing so many photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD recently on television and in the newspapers, it "suddenly dawned" on him that the man he saw on Carter Cay bore a strong resemblance to OSWALD, and there is a possibility the two men could be identical. MELDAU admitted his theory was "rather far-fetched" but explained that he felt he should report the matter to the FBI for any further investigation deemed necessary.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

1

Mr. HARRY FYVIE, Security Section, Pan American World Airways, Inc., Cocoa Beach, Florida, advised as follows:

After checking all available records in his office, he was unable to find any written report concerning an alleged incident involving a man trespassing on Carter Cay approximately two years ago.

FYVIE verified from his records that LEONARD H. MELDAU was employed by Pan American World Airways, Inc. from July, 1961 to May, 1962, and had been stationed on Carter Cay during December, 1961.

4

On 12/20/63 at Cocoa Beach, Florida File # TP 105-2142

by SA JOHN JAMES O'BRIEN/dk Date dictated 12/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

1

Mr. RALEIGH TREMAIN, Assistant Manager, Missile Range Base, Patrick Air Force Base, furnished the following information:

He checked all available records at his office, but was unable to locate any written report of an incident which is alleged to have occurred on Carter Cay, one of the Grand Bahamas Islands, about two years ago. He said he vaguely recalled an oral report being made to him by LEONARD MELDAU concerning such an incident, however, it was his definite belief that no written report or other documentation was made on the matter, inasmuch as it appeared to be insignificant at the time. TREMAIN said he spoke by telephone on December 23, 1963, with CARL WENTLAND, a diesel operator at Carter Cay, and WENTLAND recalled the incident described by MELDAU. WENTLAND told TREMAIN that this same man who had put his boat ashore at Carter Cay during about December, 1961, also put his boat ashore at Grand Sales Cay during the same month. WENTLAND told TREMAIN that he, WENTLAND, was stationed at the latter cay at the time, and recalled that this individual was much older than LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WENTLAND told TREMAIN this person appeared to be in his late thirties at that time.

TREMAIN said WENTLAND told him he had no idea what this man's name was, but does not believe he furnished the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

5*

On 12/23/63 at Patrick AFB, Florida File # TP 105-2142

by SA JOHN JAMES O'NEIL /dk Date dictated 12/23/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	DALLAS	12/23/63	12/4 - 23/63

	Report made by	Typed By:
[illegible] HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA JOHN M. KEMMY	eks

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 12/17/63, at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

All information concerning OSWALD has been furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by teletype or airtel as it has been received. No leads are being set out in this report on the basis of informaton contained in this report as this office is not aware of the full background information developed nor aware of leads which have been handled or are presently under investigation by other offices. Leads are being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

Copies noted destroyed 12/16/76

- A -

COVER PAGE

Approved | Special Agent In Charge

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10 - Bureau (105-82555) AMSD, RM

[illegible] Dallas (100-10461) AM,RM

[illegible] San Antonio (105-2909)

Do not write in spaces below

1123

REC-13

AGENCY [illegible]

FO. REC'D [illegible]

[illegible]

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O—344750

SA 105-7909

ADMINISTRATIVE

Ten copies of this report are being furnished [illegible] Bureau instructions. Five copies are being [illegible] Dallas, office of origin, for their assistance [illegible] handling and review.

San Antonio is retaining seven copies of this [illegible] copies will be available for additional leads [illegible] no copy is being furnished Secret Service, [illegible] USCB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	JOHN M. KENNY	Office	SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
	12/23/63		
	105-2909	Bureau File:	105-82555
	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA		

Efforts to locate JOHN H. BOWEN negative. The Greyhound and Continental Bus Companies and American Airlines personnel interviewed were negative. Interviews with some persons who on 9/26/63, entered Mexico negative re OSWALD. Various persons leaving Laredo, Texas, by plane 10/3/63, furnished no information about OSWALD. Negative results of miscellaneous investigation set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

105-82555-1122

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I. TRAVEL

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to determine travel OSWALD may have made on or about September 25, 1963, and October 3, 1963.

Date December 17, 1963

Mr. ARTURO GARZA CANTU, Deputy Consul, Mexican Consul General's Office, 127 Navarro Street, San Antonio, Texas advised that a check of all applications for tourist cards for travel in Mexico on file in his office for the months of August and September, 1963, does not reflect that an application was received or Mexican tourist card issued during that period of time in the names of JOHN H. BOWEN or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. CANTU stated his office has no way to determine the place of issuance of Mexican tourist card bearing number 4329926.

3

On 12/13/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA BRUNO F. DREYER/mjb Date dictated 12/13/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

Mexico

GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, Chief of Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that according to his records, JOHN H. BOWEN, 60 years of age, married, from Houston, Texas, obtained a tourist FM-5 card from his office numbered 4329926 on September 26, 1963.

BOWEN departed Mexico through Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 1, 1963.

Mr. CAZARES stated that his records did not reflect any address for BOWEN or any other information.

4

On 12/13/63 at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/13/63

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SA 105-2909

Information was obtained that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed New Orleans on September 24, 1963, and it has been determined that OSWALD then departed Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, by way of the Red Arrow Bus Line at 2:00 p.m. on September 26, 1963. Through a study of schedules of the Greyhound Depot at Houston, Texas, it was determined that the following five drivers would have traveled between Houston and San Antonio on various bus schedules carrying passengers between New Orleans and Laredo:

MEL W. NOWOTNY
T. PAT TOLAND
T. C. JONES
A. L. COPELAND
E. P. WILLARD

The following investigation was conducted by SA E. CLEON GLAZE:

On December 10, 1963, MEL W. NOWOTNY, 1050 Allen, New Braunfels, Texas, advised that he drives Greyhound Bus Schedule No. 6749 which leaves Houston at 6:00 a.m. and arrives San Antonio at 11:20 a.m. Mr. NOWOTNY observed the photograph of OSWALD and advised that he could not recall anyone resembling OSWALD being a passenger on his bus. He added that he could have been a passenger on one of his buses, but if he was, he paid no more attention to him than to any of his other passengers.

On December 10, 1963, T. PATRICK TOLAND, 4919 Stonleigh, San Antonio, Texas, advised that on September 25, 1963, he drove Greyhound Bus Schedule No. 647 from Houston to San Antonio. He said the bus was scheduled to leave Houston at 9:00 a.m. and arrive at San Antonio at 2:30 p.m. After observing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, TOLAND stated he could not recall anyone resembling OSWALD traveling on his bus. He added that at that time he would have had no reason to pay any more attention to OSWALD than any other passenger.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS A. BRONSTAD:

On December 11, 1963, Mr. A. L. COPELAND, Route 3, Box 165, San Antonio, Texas, advised that he regularly drives a Greyhound bus leaving Houston at 1:30 a.m. and arriving at San Antonio at 6:30 a.m. He observed photographs of OSWALD, including a standing photograph, and advised he had no recollection of having seen this individual.

On December 12, 1963, Mr. T. C. JONES, La Chalet Apartments, 832 East Grayson Street, San Antonio, Texas, advised that he did not have his Greyhound log available, but that he had on occasions made the trip between Houston and San Antonio. He observed the photographs of OSWALD and said that he could not recall even having seen him.

On December 13, 1963, Mr. E. P. WILLARD, 306 Olney, San Antonio, Texas, advised after checking his log, that he did not believe he had operated between Houston and San Antonio during the pertinent period. His log reflected that on September 24, 1963, he was off duty and on the following day, he left San Antonb on the Houston run at 9:40 p.m. He was at Houston all day on September 26 and left Houston at 1:30 a.m. on September 27, 1963. He said therefore that he did not make a run between Houston and San Antonio between September 24 and 26, 1963.

Date December 17, 1963

SANTOS GUTIERREZ, 13 Galveston Street, Laredo, Texas, advised that he is a bus driver for Continental Bus Lines operating from Laredo, Texas, and has the daily run to Eagle Pass, Texas.

He generally departs Laredo at 10:30 a.m. and he departed about that time on October 3, 1963.

He stated that as a rule, there are only two or three passengers on his bus. After viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY, he stated that neither individual was on his bus at any time.

Jack Leon Ruby Texas

On 12/13/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/13/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 16, 1963

Mr. R. A. DARNELL, 404 Dallas, McAllen, Texas, a bus driver for Continental Trailways, advised that he drove a bus out of Laredo, Texas, at 6:15 p.m., October 3, 1963.

After viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mr. DARNELL stated he could not recognize OSWALD as having been on his bus on the evening of October 3, 1963, or at any other time.

8

On 12/12/63 at McAllen, Texas File # 105-2909

by SA HAROLD H. CROSSETT Date dictated 12/12/63

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Date December 17, 1963

JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, Continental Trailways Bus Driver, residence in Eagle Pass, Texas, advised that the Continental Bus originating in California passes through Van Horn, Texas, then to Del Rio, Texas, Eagle Pass, and to Laredo, Texas. Separate drivers are used between Van Horn and Del Rio, Del Rio and Eagle Pass, and RODRIGUEZ drives the bus at 7:20 each morning from Eagle Pass to Laredo and returns arriving in Eagle Pass at 5:20 p.m. the same date. He stated there is a direct bus route from Van Horn to Dallas but there is no direct route from Laredo to Dallas. Continental Trailways Bus from Laredo to Houston passes through Alice and tickets to Dallas are sold with a change at Alice with the passenger proceeding to San Antonio then to Dallas. RODRIGUEZ stated that he recalled no one fitting the description of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY on this bus.

When exhibited a photograph of both OSWALD and RUBY, RODRIGUEZ stated that they did not appear familiar to him but unless something unusual had occurred it would be almost impossible for him to recall any specific passenger in view of the daily trips made and the large number of passengers.

On 12/16/63 at Eagle Pass, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA WILLIAM E. OGLESBY/dte Date dictated 12/17/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/16/63

EDWARD C. NEWMAN, an employee of Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, advised he and his wife and two children entered Mexico by automobile about 9:00 a.m. or 10:00 a.m. on September 25, 1963, and went to Monterrey, Mexico. He stated they returned to Texas via Roma, Texas, on September 29, 1963, to the best of his recollection. He stated he saw no one who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD and, so far as he could recall, he had never seen OSWALD before about November 24, 1963, when OSWALD's photographs appeared on television.

10

On 12/12/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM eks Date dictated 12/16/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

1

JUAN SAUCEDO, 2906 Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that he had taken out a 15-day Mexican passport on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to drive to Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, to attend a wedding of a relative of his. He stated that he took his family with him and they drove in the family station wagon.

SAUCEDO was shown the photographs of OSWALD and RUBY, and after examining them carefully, he advised that he had never seen either of them.

//

On 12/11/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS eks Date dictated 12/17/63

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FD 302 (Rev. 3-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

CARMELA ROMANO, Secretary, Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, advised that visa records of the Consulate [illegible] that JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, OLYMPIA BENITEZ ESCOBAR, [illegible] REINA ESCOBAR, are husband, wife and daughter from [illegible] Salvador, El Salvador.

She stated they were issued a 15-day tourist permit on September 25, 1963, at which time the ESCOBARs indicated that JOSE WAS 51 years of age, OLYMPIA 49 years, and REINA, 19 years, and that their permanent address was 424 11th Avenue Sur, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Miss ROMANO stated that the final destination in Mexico listed by the ESCOBARs was Rayon 421 Sur, Monterrey, Mexico.

Miss ROMANO stated that it was evident that this family was en route to El Salvador, passing through Mexico.

Jose Benito Escobar
B. APPROX. 1912

Olympia Benitez Escobar
B. APPROX. 1914

Reina Escobar
B. APPROX. 1944

424 11th Ave. Sur,
San Salvador
El Salvador
Mexico

12

On 12/13/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS eks Date dictated 12/18/63

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[illegible].2309

The following investigation was conducted by [illegible] ARMIJO:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS

On December 4, 1963, the records of the following [illegible] were made available by the persons indicated and no [illegible] could be [illegible] for JESUS ANGEL SANTOS CANTU, JUAN [illegible], [illegible] or FERNANDO GARCIA OZANO: NO LO[illegible]

JOSE PEREZ Texas
Retail Merchants Association

Texas

[illegible] RAMIREZ
Records Division Texas
Laredo Police Department

Sheriff PORFIRIO FLORES Texas
Webb County Sheriff's Office

MAR[illegible] ROMANO
Mexican Consulate
Laredo, Texas

In addition, the Laredo Telephone and City Directories failed to reflect any reference to the persons [illegible] above.

Laredo, Texas

On December 4, 1963, Mrs. ERNESTO DAVILA, 213 [illegible] advised she is not familiar with JESUS ANGEL SANTOS [illegible]. He definitely does not reside at this address. Mrs. DAVILA advised she has lived here approximately one [illegible].

1
SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by SA ELDON L. HASTINGS at Laredo, Texas:

On December 10, 1963, investigation 303 1/2 [illegible] and adjoining neighborhood reflected that no one using the name ELVA VALLE RENDON resided at that address or in that area. No Loc

On December 10, 1963, the following persons were contacted regarding information concerning ELVA VALLE RENDON with negative results:

ARTURO RENDON
1918 Hendricks

CLEMENTINA RENDON
1311 Santa Ursula

ALL

Texas

[redacted]

[redacted]

Date December 17, 1963

Texas

ENRIQUE MARTINEZ, Postal Clerk, General Delivery Window, Laredo Post Office, advised that according to his records, [illegible] GIBBS, submitted a change of address on September 26, 1963, changing it from General Delivery, Laredo, Texas, to Batisco 15-21, Roma Sur, Mexico, D. F.

15

On 12/10/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/13/63

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Date December 17, 1963

R. J. DISHMAN, Ticket Agent, American Airlines, International Airport, San Antonio, Texas, advised that in October, 1963, he was employed as a Ticket Agent for the American Airlines at the International Airport in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. DISHMAN was exhibited three photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he advised that to his recollection this person had never attempted to purchase an airlines ticket at the American Airlines Office in San Antonio and that he could furnish no information indicating any activities of this individual.

16

On 12/11/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA FRED T. LEE, JR./mjb Date dictated 12/12/63

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Date December 17, 1963

W. D. UNGER, Ticket Agent, American Airlines, International Airport, San Antonio, Texas, advised that in October, 1963, he was employed as a ticket agent for American Airlines at the International Airport in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. UNGER was exhibited three photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he advised that to his knowledge this person had never attempted to purchase an airlines ticket at the American Airlines Office in San Antonio. Mr. UNGER stated he could not furnish any information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

17

On 12/11/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA FRED T. LEE, JR./mjb Date dictated 12/12/53

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

Mr. ELMER H. BOECHERS, Attorney, Laredo, Texas, advised that on October 3, 1963, he made an out-of-town trip having left Laredo, Texas, on Trans-Texas Airline flight 290 at 7:20 a.m.

He viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY and stated that neither individual was on that flight and has never seen them before.

18

On 12/13/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/13/63

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Date December 17, 1963

S. C. SCIBIENSKI, Mines Road, Laredo, Texas, advised that he made a trip to Dallas by plane on October 3, 1963.

He departed Laredo on Trans-Texas Airline 7:30 a.m. flight on that date. He was exhibited a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY and stated that he has never seen these individuals and neither was on that flight.

19

On 12/12/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/12/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

Texas Texas

Mrs. L. W. GRAHAM, owner El Cortez Motel, Laredo, Texas, advised that she made a trip to Oklahoma City by plane on October 3, 1963, to visit friends.

She departed Laredo, Texas, on 7:30 a.m. Trans-Texas Airlines flight. Upon viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY, she stated that neither was on that flight to her knowledge.

90

On 12/12/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/12/63

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...DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA...

Date December 17, 1963

Texas

Mr. RAY SCOT, Manager, Siesta Motel, Laredo, Texas, stated that according to his records, an ELMER F. JURGENSEN registered at this motel on the night of October 2, 1963, and checked out on October 3, 1963.

Mr. JURGENSEN gave an address of 4155 S. Better Drive, Dallas, Texas. He stated on the registration form that he is employed with Lockwood Hardware Manufacturing Company.

Texas

2-

On 12/12/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/12/63

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Date December 17, 1963

Airman Third Class BILLY MACKY, 3640 U. S. Air Force Hospital Group, Laredo Air Force Base, Texas, advised that he flew Trans-Texas Airways from Laredo to Dallas, Texas, on October 3, 1963, en route to Atlanta, Georgia.

MACKY stated that he could not identify either the photograph of OSWALD or RUBY as anyone he had ever seen. He stated that on the October 3, 1963, he was anxious to get to Atlanta, and did not pay much attention to what was going on around him or who the passengers were.

On 12/11/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS/mjb Date dictated 12/12/63

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Date December 17, 1963

Laredo, Texas

Mrs. WILLIAM T. NEBLETT, 1420 Lane Street, was interviewed concerning her flight from Laredo, Texas, October 3, 1963, on Trans-Texas flight 290, and passengers thereon.

Mrs. NEBLETT advised that she was en route to Los Angeles, California, and Honolulu, Hawaii. She stated that she was worried about flying in a small plane and did not pay any attention to the other passengers. She stated that she sat next to Mrs. PEARSON who was going to Dallas, Texas, but did not notice anyone else.

Mrs. NEBLETT stated that she could not identify either the photograph of OSWALD nor RUBY.

On 12/12/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS/mjb Date dictated 12/12/63

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Date December 17, 1963

Texas NO Loc

TOM HANNON, Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas, advised that he could locate no record reflecting that A. VILLARREAL, S. MARTINEZ and (FNU) BELMARES were issued transportation requests on, NO Loc before, or after October 3, 1963, from this base.

He stated that the base locator cards, both active and inactive, contained no information on these individuals.

He added that these persons could not have been assigned to this base because base locator cards are maintained for a period of one year, which would show their assignment after leaving here.

He conjectured that possibly they were in Laredo on leave from another base.

On 12/13/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/13/63

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.

D. December 17, 1963

Laredo, Texas

EDUARDO GUTIERREZ, 1719 Lincoln, advised that he was en route to Los Angeles, California, on October 3, 1963, when he took a Trans-Texas plane out of Laredo.

GUTIERREZ stated that he could not identify the photograph of OSWALD or RUBY as anyone he had ever seen.

On 12/11/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS/mjb Date dictated 12/12/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

Texas Texas

DON SPARKS Del Mar Development Company, Laredo, [illegible] d that Mr. FRANK [illegible] FRAIN, 918 Manor Drive, San Antonio, [illegible] business telephone FE 5-4331, residence telephone [illegible] 19[illegible], had been in Laredo on official business and returned [illegible] San Antonio on October 3, 1963, taking the afternoon [illegible] Texas plane which left Laredo at approximately 6:40 p.m.

26

On [illegible] 2/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by [illegible] ON E. HASTINGS: eks Date dictated 12/18/63

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Date December 17, 1963

Mrs. ELIZABETH MUSSETT, 901 Chihuahua, Laredo, Texas, advised that Mrs. W. P. PEARSON is a friend of hers and came to Laredo to visit with her.

Mrs. W. P.

Mrs. PEARSON had to return to Illinois, where her residence is 173 Country Club Area, Belleville, Illinois. Her husband is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force.

Texas

27

On 12/12/ at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/mjb Date dictated 12/13/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

JOE CALIFA, Trans-Texas Airways, McAllen, Texas, advised his manifests show one I. DE LEON departed McAllen at 5:50 p.m., October 3, 1963. He had originally made a reservation to Laredo; however, he later changed it to San Antonio, Texas. He had two bags totaling 45 pounds weight.

The contact in McAllen for DE LEON was the Fairway Motor Hotel, McAllen, Texas

28

On 12/12/63 at McAllen, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA HAROLD H. CROSSETT eks Date dictated 12/18/63

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401

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

Texas

Mr. JOE X MARTIN, Manager, Fairway Motor Hotel, stated that IGNACIO DE LEON checked in on September 28, [illegible], and out on October 3, 1963.

The address on his registration card appears to be [illegible] Mexico, D. F., and the firm which he represents appears to be "Cepsa"; however, the writing is not clear. IGNACIO X De LEON Texas

Mr. MARTIN stated he had no other available information relative to DE LEON.

29

On [illegible] at McAllen, Texas File # SA 105-2909

By A. HAROLD H. CROSSETT eks Date dictated 12/18/63

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II. MISCELLANEOUS

FD 302 (Rev. 1-21-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

[redacted] REYES, Harlingen, Texas, advised on December 10, 1963, that he formerly had telephone number 423-0279, but that his telephone was disconnected on November 4, 1963.

He was asked whether or not he had received any telephone calls from Dallas before his telephone was disconnected and whether or not he or any member of his household knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD. REYES said that neither he nor any member of his family knew OSWALD or had received any call from him. He added that the only person whom they know in Dallas is his brother-in-law LUIS DE LEON whose address in Dallas he does not know. He stated that it Texas was possible that DE LEON had called to talk to some member of the family.

31

On 12/10/63 at Harlingen, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA CLAY ZACHRY, JR./mjb Date dictated 12/10/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

DALE L. JELLESED, 709 Patch, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, furnished the following information:

JELLESED advised that his Army serial number is [redacted], that he is a Sergeant First Class in the U. S. Army, and is presently attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, MTC, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

JELLESED was shown a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and asked if this man was identifiable with anyone he has ever known in Stanley, North Dakota. He advised that he does not recognize the picture of OSWALD as being identical with anyone he knew in Stanley or any other place. He stated that he does not know anyone who might know OSWALD.

F 2

On 12/22/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA DAVID G. LOVELESS eks Date dictated 12/22/63

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Date December 13, 1963

The following investigation was conducted on December 9, 1963, by SA CLAY ZACHRY, JR. in an attempt to identify JENO FARKAS. JENO FARKAS could not be identified in Brownsville.

1. City and telephone directories.

2. Miss CLAIRE KEY, Credit Bureau.

3. Mrs. CELIA ACRD, Identification Officer, Brownsville Police Department.

4. DORIS CALDWELL, Cameron County Sheriff's Office.

5. WILLESTEEN PAIGE, Chief Clerk, District Director's Office, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Post Isabel, Texas.

On 12/9/63 at Port Isabel & Brownsville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA CLAY ZACHRY, JR./mjb Date dictated 12/9/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	12/24/63	12/14 - 23/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN	bak
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

REFERENCES: Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 12/10/63 at Chicago.
Dallas teletype to Chicago, 12/14/63.
Chicago teletypes to Dallas, 12/14, 16/63.

- P -

ENCLOSURES

TO DALLAS (5)

One (1) copy of each document in the personnel file of HENRY BOBBY OSWALD at American Bakeries Company, Chicago, Illinois.

One (1) copy of each document in the personnel file of ODIS HOWARD LEE at American Bakeries Company, Chicago, Illinois.

One (1) copy of each document in the personnel file of JAMES ARTHUR JACKSON at American Bakeries Company, Chicago, Illinois.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (62-109060)

3 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 5)

1 - Chicago (62-6115)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1124 REC- 18

1963

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Pur Comm			
REQUEST RECD.	9 copies			
DATE FWD.	1/16/64			
HOW FWD.	[illegible]			
BY	[illegible]	61 JAN 22 1964		

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

CG 62-6115

American Bakeries Company's original payroll check number 82-19356 payable to JAMES JACKSON in the amount of $53.78 and dated August 22, 1960.

American Bakeries Company's original payroll check number 82-19406 payable to JAMES JACKSON in the amount of $70.53 and dated September 2, 1960.

ADMINISTRATIVE

None of the enclosures to Dallas must be returned.

COVER PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN Office: Chicago

Date: 12/24/63

Field Office File #: CG 62-6115 Bureau File #: 62-109060

Title:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis:

Records of American Bakeries Company, Chicago, reflect no employment for subject. Only one employee, JAMES ARTHUR JACKSON, Dallas, Texas, had pay check totalling $66.17 less $7.40 Federal income tax and $1.99 Social Security for week ending August 22, 1960.

- P -

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

1.

Mr. NORMAN BEATON, tax accountant, American Bakeries Company, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised his company operates throughout the United States under various names. Personnel files are maintained on all regular employees of American Bakeries regardless of the place the employee is employed. These files are maintained at the home office in Chicago, Illinois. Each company plant also furnishes the home office in Chicago, on a monthly basis, the names of all temporary and part-time employees employed by them during that particular month. No personnel file is maintained on temporary or part-time employees unless they become regular employees. The American Bakeries Company has no operations or employees outside the United States.

He searched the company's personnel files, opened and closed, on all regular employees for the period 1956 to the present time under the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE and ALEC JAMES HIDELL, and stated he could not locate a personnel file under any of these names. He could locate no file under the last name of HIDELL and only one file under the last name of OSWALD. This file is captioned "HENRY BOBBY OSWALD," Social Security number 250-58-0332. A review of this file disclosed that HENRY BOBBY OSWALD was born February 18, 1936, and was hired as a temporary employee by American Bakeries on June 30, 1957. He was made a regular employee on July 28, 1957. His employment terminated on November 1, 1957, as he failed to report for work. During the period of time he was employed by American Bakeries, he was employed at their plant #40, located at Miami, Florida. He is described in his personnel file as a white male, 5 ft. 10 in. tall, 145 lbs., blue eyes, brown hair, residence 1009 S.W. Second Street, Miami, Florida, married, and the person to be notified in case of accident is shown as JEWELL D. OSWALD, 1009 S.W. Second Street, Miami, Florida.

Mr. BEATON also located a personnel file under the caption "ODIS HOWARD LEE," Social Security number 275-28-2446. A review of this file discloses that ODIS HOWARD LEE was born October 26, 1930, and was hired as a temporary employee on May 9, 1956, at American Bakeries' Detroit plant, and is presently employed at this plant as a regular employee.

On 12/17-19/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SAs CHARLES E. PRICE, JAMES D. DEWBIRST, and GEORGE H. PERKINS /exp Date dictated 12/19/63

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He is described in this file as married, male, 5 ft. 11 in. tall, 160 lbs., blue eyes and brown hair. It is recoded in this file that he served in the United States Army from July 23, 1948, to April 1, 1952, and the person to be notified in case of an accident is shown as ELSIE LEE, 9326 Central Street, Detroit, Michigan, the same address listed as his residence.

The personnel file of JAMES ARTHUR JACKSON, Social Security number 465-50-6916, residence, 1204 McKee Street, Dallas, Texas, was also reviewed and this file discloses that JACKSON was first employed by American Bakeries as a temporary employee on August 14, 1960, and was made a regular employee on October 15, 1960. He is currently employed by American Bakeries at their plant #82 located in Dallas, Texas.

One copy of the personnel file of HENRY BOBBY OSWALD, ODYS HOWARD LEE and JAMES ARTHUR JACKSON was made available by Mr. BEATON.

Mr. BEATON also made available the monthly list of all temporary and part-time employees furnished American Bakeries by its plants throughout the country for the years 1958 and 1959, and these monthly lists were reviewed to determine if the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE, and ALEC JAMES HIDELL appears on any of them as a temporary employee during these years. This review determined that none of these names was recorded on any of the lists of temporary and part-time employees.

Mr. BEATON advised that payroll checks for employees of American Bakeries are prepared either by the local office where the employee is employed or by the home office in Chicago. He stated the home office in Chicago is furnished the payroll of all plants, regardless of where the payrolls and checks are prepared, and the home office records all payrolls for all regular, temporary and part-time employees into a master payroll record which is maintained at the home office. The pay period at American Bakeries ends on Saturday and this date is recorded on the master payroll record, although

a local plant may prepare its payroll and pay its employees with local checks on some day other than a Saturday. He stated that there were several thousand employees on American Bakeries payroll on the pay period ending August 27, 1960, and made available the master payroll record book which shows the gross wages earned, Federal income tax withheld, and Social Security deduction as well as other identifying data on each payroll check issued by American Bakeries home offices, as well as all of its plants throughout the United States.

A search of the master payroll record books was made to determine how many employees of American Bakeries received gross wages of $66.17, less $7.40 for Federal income tax and less $1.99 for Social Security for the pay period ending August 27, 1960. It was determined during this review that only one employee of American Bakeries received gross wages in this amount with identical deductions. This employee was listed on American Bakeries plant #82's payroll at Dallas, Texas, as JAMES JACKSON, who had Employee #757T. He received check number 82-19356 in the net amount of $56.78. His gross wage is shown at $66.17 and his Federal income tax deduction and Social Security contribution are shown at $7.40 and $1.99, respectively.

The policy of American Bakeries is to destroy all payroll checks and vouchers after two years. However, a search of the available canceled checks revealed some canceled payroll checks for the year 1960 which had not been destroyed. A review of the available 1960 canceled payroll checks resulted in locating check number 82-19356 and check number 82-19406, both issued to JAMES JACKSON by American Bakeries' plant at Dallas, Texas, Cushman's Bakeries.

Check number 82-19356 is dated August 22, 1960, and in the amount of $56.78. It is drawn on the bank account of American Bakeries Company at the Republic National Bank of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, and was stamped "paid" by this bank on August 25, 1960. It bears the handwritten endorsement "JAMES A. JACKSON, 1204 McKee, Dallas 15, Texas," and rubber-stamped endorsement "For Deposit Only, The GRT A & P Tea Company Store #113" and "First National Bank In

Dallas, Dallas, Texas, August 25, 1960."

Check number 82-19406 is dated September 2, 1960, and is in the amount of $70.53. It is drawn on the account of American Bakeries Company at the Republic National Bank of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, and was stamped paid by this bank on September 8, 1960. It bears the handwritten endorsement of "JAMES A. JACKSON," and rubber-stamped endorsement of "Pay to the Order of South Oak Cliff State Bank, Dallas, Texas, Hodges Grocery #409," and bank endorsements of South Oak Cliff State Bank and the First National Bank in Dallas, both of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. BEATON made available both original checks payable to JAMES JACKSON and stated that they need not be returned to American Bakeries.

Date December 19, 1963

1

HOWARD PETERSON, 311 Christiana Avenue, again advised that he has not been able to determine the address of MARGARET GARTLAND at Dallas, Texas. He further stated that he was not familiar with Dallas or the area in which GARTLAND lived. He could not offer any other background concerning GARTLAND.

PETERSON stated that he would immediately contact the Chicago Office when he receives the next letter from GARTLAND.

On 12/16/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA JOHN L. HOGAN/jrm Date dictated 12/16/63

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FD-253 (Rev 5-1-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATION
TAMPA	DALLAS	12/24/63	12/19/63 - 12/23/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA LIONEL E. BELANGER	vegs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to Dallas and Tampa 12:57 A.M. 12/21/63
Dallas teletype to Tampa 6:07 P.M. 12/21/63 (IO)
Tampa airtel to Bureau 12/24/63
Tampa teletype to Bureau 10:48 A.M. 12/24/63

- RUC -

LEADS:

JACKSONVILLE, NEW ORLEANS, SAN ANTONIO, AND ST. LOUIS

Information copies furnished in view of leads directed by referenced Tampa communications.

COVER PAGE

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1125 DEC 18

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (105-3665) (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa (105-2142)

DEC 30 1963

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Secret Service			
Request Recd.	2 copies			
Date Fwd.	1/11/64			
How Fwd.	hand			
By	[illegible]			

Notations: SOUTH SECTION

61 JAN 22 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: C

Report of: SA LIONEL E. BELANGER
Date: 12/24/63

Office: TAMPA

Field Office File #: 105-2142

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Records Orlando, PD, disclose JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, [redacted] arrested 12/27/62 for vagrancy. MURPHY gave New Orleans address. MARY ELAINE TARIN arrested by Orlando PD 12/1/63 and released to her father WILLIAM C. STONE, Atascosa, Texas. Agency checks negative for RICHARD LARRY MURPHY and Mrs. CHARLES HUGELL. ROBERT LEE TARIN in Volusia Co. Jail, Deland, Fla.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Re: JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY
RICHARD LARRY MURPHY

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA

The following agency checks on the names JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY and RICHARD LARRY MURPHY were made by IC MC INTURFF with negative results on December 19, 1963.

Merchants Credit Association, Miss BETTY VALDEZ
Identification Division, Tampa Police Department, DIANA SUAREZ
Identification Bureau, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, EVELYN GOELITZ
Hillsborough County Health Department, Doctor H. BE LOTT
Hillsborough County Drivers License Bureau, MARY ANN GARCIA

It is noted that the Polk's City Directory and current

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telephone directory are negative concerning the MURPHYs.

AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA

On December 21, 1963, the Identification Division advised that JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY may be identical to JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, [redacted] who was arrested by the Orlando Police Department December 27, 1962 under Number 29150 for vagrancy.

On December 23, 1963 SA THOMAS ALLEN caused the records of the Orlando Police Department to be checked on the above. These records disclosed that JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, [redacted] was arrested by the Orlando Police Department December 27, 1962 for vagrancy and fined $30.00, or 15 days. MURPHY gave as his address 1309 Bourban Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, the residence of his sister, JEAN. He also listed a brother CLYDE MURPHY, Poplar Bluff, Mississippi, and another brother GERALD MURPHY, Nashville, Tennessee, and his mother, MAUDE MURPHY, at State Hospital, Mississippi.

Re: MARY ELAINE TARIN
ROBERT LEE TARIN

On December 23, 1963 SA ALLEN checked records of the Orlando Police Department for MARY ELAINE TARIN. These records disclosed that MARY ELAINE TARIN, also known as ELAINE STONE, ELAINE RHODE, was arrested on December 1, 1963 and released to her father WILLIAM C. STONE, Box 99, Atascosa, Texas.

Her paramour, ROBERT LEE TARIN, also known as WILLIAM J. RHODE, EARL DAWSON, was turned over to the custody of the Volusia County Jail, Deland, Florida. He had no identification record with the Orlando, Florida Police Department.

TP 105-2142

Re: Mrs. CHARLES HUGELL

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA

The current Polk's City Directory and telephone directory are negative concerning Mrs. CHARLES HUGELL.

The following agency checks were made on December 23, 1963 with negative sucess concerning Mrs. HUGEL:

Merchants Credit Association, Miss BETTY VALDEZ
Identification Bureau, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, EVELYN GOELITZ
Identification Division, Tampa Police Department, BOBBY COKER.

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 53

Copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Denver	Dallas	12/27/63	12/21 - 24/63

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: RAYMOND J. FOX

TYPED BY: bhb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Dallas teletype to the Bureau and Denver 12/23/63 4:47 p.m. CST.

- P -

Copies noted as destroyed PAB 12/17/76

LEADS:

LAS VEGAS DIVISION

At Las Vegas, Nevada:

[illegible] ROBERT KAYE through his wife, ALICE KAYE whose [illegible] allegedly known to Mrs. SUE KLUKAS, 3815 Bellis Boulevard.

CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will interview Mrs. ALICE KAYE's mother, Mrs. LILLIAN

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 - [illegible] - 1126

REC-18

DEC 30 [illegible]

COPIES MADE:

10 - [illegible]

2 - [illegible]

2 - [illegible]

2 - Las Vegas

[illegible]

[illegible] (info)

3 - [illegible]

10 - 6/5 RB

12-31-63

6cc [illegible] 1/13/64

Notations

Agency: Pres. Comm. INS 1 JAN 22 1964

Request Rec'd: 2 Copies

Date Fwd.: 1/16/64 6/18/64

How Fwd.: Liaison 3 mv/jtf RB REL/jtf

DN 89-41

HANSEN, 3422 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, concerning ALICE KAYE's present location.

At Fox Lake, Illinois:

Will locate and interview Mrs. ALICE KAYE's sister, Mrs. DOROTHY COX, 59 Rollins Road, in order to determine ALICE KAYE's present address.

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Tulsa, Oklahoma:

Will at 1604 South Utica Street, interview BESSIE MOYEN for full details of KAYE's obtaining $5,000 from Mrs. MOYEN. Will also determine whether BESSIE MOYEN or Mrs. ANNA MOYEN knew OSWALD or have ever given OSWALD any money.

(All of the above leads were set forth by teletype dated December 13, 1963).

EL PASO DIVISION - INFORMATION:

One copy of this report is being furnished El Paso Office for information in the event further investigation is requested by Dallas Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: RAYMOND J. FOX
Date: December 27, 1963

Office: DENVER

Field Office File #: 89-41

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Investigation at Denver, Colorado, by U. S. Secret Service, disclosed neither ROBERT KAYE, whose true name is probably ROBERT KLONOWSKI or ROMAN BONOLOWSKI, nor his family can be located in Denver, Colorado. Wife ALICE KAYE reportedly living Las Vegas, Nevada with children. KAYE has told many bizarre stories about self; claiming expects to inherit millions of dollars from BESSIE MOYEN, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and two million dollars for life story. Also claims close personal relationship to former Presidents EISENHOWER and TRUMAN. KAYE last known to be in El Paso, Texas, 9/27/63, and has not returned to Denver. KAYE obtained $5,000 from BESSIE MOYEN at Tulsa, Oklahoma in September, 1963, and shortly thereafter abandoned family at Denver. Immigration file Denver indicates KAYE is not American citizen and has not registered with INS since 1951.

- P -

DETAILS:

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.

DN 89-41

RE: ROBERT J. KAYE, also known as
ROBERT KLONOWSKI, ROMAN
SOKOLOWSKI, alleged associate
OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DN 89-41

On December 21, 1963, Mr. ROLLAND H. OSBORNE, Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Denver, Colorado, advised that his office had conducted extensive investigation during the period November 29 through December 10, 1963, at Denver, Colorado, and surrounding vicinity in an effort to locate ROBERT KAYE and had been unsuccessful. Mr. OSBORNE stated that it appeared that KAYE left the Denver, Colorado area in the latter part of September, 1963, and was last known to be in El Paso, Texas, on September 27, 1963. Mr. OSBORNE advised that the following investigation was conducted by his office in an effort to locate KAYE:

Mr. FLOYD E. PROWELL, Deputy District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, (INS), searched Denver files on November 29, 1963, and was unable to find any record of KAYE under the names ROBERT KAYE, ROMAN SOKOLOWSKI, or ROBERT [illegible]. He teletyped national headquarters and on December [illegible], 1963, a skeleton file was received in Denver and [illegible] viewed.

This is INS File No. A-5208760 which shows that KAYE entered the United States on November 18, 1945, at Portland, Maine, under the name of ROMAN BOBBY SOKOLOWSKI, under sponsorship of guardian RICHARD S. ZEMLYNSKI. The Visa shows that KAYE was born [illegible] 1934, at Kharkov, Russia. The guardian, RICHARD [illegible], was assigned to the 385th Fighter Squadron, 364th Fighter [illegible], U. S. Military Forces in England. The Application for Immigration Visa was filed August 29, 1945, in London, [illegible] reflecting that at that time KAYE was 10 years of age [illegible] had lived in Russia and had traveled through Germany, [illegible], Africa, France and Hungary before reaching [illegible]. The Visa Application also indicates KAYE's passage to the United States would be paid for by Sgt. EDDIE KLOW[illegible] 4651 Grace Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Immigration and Naturalization file contains no other information of any kind on KAYE, except a routine annual report card, filed by him on January 20, 1951, giving his Registration Number correctly as A-6208760, and showing that his registered name was ROMAN SOKOLOWSKI. However, the card is signed "Robert Klonowski". On this card he shows his place of birth as Poland, and his address at that time was shown as 4621 Grace Street, Chicago, Illinois.

KAYE has filed no other reports, nor does the file indicate that he has been granted citizenship. Denver Officers of the INS are mystified as to why the file was closed and sent to the Records Center, apparently many years ago, while KAYE was still regarded as an alien. Therefore, if KAYE is located, INS officials in Denver want to interview him and establish his present status.

Search of city directories failed to reveal any record of KAYE under the above names.

The address furnished by KAYE, 95 South Ogden, Denver, has no telephone listing. City Directories, however, show GLENN A. JENKINS, alleged associate of KAYE, residing at 67 South Ogden, three doors away from KAYE's address.

Police files in Denver reflect no record of KAYE.

On November 29, 1963, it was determined that 95 South Ogden, Denver, is vacant, but a card posted on the house referred to 67 South Ogden. An interview on that date with Mrs. GLENN A. JENKINS resulted in surrender of three cardboard containers and one suitcase filled with an assortment of letters, cards, personal papers, etc., all in complete disorder, which had been left at [redacted] when Mrs. ROBERT KAYE moved from Denver

sometime in October, 1963, to an address in Las Vegas, Nevada. The interview on November 29, 1963, with Mrs. JENKINS, followed by lengthy interviews with her husband and Mr. W. H. "BUD" CARLSON, on December 1, 2, and 3, 1963, revealed the following information concerning KAYE and his family:

Sometime in June, 1963, KAYE called Mr. W. H. "BUD" CARLSON, manager of the R. F. Jones Company, 2830 West 9th Avenue, Denver, and asked for a job. The R. F. Jones Company operates a number of vending machine routes in Denver and other cities. KAYE gave his name as ROBERT KAYE and at no time identified himself by any other name, although later his wife indicated to Mrs. JENKINS that they formerly had a Polish name. KAYE also told Mr. CARLSON that he had experience as a service mechanic on vending machines, having previously worked in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Los Angeles, California.

At the time GLENN A. JENKINS operated a vending machine route for the R. F. Jones Company, this route doing business under the name of the C & H Vending Company. The route was in financial trouble and the R. F. Jones Company had repossessed it but permitted GLENN A. JENKINS to continue to operate it. JENKINS needed another man, and KAYE was hired. JENKINS said that KAYE had previously worked briefly for the C & H Vending Company, 1156 South Broadway, Denver, but had been laid off, although JENKINS' inquiry of this company established that KAYE was competent.

From the very beginning of his employment on JENKINS' vending machine route, the subject exhibited some peculiar characteristics. He talked constantly in grandiose terms, and seemed to operate on the rather vague hope that he was going to sell his life story for $2,000,000.

JENKINS was trying to improve his vending machine route and expand sufficiently so that he could retain the route. About two months after KAYE was hired, JENKINS explained to him that unless they could expand the route it would be necessary to lay KAYE off.

About the middle of August, or perhaps somewhat later, KAYE informed both JENKINS and CARLSON that he had a friend, Mrs. BESSIE MOYEN, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, who was a multi-millionaire and who was obligated to KAYE because she had known his parents in Poland or Germany. KAYE said that this woman had offered to adopt him into her family. KAYE explained that he had been wounded several times in Europe and he did exhibit scars along his right side indicating either a serious injury or extensive surgery. He stated that he had been a spy for the Allies and that the Nazis had retaliated by killing his family, including his father who had been an important executive in a shoe company in Germany. He claimed to have a close personal relationship with former Presidents TRUMAN and EISENHOWER, alleging that Mr. TRUMAN granted him citizenship after he fled to America with some prized memoir he had stolen from HITLER's home and which he presented to Mr. TRUMAN. He also claimed that as a war orphan he was sponsored for citizenship by movie star DANNY KAYE and others, and he took the name of KAYE because of this fact.

KAYE's wife, in her frequent conversations with Mrs. JENKINS, particularly after she was abandoned by KAYE, never did confirm any of these bizarre stories, but she did state that KAYE had been injured in an industrial accident in Chicago, that he received a [illegible] settlement and that the money was put in a trust [illegible] until he reached 21 years of age. KAYE's wife also stated that he was in an orphanage until he was 17 years of age, [illegible] left the orphanage he forged some credentials

designed to prove he was 21 years of age and he was able to obtain these funds amounting to about $14,000. He invested this money in a cafe called The Chicken Shack in Chicago. His partner allegedly embezzled some funds from the cafe and the business folded up. KAYE and his wife then began moving west and ultimately landed in Colorado Springs where KAYE worked for a time in a coin-vending machine company, and then he came to Denver and was employed for a period of time as a fry cook at the Hilton Hotel.

With further reference to his alleged relationship to the MOYEN family in Tulsa, Oklahoma, late in August or early in September, 1963, KAYE told JENKINS and CARLSON that he expected to inherit several million dollars from Mrs. BESSIE MOYEN, and he proposed to invest some of this money in expanding JENKINS' vending machine route. KAYE also discussed this with Mr. CARLSON and propositioned CARLSON to help him invest this vast amount in money in exchange for a commission of two million dollars to be paid to CARLSON. KAYE was very persuasive and appeared so sincere that both JENKINS and CARLSON believed he might be truthful.

In late August or early September, 1963, KAYE said he was going to Tulsa to visit the MOYEN family. He left Denver in a 1959 Ford station wagon. Three or four days later he returned to Denver with a 1961 Thunderbird bearing Oklahoma license plates, stating that it had been given to him by Mrs. BESSIE MOYEN. He also said that Mrs. MOYEN had given him $5,000 and he exhibited a check for $1,800 drawn in his favor by some Ford agency in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He said he proposed to deposit this money in the Denver U. S. National Bank and use the money to finance expansion of JENKINS' vending machine route. Within the next week or so after this happened, KAYE made a couple of additional trips, allegedly to Tulsa, via commercial airline.

He also took his family to Chicago on a trip, and they had an accident en route to or from Chicago.

KAYE then became even more grandiose in his propositions, offering at one time to take Mr. CARLSON and his family to Acapulco for a weekend and continued to outline the proposed delivery to him of his huge "estate" and finally read to Mr. CARLSON and later exhibited to him a purported telegram allegedly sent to KAYE by an attorney RUTTENBERG stating as follows:

> "Stay put until 16 of this month I will call you about the 15th at 8:30 your time wait for call sorry I can't make it tomorrow I am on very important mission Bud is ok tell him everything is ok I talked to R. F. Jones and think we can do some business with him stay put stay put".

CARLSON challenged this telegram, which appears to possibly be typed from a teletype printer, and KAYE admitted that it was for the most part phony. However, KAYE still maintained he was closing a deal for his "estate" and on September 29, 1963 he informed CARLSON that he was driving to Colorado Springs that night to meet twelve men and receive final settlement. CARLSON drove to Colorado Springs that night to meet KAYE and the 12 men, but nobody showed up at the Broadmoor Hotel.

On October 1, 1963, CARLSON's company telephoned the MOYEN residence in Tulsa, Oklahoma, learning that BESSIE MOYEN is actually the daughter of Mrs. ANNA MOYEN, residing at 1604 South Utica Street. BESSIE MOYEN did not offer any explanation of their relationship with KAYE, but did verify that they had given KAYE $5,000 to buy a music machine route, and later learned that KAYE spent part of the money to buy a Thunderbird auto in Tulsa.

During all of these "negotiations" KAYE was in and out of Denver. His wife never seemed to know where he had gone. However, she received an airmail registered letter from KAYE postmarked El Paso, Texas, September 27, 1963, which contained $250 in cash, a copy of All State Insurance Policy Number J-267001 written on the Thunderbird auto on August 30, 1963, and a short note in KAYE's handwriting stating "be home soon". The insurance policy covers a 1961 Ford Thunderbird, with a notation indicating that it bore license plate No. AZ-8934 (state not indicated).

KAYE again disappeared from Denver shortly after October 1, 1963, abandoning his family. When Mrs. KAYE failed to hear from him for several weeks, she sold her few personal belongings, raising enough money so she and the four children could go to Las Vegas, Nevada. After Mrs. KAYE left, the JENKINS family recalls that a letter or statement came to KAYE's former residence, apparently from an optometrist in Fort Worth, Texas. This was forwarded to Mrs. KAYE in Las Vegas, Nevada.

None of the parties interviewed in Denver has heard from the subject since he disappeared from Denver early in October, 1963. Likewise, none of these parties recalled the subject stating or implying that he had been in contact with LEE OSWALD, that he planned a trip to Mexico, or that he had agreed to engage in any kind of a surreptitious undertaking. All parties interviewed were requested to immediately notify the Denver Office if they hear from KAYE, learn his whereabouts, or if he appears in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. GLENN JENKINS were instructed to refer the subject to the Denver Office to obtain his personal papers.

A review of the papers contained in the four containers furnished by Mr. and Mrs. JENKINS revealed the following points of interest:

On January 22, 1959, a letter was addressed to "Mr. Robert Klonowski, 2452 North Avers, Chicago, Illinois" by attorneys MAURICO H. and FRED S. HUTTENBERG, Suite 976, 165 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, attempting collection of a bill owing to the Bel Aire Studios "for your wedding pictures". It is believed the subject took this name of "Huttenberg" to sign to the phony telegram exhibited to Mr. W. H. CARLSON in Denver shortly before the subject disappeared.

On November 27, 1957, the Industrial Commission of Illinois forwarded a Notice of Hearing in case No. 588641 to ROBERT KLONOWSKI, 4032 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago. This case label[illegible] ROBERT KLONOWSKI as Petitioner and C. R. CLARK & COMPANY and Fidelity Casualty Company of New York as Respondants. It appears KLONOWSKI was represented by "Grant & Niacipio", 69 West Washington Street, and the Respondants by "McNamara, Vought, Greene & Nordstrand", 135 South La Salle Street, both of Chicago. It is suggested that this hearing possibly [illegible] an industrial injury suffered by the subject.

Another search of the personal papers abandoned by KAYE's wife, [illegible] the following family connections:

Wife: Mrs. ALICE KAYE, nee HARDT. When Mrs. KAYE left Denver with her four children, she went to Las Vegas to live with Mrs. SUE KLUKAS, 3815 Nellis Boulevard. Mrs. KLUKAS appears to be an old friend of Mrs. KAYE. KAYE apparently married ALICE HARDT before 1956.

[illegible] papers is an autographed photograph and undated letter [illegible] that Mrs. KAYE once appeared on the television program [illegible] a candidate for "Queen for a Day".

[illegible] certificates indicate that [illegible] was born July 8, 1956, in Chicago, as

the daughter of ROBERT and ALICE HARDT KLONOWSKI, and was baptized July 28, 1956, at the Congregational Church of Jefferson Park, Chicago, by The Reverend C. R. COOLEY.

SANDRA LYNE KAYE was born January 4, 1960, in Glockner-Penrose Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

There are two other children, but names cannot be determined.

Wife's father: ALEX HARDT, 5012 West Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] address, but he may now live with wife's sister listed below.

Wife's mother: Mrs. LILLIAN HANSEN, 3422 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Wife's sister: Mrs. DOROTHY COX, 59 Rollins Road, Fox Lake, Illinois.

Wife's brother: Private ALEXANDER HARDT, RA 16682786, stationed in Germany in July, 1962.

The wife regularly corresponds with her mother and sister and it is believed either Mrs. HANSEN or Mrs. COX would know the current location of ALICE KAYE.

KAYE himself was baptized ROBERT (KLONOWSKI) Sokolowski on March 12, 1930 (conditionally) at St. Hedwig Chapel, Niles, Illinois, [illegible] on the certificate the following family information:

Father: JOHN SOKOLOWSKI

DN 89-41

Mother: Not Named.

Godfather: JOHN SNCZECINSKI

Godmother: JEAN MILANOWSKA

KAYE registered for Selective Service on May 18, 1953, with Area Board 4, Chicago, Illinois, using the name of ROBERT J. KLONOWSKI, 4521 West Grace Street, Chicago, Illinois, and showing his date and place of birth as December 25, 1934, in Lwow, Poland. On June 19, 1953, he was classified 1-A. There is no indication that he has had military service however.

A Social Security card indicates the subject may hold Social Security No. 360-26-3442 under the name of ROBERT J. KAYE.

A copy of a contract indicates the subject entered into an agreement on December 22, 1960, with ALEX S. ANDERSON, address unknown, whereby the latter would act as the subject's agent in attempting to publish the subject's life story. There are numerous complete or partial stories about alleged incidents in the subject's life, apparently written by Mrs. KAYE, among the containers of papers now held in the Denver Office. These are bizarre and highly imaginative, mostly of the slapstick comedy variety, and all purport to relate to that portion of the subject's childhood when he allegedly fraternized with American Troops in Europe during World War II.

Limited signature specimens and other writing indicate that the subject himself can barely write, and probably is nearly illiterate.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 27 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-27-63 5-44 PM GRJ

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES /105-15823/ 5P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

LT. JACK MORRIS, DETECTIVE COMMANDER, WEST VALLEY DIVISION, LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED ON DEC. TWENTYSEVEN, INSTANT, THAT ONE BILLY RAY HENSON, AKA, JOEY JOWIFCZ, AGE NINETEEN, ARRESTED DEC, TWENTYSIX, LAST, FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER. HENSON EMPLOYED AND RESIDES AT CONLEY FARM, ONE ZERO ONE TWO SEVEN RESEDA BOULEVARD, NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA, AND HAD ARGUMENT WITH COWORKER RICHARD PROVENCAL DAY OF DEC. TWENTYSIX, LAST. EVENING OF DEC. TWENTYSIX HENSON CAME TO PROVENCALS DOOR AND STATED HAD RIFLE WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHT TRAINED ON HIM FOR LAST HALF HOUR AND REQUESTED PROVENCAL TO CALL POLICE AND TURN HIM IN BEFORE HENSON KILLED HIM. HENSON ALSO STATED WAS WANTED BY NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT REGARDING MURDER CASE. HENSON POINTED OUT RIFLE TO PROVENCAL, THREW CLIP OUT AND DELIVERED

END PAGE ONE

REC-38 105-82555-1127

29 JAN 3 1964

IT TO PROVENCAL AND WAITED WHILE PROVENCAL CALLED POLICE. LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT TOOK HENSON INTO CUSTODY SHORTLY THEREAFTER AND HENSON STATED HE HAD KILLED ONE CHARLIE JONES IN NEW YORK CITY WITH A THIRTYTWO CALIBER AUTOMATIC AND FURNISHED VIVID DETAIL. HENSON ALSO STATED WENT TO DALLAS FROM NEW YORK AND THERE WHEN PRESIDENT KILLED. ALSO STATED HE AND OSWALD WERE DRINKING BUDDIES AND HE WAS GLAD PRESIDENT WAS SHOT. CLAIMED HE THEN HITCHHIKED TO CALIFORNIA. OFFICERS DETERMINED TWENTYTWO RIFLE HAD BEEN STOLEN AT CONLEY FARM WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS MOSSBERG TWENTYTWO MODEL FORTYFOUR US DASH D, WITH A MOSSBERG SCOPE MOUNTING AND A WEAVER J FOUR SCOPE. GUN WAS LOADED.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT DETERMINED THROUGH NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT NO MURDER HAD BEEN COMMITTED BY HENSON AND UPON INTERVIEW DEC. TWENTYSEVEN, INSTANT, BY DETECTIVES HENSON ADMITTED MURDER WAS HOAX AND CLAIMED SOMETHING WAS WRONG WITH HIS HEAD. LT. MORRIS ADVISED PRESS HAD READ ARREST REPORT AT CENTRAL DIVISION, LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT AND EXHIBITED GREAT INTEREST IN CASE IN VIEW OF OSWALD CONNECTION.

HENSON INTERVIEWED BY SAS PAUL E. QUINN AND JESSE V. MC NULTY AT WEST VALLEY DIVISION, LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT,

END PAGE TWO

2

DEC. TWENTYSEVEN, INSTANT, AND ADVISED AS FOLLOWS/

HIS PARENTS ARE WALTER TAYLOR HENSON AND OPAL L. HENSON, ONE ZERO NINE SOUTH CLAY STREET, ENNIS, TEXAS. HE DOES NOT GET ALONG WITH PARENTS [AND HAS HAD FIVE ARRESTS IN STATE OF TEXAS, FIRST BEING AT AGE OF THIRTEEN FOR FORGERY. HE WAS COMMITTED TO WILDWOOD BOYS TOWN, DALLAS, TEXAS, AT AGE OF THIRTEEN AND REMAINED HERE UNTIL AGE SEVENTEEN.] HE ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOL DURING THIS TIME AT ENNIS HIGH SCHOOL, W. W. SAMUEL HIGH SCHOOL IN DALLAS, AND ROCKWALL HIGH, ROCKWALL, TEXAS. HE WAS NOT RESTRICTED EXCEPT AFTER SIX PM.

SHORTLY AFTER [COMMITMENT TO BOYS TOWN] IN APPROXIMATELY FIFTYEIGHT, HE AND SEVEN OTHER BOYS WENT TO DALLAS LOOKING FOR A FIGHT. THEY ATTACKED A GROUP OF ABOUT FIFTEEN OTHER BOYS AND FOUGHT FOR SEVERAL MINUTES UNTIL OFFICERS CAME. JUST PRIOR TO OFFICERS ARRIVAL, HENSON WAS STRUCK BY A BIGGER BOY AND HE LEARNED FROM ANTOHER BOY THAT THE PERSON HITTING HIM WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ABOUT TWO WEEKS LATER HE WAS ON THE STREET IN DOWNTOWN DALLAS AND OBSERVED THE INDIVIDUAL WHO HIT HIM. THEY STRUCK UP A CONVERSATION AND TALKED ABOUT THE FIGHT FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. OSWALD INDICATED HE WAS THE LEADER OF A GANG.

END PAGE THREE

Oswald was in Marine Corps from 1956 to Sept 1959

SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THIS HE SAW OSWALD AT THE THEATER LOUNGE, THE BURLESQUE SHOW IN DALLAS, AND THE TWO OF THEM SNEAKED IN AND WATCHED PART OF THE SHOW. HENSON HAD TO LEAVE TO MAKE CURFEW. HE SAW OSWALD AGAIN A FEW DAYS LATER IN FRONT OF THE THEATER AND OSWALD PURCHASED SOME BEER AND THE TWO OF THEM DRANK IT IN A CAR. THIS WAS REPEATED A FEW DAYS LATER AND HE HAS NOT SEEN OSWALD SINCE THAT TIME. HENSON WAS IN U. S. ARMY FROM JUNE, SIXTYTWO, TO SEPT. TWENTYSIX, SIXTYTHREE, AND RECEIVED AN UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE. HAD SN RA ONE EIGHT SIX FOUR SEVEN EIGHT EIGHT FIVE. AFTER DISCHARGE HE RESIDED WITH PARENTS FOR FEW DAYS, COULD NOT GET ALONG, AND HITCHHIKED AROUND THE COUNTRY. STATED ON DAY OF ASSASSINATION WAS IN IRVING, TEXAS, WITH FRIENDS, LEE AND RUTH FARLEY, TWO ZERO NINE SEVENTH STREET, AND CLAIMED HE HAD LIVED WITH THEM FOR ABOUT ONE WEEK PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION AND ATTEMPTED EMPLOYMENT AT PRINTING SHOP WHERE LEE WORKED ON DAY OF ASSASSINATION. SAID HE SAW MURDER OF OSWALD ON TELEVISION AT FARLEY HOME AND DID NOT RECOGNIZE HIM EXCEPT BY NAME. CANNOT BE SURE THIS IS SAME OSWALD HE KNEW AND WAS UNAWARE OF ANY OF OSWALDS BACKGROUND. STATED REMAINED IN TEXAS TILL LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER, WHEN

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

HITCHHIKED TO CALIFORNIA. STATED HE WAS SORRY PRESIDENT KILLED AND HAD BEEN MISQUOTED IN STATEMENT TO CONTRAPY.

HENSON DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, BORN NOV. TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYFOUR, DALLAS, TEXAS, SIX FEET TWO INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYNINE LBS., BROWN HAIR, BROWN EYES.

AGENTS HAD NO CONTACT WITH PRESS. LT. MORRIS STATED PRESS BEING ADVISED OF EXAGGERATIONS MADE BY HENSON/ HOWEVER, APPEARS TO BE INSISTENT ON MAKING STORY. NO REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

END AND ACK

CORR PAGE 5 LINE 8 LAST WORD SHOULD BE "BEING"

WA 9-03 PM OK FBI WA WS

DL 8-02 PM CST OK FBI DL FL

TKS DISC

5

1/2/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (105-15823)
From: Director, FBI 105-82555-1127
REC 38

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

ReLAtel 12/27/63, 5:44 p.m. relating to information on one Billy Ray Henson.

While it would appear that the allegations made by Henson initially are unfounded, it is still felt Henson is potentially dangerous and could be a threat to any President. Therefore, you are instructed to furnish the results of your inquiries to the Bureau and Dallas, including the allegations made, in a form suitable for dissemination. Insure Secret Service your area appropriately advised.

1 - Dallas

RDR/sew
(8)

NOTE:

LA Police Department advised on 12/27/63 that Henson was arrested on 12/26/63 for attempted murder. It appears Henson had an argument with a co-worker, Richard Provencal, on 12/26/63, and on that evening came to Provencal's residence and stated for the past half hour he had a rifle with a telescopic sight trained on Provencal and that Provencal had better call the Police before he, Henson, killed him. Henson made several allegations to Provencal indicating he was wanted by the NYC PD for murder, and exhibited rifle and loaded clip and waited until LA PD arrived. Henson also claimed to have been in DL when the President was killed, and that he was a drinking buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald and indicated he was glad the President was shot.

6 JAN 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 22
JAN-2 1964
COMM-FBI

LA Police Department has determined that Henson is not wanted for murder in NY and admitted during subsequent interview on 12/27/63 that murder was hoax and claimed something was wrong with his head. LA Police Department has indicated press has exhibited interest in this arrest. Henson interviewed by LA Agents, and furnished background information indicating disagreement with parents, several arrests and states he is not sure if the Oswald he knew was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald. Henson has also received undesirable discharge from the Army and denies making statement concerning glad that the President was dead. LA advises that the press has not contacted them concerning this matter. However, the LA Police Department is being advised of the exaggerations made by Henson as he still insists on making his story known.

While it would appear the allegations made by Henson are unfounded, we have the responsibility to disseminate pertinent information. There is every indication Henson is potentially dangerous, and in view of allegation that he was glad President Kennedy was shot, it is felt this matter should be brought to the attention of Secret Service.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 27 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

URGENT 12-27-63 4-42 PM DE

TO DIRECTOR -8- AND SACS DALLAS AND CHARLOTTE

FROM SAC NEW YORK 105-38431

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS- R. 105-82555

RECETEL TO DIRECTOR AND SACS DALLAS AND NY TWELVE EIGHTEEN LAST.

ON TWELVE TWENTY SEVEN INSTANT, ROBINSON JONES, SECRETARY, SOCIALIST PARTY- SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION, ELEVEN EIGHTY TWO BROADWAY, NYC, ADVISED SAS ROGER H. LEE AND MAURICE H. LAUZIERE THAT A REVIEW OF THEIR FILES FAILED TO REFLECT ANY CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO LEE HAVEY OSWALD. JONES STATED THAT IT MAY HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE THAT OSWALD HAD WRITTEN TO THEIR ORGANIZATION REQUESTING LITERATURE AND SAME WOULD HAVE BEEN SENT TO HIM, BUT NO RECORD MAINTAINED.

END AND PLS ACK.....

4-45 PM NY R 8 WA REM

EX 101

5-Smith

REC- 18 1128

JAN 8 1964

JAN 6 1964 93

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	12/30/63	12/13 - 27/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS	lyc, bal, sab, cjo, gas, ush, dc
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R	

REFERENCES

Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated 12/24/63 at New Orleans.

Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans, 12/26/63 at 12:59 p.m.

P

LEADS

No leads are being set forth in this report since leads are being handled upon receipt.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The inquiry at Lafayette, La. was based upon referenced teletype from Dallas to the Bureau and New Orleans which stated that Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL SULLIVAN of Lafayette were reported to be in attendance at a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. De CLAN FORD, Richardson, Texas, on 12/19/62, which party was attended by OSWALD and his wife.

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: 1973

10-Bureau (105-82555) (REGISTERED)
3-Dallas (100-10461) (REGISTERED)
2-New Orleans (100-16601)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1129 REC-18

REC-54

ST-1

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

NOTATIONS

The inquiry of sources in the French Quarter was occasioned by information furnished by Mrs. WINONA MC KINNON, 731 Dumaine St., New Orleans, as set forth on Page 480 of the report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS, 12/2/63 at Dallas, which was to the effect that she heard comments around the Bourbon House which indicated OSWALD was a sex deviate.

The report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, page 41, contained information to the effect that Detective FREDERICK O'SULLIVAN, Intelligence Unit, Vice Squad, Dallas PD, informed that ROBERT (LNU), 1012 Dauphine St., New Orleans, had recently moved from Dallas to New Orleans and had made statements to the effect he was glad the president had been shot. ROBERT BRUCE STRICKLAND, 1012 Dauphine St., New Orleans, was interviewed in view of this information.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NO T-1 is [redacted] Local Board #1, Natchez, Mississippi	Instant report, pages 29. and 30.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS	Office:	NEW ORLEANS
Date:	12/30/63		
File Number:	100-16601	Bufile:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA		

Synopsis:

Employees of Greyhound Bus Terminal, New Orleans, La., do not recall OSWALD or recall seeing his luggage at the terminal on 9/24-25/63. No information developed regarding source of sling used on rifle of OSWALD. Persons associated with Civil Air Patrol, New Orleans, advise OSWALD unknown to them and only shooting done by members of Civil Air Patrol was informal at a makeshift range at the New Orleans Airport. Whereabouts of JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY unknown to persons contacted. No information developed that OSWALD known to sex deviates in French Quarter, New Orleans. JOHN LAURELL FORD, Monroe, La., advised that while in Dallas, Texas, he called his mother in Monroe during 10/63 from a pay telephone located at Duncan's Service Station, Dallas.

P

DETAILS:

105-82555-112

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NO 100-16601 /lyc

INTERVIEWS OF EMPLOYEES
AT GREYHOUND BUS LINES,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

52
28
80 ~~[illegible]~~ terminal
~~[illegible]~~
+34 restaurant
114 in all
compiled
47 interviewed

The following investigation was conducted by SAA JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR., on December 13, 1963:

Mr. E. A. REIMHERR, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, made available the following list of all Greyhound employees who work at the New Orleans Greyhound Terminal:

NAME	"A" EMPLOYEES (52)
M. J. ROBICHAUX	Ticket Agent
P. L. BALTZELL	Travel Bureau
C. C. BERNARD	Express Agent
LEROY BLUM	Travel Bureau
K. B. LAGRANGE	*
N. J. OTIS	Ticket Agent
J. D. HEADRICK	Ticket Agent
H. D. REBER	Ticket Agent
E. J. LADNER	Express Agent
S. C. LADNER	Ticket Agent
E. A. PHILLIPS	Ticket Agent
E. P. RICHARD	Express Agent
JENNIE GORDON	Ticket Agent
SYLVIA MALONE	Ticket Agent
MAE ALEXANDER	Telephone Information
LELA LEJEUNE	Express Agent
MILDRED RAPP	Telephone Information

NAME	"A" EMPLOYEES
AGNES MOLLERE	Report Clerk
CORINNE KORNDORFFER	Telephone Information
IRMA LOADER	Telephone Information
ALBERT LIZANA	Dispatcher
H. G. HONOREE	*
M. TORRES	Telephone Information
E. L. GAY	Assistant Terminal Manager
H. L. GASPARD	Dispatcher
R. F. SAMPITE	Telephone Information
E. J. LIZANA	Ticket Agent
EDNA BLANCHARD	Telephone Information
E. COCHRAN	Platform Agent
E. H. LEE	Vacation Relief
D. H. LOCASCIO	Vacation Relief
M. Y. CALVIN	Express Agent
P. SCALISE	Express Agent
E. A. REIMHERR	Terminal Manager
V. W. BOEHM (Retired 11/1/63)	Report Clerk
LOIS FELTS	Telephone Information
V. N. HAVARD	Dispatcher

NAME	"A" EMPLOYEES
BETTY WILLIAMS	Express Agent
J. B. MORRISON	Express Agent
L. E. NELSON	Platform Agent
F. K. KUYLEN	Express Agent
A. SCHENCK	Express Agent
J. H. PRICE	Express Agent
R. W. DONALDSON	Express Manager
R. E. LINDO	Express Agent
D. J. FOTO	Express Agent
T. N. TREGRE	Vacation Relief
E. J. CAILLOUET	Express Agent
J. F. WILLIS	Express Agent
VIRGINIA WHITEHEAD	Telephone Information
D. L. SAMPEY	Express Agent
R. J. BOUDREAUX - Mobile, Alabama	Express Agent

PORTERS AND MAIDS -- "B" EMPLOYEES

NAME		BADGE NUMBER
J. D. SNYDER	11-10-58 (Vacation Relief)	223
M. WILLIAMS	7-12-42	202
S. B. WILLIAMS (Maid)	2-28-43	201
O. JOHNSON (Maid)	3-22-43	203
R. RIEUX	10-1-45	204

NAME		BADGE NUMBER
T. F. COLLINS	10-30-45	205
L. WILLIAMS	11-19-45	246
E. ANGRUM	1-27-46	207
J. A. DOTSON	4-19-49	209
J. TATE (Maid)	4-13-50	210
B. THORNTON	8-7-50	248
H. LAWRENCE	10-10-50	212
R. THEOPHILE	10-1-51 (Vacation Relief)	213
L. VEAZIE	12-4-51	214
P. SONNIER	4-29-52	229
J. E. LARCHE	6-12-56	216
L. RICHARDSON	1-11-57	217
VINNIE WILLIAMS (Maid)	2-15-57	219
F. MARTIN	10-9-57	221
M. E. BIGGS	11-23-59	225
JOHNNY ROBERTS	7-24-59	224
J. S. CAREY	5-18-57	220
M. J. PAYNE, JR.	2-2-60	226

NAME		BADGE NUMBER
J. L. JOURDAIN	6-16-60	227
J. L. FOUCHA	4-1-61	228
RODNEY WILLIAMS	9-8-61	208
D. L. CANTRELLE (1581 N. Galvez)	6-5-63	---
ANNIE GRIMBLE (Maid) Relief	6-13-63 (Vacation Relief)	---

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. REIMHERR advised he did not know how many of these employees may have been on duty between noon on September 24, 1963, and 3:00 PM on September 26, 1963.

On December 13, 1963, Mr. JOSEPH ROCCAFORTE, Regional Manager, Greyhound Restaurant House, Greyhound Terminal, 1710 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, advised that the Restaurant Manager, Mr. RILEY ZUMWALT, was not available for interview. He advised that he would contact Mr. ZUMWALT and have him prepare a list of all restaurant employees who were on duty from September 24-26, 1963.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mr. ROCCAFORTE, who advised he does not recall ever seeing OSWALD in the Greyhound Bus Terminal.

On December 16, 1963, Mr. RILEY ZUMWALT, Manager, Greyhound Restaurant House, made available the following list of employees working during September, 1963:

NAME	POSITION	ADDRESS
ROBERT BRADLEY	Cook (Male)	2710½ Jackson
MARION BAUN	Cashier (Female)	2337 Magazine, Apartment 1

NAME	POSITION	ADDRESS
LOUISE BALGER	Line (Female)	3605 Bienville
MARIE BRUMFIELD	Salad (Female)	1478 Lafienier
JIMMIE CHARLES	D.W. (Male)	4632 Rhodes
EDWARD DAVIS	D.W. (Male)	4112 Erato
FANNIE FOX	Cashier (Female)	541 Josephine
SHIRLEY FORKNEY	Relief Cook (Female)	3403 Benefit
JEANNETTE GOLMON	Cashier (Female)	910 Piety
HAZEL GOODWIN	Cashier (Female)	2902 Camp.
JENNIE HALEY	Cashier (Female)	2929 Cambronne
AUDIE HAMMOND	Cashier (Female)	3711 S. Dorgenois
EDWARD JONES	Busboy (Male)	1808 Columbus
WILFRED LEDET	Bartender (Male)	2302 Bienville
NORMAN NEWTON	D.W. (Male)	2708 LaSalle
LOUIS NICHOLES	Busboy (Male)	1209 Dorgenois
O. C. MARTIN	D.W. (Male)	216 Miro
ALICIA POWERS	Cashier (Female)	520 N. Hennessy
JEANNE PETROSINELLI	Cashier (Female	3218 Iberville

New Orleans LA

NAME	POSITION	ADDRESS
CALLYE PETERS	Cook (Female)	2635 Orleans
HELEN RINGE	Line (Female)	4914 Dodt
ARTHUR SIMMONS	D.W. (Male)	------- 10/27/63
ALVIN SMITH	D.W. (Male)	1841 Gordon
LOVEICE STEVENS	Bartender (Male)	2408 St. Bernard
RAYMOND STEWART	Cook (Male)	2430 Mistletoe
RUTH TRIPPE	Cashier (Female)	1661 Rousselin
DWIGHT WILLIAMS	D.W. (Male)	6433 N. Roman
JOE WILLIS	D.W. -- Busboy (Male)	517 S. Derbigny
JOSEPHINE LIEGLER	Cashier (Female)	--------

LEFT SINCE OCTOBER 26, 1963

FRANK FONTANEE	Bartender (Male)	c/o Musso's Bar on Canal
CHARLES CASTLE	Cook (Male)	3720 First Street (Quit 10/23/63)
ODELL NOEL	Line (Female)	2244 Charbonnet
BENEDICT THOMAS	D.W. (Male)	919 N. Robertson

* * * * * * * * *

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mr. ZUMWALT, who advised he could not recall observing OSWALD in the Greyhound Restaurant or Bus Terminal.

Mrs. LOIS ZUMWALT, wife of Mr. ZUMWALT, also was shown a photograph of OSWALD. She informed she could not recall observing OSWALD in the restaurant. They both pointed out most of their time is spent in the restaurant office, which is located in the kitchen part of the restaurant, and they do not get much opportunity to view the customers.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's JOHN B. LEE, JR., and ERNEST C. WALL, JR.:

At New Orleans, Louisiana

The following employees at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, 1710 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, were contacted on the dates indicated at which time a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and two photographs of OSWALD's luggage were exhibited to them to determine whether they recalled seeing OSWALD at the Terminal September 24-25, 1963.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES (45)

ROBERT BRADLEY - Cook - December 19, 1963

MARION BAUN - Cashier - December 19, 1963

LOUISE BAGLER - Line Worker - December 19, 1963

MARIE BRUMFIELD - Salad Maker - December 19, 1963

FANNIE FOX - Cashier - December 19, 1963

HAZEL GOODWIN - Cashier - December 19, 1963

JEANETTE GODMAN - Cashier - December 19, 1963

JENNIE HALEY - Cashier - December 19, 1963

AUDIE HAMMOND - Cashier - December 19, 1963

EDWARD JONES - Bus Boy - December 19, 1963

WILFRED LIDET - Bartender - December 19, 1963

LOUIS NICHOLIS - Bus Boy - December 19, 1963

ALICIA POWERS - Cashier - December 19, 1963

JEANNE PETROSINELLI - Cashier - December 20, 1963

CALLYE PETERS - Cook - December 20, 1963

LOVEICE STEVENS - Bartender - December 20, 1963

RUTH TRIPPE - Cashier - December 20, 1963

JOE WILLIS - Bus Boy - December 20, 1963

JOSEPHINE ZIEGLER - Cashier - December 20, 1963.

PORTERS AND AGENTS

M. WILLIAMS - Porter - December 19, 1963

R. RIEUX - Porter - December 19, 1963

L. WILLIAMS - Porter - December 19, 1963

E. ANGRUM - Porter - December 19, 1963

J. A. DOTSON - Porter - December 19, 1963

B. THORNTON - Porter - December 19, 1963

R. THEOPHILE - Porter - December 19, 1963

L. VEAGIE - Porter - December 19, 1963

L. RICHARDSON - Porter - December 20, 1963

F. MARTIN - Porter - December 20, 1963

M. E. BOGGS - Porter - December 20, 1963

JOHNNY ROBERTS - Porter - December 20, 1963

J. L. JOURDAIN - Porter - December 20, 1963

J. L. FOUCHA - Porter - December 20, 1963

RODNEY WILLIAMS - Porter - December 20, 1963

BAGGAGE DEPARTMENT

E. COCHRAN - December 19, 1963

P. SCALISE - December 19, 1963

J. B. MORRISON - December 19, 1963

L. E. NELSON - December 19, 1963

R. W. DONALDSON - December 20, 1963

D. J. FOTO - December 20, 1963

E. J. CAILLOUET - December 20, 1963

J. F. WILLIS - December 20, 1963

D. L. SAMPEY - December 20, 1963

TRAVEL BUREAU

P. L. BALTZELL - December 19, 1963

LEROY BLUM - December 19, 1963.

The above-named individuals advised that they do not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Terminal on September 24 or 25, 1963 or at any other location at any time. They also advised that they do not recall ever having seen OSWALD's luggage.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/17/63

1 Mr. A. C. LANGFORD, 305 North Pierce Street, Jefferson Parish, advised he is employed by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, as an operator and is assigned Operator's Badge #1368. Mr. LANGFORD furnished the following information regarding his tour of duty on September 26, 1963, which he was able to recall upon examining a copy of his payroll record for that date:

On the afternoon of September 25, 1963, when he was at the bus garage, he received a call to drive Bus #1597 to the Bus Terminal for a trip to Lake Charles, Louisiana. He arrived at the Bus Terminal, 1710 Tulane Avenue, shortly after 2:45 PM. Upon arriving he observed that the local bus and the through bus to Lake Charles, Louisiana, had already departed. He informed that both of these buses leave at the same time, which is 2:45 PM.

According to a copy of his payroll record for September 25, 1963, he checked onto Bus # 1597 eight passengers and one "by" Lake Charles. He said this meant he left the New Orleans Terminal with a total of nine passengers, with eight passengers to leave the bus prior to or at Lake Charles, and one passenger to continue past Lake Charles, Louisiana.

LANGFORD stated he left the New Orleans Terminal at 2:55 PM on September 25, 1963, and recalls no details as to checking the nine passengers onto the bus. He does remember entering the bus after giving his report to the dispatcher, at which time he again recounted the passengers. He noted there were seven Negroes and two white males. One white male was a young boy and the other a man perhaps in his twenties. He described this young man in his twenties as average size, 5'7" to 5'10"; average weight, 140 pounds to 150 pounds; light-colored hair, which was thinning in front. This person appeared to need a shave. He stated this passenger did not have a hat on when he recounted the passengers, although he believed this passenger was either carrying or wearing a hat when boarding the bus. This white male was wearing a grey-brown sport coat with dark-colored pants, and he did not recall seeing this passenger carry any luggage or packages of any kind onto the bus.

On 12/16/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR. :jas Date dictated 12/16/63

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LANGFORD advised the only reason he looked over the passengers was due to the fact he had been informed by some of the other drivers they were checked by company employees on several trips. He believed that this young white male may have been a checker for the Greyhound company. He did not have any conversation with this passenger but does recall that this passenger sat in the second row to the right of the driver's seat. This passenger was alone, and no one sat with this passenger on the trip between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

LANGFORD advised he could not recall which one of the nine passengers had the ticket for points past Lake Charles. However, when he arrived at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 4:50 P.M., he was advised to discontinue this trip, and at 4:55 P.M. he was on his way back to New Orleans as a "rider" and not a driver. He does not recall just what happened to the passenger going beyond Lake Charles, but this passenger could have boarded either the local or through buses at Baton Rouge, as both these buses were in the Baton Rouge Terminal when he arrived at Baton Rouge. He did not handle the passenger with a ticket beyond Lake Charles when arriving at Baton Rouge because he did not know Bus #1597 was going to be discontinued at Baton Rouge until he checked with the dispatcher.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to LANGFORD. Upon viewing this photograph LANGFORD advised that he could not recall OSWALD as being a passenger on his bus on September 25, 1963, and that OSWALD was not identical to the individual previously described.

NO 100-16601 /lyc

INVESTIGATION REGARDING SLING
USED ON RIFLE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

On December 18, 1963, Mr. ADRIAN T. ALBA was contacted at his place of business, Crescent City Garage, Inc., 618 Magazine, New Orleans. At this time he was shown photographs of the device utilized as a sling on the rifle of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. ALBA said he had never seen OSWALD with the likes of the contraption shown and expressed the opinion that it definitely had never been intended at the time of manufacture to be used as a rifle sling. He reiterated, as on previous occasions, that he and OSWALD had never discussed rifle slings or like devices for use in the firing of the rifle.

On 12/18/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY /dc Date dictated 12/24/63

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NO 100-16601/dc

The following inquiries were made by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY on December 19 and 20, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana:

The individuals named below were shown photographs of the device utilized as a sling on the rifle of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. They all agreed it was not a piece of equipment used for any purpose at their place of business, the William B. Reily Company, Inc., 640 Magazine. In addition, each individual informed he had never seen OSWALD in possession of such a contraption during his period of employment at instant company:

WILLIAM B. REILY III, Vice President

ALVIN PRECHTER, Director of Personnel

EMMETT BARBE, Supervisor of Maintainence Men

CHARLES LE BLANC, Employee

The following persons were likewise shown photographs of the device and all advised that it is foreign to them, i. e., they have never seen anything like it and were at a loss to offer a suggestion pertaining to its possible use:

Mr. CHARLES MONTEGU
Owner, Crescent Belt Manufacturers
520 St. Louis New Orleans, La.

Mr. CLAUDE C. MARTIN
Owner, The Dollar Store (Specializing in the sale of miscellaneous used merchandise)
605 Julia New Orleans, La.

N. I. RAINS, Chief Warrant Officer, U. S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Reserve
Federal Building
701 Loyola New Orleans, La.

Mr. ROBERT S. EDDY
Owner of private firearms collection
220 Chappelle New Orleans, La.

NO 100-16601/dc

Mr. GEORGE P. HIRDES
Owner, Hirdes of New Orleans (Leather belt manufacturing company)
307 Chartres New Orleans, La

NO 100-16601/mh

AT MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI:

Mr. W. A. GLEATON, 153 Oleander Drive, was contacted by SA WILLIAM F. DUKES on December 20, 1963, and shown photographs of a sling composed of cowhide finished on the outside with a smooth black surface which photographs had been forwarded to New Orleans by the Dallas Division.

Mr. GLEATON, who advised he is an importer of musical instruments, immediately stated that the photographs appeared to be that of a guitar strap. He advised he had never seen a strap exactly like this one, and stated that in view of the rivets appearing on the strap he would guess that this strap was at least partially homemade.

Mr. GLEATON advised he has sold musical instrument accessories for years, but he was unable to advise who might handle a strap of this type.

NO 100-16601 /lyc

CIVIL AIR PATROL
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

On December 19, 1963, Mr. ROBERT J. RADELAT, 5147 Pauline Drive, New Orleans, advised that in 1955 he was affiliated with the Civil Air Patrol, being for a short period of time the Cadet Executive Officer, New Orleans Cadet Squadron, New Orleans Airport. He stated he has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that OSWALD was never, to his knowledge, a member of the New Orleans Squadron. When shown a photograph of OSWALD, Mr. RADELAT stated he does not recall having ever seen the individual.

Mr. RADELAT was shown photographs of the device utilized as a sling on the rifle of OSWALD and he informed he has never seen such a contrivance. He further informed that the item in the photographs was never issued in the Civil Air Patrol and that very little equipment had been issued to members.

Mr. RADELAT concluded by stating that members of the Squadron had never been given any formal training in the use of firearms of any description.

On 12/19/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSELY /dc Date dictated 12/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

On December 20, 1963, Mr. LEON (NMI) GUIDRY, JR., 5308 Wilton Drive, New Orleans, advised he was previously affiliated with the Civil Air Patrol, New Orleans Squadron, New Orleans Airport. When shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mr. GUIDRY stated he is unknown and was never known by GUIDRY as having been associated in any manner with the New Orleans Squadron.

Mr. GUIDRY continued by saying that members of the Squadron never received any formal firearms training and that they only fired on infrequent occasions at a makeshift range at the New Orleans Airport. He stated that during these occasions, they would fire the personally owned .22 caliber rifle belonging to some member of the Squadron.

On 12/20/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY /dc Date dictated 12/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

On December 20, 1963, Mr. ROY P. CLEMENT, 3216 Spain Street, New Orleans, informed he was a member of the Civil Air Patrol, New Orleans Squadron, New Orleans Airport prior to October, 1953, when during that month, he entered military service. He was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that OSWALD is unknown to him and that, to the best of his knowledge, OSWALD was never a member of the New Orleans Squadron.

He continued by saying that he was a member of the Louisiana State National Guard while affiliated with the Civil Air Patrol. While a member of the Guard, he did some instructing in the use of the rifle. He said he did not, however, teach any members of the Civil Air Patrol the use of the rifle, that the Patrol had never had any weapons of any kind in operating condition and the only shooting done by members of the Patrol was unofficial shooting at a makeshift range at the New Orleans Airport. During these infrequent occasions, the persons shooting used privately owned .22 caliber rifles they brought from home.

Mr. CLEMENT was shown photographs of the device utilized as a sling on the rifle of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated the contrivance is not familiar to him and that it definitely is not any piece of equipment issued to members of the Civil Air Patrol.

On 12/20/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY /do Date dictated 12/24/63

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NO 100-16601 /lyc

JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY

1 NO 100-16601
CGP:bal

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE:

AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI:

On December 19, 1963, JOHN DONALD ALONZO, Coach, Cathedral High School, North Pine Street, Natchez, Mississippi who resides 714 North Rankin Street, Natchez, Mississippi, advised that he has not been to Dallas, Texas, since approximately 1950. ALONZO stated he has made no trips at any time with Bishop GEROD and Father FULLAM, at which time the three of them all traveled together.

ALONZO stated that a group of Cathedral High School students traveled from Natchez, Mississippi, to Dallas, Texas, leaving Natchez, November 29, 1963, and returning December 2, 1963. He stated there were approximately 20 in this group and that they were accompanied by Father JOHN RIETTI, the superintendent of Cathedral High School. ALONZO stated he did not know where these individuals stayed in Dallas.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE ON December 24, 1963:

AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI:

JOHN DONALD ALONZO, Coach, Cathedral High School, Natchez, Mississippi, advised that with his memory refreshed he recalls JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY as a boy who was at Devreaux Hall, Boys' Catholic Orphanage, Natchez, Mississippi; that MURPHY was "definitely psychotic;" that MURPHY left Devreaux Hall in about 1953 or 1954 and that he last saw MURPHY about a year ago when MURPHY came "walking through Natchez." ALONZO stated he has no idea as to how MURPHY could be contacted. ALONZO pointed out that all personnel at Devreaux Hall have changed since MURPHY was at the orphanage; therefore, he knows no one who would know MURPHY at the orphanage.

ALONZO stated he now recalled a letter from the YMCA in Dallas, Texas, inquiring about MURPHY and that he had merely put down the names of Father FULLAM and Bishop GEROD as individuals who might know MURPHY since MURPHY had been at Devreaux Hall and the letter requested the names of any other individuals who might be able to recommend MURPHY.

ALONZO agreed to immediately advise the FBI should he receive any information which would possibly be of assistance in locating JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY.

On December 19, 1963, Father THOMAS FULLAM, Pastor, St. Mary's Cathedral, Natchez, Mississippi, who resides in the rectory at 107 South Union Street, Natchez, Mississippi, advised that he returned from a trip from Ireland on November 2, 1963, and that the only trips he has made since November 2, 1963, have been short trips to Jackson and Hattiesburg, Mississippi and New Orleans, Louisiana. He pointed out that these trips have only been for one or two days duration, and that they have been spread over the period from November 2, 1963, to the present time.

Father FULLAM stated he has not been in the State of Texas in the past 15 years and that he has made no trips with Coach ALONZO or Bishop GEROD.

On December 24, 1963, Father FULLAM advised he now recalls JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY who was at Devreaux Hall, Natchez, Mississippi and that due to MURPHY's inability to grasp normal school work he was sent to Hope Haven at Marrero, Louisiana, approximately ten years ago to learn a trade.

Father FULLAM stated he had had no recent inquiries or information regarding JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY and had not to his recollection received any such inquiries within the past four or five years.

Father FULLAM agreed to notify the FBI should he receive any inquiries or information regarding JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY which would be of assistance in locating MURPHY.

On December 19, 1963, Father JOHN RIETTI, Superintendent, Cathedral High School, North Pine Street, Natchez, Mississippi, who resides at 107 South Union Street, Natchez, Miss advised that he took a group of 19 students from Cathedral High School to Dallas, Texas. He stated they arrived in Dallas on November 29, 1963; that they stopped at the Fairground, and after leaving the Fairground, passed by the place where President KENNEDY was assassinated, but that they did not stop and continued on to the University of Dallas, where they stayed at night. He stated that on the following Saturday morning they made a trip into Dallas and the children were allowed to shop. On Saturday night they again spent the night at the University of Dallas. He stated that on the following Sunday morning, the entire group attended Mass and then saw the Dallas Cowboys and the New York Giants play football. Following the game, they left Dallas for Natchez, Mississippi, and arrived in Natchez during the early morning hours of December 2, 1963.

Father RIETTI stated that at no time to his knowledge, did his group of students visit the YMCA of Dallas, but that it was possible that when they were alone shopping on Saturday, that several of the boys might have visited the YMCA. He stated as a boyish prank, some of the children might have signed a guest book or register giving the names of the Coach, Mr. ALONZO, Bishop GEROD, and Father FULLAM, as a prank. He stated this was merely a possibility that passed through his mind in explanation for the names GEROD, FULLAM and ALONZO appearing on the records of the YMCA, Dallas, Texas.

Brother AQUINAS, Superintendent, Devreaux Hall, Natchez, Mississippi, advised his records, which merely consist of a register, show JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY was sent from Devreaux Hall to Hope Haven, Marrero, Louisiana in September, 1954.

Brother AQUINAS stated his records do not show relatives or background information and that there is no one present at the orphanage who knew MURPHY.

Brother AQUINAS stated he would immediately notify the FBI if he received any information concerning JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY.

NO 100-16601 /lyc

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE at Natchez, Mississippi:

NO T-1 advised on December 20, 1963 that JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, registered with Local Board #1, Selective Service System, Natchez, on August 1, 1954 and was assigned Selective Service Number 221-36-106. His home address was given as Devereux Hall (orphanage), Natchez. The person shown as always knowing his address is Brother EDGAR, Devereux Hall, Natchez. NO T-1 advised that Local Board #1 had repeatedly contacted Brother EDGAR regarding JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY and that Brother EDGAR advised that he had been unable to maintain contact whatsoever with MURPHY and he had no information in his records which would assist in locating MURPHY.

NO T-1 stated the occupation of MURPHY when he registered was shown to be student, Cathedral High School, Natchez.

The following is a description of JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY as furnished by this source:

Date of birth	June 16, 1936
Place of birth	Kosciusko, Mississippi
Height	5'10"
Weight	150 pounds
Race	White
Sex	Male
Complexion	Ruddy
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue

NO T-1 stated the records of the Local Board contain no information regarding the parents or relatives of MURPHY.

NO T-1 stated MURPHY was classified 4-F on October 15, 1958 and on April 10, 1963, this classification was changed to 1-Y.

NO T-1 advised records of Local Board #1 show the following addresses for JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY:

Hope Haven Art and Trade School
Marrero, Louisiana
September 20, 1954

1715 McCallie Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee
May 10, 1957

325 University Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa
July 25, 1958

Auburn Hotel
45½ Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia
December 29, 1958

1947 Buchanan Street
Hollywood, Florida
November 2, 1961

NO T-1 advised that Local Board #1 occasionally was able to locate MURPHY through Olin Mills Studios, 1715 Mc Callie Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee, but that the last correspondence from Olin Mills was in 1959.

NO T-1 stated he has determined that the last request for a duplicate identification card was received from MURPHY on October 16, 1961 when MURPHY gave his address as 1947 Buchanan Street, Hollywood, Florida.

NO 100-16601
CGP:gas

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE at Natchez, Mississippi:

On December 27, 1963, Brother AQUINAS, Superintendent, Devreaux Hall (Catholic orphanage), Natchez, Mississippi, advised that in the five years he has been at Devreaux Hall there has been no Brother at the institution by the name of GERALD. He stated his records failed to show a Brother GERALD as ever having been at Devreaux Hall.

Brother AQUINAS stated he happens to know a Brother GERALD who was in New Orleans, Louisiana, until a year or 18 months ago at which time Brother GERALD moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He stated Brother GERALD is now stationed at Catholic High School, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/27/63

Brother GERALD, Order of the Sacred Heart Catholic High School, Faculty Residence, 865 Heartstone Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, advised that he has on occasion visited Devereaux Hall, Natchez, but that he had never been stationed there. He advised that he has heard of the Hopehaven Orphanage, Marrero, Louisiana, also known as the Madonna Manor, but that he never was stationed there as the orphanage is run by the Sicilian Brothers and he has no connection with that organization. He advised that he is the only Brother GERALD in the order of the Sacred Heart. He stated that the name JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY was unfamiliar to him and he could furnish no information regarding MURPHY. Miss

On 12/27/63 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MICHAEL BARON /mh Date dictated 12/27/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/21/63

Reverend JOHN P. MARTIN, Pastor, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 313 Walnut Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, advised he does not know JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY and does not recall MURPHY appearing at this church for assistance in obtaining employment, neither does he recall having written any letter of inquiry regarding MURPHY.

Reverend MARTIN checked the employment, correspondence and marriage records of Sacred Heart Catholic Church and School along with his personal correspondence records, without locating any record of JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY.

Reverend MARTIN advised he could not imagine why any letter of inquiry regarding MURPHY might have been written by him, unless this letter pertained to applications for employment at either the church or the school or for marriage purposes.

He could furnish no information of assistance in locating MURPHY.

On 12/21/63 at Hattiesburg, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA EDGAR C. FORTENBERRY --/mh Date dictated 12/21/63

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NO 100-16601/mh

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROGER J. FONTANELLA, on December 20, 1963:

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI:

Most Reverend R. O. GEROW, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Natchez, Jackson, 237 East Amite, advised that he does not know any individual in the Mississippi area or any other area for that matter named JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY. He stated he has not been in Dallas, Texas, for approximately two or three years and does not know how his name could have been connected in this matter. He stated he has never stayed in a YMCA in Dallas, and when he is in Dallas, usually stays at the Bishop's house or one of the hotels in that city.

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NO 100-16601

Father CSIK, Administrator, Hope Haven, Marrero, Louisiana, advised SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS on 12/27/63, that there has been no Brother GERALD at Hope Haven for the past thirty years.

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NO 100-16601

Father CSIK, Administrator, Hope Haven, Marrero, Louisiana, advised SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS on 12/27/63, that JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY had worked in the printing shop at Hope Haven about ten years ago for a period of about one year. He stated that he had no knowledge of MURPHY'S present whereabouts, or how he could be located.

NO 100-16601 /lyc

INVESTIGATION IN FRENCH QUARTER

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/18/63

BETTY PARENT, 935 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she has made inquiries among her numerous friends and acquaintances who frequent the New Orleans French Quarter bars, particularly the Bourbon House, and Dixie's Bar of Music, regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. PARENT advised she has been unable to develop any information which would indicate that LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY were known in the French Quarter. BETTY PARENT stated that she is acquainted with many of the sex deviates of the New Orleans French Quarter and from her contacts with these individuals in both Dixie's Bar of Music and the Bourbon House, she has been unable to develop any information which would indicate that OSWALD or RUBY were known, except that one sex deviate, whose name she does not know, indicated to her that ERICK, operator of the Lafitte in Exile Bar, located on Dumaine and Bourbon Street, has remarked to someone who repeated the remark among the sex deviates, that ERICK knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD. BETTY PARENT advised that she did not know the accuracy of this remark and she would regard it as gossip.

BETTY PARENT advised that the assassination of President KENNEDY has been a major topic of discussion among the sex deviates who frequent the New Orleans French Quarter and that all have various opinions and frequently speculate on OSWALD's background and activities; however, from all of the conversation and discussion in which she has participated and overheard, she has found no one who actually knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

BETTY PARENT advised that she has talked with many of the sex deviates in the French Quarter during the past and has been unable to identify any individual by the name of CLAY BERTRAND as being known among the sex deviates of the New Orleans French Quarter.

BETTY PARENT advised that ERICK, who runs the Lafitte in Exile Bar, permits homosexuals to frequent this bar. She described him as a white male, approximately 45, dark hair, graying at the temples and of Mexican descent.

On 12/17/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY/cjo/ush Date dictated 12/18/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

1

GUS BEELER, Assistant Manager, Bourbon House Restaurant and Bar, 700 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, stated he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and to his knowledge, has never met either individual.

GUS BEELER advised after viewing 5 photographs of both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY, that he could not identify either photograph as being a patron of the Bourbon House Bar.

GUS BEELER stated that there has been considerable conversation in the Bourbon House regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD particularly by the wife of KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY. Both THORNLEY and his wife, according to BEELER, were regular patrons of the restaurant and bar and well known to most of the customers. THORNLEY and his wife separated about the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY and since that time, Mrs. THORNLEY has been "running down her husband" and telling everyone what will listen to her that he, THORNLEY, was a friend of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

In addition, BEELER advised that KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY has made public statements which have appeared in the local newspaper that he has either written a book or is writing a book in which he uses LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a model for a character in the book. BEELER stated that he did not know if this was true, but it has been the subject of conversation in the Bourbon House.

BEELER advised that other than the remarks about KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY which have been passed in the Bourbon House, he could think of no other individual frequenting the Bourbon House what might have known LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 12/18/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY :lav Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 New Orleans La

Date 12/19/63

ADA JOHNSON, Cashier, Bourbon House, 700 Bourbon Street, advised that she has worked at the Bourbon House for seven years and in that time has seen thousands of "characters" come and go from this restaurant and it would be impossible for her to state that LEE HARVEY OSWALD has frequented this restaurant. She did state after viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, that she did not recognize OSWALD as ever having been a patron of the Bourbon House.

On 12/18/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY :lav-- Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

1

New Orleans La.

ERIC TRUMBACH, 1025 Dauphine Street, employed as a bartender and night manager of the Lafitte In Exile Bar, corner of Dumaine and Bourbon Streets, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and to his knowledge had never seen either individual.

TRUMBACH stated that the Lafitte In Exile Bar is frequented by the homosexual element of the City of New Orleans and while he is acquainted with all of the regular customers of the bar, he knows most of them by their first name and nickname or just as a regular customer and only infrequently does he ever learn the full or correct name of any of the customers of this bar.

TRUMBACH stated that approximately December 1, 1963, an individual whose name he did not know and with whom he was not personally acquainted, was seated in the bar and they discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY. During the conversation, a question was raised as to whether OSWALD was "gay", that is, whether OSWALD was a homosexual. TRUMBACH stated that he told this unknown individual that if OSWALD was "gay" he must have known him. TRUMBACH stated he did not mean that he did know OSWALD, but this was just a general statement by which he meant that OSWALD probably came into the Lafitte In Exile Bar at sometime or other if OSWALD lived in New Orleans and was "gay". TRUMBACH stated that during the same conversation the name CLAY BERTRAND was also mentioned and TRUMBACH stated that this name sounded familiar to him. He remarked to this unknown individual that he thought this person may have been a patron of the Lafitte In Exile Bar. TRUMBACH stated that he subsequently determined that the individual he associated with the name CLAY BERTRAND was not CLAY BERTRAND and that this person's name was BURTON (phonetic) first name unknown, who occasionally comes into the Lafitte In Exile Bar. He stated he observed BURTON about two weeks ago, but did not know BURTON's residence or employment.

TRUMBACH stated that the assassination of President Kennedy has been a major topic of conversation among the

On 12/18/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY :lav Date dictated 12/19/63

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homosexuals of New Orleans and all of them have their own opinions based on what they have read in the newspapers and seen on television.

TRUMBACH viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY and stated that both individuals were unknown to him.

CHECK OF CALLS MADE FROM
TELEPHONE OUTSIDE OF
JERRY DUNCAN'S SERVICE STATION
DALLAS, TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 20, 1963

JOHN LAURELL FORD, 207 Louise Anne Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana, employed by J. H. REDMOND, 3708 Jackson Street, Monroe, Louisiana, advised as follows:

During the first part of September, 1963, he moved from Houston, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, and secured a job at JERRY DUNCAN's Service Station, 1030 North Zangs, located at the intersection of Zangs and Beckley Streets. He left Dallas, Texas, to return to his home, Monroe, Louisiana, on or about November 11, 1963. During his stay in Dallas he resided at 203 Elston Drive and at 2423 Marfa Street with his sister and brother-in-law, SARAH JEAN and LYNDEL ALLEN.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, taken by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, and photographs and publicity concerning OSWALD in news media, do not remind him of anyone he saw at DUNCAN's Service Station or in that neighborhood during the period of his employment. He did not have any contact with OSWALD and has no knowledge of OSWALD except that learned by reading and hearing of events in Dallas, Texas.

The only person from that neighborhood he drank beer with except CLYDE HUFF, fellow employee, and JERRY DUNCAN, station owner, was a white male, 18 to 20 years old, 5'3" tall, 125-130 pounds, reddish blonde hair, light complexion, who wore cowboy boots and western style shirt. This young man, name not known, rented a room from Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON on Beckley Street, across the street from DUNCAN's Service Station. He believes this person worked at an Auto Supply store on Jefferson Street. Mr. A. C. JOHNSON was former owner of DUNCAN's Service Station. He believes the young man was from West Texas and he was not familiar with Dallas, Texas.

The young man, who had no automobile, came into the service station and suggested that he and FORD drink beer together. On this occasion he drove the young man to where he could buy beer and then drove around with him while they drank beer. The young man suggested that they drink beer

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On 12/19/63 at Monroe, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JOHN V. HANLON :sms Date dictated 12/20/63

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together at other times but he refused to go with him again as he did not enjoy his company. This person does not resemble a photograph of OSWALD.

While in Dallas he exchanged a number of telephone calls with his mother, Mrs. R. L. FORD, 218 Vernon Street, telephone number 323-6530, Monroe, Louisiana. He recalls using a pay telephone located at the service station to make a prepaid telephone call to his mother about the middle of October, 1963, and may have used the pay telephone to make a collect call to his mother. He also used the business phone located inside the service station to talk to his mother. He recalled making a telephone call from the pay telephone to L & M Auto Sales Company, 401 North Second Street, telephone number 325-0752, Monroe, Louisiana, but this call was never completed.

NO 100-16601 /lyc

OSWALD REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN IN HABANA BAR, NEW ORLEANS, WITH UNIDENTIFIED MEXICAN

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 23, 1963

1

EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, 1239 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La. was interviewed in the Spanish language.

RODRIGUEZ advised that in the early part of August, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and a Latin-appearing man who is unknown to RODRIGUEZ, came into the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, where RODRIGUEZ works as a bartender, and OSWALD ordered a lemonade and the other man ordered a tequila. RODRIGUEZ stated that the Latin-appearing person was rather irritated by the fact he had to pay fifty cents for one drink of tequila and that this was the reason that he recalled OSWALD and the unknown man.

RODRIGUEZ said the man's clothing indicated that he was probably a Cuban, but his accent indicated to RODRIGUEZ that he was more than likely Mexican. RODRIGUEZ said he had never seen this man before this occasion nor has he seen him in the area of the Habana Bar since the day he was in the bar with OSWALD.

RODRIGUEZ furnished the following description of the unknown man as best he could remember:

Height	5'7 or 8"
Age	About 25-30
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Husky
Scars & Marks	None
Characteristics	No outstanding characteristics noted
Dress	White jacket, dark trousers and wore vest

RODRIGUEZ said if he were able to see the man again, he would recognize him but he had no information as to where the man might have lived, worked, or in what circles he might have traveled.

On 12/20/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA RICHARD E. LOGAN /lyc Date dictated 12/20/63

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BACKGROUND OF OSWALD FAMILY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/24/63

CLEM H. SEHRT, Attorney, Pere Marquette Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that when he was a youth, his father operated a bakery at 934 North Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. SEHRT stated he worked in this bakery and one of the bakery's customers was the CLAVERIE family who resided in the neighborhood, and through his employment at the bakery he became acquainted with the CLAVERIE family.

SEHRT recalled that the father of MARGUERITE CLAVERIE was employed as a motorman by the New Orleans Public Service. Mr. SEHRT advised that he recalled that Mr. CLAVERIE's photograph was published in one of the New Orleans newspapers when he retired because of the many years he had worked as a streetcar motorman. Mr. SEHRT stated he did not remember the year of Mr. CLAVERIE's retirement.

Mr. SEHRT recalled that there were at least two other children in the CLAVERIE family, one an older son whose name he did not recall who died of tuberculosis many years ago and a daughter named PEARL who married and subsequently died in the Louisiana State Mental Hospital, Jackson, Louisiana. Mr. SEHRT could not recall the identity of the individual that PEARL CLAVERIE married. Mrs. Edith Lee Margueite Lee Oswald nee + Pic

Mr. SEHRT particularly recalled MARGUERITE CLAVERIE + Pic He stated she was a very beautiful girl approximately two years older than he. He stated that she married an EDDIE PIC with whom he was well acquainted and shortly after their marriage, EDDIE PIC divorced MARGUERITE CLAVERIE. SEHRT recalled that MARGUERITE CLAVERIE was unfaithful to her husband and was consorting with an individual by the name of V. J. KNOBLOCK (PH) who for years was an automobile salesman in New Orleans. Mr. SEHRT stated he has not seen KNOBLOCK in years and does not know whether he is still alive.

SEHRT stated he was a close friend of EDDIE PIC's Lee as a youth inasmuch as they both attended the S.J. Peters High School in New Orleans and both played on a local basketball team. They were both members of the New Orleans Athletic Club (NOAC) and played on the NOAC teams. SEHRT stated that EDDIE PIC was struck in the eye with a loose lace on a basketball and from this accident he lost the use of one eye and gave up sports. SEHRT stated that his friendship was with EDDIE PIC,

On 12/23/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY /bal Date dictated 12/24/63

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but nevertheless, he had known EDDIE PIC's wife, MARGUERITE CLAVERIE for many years from the time he was a young boy until after EDDIE PIC's divorce from her.

SEHRT advised that EDDIE PIC is now an official with T. Smith and Son, Stevedoring Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. SEHRT stated that over twenty years ago, MARGUERITE CLAVERIE came to him and requested that he handle the settling of an estate which involved a piece of property. Mr. SEHRT stated that he recalled that one of the attorneys in the office handled the case and placed MARGUERITE CLAVERIE in possession of the property. SEHRT recalled that at this time, MARGUERITE CLAVERIE was the widow of a man named OSWALD. Mr. SEHRT stated that he has not seen or heard of MARGUERITE CLAVERIE in over twenty years and it was not until he saw her photograph in a magazine that he recognized her as the person he had known in his youth and as a young, practicing attorney.

Mr. SEHRT advised that he has never seen MARGUERITE CLAVERIE's son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's activities or associates. Mr. SEHRT advised that he did not know JACK RUBY and had no knowledge of JACK RUBY or of his associates.

MISCELLANEOUS

1 NO 100-16601:jas

The following investigation was conducted at Alexandria, Louisiana, on December 23, 1963, by SA PAUL R. LANCASTER:

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if the individual who purchased a Continental Trailways bus ticket from Alexandria, Louisiana, to Dallas, Texas, some four to eight weeks prior to November 29, 1963 might possibly have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The individual was carrying a lever-action rifle which he was told to dismantle before boarding the bus. This individual was seen by three employees of Continental, who were shown a photograph of OSWALD on December 23, 1963. These three individuals all stated that it was not OSWALD who was the individual carrying the rifle and who had been instructed to dismantle it before boarding the Continental bus.

The three employees are Bus Driver EVEN WAYNE WRIGHT HOLLOWAY, 3132 Pershing Street; Ticket Agent J. C. GALLUP, 5227 Sallie Street; and Porter SAMMY DORSEY, 4517 Futrell Street. New Orleans, La

In addition, the three aforesaid employees all advised that they never again saw the person carrying the rifle mentioned above.

Mr. HALLOWAY felt positive that he would recognize the individual carrying the rifle should he ever see him again.

NO 100-16601/mh

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD:

AT LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA:

New Orleans
LA

Mrs. E. H. GUIDRY, 114 Twin Oaks Boulevard, Lafayette, Louisiana, advised December 27, 1963, that the DANIEL F. SULLIVAN Family, who resided at 118 Twin Oaks Boulevard, were visiting the family of Mr. SULLIVAN in Texas. She stated she understood that Mr. SULLIVAN's family resided near Dallas, but that she did not know the name of the relatives or their address.

Mr. P. G. OGDEN, Geologist, Continental Oil Company, 1105 General Mouton Boulevard, Lafayette, advised December 27, 1963, that Mr. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN was on vacation and would not return to work until January 2, 1964. He stated that he did not know the exact address of SULLIVAN's present location, but that he was visiting his father, PAT SULLIVAN, who lives on a farm and has a mailing address at Kaufman, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 20, 1963

1

ROBERT BRUCE STRICKLAND, 1012 Dauphine Street, advised that prior to November, 1963, he had been employed by the Citizens Bank at Columbia, Mississippi for three and a half years. In October, 1963, he moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, and on November 19, 1963, began working for the main branch of the National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans as a student trainee. He worked all day at the National Bank of Commerce on November 22, 1963.

Mr. STRICKLAND stated that a personal friend, Dr. W. C. STONE, whom he met while attending Baylor at Waco, Texas, was married at Dallas, Texas, on November 3, 1963. STRICKLAND stated he left New Orleans on November 1 to attend the wedding and returned to New Orleans by plane on November 3, 1963, and has not been in Dallas since. He stated that Dr. W. C. STONE is now living at 3724 Cole Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. STRICKLAND said he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. He denied ever having said that he was glad President KENNEDY was shot.

The following description was secured by observation and interrogation:

Name	ROBERT BRUCE STRICKLAND
Address	1012 Dauphine Street New Orleans, Louisiana
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	29
Date of birth	August 1, 1934
Place of birth	Memphis, Tennessee
Height	5' 11"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Blond, crew cut
Eyes	Blue
Marital status	Single
Education	3 years college, has attended

Miss.

Texas

On 12/19/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /sab Date dictated 12/19/63

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	Baylor at Waco, Texas, and Mississippi Southern at Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Military service	U. S. Army - in Mississippi National Guard under six-year program, to be completed in February, 1964
Army Serial No.	146 59 805
Relatives	
Parents	deceased
Grandmother	Mrs. EVA GANNON 1602 Church Street Columbia, Mississippi
Automobile	1962 white Oldsmobile two-door hard top 1964 Mississippi license 46-402

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 30, 1963

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference: Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS dated December 30, 1963 at New Orleans, Louisiana.

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

NO T-1 is an employee of another Government agency.

C: FBI

[illegible], 1963

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Rosen

DATE: 12/28/63

FROM: J. L. Handley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 4:15 p.m., 12/28/63 Omer Henry, State Department, telephonically contacted SA Curran. Henry stated that the FBI had requested information concerning what one Schulman (possibly Thomas) had said concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. State Department had been requested to obtain this information from Morocco.

Henry stated that the Moroccan police have advised that Schulman will leave Rabat December 29, 1963, on AF 2016 to travel by way of Paris and arrive New York City at 6:00 p.m., 12/29/63 on TWA Flight 801. Schulman's passport is limited to travel to the United States. Henry stated that Schulman is editor of "Avante-Guarde," a periodical.

ACTION:

The above information was relayed to SA Papich, Duty Agent for Division Five, who is handling.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

TWC:tak
(6)

file - 100-103112
(Howard Schulman)

105 12

RECORDED
DEC 31 1963

UNREC.

22 DEC 31 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 JAN 3 1964

FBI

Date: 12/30/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Sgt. GIL FLOOD, Indio Station, Riverside County Sheriff's Office, Indio, California, advised SA THEODORE HINDERAKER, 12/30/63, that he had been contacted by JERRY CHANEY, reporter for the "Indio Daily News," at which time CHANEY mentioned that he had received an inquiry from an unspecified wire service indicating that a woman now residing in Indio, California, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's aunt. This woman was identified as VIRGINIA PERRY, aka, Mrs. STANLEY PERRY, 44-451 Sungold, Indio. Mrs. PERRY was not contacted by the newspaper as, according to FLOOD, CHANEY refused to do the story on her as he felt that if she was related to OSWALD, she was an "innocent party" and this would only serve to destroy her reputation in her hometown. There has been no confirmation of any relationship between Mrs. PERRY and OSWALD.

The above is being furnished for the information of Dallas. UACB no action is being taken by Los Angeles and no report is being submitted.

3- Bureau
2- Dallas
2- Los Angeles

REC-44 105-82 1130

TH/jm
(7)

JAN 8 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

14 JAN 7 1964

FBI

Date: 12/30/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R

Re Miami tel to Bureau, Dallas and NY, dated 12/28/63, setting forth interview of attorney EDGAR A. BUTTLE.

Re teletype set forth interview of attorney BUTTLE and his association with OSWALD in NY in the 1950s.

LEON SCHAEFLER, partner, Finch and Schaefler Law Firm, 36 West 44th St., NYC, advised SA JAMES O. INGRAM on 12/30/63, he could locate no record for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARGUERITE OSWALD. He said attorney EDGAR BUTTLE was not associated with his firm but BUTTLE had space in the law office of his firm at the address from about 1952 to 1956. He stated BUTTLE handled his own cases and their firm kept no record of his cases.

He added the only information concerning this matter would have to be furnished by BUTTLE whom he believes is employed by the Federal Trade Commission at the present time.

This information will be reported by the NYO.

3 - Bureau (Rec)
2 - Dallas (Rec)
1 - New York

REC-44

1131

JOI:efk
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	DALLAS	12/30/63	12/5/63 - 12/17/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA J. STANLEY ROTZ	mjh

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

REFERENCES:

Report of SA J. STANLEY ROTZ, at Baltimore, dated 12/20/63.
San Antonio airtel to Bureau and other offices, 12/3/63, regarding persons entering Mexico 9/26/63.
Baltimore teletype to Bureau and San Antonio, 12/7/63, at 3:39 p.m.
San Antonio teletype to Baltimore, 12/11/63.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information concerning efforts to locate FLORENCE S. ROCLEVICH, who entered Mexico on 9/26/63, which predates referenced Baltimore report, has been included in this report for the sake of continuity. Interview of Mrs. ROCLEVICH was conducted in Resident Agency and results were not available at the time referenced report was dictated.

- A -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
(10) - Bureau (105-82555)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - San Antonio (Info) (105-2009)
2 - Baltimore (105-7140)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1132 REC-44

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency		Secret Service	
Request Recd.		3 Copies	
Date Fwd.		1/15/64	
How Fwd.		Mail	JAN 22 1964
By		[illegible]	

Notations
SOVIET ACTIVITIES

BA 105-7740)

One copy of this report is designated for information of San Antonio, in accordance with instructions in San Antonio airtel dated 12/3/63.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA J. STANLEY ROTZ	Office:	BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Date:	DECEMBER 30, 1963		
Field Office File #:	105-1740	Bureau File #:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD,		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA		

Synopsis: FLORENCE S. ROCLEVICH, formerly of 5418 - 56th Avenue, Riverdale, Maryland, currently residing 8115 Powhatan Street, Hyattsville, Maryland and her husband ANTHONY P. ROCLEVICH advised that they entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63 and returned 9/27/63. They did not come in contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

PERSONS ENTERING MEXICO SEPTEMBER 26, 1963

On December 5, 1963, Mrs. IRVEN E. LONDERMILK, Apartment 101, 5418 56th Avenue, East Riverdale, Maryland, advised SA JAMES W. SIBERT that FLORENCE S. ROCLEVICH had formerly resided at apartment 102 at this address. Mrs. LONDERMILK stated that it was her recollection that Mrs. ROCLEVICH had moved to Lewisdale, Maryland, street address unknown.

On December 7, 1963, Mr. MICHAEL ROCLEVICH, 6001 Tanglewood Drive, East Riverdale, Maryland, advised SA SIBERT that he is the son of FLORENCE ROCLEVICH, who had formerly resided at 5418 56th Avenue, Riverdale, Maryland. He stated that his mother was currently residing at 4802 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas where his father was attending a school, which would

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.

terminate on December 11, 1963.

On December 9, 1963, Mr. R. ROUSE, Lake Motel, 4302 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, advised SA THOMAS A. BROUSTAD of the San Antonio Division that Mr. and Mrs. ROCLEVICH had moved without leaving a forwarding address.

He indicated that Mr. ROCLEVICH had been treated at the Lackland Air Force Base Hospital.

Sergeant BENARD, Lackland Hospital, advised on December 10, 1963 that ANTHONY P. ROCLEVICH, a retired Master Sergeant, had given his address as the Lake Motel, when he received treatment at the hospital. The Locator Service at Lackland Air Force Base was unable to furnish information concerning ANTHONY P. ROCLEVICH.

On December 17, 1963, SA SIBERT located FLORENCE S. ROCLEVICH and her husband ANTHONY P. ROCLEVICH at 8115 Powhatan Street, Hyattsville, Maryland, upon their return from Texas. Mr. and Mrs. ROCLEVICH, who are currently residing at this address, advised that they had entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo in the 1963 blue Chevrolet Impala, owned by Mrs. ROCLEVICH. They had entered at 1 p.m. on September 26, 1963 and drove to Monterey. They had made this trip for the purpose of looking over the area as a possible place of retirement. They returned to the United States at Roma, Texas, arriving at about 2 p.m. on September 27, 1963.

Mr. and Mrs. ROCLEVICH both advised that they have been observing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the various newspapers and are certain that they did not come in contact with him during their short stay in Mexico.

They had no information concerning OSWALD.

The Baltimore Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had not received any information concerning Mr. or Mrs. ANTHONY P. ROCLEVICH prior to the foregoing incident.

FD-263 (Rev. 2-5-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	DALLAS	12/31/63	12/27/63

TITLE OF CASE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT B. McLENDON

TYPED BY: cjs

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R

REFERENCES:

Report of SA RICHARD L. KESLER, 12/18/63, Charlotte.
Dallas teletype to Bureau, 12/26/63.
Charlotte teletype to Bureau, 12/27/63.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Sergeant CAMILOUS (NMN) BROWN was previously interviewed on 12/4/63 concerning his knowledge of OSWALD, details of which are recorded in report of SA RICHARD L. KESLER, Charlotte, 12/6/63.

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE

AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Will immediately conduct any investigation concerning

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE

10 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
3 - Dallas (AM) (RM)
3 - Charlotte (2 - 105-1731)
(1 - 89-46)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1133

REC- 44

EX-115

5 JAN 2 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Comm.			
Request Recd.	2 copies			
Date Fwd.	1/16/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

1 JAN 22 1964

CE 105-1731

LEADS: (CONT.)

information or leads received in captioned matter and immediately report same.

B*

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT B. McLENDON Office: CHARLOTTE
Date: 12/31/63

Field Office File #: 105-1731 Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Staff Sergeant CAMILOUS (NMI) BROWN, MCAF, New River, N. C., advised he is known by fellow Marines as "CHARLIE BROWN" and was only "CHARLIE BROWN" that he knew of who was assigned to MACS-9 in 1959 with OSWALD. Calif

- P -

DETAILS:

On December 27, 1963, Staff Sergeant CAMILOUS (no middle name) BROWN, Marine Serial Number 1211028, Operations Section, MACS-8, was interviewed at Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, North Carolina, at which time he advised he is commonly known as "CHARLIE BROWN" and that more people call him by this alias than by his legal name. He advised that he is the only BROWN to his knowledge who was assigned to MACS-9, Santa Ana, California, with OSWALD in 1959.

1

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.

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1-2-64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Horndon

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Martindale
1 - Gheesling

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REDL REPORTS NOVEMBER THIRTY AND DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST CONCERNING INTERVIEWS OF RALPH LEON YATES AND INVESTIGATION BASED ON YATES' INFORMATION.

THROUGH REINTERVIEW OF YATES' EMPLOYER, J. R. GILPIN, AND INQUIRY AT CHARLIE JORDAN'S MEAT MARKET, IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISH WHETHER OR NOT YATES HAD SERVICE CALL AT LATTER COMPANY ON NOVEMBER TWENTY OR TWENTY-ONE LAST. THEREAFTER, REINTERVIEW YATES WITH POLYGRAPH PROVIDED HE FURNISHES WRITTEN WAIVER OF CONSENT IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE YATES' VERACITY WITH RESPECT TO HIS ALLEGED CONVERSATION WITH INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED BY YATES AS SUBJECT.

IMMEDIATELY RESOLVE ACCURACY OF INFORMATION FROM ALBERT GUY BOGARD AS CONTAINED DL REPORT DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST BY REINTERVIEWING RUTH PAINE CONCERNING SUBJECT'S WHEREABOUTS ENTIRE DAY NOVEMBER NINE LAST. DL REPORT NOVEMBER THIRTY SHOWS PAINE DROVE SUBJECT TO DRIVER'S LICENSE BUREAU ON NOVEMBER NINE LAST.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 2 1964

TELETYPE

JAN 7 1964

TELETYPE TO SAC DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE: Yates, refrigeration serviceman voluntarily advised DL office on 11-26-63 that at about 10:30 am on either 11/20 or 21/63 he picked up hitch hiker outside DL and droped him at corner of Elm and Houston Sts. DALLAS. This man believed by Yates to be subject was carrying package wrapped in brown paper which hitch hiker claimed contained curtain rods. During ride he inquired whether Yates thought President could be assassinated from top of a building or from a window. Man exhibited picture which showed a man with a rifle and he inquired if Yates thought President could be killed with gun like one shown in picture. Yates claimed since he was driving he did not look at picture but commented he guessed so. Man also inquired whether Yates had ever been to Carousel Club and if he knew a certain individual whose name Yates could not recall. On that particular morning Yates was allegedly en route from service call at Oak Cliff section of DL to service call in Irving, Texas. Yates' employer verified he had service call at Irving on 11-21-63 but had no reason to be in Oak Cliff that date. On reinterview 12-10-63 Yates furnished signed statement in which he definitely identified hitch hiker as subject and stated he believed occurred on 11-20-63 following service call at Charlie Jordan's Meat Market, Oak Cliff, and while en route to Irving, Texas, on another call. Yates also recalled subject inquired whether he knew whereabouts of Carousel Club and whether Yates knew Jack Rubenstein more commonly known as Jack Ruby, whom subject identified as operator of Carousel Club. Despite Yates' previous statment he did not look at picture, during reinterview, Yates furnished detailed description of picture allegedly showed him and identified the male in that picture as subject, his hitch hiker. Subject was at work on 11-20- and 21-63 but company check of employees not sufficiently close to completely discredit Yates' story. Yates described by fellow employee as a "big talker who always talks about a lot of foolishness." Yates should be afforded polygraph.

Bogard an auto salesman claims that at about 3 pm on 11-9-63 he accompanied an individual identified by Bogard as subject on new car demonstration ride; that subject drove 75 to 85 miles an hour and indicated within 2-3 weeks he would pay cash for new car. Bogard claims this individual gave his name as "Lee Oswald" and Bogard wrote name on business card which he destroyed following subject's death.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 2 1964
TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: 1/2/64

FROM : Mr. Robert E. Lenihan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Attached is a copy of a list of subject's relatives. Also attached are search slips that were reviewed by SA Robert E. Lenihan concerning these relatives.

ACTION:

This memorandum and enclosures should be filed for record purposes.

Enclosures

105-82555
REL:mlf
(5)

REC-6 105-82555-1135

ST-103

29 JAN 3 1964

RELATIVES

Immediate Relatives

Mother: Marguerite Oswald
2320 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth, Texas

Father: Robert E. Lee Oswald (deceased: before birth of subject)

Stepfather: Edwin A. Ekdahl (deceased 1/26/53)

Wife: Marina Oswald (born 7/17/41 Russia)

Children: June and Rachel Oswald

Brother: Robert Lee Oswald
129 Sierra, Denton, Texas

Half-brother: Sgt. John Edward Pic, US Air Force

Other Relatives

*Aunt: Mrs. Arthur A. P. Barre
2311 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans

*Aunt: Mrs. Edmond C. Carter, nee Ethel Oswald
2021 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana

*Aunt: Mrs. James Coker, nee Hattie Oswald
Andrew Jackson Apartments
2nd Street and St. Charles
New Orleans, Louisiana

Aunt: Mrs. Charles F. Murret
737 French St., New Orleans

*Aunt: Mrs. Adele F. Oswald, widow of Thomas Oswald
2013 General Pershing Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Aunt: Mrs. Hazel Oswald, widow of William Stout Oswald, Sr.
139 Elmeer St., Metairie, Louisiana

*Cousin: Mrs. Tony Bevinetto, nee Shirley Oswald
1914 South Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana

*Cousin: Mrs. William Brown, nee Flor Oswald
3944 Virgil Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana

- 11 -

Cousin: Charles V. Murret
636 Morton Avenue, Arabi, Louisiana

Cousin: Eugene John Murret, Jesuit Home of Studies
Mobile, Alabama

Cousin: John M. Murret
6622 Louis XIV Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Cousin: Miss Marilyn Murret
757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Cousin: Mrs. Joyce O'Brien
1615 Fairway, Beaumont, Texas

*Cousin: Miss Adele Oswald
2010 General Pershing Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

*Cousin: Lowell Oswald
132 Elmeer Street, Metairie, Louisiana

*Cousin: Norman Oswald
703 Division Street, Metairie, Louisiana

*Cousin: William Stout Oswald, Jr.
133 Elmeer Street, Metairie, Louisiana

*Cousin: William Stout Oswald, III
703 Division Street, Metairie, Louisiana

(* - Relatives of Lee Harvey Oswald on father's side. All advised they never met Lee Harvey Oswald and have no information concerning him.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 2 1964

TELETYPE

URGENT 1-2-64 5-29 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND SAC NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/

FROM SAC DALLAS /100-10461/ 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA/ IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE JANUARY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, REFLECTING INTERVIEW OF MR. AND MRS. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN AT LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA.

ALL PERSONS MENTIONED IN RETEL HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CAROLE, LAST NAME UNKNOWN, CONCERNING WHOM EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW THROUGH MR. FRANK RAY AT DALLAS.

A MR. AND MRS. CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED AT GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, AND MR. HARRIS WAS IDENTIFIED AS A PARTNER IN THE TROY LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS, THREE ZERO THREE WEST SIXTH STREET, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. NONE OF THE INTERVIEWS WITH PEOPLE ATTENDING THE PARTY AT THE FORD HOME HAVE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED ANYONE BY THE NAME OF MR. AND MRS. ED JOHNSON BEING IN

END PAGE ONE

REC-44 105-82555-1136

22 JAN 3 1964

4 JAN 7 1964

ATTENDANCE.

NEW ORLEANS RECONTACT MR. AND MRS. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN AT LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA, TO DETERMINE IF THE MR. AND MRS. ED JOHNSON OF GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, IS ACTUALLY MR. AND MRS. CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS. IF NOT, ASCERTAIN ADDRESS OF JOHNSONS IF KNOWN IN ORDER THAT LEADS MAY BE SET OUT FOR THEM TO BE INTERVIEWED.

END AND ACK

NO 5-34 PM CST OK FBI N OJM

WA 08/
6-34 PM OK FBI WA WS

6-34 PM OK FBI WA WS

TU IDSCO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 2 1964

TELETYPE

URGENT 1-2-64 7-27 PM DE

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 AND SACS DALLAS AND PHILADELPHIA

FROM SAC NEW YORK 105-38431

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS- R

REPHTEL TO SACS DALLAS AND NEW YORK, DECEMBER THIRTY SIXTY THREE CAPTIONED " LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA., IS- R- CUBA".

RETEL SET FORTH LEAD FOR NEW YORK, TO CONTACT THE RUSSIAN DAILY PAPER FOR ANY INFORMATION RE SUBJECT OR RUTH HYDE PAINE.

ON JANUARY TWO, SIXTY FOUR, MARK WEINBAUM, EDITOR IN CHIEF, " NOVOYE RUSSOKYE SLOVO", / RUSSIAN DAILY/, TWO FOUR THREE WEST FIVE SIX STREET, NYC, ADVISED SAS ROGER H. LEE AND JAMES O. INGRAM THAT A SEARCH OF HIS SUBSCRIPTION LISTS FAILED TO REFLECT ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT OR MICHAEL AND RUTH PAINE.

HE STATED THAT A REVIEW OF HIS FILES ALSO FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION INDICATING RECEIPT OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM SUBJECT OR THE PAINES.

END AND PLS ACK.....

REC-44 105-82555-137

WA 1945 HOLD NEVE MING D

22 JAN 3 1964

7-29 PM OK FBI WA LLD

DL 7-29 PM CST OK FBI DL FL AND HOLDING

PH 7-29 PM OK FBI PH ERA

TKS ALL DISC PLS

64 JAN 7 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 2 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-2-64 12-17 PM CST JLT

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS, DEC. THIRTYONE, LAST.

CONCERNING OSWALDS ATTENDING PARTY AT HOME OF DECLAN FORD, RICHARDSON, TEXAS, DEC. NINETEEN SIXTYTWO.

MR. AND MRS. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, LAFAYETTE, LA., WERE INTERVIEWED BY SAS RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD AND LELAND A. LYNN JANUARY TWO LAST AND ADVISED OSWALD AND WIFE NOT KNOWN TO THEM AND PHOTO OF OSWALD NOT FAMILIAR AS ANYONE THEY HAVE MET. OPEN HOUSE PARTY HELD AT FORD HOME NIGHT OF DEC. TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYTWO WITH ABOUT THIRTY GUESTS ATTENDING BUT WHEN SULLIVANS ARRIVED AT ABOUT ELEVEN FIFTY PM ONLY PERSONS PRESENT WERE FORDS, MR. AND MRS. THOMAS RAY, MR. AND MRS. FRANK RAY, FOUR FIVE TWO FOUR ALTA VISTA, DALLAS/ CAROLE LNU, WHO HAS WORKED FOR FRANK RAY/ MR. AND MRS. FNU JACKSON, DALLAS, WHO OWN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS/

END PAGE ONE

105-82555-1138

REC-44

22 JAN 3 1964

JAN 7 1964

AND MR. AND MRS. ED JOHNSON, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. JOHNSON IS IN CLEANING BUSINESS AND PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE THERE. MRS. FORD, BOTH MRS. RAYS AND MRS. JOHNSON ARE OF RUSSIAN BACKGROUND. SULLIVANS STATED QUITE POSSIBLE OSWALD AND WIFE ATTENDED FORD-S PARTY AS MRS. FORD KNOWS AND HELPS MANY RUSSIAN QUOTE WAR BRIDES UNQUOTE AND OTHER RUSSIAN WOMEN.

DALLAS, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY HANDLED, HAVE OTHERS ATTENDING PARTY INTERVIEWED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-22 PM OK FBI WA RM

DL 12-21 OK FBI DL BW

DISC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 2 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-2-64 1-06 PM MST CEJ

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAC EL PASO /105-1264/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R.

REREP SA DAVID J. REID DECEMBER TWENTY LAST AT EL PASO.

RICHARD CASE NAGELL, INCARCERATED EL PASO COUNTY JAIL FOR BANK ROBBERY, ADVISED SECRET SERVICE AGENT GEORGE WEISHEIT AND SA THOMAS B. WHITE, JR. TODAY THAT HE HAD BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH OSWALD-S WIFE AND OSWALD WAS HAVING MARITAL DIFFICULTIES. THIS INTERVIEW CONDUCTED AT REQUEST OF SECRET SERVICE AGENT SINCE NAGELL HAD MADE SAME TO REPORT PRESENCE OF OSWALD IN THE DALLAS-FORT WORTH AREA. STATES HE WAS UNAWARE OF OSWALD-S INTENTION TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT. STATES ORIGINAL REQUEST MADE NOVEMBER TWENTYONE LAST BUT NOT HONORED BY JAILOR. NAGELL HAS HISTORY OF MENTAL DISTURBANCES IN THE PAST AND REPEATED EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY US DISTRICT COURT AT EL PASO FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION OF NAGELL, HOWEVER, HE REFUSES TO SUBMIT TO SUCH EXAMINATION. REPORT FOLLOWS.

CORR - LINE 7 SHD READ

STATES HE WAS UNAWARE OF OSWALD-S INTENTION TO ASSINATE PRESIDENT

END AND ACK PLS

WA 3-11 PM OK FBI WA RL

DL 2-12 PM CST OK FBI DL RS CEIVED

TU DISC PLS

REC 44

JAN 3 1964

64 JAN 7 1964

UNITED [illegible] MENT

[illegible] um

Mr. [illegible] DATE: December 19, 1963

A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE [illegible] V [illegible] WALD, AKA.
IS - [illegible]

Reference [illegible] made to my memorandum to you dated 12/18/63 on the [illegible] matt[illegible] This memorandum recommended that Bureau liaison shou[illegible] obtai[illegible] [illegible] e Secret Service report so that it may be reviewed prior to its sub[illegible]ssion [illegible] residen[illegible] Commission. It was further recommended that Bureau liaiso[illegible] [illegible] inquiry to Secret Service to determine the purpose of the efforts of Secr[illegible] [illegible] dev[illegible] identity of FBI Agents who allegedly interviewed Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] 11/24/63.

On 12/19/63 Liaison Agent Bartlett was handed a copy of the Secret Service [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] J. Rowley, Chief, U. S. Secret Service. M[illegible] Rowley [illegible]cate[illegible] [illegible] report is [illegible] ete with the exception of an appendix wh[illegible] is the report [illegible] Secret Service [illegible] ent Lawson, who was the advance Agent from Secret Service [illegible] ad- [illegible] Da[illegible] the arrangements for the President's trip. [illegible] his phase [illegible] port w[illegible] printed.

Conc[illegible] the efforts of Secret Service to identify the FBI [illegible] ents [illegible] fly inter[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Marina Oswald, Mr. Rowley [illegible] Bartlett that this phase [illegible] Mrs. Oswald that he suspected she was either try[illegible] to [illegible] e wa[illegible] that there was a complete mistaken identity [illegible] her par[illegible] [illegible] wley said that the alleged interviews may have been done by Agents of [illegible] [illegible] ment agencies, such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service; however, [illegible] inquiries have failed to identify the persons who interviewed her [illegible] in [illegible] such interviews [illegible] ce. Mr. Rowley said there is no question in his m[illegible] about the fact th[illegible] last Bureau interview with Oswald or his wife took place [illegible] 6/10/63, the time of Oswald's arrest in New Orleans, Louisiana.

REC-81 1140

Mr. Rowley [illegible] ued by emphasizing the cooperation necessary between the Bureau and [illegible] ice and commented specifically that he instructed his entire Service [illegible] to c[illegible] any investigation regarding Oswald after it became [illegible] parent that some of the [illegible] Agents were making inquiry which was within the FBI's jurisdiction. M[illegible] Rowley also commented that the complete cooperation and assistance

[illegible] Bartlett

[illegible] 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

reflected to him and his Service by the Director and the Bureau is much appreciated. He commented on the Director loaning Bureau Agents to assist the Secret Service, such as President Kennedy's funeral. He also commented on the generosity of the Director in furnishing a bulletproof car for the Presidents use. At this point Mr. Rowley emphasized that he wanted the Director to understand that the detailed questioning of Mrs. Oswald by his Service concerning the alleged interviews by FBI Agents was done at his direction only because he felt she was not telling the truth and he wanted to get to the bottom of it.

Secret Service Report

A review of the Secret Service report dated 12/18/63, a copy of which was given to Liaison Supervisor Bartlett, reflects that it covered the advance preparations of the Secret Service for the Presidential visit to Dallas on 11/22/63 and the activities of Secret Service in Dallas on that day. This report does not set forth any investigative activity by Secret Service to ascertain or assist in ascertaining the identity of the President's killer or his motives. It is indicated in a cover letter that results of such investigative activity by Secret Service has been made available to the FBI. It is indicated that this report contains several aspects of Secret Service operation which are not generally public knowledge and requests the Commission consult with the General Counsel of the Treasury Department prior to making public any of the material in this report.

The report goes into great detail about the arrangements made with various individuals, civic leaders, political leaders and police departments in anticipation of the President's visit. The activities of individual Agents of Secret Service, before and the day of the President's assassination, are set forth. It sets forth individual statements by all the Treasury Agents who were actually on guard duty with the President and Vice President as to individual operations.

On pages seven and eight, the report sets out that Secret Service offices around the country had established liaison with the FBI in their districts, and that such was the case prior to 11/22/63. The report states that "In accordance with the usual practice, the local FBI office informed the local Secret Service office of any information which affected the President's visit." On 10/30/63, the local FBI office gave Secret Service in Dallas the name of a right-wing individual in the Dallas area. The report indicates that an investigation was made. On 11/21 and 22/63 the FBI Office referred two pieces of information to the local Secret Service office

one involved scurrilous literature already in the hands of Secret Service and one second involved possible picket trouble which the local police were aware of. This report indicates that the name of Lee H. Oswald was not known to any Secret Service Agent in Dallas or elsewhere prior to the shooting of the President. This is the only reference to the FBI in the entire report.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 21 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Fisher
Mr. Case
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbert
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Bill Bigan

URGENT 12-31-63 3-00 PM JKW

TO DIRECTOR, /62-109060/ AND SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAC, CHICAGO /62-6115/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, IS DASH R.

CHIEF OTTO ALBUSCHAT, VILLA PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT, ILLINOIS, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO SA RUDOLPH E. MANCINI TODAY.

BOB NEWTON, FORMERLY OF FIVE ONE ZERO MONTEREY STREET, VILLA PARK, ILLINOIS, AND EMPLOYED WITH SEARS ROEBUCK COMPANY, CHICAGO, WAS TRANSFERRED BY ABOVE COMPANY TO DALLAS, TEXAS, IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. NEWTON CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY SEARS IN DALLAS AS REGIONAL MANAGER AND RESIDING ON CAMELOT STREET, DALLAS. ON ABOUT DECEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST, NEWTON RETURNED TO VILLA PARK FOR A VISIT AND ENGAGED IN CASUAL CONVERSATION WITH ALBUSCHAT. DURING CONVERSATION INCIDENT REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AROSE, AT WHICH TIME NEWTON INFORMED ALBUSCHAT THAT HIS NEIGHBOR IN DALLAS, TEXAS, WHOM HE DID NOT IDENTIFY INFORMED HIM THAT HER BROTHER IS A LINCOLN MERCURY

END PAGE ONE

1141

REC-82 105-[illegible]

25 JAN 3 1964

79 JAN 6 1964

DEALER IN DALLAS. NEWTON FURTHER INFORMED THAT THIS NEIGHBOR STATED THAT HER BROTHER INFORMED HER THAT OSWALD HAD PURCHASED A NINETEEN SIXTY THREE LINCOLN FROM HIS AGENCY AND WAS TO PICK UP THE CAR ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST. NEWTON ALSO INFORMED ALBUSCHAT THAT THERE IS A LINCOLN MERCURY DEALER LOCATED IN DALLAS, TEXAS, NEAR THE THEATRE WHERE OSWALD WAS APPREHENDED SUBSEQUENT TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. CHIEF ALBUSCHAT STATED THAT NEWTON IS A WHITE MALE APPROXIMATELY THIRTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE, IS MARRIED AND CONSIDERED HIM TO BE A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY PERSON OF GOOD REPUTATION.

THE DALLAS OFFICE WILL LOCATE, INTERVIEW BOB NEWTON THROUGH SEARS ROEBUCK COMPANY, DALLAS REGARDING HIS STATEMENTS TO CHIEF OF POLICE, VILLA PARK. IF NEWTON MADE ABOVE COMMENTS, WILL IDENTIFY NEIGHBOR AND LINCOLN MERCURY DEALER TO ASCERTAIN RELIABILITY OF ABOVE INFORMATION.

END AND ACK PLS

WA WILL YOU HOLD FOR ANOTHER MESS WA

NOT UNLESS IT IS FOR DL ALSO

NO PLS ACK

WA 4-07 PM OK FBI WA WS

DL 3-07 PM OK FBI DL WD

TU DISC I

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 2 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-2-64 3-14 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR /4/ 105-82555 AND SACS DALLAS AND HOUSTON 105-1291

FROM ASAXXXX AXXXX SAC NEW YORK 105-38431 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R

RE DIRECTORS AIRTEL TO NEW YORK, DEC THIRTYONE, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

ARNOLD PETERSEN, NATIONAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY /SLP/, AND NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., SIX ONE CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK THREE EIGHT, NEW YORK, ADVISED SAS ROGER H. LEE AND JAMES O. INGRAM THIS DATE THAT HE HAS BEEN THE NATIONAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE SLP SINCE ONE NINE ONE FOUR.

HE EXPLAINED THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HORACE TWIFORD, HOUSTON, TEXAS, WHO IS A NATIONAL COMMITTEE MAN AT LARGE IN THE STATE OF TEXAS FOR THE SLP. TWIFORD ADVISED IN HIS LETTER THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FBI IN

END PAGE ONE

REC-87 105-82555-1142

22 JAN 3 1964

9 JAN 6 1964

TEXAS WHO WAS INQUIRING ABOUT OSWALD. PETERSEN DID NOT HAVE A COPY OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE BUT STATED THAT TWIFORD HAD INDICATED THAT OSWALD HAD EVIDENTLY RECEIVED LITERATURE FROM THE SLP. PETERSEN SAID THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF OSWALD UNTIL THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. AFTER THE RECEIPT OF TWIFORD-S LETTER, HE IMMEDIATELY HAD ALL RECORDS REVIEWED BUT NO RECORD WAS LOCATED PERTAINING TO OSWALD.

HE ADDED THAT OSWALD COULD HAVE WRITTEN TO THEIR ORGANIZATION REQUESTING LITERATURE AND A REGULAR FORM WOULD HAVE BEEN SENT TO OSWALD WITH ANY LITERATURE HE REQUESTED. PETERSEN STATED THT THE SLP HAS NO ORGANIZATION IN THE STATE OF TEXAS AND THAT ANY LITERATURE FORWARDED TO OSWALD IN TEXAS WOULD HAVE BEEN INITIALLY SENT TO TWIFORD AND HE IN TURN WOULD HAVE FORWARDED SAME TO OSWALD. PETERSEN STATED THAT USUALLY THESE INQUIRIES FOR LITERATURE ARE DESTROYED AND HE REITERATED THAT HIS ORGANIZATION HAS NO RECORD REGARDIN OSWALD.

END

3-22 PM NY R 4 VA FN

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

1 - Stokes

1-3-64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Houston (105-1291)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601 - Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Rerep of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963, at Houston, a copy of which is enclosed for New Orleans. For information of Houston, subject is believed to have left New Orleans some time during September 25, 1963, en route to Mexico City. The first placement of Oswald during his Mexico City trip was when two witnesses observed him to board Continental Trailways bus number 5133 at Houston, Texas, at approximately 2 a.m., morning of September 26, 1963. He then traveled by this bus to Laredo, Texas, and from there to Mexico City via Mexican Red Arrow bus line. Purpose of inquiry requested herein is to develop facts concerning subject's travel and his purchase of tickets therefor covering his travels from New Orleans on September 25, 1963, to Houston and from Houston to Laredo, the latter by Continental bus. It now appears, in view of Oswald's telephone conversation with Mrs. Estelle Twiford in Houston, that subject probably arrived in Houston well in advance of arrival there of Continental bus 5133 which originated at Jackson, Mississippi. Accordingly, it is probable that Oswald purchased separate travel accommodations covering trip on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans to Houston, and thereafter in Houston he probably purchased the Continental bus tickets for trip to Mexico City. Houston reinterview Mrs. Twiford in effort to fix the approximate time of day she received the telephone call from Oswald during period when her husband was on the coast wise ocean trip. Houston endeavor to develop trace of subject through his possible purchase of Continental Trailways bus ticket at Houston. New Orleans, when advice received from Houston as to result of reinterview of Mrs. Twiford as to time of day Oswald

MAILED 16
JAN - 3 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:klp
(7)

REC-87 100-16601-1143

22 JAN 3 1964

Tolson
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Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

20 JAN 6 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

called her, endeavor to ascertain travel accommodations utilized by Oswald on September 25, 1963, for trip from New Orleans to Houston. Note in this regard that according to Mrs. Twiford Oswald told her he was flying to Mexico City. Explore possibility Oswald may have traveled by air on single trip ticket from New Orleans to Houston on September 25, 1963.

1 - Stokes

1-3-64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-23-63 at Dallas.

Have appropriate articles turned over by Mrs. Paine which are described on pages 712 through 717 of rerep been forwarded to Laboratory for cryptographic, handwriting and indented writing examinations? Note the handwriting described under Section h on page 715 of rerep. Possible that these entries were made by Oswald when he was in Mexico City. Question Marina Oswald concerning the silver bracelet found by Mrs. Paine. Ascertain how and when she acquired it and if the bracelet was gift from subject. Press her for details as to any representations he made concerning its origin. Note in this regard that if Oswald purchased the bracelet in Mexico, which appears likely he may have well mentioned this fact to his wife. Also ascerta if Oswald ever mentioned watching Jai-lai games to Mrs. Oswald and if she knows if he was in possession upon his return to Dal in October, 1963, of a phonograph record.

JCS:klp
(4)

MAILED 10
JAN - 3 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Mrs. Oswald has consistently denied any knowledge of husband's trip to Mexico in late September, early October 1963 Among the Oswalds' effects found by Mrs. Paine were a silver b with name "Marina" inscribed on same and a slip of paper bear notation "phone embassy, get bus tickets, watch Jai-lai game, silver bracelet, buy record". These notations appear in the a small Spanish-English dictionary in which were also found s post cards of various views of Mexico City. Oswald probably the bracelet to his wife when he returned from his Mexican tr if so, she may have mentioned the trip to her.

Tolson
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Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 6 196

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-82 105-82555-1144

22 JAN 3 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1145

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

53

SECRET SERVICE

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 11/29/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
(OO: Dallas)

Remytel 11/27/63.

Enclosed to Bureau and Dallas are Xerox copies of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC) handbill and the FPCC application form which were mailed by CARLOS BRINGUIER, delegate of the Students Revolutionary Directorate (DRE) at New Orleans to the DRE at Miami.

Enclosed to New Orleans are the original FPCC handbill and autostat copy of FPCC membership application which BRINGUIER sent to DRE, Miami, by letter 11/25/63.

New Orleans, if not already handled, should contact BRINGUIER to identify persons obtaining these two items from OSWALD, and thereafter interview such persons for details.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc.2)(AM)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc.2)(AM)(RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc.2)(AM)(RM)
2 - Miami

REC-22 10-8342-1146

20 NOV 30

JJO:egh
(9)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SOVIET

C C Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C.G.

To: Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

☐ I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of $1.00 and dues are $1.00 a month.

☐ I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find $5.00 for one year.

☐ I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for . . . . . $ _____ .

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ___ State _____

HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

NEW [illegible] CHARTER
[illegible]

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

EVER[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]SOME!

Thompson advised 12-8-63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 7 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-7-63 2-47 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC DALLAS 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA/ IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL DECEMBER SIX SIXTYTHREE FROM SUPERVISOR FLETCHER THOMPSON, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, REQUESTING REVIEW OF GENERAL WALKER/S FILE AT THE DALLAS PD. FILE THIS DATE HAS BEEN REVIEWED. DALLAS POLICE FILES REFLECT GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE AT NINE TEN PM REPORTED THAT ABOUT NINE PM THAT DATE HE WAS SITTING AT A DESK IN HIS HOME, FOUR ZERO ONE ONE TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, DALLAS, TEXAS, WHEN SHOT WAS FIRED INFO HIS HOME ABOVE HIS HEAD INTO THE ROOM WHERE HE WAS SITTING. CAPTAIN O. A. JONES AND LIEUTENANT E. L. CUNNINGHAM IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION STATE THAT ONLY ONE SUSPECT DEVELOPED DURING COURSE OF INVESTIGATION AND THAT WAS ONE WILLIAM MAC EWAN DUFF, WHITE MALE, THIRTYTWO, FOUR NINE ONE NINE SAN JACINTO STREET. BOTH JONES AND CUNNINGHAM STATE DUFF GIVEN POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION

END PAGE ONE

REC 22 105 - 2555 1147

XEROX JAN 3 1964

64 JAN 7 1964 JAN 6 1964

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WHICH INDICATED DUFF KNEW NOTHING ABOUT SHOT FIRED AT GENERAL WALKER/S HOME APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE. OTHER INVESTIGATION BY DALLAS PD FAILS TO REFLECT DUFF INVOLVED IN THIS SHOOTING. RECORDS DALLAS PD REFLECT DUFF PRESENTLY A SUSPECT IN HOUSE BURGLARY COMMITTED OCTOBER TWELVE SIXTYTHREE. DUFF/S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCORDING TO DEPUTY CHIEF M. W. STEVENSON WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION, DALLAS PD, UNKNOWN TO DALLAS PD PRIOR TO NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE AT THE TIME OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. DALLAS PD DEVELOPED NO OTHER SUSPECTS. COPIES OBTAINED FROM FILE OF DALLAS PD OF THEIR INVESTIGATION OF THE WALKER SHOOTING AND BEING MAINTAINED AND SUMMARY WILL BE INCLUDED IN REPORT.

END AND ACK

3-54 PM OK FBI WA OS

O

CC-MR. ROSEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 7 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-7-63 10-34 PM CST VRG

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, DALLAS 100-10,416 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER SEVEN SIXTYTHREE, TWO FORTY SEVEN PM CST AND TELEPHONE CALL DECEMBER SIX SIXTYTHREE FROM SUPVFLETCHER THOMPSON. RE REVIEW OF GEN. WALKER/S FILE AT DALLAS PD.

QUOTE THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD UNQUOTE DECEMBER SEVEN EDITION HAS STORY ABOUT TEEN AGE BOY SEEING THREE SHADOWY FIGURES AFTER HEARING SHOT FIRED AT GEN. WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE. NEWS REPORT STATES TEEN AGE BOY SAW TWO MEN GET IN CAR AND SPEED AWAY. A THIRD MAN SEEN CLIMB INTO A SECOND CAR, PLACE SOMETHING ON THE FLOORBOARD AND FOLLOW THE FIRST CAR.

DALLAS PD FILE ON WALKER INVESTIGATION CONTAINS NO INFORMATION CONCERNING A TEEN AGE BOY.

LT. E. L. CUNNINGHAM WHO HANDLED INVESTIGATION ADVISED DEC. SEVEN, SIXTYTHREE THAT HE PERSONALLY CHECKED THE STORY ABOUT THE TEEN AGE BOY AND FOUND IT TO BE FALSE. HE ADVISED THIS WAS A METHOD USED BY GEN. WALKER TO GAIN ADDITIONAL PUBLICITY.

LT. CUNNINGHAM ALSO ADVISED THAT FROM HIS EXPERIENCE GEN. WALKER WILL EXPLOIT CURRENT NEWS RELEASES TO THE FULLEST TO GAIN

REC-22 105-82555 1148

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

JAN 6 1964

22 JAN 8 1964

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1 JAN 7 1964 93

100-10,416

MAXIMUM PUBLICITY AS WALKER IS REPORTEDLY PLANNING TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS. ABOVE TO BE INCLUDED IN SUMMARY FOR REPORT.

END AND ACK

----11-40 PM OK FBI WA HFL

TU DIC

CC-MR ROSEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	DALLAS	12/26/63	12/16/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	CHARLES S. HARDING	/hs
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS-R	

REFERENCE: Report of SA CHARLES S. HARDING, Atlanta, 12/12/63.

-RUC-

5 COPIES DESTROYED

3 OCT 20 1973

A*
COVER PAGE

36

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
10 Bureau (RM)
3 Dallas (RM)
1 Atlanta (105-3193)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1149

REC- 22

7-4-64

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	P.I.S. Comm.		
REQUEST RECD.	2 copies		
DATE FWD.	1/16/64		
HOW FWD.	Liaison		
BY	[illegible]		

NOTATIONS

63 JAN 22 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copies:

Report of: SA CHARLES S. HARDING
Date: 12/26/63

Office: Atlanta

Field Office File No.: 105-3193

Bureau File No.:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Mrs. HAL DAVISON, Atlanta, Ga., advised LEE HARVEY OSWALD unknown to her; stated her son was former American Embassy doctor in Soviet Union and may have examined OSWALD or his wife upon their departure from Soviet Union.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

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

AT 105-3193
CSH:elt
1

Mrs. HAL DAVISON, 4047 Tuxedo Road, Atlanta, Georgia, advised SA CHARLES S. HARDING on December 16, 1963, that she has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has never corresponded with him. Mrs. DAVISON advised that her maiden name is NATALIA ALEKSEEVNA. Davison

She stated that her son ALEKSIS was formerly the Embassy Doctor at the American Embassyin the Soviet Union. She stated that one of his jobs was to examine people leaving the Soviet Union for entry into the United States and she believes her son may have examined OSWALD or his wife upon their departure from the Soviet Union and have given them her address since she is of Russian background.

1/3/64
ALEXIS H. DAVISON was Assistant Air Attache at American Embassy, Moscow. He is no longer under State. USAF will know whereabouts, per McJessy, State
[illegible]

1/3/64
DAVISON was disch. f. AF 6/6/63
Address Listed as
431 Riverside Drive
N.Y., N.Y.
per R. Fisher USAF Ft. Belvoir

FBI

Date: 12-31-63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS R CUBA

Reference Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau 12-30-63.

VIRGINIA (MRS. STANLEY) PERRY, 44-451
Sungold, Indio, California

A review of the Dallas indices in captioned matter fails to reflect any information identifiable with VIRGINIA or STANLEY PERRY, 44-451 Sungold, Indio; therefore, Los Angeles is requested to interview MRS. PERRY, and, if deemed advisable, MR. PERRY, to determine if she is, in fact, an aunt of subject.

If it is determined that Mrs. PERRY is related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or acquainted with him or his family, she should be thoroughly interviewed to determine any pertinent information that she might have regarding his past activities, affiliations with organizations as well as background information on other members of his family.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

EEH:mvs
(6)

REC-22 105-82555-1150

14 JAN 2 1964

EX-115

SOVIET SECTION

cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 31 1963

TELETYPE

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

URGENT 12-31-63 2-45 PM GRJ

TO DIRECTOR /105-8255/ AND SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES /105-15823/ 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES DECEMBER THIRTYONE INSTANT.

RE ADDRESS BOOK OF OSWALD.

CHARLES NEIMAN, ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED SA GILMER G. ROBINSON TODAY THAT MARGUERITE OSWALD WORKED FOR THE VERNON CONVALESCENT HOME FOR TWO WEEKS ON A PART TIME BASIS SEVERAL YEARS AGO. CANNOT RECALL PERIOD. WAS NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH MRS. OSWALD, HAS NO INFORMATION REGARDING HER ASSOCIATES OR ACTIVITIES. LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNKNOWN TO NEIMAN.

NO REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

E DALLAS TO BE ADVISED.

END AND HOLS PXXX HOLD PLS

REC-22 105-82555-1151

EX-115

64 JAN 7 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 2 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 12-2-63 7-04 PM EST ERA

TO DIRECTOR, SACS DALLAS AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM SAC PHILADELPHIA 105-9958 - P - 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R. OO DALLAS.

REBUTEL TO PHILA DEC. ONE.

RICHARD DENNIS CALL, RD ONE, HELLERTOWN, PA, FORMERLY SERGEANT IN USMC AND USMC ASSOCIATE OF OSWALD AT USMC LIGHTER THAN AIR STATION, SANTA ANNA, CALIF, DEC. NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT TO SEPT. NINETEEN FIFTYNINE, ADVISED SA C. HEBER SMITH ON DEC. TWO SIXTYTHREE, AS FOLLOWS.

HE PLAYED CHESS WITH OSWALD WEEKLY, AND HAD SOME DISCUSSIONS WITH HIM. OSWALD HAD NO CLOSE FRIENDS, WAS QUIET, INTROVERTED, NONVIOLENT, AND A NONENTITY TO THE BEST OF CALL/S RECOLLECTION. OSWALD WAS INTERESTED IN RUSSIAN MUSIC, AND WAS STUDYING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE THROUGH RECORDINGS, AND WAS CALLED A RUSSIAN BY SOME OF THE MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.

CALL HAD NO INFO THAT OSWALD HAD ANY SUBVERSIVE MEMBERSHIP, SUBSCRIBED TO ANY SUBVERSIVE LITERATURE, ATTENDED ANY SUBVERSIVE MEETINGS, OR HAD ANY QUESTIONABLE ASSOCIATES.

REC-53 105-82555-1152

END PAGE ONE

EX-117

64 JAN 7 1964

DAL RPAGE TWO PH 105-9958

OSWALD WAS RELEASED FROM USMC IN SEPT. NINETEEN FIFTYNINE, AND IT WAS CALL/S RECOLLECTION THIS DISCHARGE WAS A HARDSHIP DISCHARGE. FOUR TO SIX WEEKS LATER, CALL AND HIS ASSOCIATES LEARNED THAT OSWALD HAD DEFECTED TO RUSSIA, AND THEY WERE GREATLY SURPRISED BY THIS SINCE HE HAD ACTUALLY NEVER VOICED ANY PRO-RUSSIAN OPINIONS.

CALL AND ONE OR TWO ASSOCIATES WERE ASKED TO FURNISH THE USMC A WRITTEN STATEMENT AS TO WHY THEY THOUGHT OSWALD HAD DEFECTED TO RUSSIA.

JAMES A. BOTELLO, FIVE ZERO ONE SIXTH STREET, SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, CALIF, ALSO PLAYED CHESS INTERMITTENTLY WITH OSWALD, AND HAD BUNK NEXT TO HIM AT ABOVE BASE.

SAN FRANCISCO INTERVIEW BOTELLO RE OSWALD.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 7-11 PM OK FBI WA MET

DL 6-10 PM OK FBI DLL DE

SF 4-10 PM OK FBI SF PAK

TU DISCM

CC-MR ROSEN

LDL

FBI

Date: 11/26/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas, is one copy of each of the following:

1. Transcript of taped interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by WILLIAM K. STUCKEY, which was recorded at WDSU Radio Studios in the evening of 8/17/63. This interview was never published and never released in its entirety, although excerpts were used by STUCKEY on his radio program, Latin Listening Post, on that night. Original tape of this interview was made available to the New Orleans FBI Office by STUCKEY on 8/29/63.

2. Transcript of radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche", which was broadcasted on WDSU Radio Station, 8/21/63 at 6:05 p.m. This transcript was made available to the New Orleans Office, by Mrs. JEANNE RODGERS, Secretary to the Mgr., Radio Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, on 8/22/63.

3. A copywrited news articlewritten by WILLIAM K. STUCKEY, dated 11/24/63, which was made available to New Orleans Office by STUCKEY on 11/26/63 on a confidential basis. Mr. STUCKEY

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (encl.3)
1 - Dallas (encl.3)
2 - New Orleans
MRK:sw
(6)

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

NOV 29 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 7 1964

advised that he is attempting to sell this news article to the New York Herald Tribune and that he did not want this news article released to the public prior to a release by the New York Herald Tribune.

The above is being forwarded to the Bureau and Dallas because it is the most detailed recording of any conversation with OSWALD and may present a picture of his personality.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 29 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 11-29-63 2-06 PM CST JLT

TO DIRECTOR, AND SACS, DALLAS AND LOS ANGELES

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS /89-69/ 3-P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ASSOCIATES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD/

KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY, MARINE CORPS SERIAL NUMBER ONE SIX SEVEN THREE THREE FOUR ADVISED THAT HE KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD FOR A PERIOD OF THREE OR FOUR MONTHS IN NINETEEN FIFTY NINE WHEN BOTH STATIONED AT EL TORO MARINE BASE, CALIFORNIA.

OSWALD DESCRIBED AS QUOTE LONE WOLF UNQUOTE TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL WHO NEVER ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF MARINE CORPS AND HAD FEW CLOSE FRIENDS. OSWALD NEVER DISCUSSED BACKGROUND OR FAMILY. OSWALD DID EXPRESS ADMIRATION FOR SOVIET FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND SPOKE RUSSIAN AND BELIEVED TO HAVE STUDIED RUSSIAN WHILE STATIONED IN JAPAN IN MARINE CORPS. THORNLEY STATED HIS ASSOCIATION WITH OSWALD AT MARINE BASE TERMINATED SUDDENLY WHEN HE TOLD OSWALD THAT HE /THORNLEY/ WAS QUOTE A COMMUNIST AND THAT THINGS WOULD BE DIFFERENT WHEN THE REVOLUTION CAME UNQUOTE. OSWALD MADE THE STATEMENT QUOTE NOT YOU TOO UNQUOTE, TURNED AROUND AND LEFT, THORNLEY NEVER ASSOCIATED WITH OR TALKED TO OSWALD AFTER THIS INCIDENT.

REC 50 105-82555 1154

EX-117 22 JAN 6 1964

THORNLEY STATED BUD A. SIMCO, ORANGE, CALIFORNIA AND

END PAGE ONE

64 JAN 7 1964

CHARLES WIER PAREN PHONETIC PAREN WHO WERE IN NINTH MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON DURING NINETEEN FIFTY NINE MIGHT HAVE INFO RE OSWALD.

THORNLEY STATED ONLY KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD SINCE NINETEEN FIFTY NINE WAS THROUGH NEWS MEDIA. HE STATED HE HAD MADE A DRAFT OF A BOOK CONCERNING A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO HAD GONE TO RUSSIA AFTER BEING DISCHARGED AND LATER RETURNED TO UNITED STATES. HE STATED THAT HE DID NOT HAVE OSWALD IN MIND WHEN HE STARTED DRAFT OF HIS BOOK, BUT THAT IN VIEW OF RECENT ACTIVITIES OF OSWALD HE WAS THINKING ABOUT USING OSWALDS BACKGROUND AS THE CENTRAL THEME OF THIS BOOK.

THORNLEY STATED HE LEFT NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY ONE LAST BY TRAILWAYS BUS, PROCEEDED TO WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA WHERE HE VISITED HIS PARENTS FOR SHORT PERIOD. HE THEN PROCEEDED BY BUS TO TIJUANA, MEXICO AND MEXICO CITY, WHERE HE STAYED FOR SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. HE RETURNED TO UNITED STATES BY BUS THROUGH MATAMOROS, MEXICO AND ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS ON AUGUST ONE LAST. THORNLEY STATED MADE TRIP ALONE AND EMPHATICALLY DENIED THAT OSWALD ACCOMPANIED HIM FROM NEW ORLEANS TO CALIFORNIA OR FROM CALIFORNIA TO MEXICO. OSWALD CAN BE PLACED IN NEW ORLEANS DURING THIS PERIOD. HE STATED HE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD WAS IN NEW ORLEANS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND THAT OSWALD NEVER CONTACTED OR ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT HIM.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

LOS ANGELES AT EL TORO MARINE BASE ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY CHARLES WIER AND INTERVIEW HIM REGARDING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD. PREVIOUS LEAD HAS BEEN SET OUT TO INTERVIEW BUD A. SIMCO, ORANGE, CALIF.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 3-15 PM OK FBI WA RL

DL 2i5 PM OK FBI DL NB

LA 12-15 PM OK FBI LA GRJ

DISC

T

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12/3/63

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS

With reference to prior telephone call today indicating a note in the Russian language had been located in a cookbook that Mrs. Ruth Paine had given to the Irving, Texas, Police Department for transmittal through Secret Service to Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald.

In interview with Mrs. Oswald today, Mrs. Oswald admits that some time last Spring, the date she cannot remember, her husband came into their house on Neeley Street in a very excited condition and immediately turned on the radio. She inquired as to what was wrong and Oswald admitted that he had shot at General Walker but did not know whether he had hit and wanted to hear on the radio whether or not he had. Mrs. Oswald stated that she threatened to go to the police if Oswald ever again made any such attempt to shoot anyone.

She said she kept this note so that she could use it to threaten Oswald in the event he thought up some other crazy scheme. He told Mrs. Oswald that General Walker was leading the Fascist organization in Dallas and it was best to remove him. It is noted that General Walker was shot at while he was in his home on April 10, 1963. It is also noted that Oswald and his wife left Dallas, Texas, on April 29 and went to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The rifle slug that was shot at General Walker was located in his home and has been in the possession of the Dallas Police Department since that time. The fact that this rifle slug was located has been discussed previously last April with the Police Department and the Bureau volunteered to make an examination of this slug but no request for such examination was ever made by the Dallas Police Department.

The slug in question has been picked up by Bureau agents inasmuch as there was a possibility based on current developments that Oswald might have shot at General Walker and the bullet slug was transmitted today and is en route on an evening plane to the Bureau Laboratory for examination. In view of these developments the original note in Russian is being retained in Dallas until Dallas can have an opportunity to run out all the ramifications and take any other action that is necessary concerning this note.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:AOD
(8)

REC 14 1155

22 JAN 6 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

With further reference to the note written in Russian, Mrs. Oswald advised that this letter in its original form had been shown to her by the Secret Service. She advised that she had found this note in Oswald's room where he kept his belongings at the Neeley Street address and she cannot remember the date that she located this note.

No information is available as to whether Secret Service has notified the Dallas Police Department concerning this admission on the part of Mrs. Oswald that Oswald shot at General Walker. No action is being taken here to ascertain what Secret Service has done. It is recommended that at such time as the slug is received in the Bureau and a detailed examination made, consideration be given to notifying the police in the event the slug is identified as having come from Oswald's rifle.

Pgr

teletype from Dallas sent to Dr 1/4

1/4 Hold up until we get details & consider re report we are preparing

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 12/3/63

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. E.T.Turner

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Assassination of the President

Inspector Malley called from Dallas at 1:50 p.m. to advise that Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service had furnished the following note, which had been translated from Russian, and which note was left in a cookbook frequently used by Mrs. Oswald at the residence of Mrs. Paine: The note had been given by Mrs. Paine to the Police Department at Irving, Texas, so they could give it to Secret Service and get it to Mrs. Oswald. The note reads as follows:

"This key for a post office box in the post office located in the City, on Ervay Street, on the same street toward the drug store where you always stood. Four blocks from drug store, on the same street toward post office, you will find our box. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.

"Send the consulate information what happened to me, and also clippings from the newspapers (if the newspapers will write about me). I think that the consulate immediately will help you if they learn all. I have paid for the latter on the 2nd so don't worry about it. I also paid for the water and gas. Possibly the money from the work will be coming. They will send our checks by mail. You will go to the bank and change the check for cash.

"My clothing, et cetera, you can throw away or give away. Don't keep them, but my personal papers (military and civil, et cetera) I prefer that you hold. Several of my documents are located in a small blue suitcase. Address book on night cabinet table if you need it. Here we have friends and Red Cross would help you (Red Cross in English).

"I am leaving you as much money as I could ($60 on the 2nd of the month) and you---can live on $10 per week, two more months. If I am alive and taken as prisoner, Municipal Building is located at the end of the bridge through which we always traveled when I went toward the city, right in the beginning of the city after you pass the bridge."

ACTION:

Inspector Malley did not have further details, as he furnished this information immediately upon receipt. He has agents out to get

AHB:CSH (7)

JAN 6 1964

Mr. Tolson

hold of the note and transmit it to the Laboratory for examination as to handwriting, et cetera. He will find out exactly where the note has been; when it was given to the Irving police; why Mrs. Paine gave it to the Irving police; and how the Secret Service got hold of it. He will follow through on the leads suggested in the note to find out what is in the mail box and will interview Mrs. Oswald concerning what she knows about the note, any conversations she had with Oswald, et cetera. Malley will call back as soon as he gets additional information.

Malley was requested to see if he could keep this quiet and so instruct Secret Service and the police, until we find out what it is all about.

Run down vigorously.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 4 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-4-63 4-39 PM BD

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS, LOS ANGELES AND WFO

FROM SAC, CHARLOTTE /105-1731/ 6P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R, OO DALLAS

RE WFO TELETYPE TO CHARLOTTE DECEMBER THREE LAST.

RE STAFF SGT. CAMILOUS BROWN, CAPT. TIBBOTT G. CSIK, AND SGT. W. B. FUNK, MACS NUMBER EIGHT, MCAF, NEW RIVER, N. C., PERSONNEL WHO SERVED WITH OSWALD.

ON DECEMBER FOUR INSTANT STAFF SGT. CAMILOUS BROWN, MACS NUMBER EIGHT, MCAF, NEW RIVER, N. C., MSN ONE TWO ONE ONE ZERO TWO EIGHT, ADVISED HE FIRST MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD DURING NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT WHEN OSWALD WAS TRANSFERRED TO MACS NUMBER NINE, MCAF, SANTA ANA, CALIF. STATED THAT OSWALD WAS WITH THE SQUADRON FOR ABOUT A YEAR AND THAT HE WAS DISCHARGED DURING FIFTYNINE, EXACT DATE UNKNOWN. SGT. BROWN STATED OSWALD WAS QUOTE QUIET GUY UNQUOTE WHO STAYED TO HIMSELF AND DID NOT SOLICIT FRIENDS. HE EXPLAINED THAT OSWALD WAS DISLIKED AMONG MEMBERS OF SQUADRON BECAUSE WORK QUALITY AND

END PAGE ONE

REC 16 105-82555-1157

EX. 117

22 JAN 6 1964

TWO COPIES YIED

64 JAN 7 1964

PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDE WERE POOR AND HE APPEARED TO BE ONLY WAITING FOR DISCHARGE DAY. BROWN ADVISED OSWALD RARELY WENT ON LIBERTY, SAVED ALL HIS MONEY AND WAS VERY RESENTFUL WHEN HIS LIVING QUARTERS WERE INSPECTED BY BARRACKS NCO. HE ALSO STATED QUOTE NOTHING IN MY ROOM CONCERN ANYONE BUT MYSELF UNQUOTE AND THAT ROOM INSPECTION SEEMED TO CONCERN OSWALD MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE. BROWN STATED NEVER KNEW OF OSWALD ENGAGING IN DISCUSSION OF POLITICS OR WORLD AFFAIRS WITH ANYONE AND HAD NEVER HEARD HIM EXPRESS AN OPINION ON ANY SUBJECT OTHER THAN HIS ROOM INSPECTION. STATED CPL. DONALD E. SIZEMORE, RA ONE FOUR EIGHT TWO FIVE SEVEN TWO FIVE, WHO IS NOW IN US ARMY IN KOREA, SEVENTH MSL BATTALION, SECOND ARTY., APO THREE ZERO ONE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., WAS OSWALDS CREW CHIEF AND SHOULD KNOW MORE ABOUT OSWALD THAN ANYONE ELSE. STATED HE HAD YESTERDAY RECEIVED LETTER FROM SIZEMORE FROM ABOVE ADDRESS IN WHICH SIZEMORE STATED QUOTE WASN-T IT TERRIBLE WHAT OSWALD HAD DONE. UNQUOTE. BROWN ADVISED SHORTLY AFTER OSWALD WAS DISCHARGED IN FIFTYNINE HE READ IN THE SANTA ANA LOCAL NEWSPAPER THAT OSWALD HAD APPLIED FOR RUSSIAN CITIZENSHIP. BROWN STATED WAS NOT CLOSE

FRIEND OF OSWALD AND KNEW OF NO CLOSE FRIENDS OF OSWALD. HE ADVISED CAPT. TIBBOTT G. CSIK, OPERATIONS CHIEF, MACS NUMBER EIGHT, AND SGT. W. B. FUNK, WERE ONLY INDIVIDUALS AT CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C., WHO WERE IN MACS NUMBER NINE WITH HIM AND OSWALD DURING DATES ABOVE INDICATED. STATED PERHAPS THEY MIGHT KNOW MORE ABOUT OSWALD THAN HE.

CAPT. TIBBOTT G. CSIK, MSN ZERO SIX FIVE THREE SIX FIVE, OPERATIONS OFFICER, MACS NUMBER EIGHT, ADVISED HE REPORTED INTO MACS NUMBER NINE, SANTA ANA, CALIF. JULY TWENTY FIFTYNINE AND HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH OSWALD ON INCIDENTAL BASIS FROM THAT TIME UNTIL OSWALDS DATE OF DISCHARGE WHICH WAS ABOUT TWO MONTHS LATER. HE EXPLAINED HE HAD READ IN NEWSPAPER, POSSIBLY THE SANTA ANA LOCAL NEWSPAPER OR LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPER, A MONTH OF TWO AFTER OSWALDS DISCHARGE THAT OSWALD HAD APPLIED FOR RUSSIAN CITIZENSHIP. STATED COULD GIVE NO INFORMATION AS TO OSWALDS PERSONALITY, FRIENDS OR POSITION ON POLITICS OR WORLD AFFAIRS. ADVISED SGT. W. B. FUNK AND SGT. CAMILOUS BROWN WERE ONLY INDIVIDUALS AT CAMP LEJEUNE WHO MIGHT REMEMBER OSWALD.

END PAGE THREE

CE 105-1731

PAGE FOUR

SGT. W. B. FUNK, MSN ONE ONE SIX EIGHT SEVEN EIGHT FIVE, MACS NUMBER EIGHT, ADVISED HE WAS BARRACKS NCO AT MACS NUMBER NINE, SANTA ANA, CALIF. DURING TIME OSWALD WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SQUADRON. EXPLAINTED THAT HIS DUTY AS BARRACKS NCO WAS TO INSPECT ALL QUARTERS AND DETERMINE IF THEY WERE PROPERLY MAINTAINED. HE STATED OSWALD HAD PRIVATE ROOM IN A QUONSET HUT AND THAT OSWALD KEPT THIS DOOR LOCKED ALL THE TIME AND THAT FOR HIM TO INSPECT OSWALDS ROOM HE HAD TO THREATEN DISCIPLINARY ACTION TO GET DOOR UNLOCKED. ADVISED OSWALD ALWAYS HAD STACK OF BOOKS ON COMMUNISM WHICH HE HAD OBTAINED FROM THE CAMP LIBRARY AND POSSIBLY SOME FROM SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY WHICH HE READ CONSTANTLY. HE STATED HE HAD NEVER HEARD OSWALD DISCUSS POLITICS OR WORLD AFFAIRS AND HE ASSUMED AT THE TIME OSWALD WAS MERELY INTERESTED IN THESE SUBJECTS ON ACADEMIC BASIS. STATED EVERYONE QUOTE FELT SORRY UNQUOTE FOR OSWALD AS HE WAS A QUOTE LONER UNQUOTE WHO STAYED BY HIMSELF AND NEVER WENT ON LIBERTY WITH ANY OF THE MEN FROM THE SQUADRON. HE STATED HE DOUBTED IF OSWALD HAD ANY FRIENDS

END PAGE FOUR

4

IN THE SANTA ANA AREA BECAUSE HE HARDLY WENT ON LIBERTY ENOUGH TO HAVE ACQUIRED A FRIEND. SGT. FUNK STATED A LANCE CORPORAL DEL GARDO PAREN PHONETIC PAREN WAS AN INDIVUDAL WHO RESIDED IN THE SAME QUONSET HUT WITH OSWALD AND THAT DEL GARDO WAS SO UNCOMFORTABLE WITH OSWALD HE REQUESTED TO BE ASSIGNED TO OTHER SLEEPING QUARTERS. STATED HE DID NOT KNOWN DEL GARDOS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. FUNK ADIVSED MASTER SGT. VERNON H. SHICK, BELIEVED TO BE PRESENTLY AT MACS NUMBER NINE, SANTA ANA, WAS OPERATIONS CHIEF IN FIFTYEIGHT AND FIFTYNINE AND SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED WITH OSWALD ALONG WITH SGT. DONALD SIZEMORE WHO WAS OSWALDS CREW CHIEF. STATED HE HAD NO OTHER INFORMATION TO OFFER CONCERNING OSWALD EXCEPT HE RECALLED OSWALD WAS TRYING TO OBTAIN HARDSHIP DISCHARGE DURING FIFTYNINE ON PRETEXT OF HELPING HIS MOTHER AND THAT HE HAD READ IN A LOS ANGELES PAPER SHORTLY AFTER OSWALDS DISCHARGE THAT HE HAD APPLIED FOR RUSSIAN CITIZENSHIP.

LOS ANGELES AT SANTA ANA CALIF., WILL INTERVIEW MASTER SGT. VERNON H. SHICK, MACS NUMBER NINE, FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

WFO WILL CONTACT HEADQUARTERS USMC AND IDENTIFY LANCE CPL.

END PAGE FIVE

5

CE 105-1731

PAGE SIX

DEL GARDO PREN PHONETIC PAREN AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD TO INTERVIEW.

LEAD TO INTERVIEW CPL. DONALD E. SIZEMORE, RA ONE FOUR EIGHT TWO FIVE SEVEN TWO FIVE, HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MSL BATTALION, SECOND ARTY., APO THREE ZERO ONE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., BEING LEFT TO DISCRETION OF OFFICE OR ORIGIN AND/ OR BUREAU SINCE IN KOREA.

REPORT FOLLOWS. P.

CORR PLS F PAG E FIVE LAST LINE LAST TWO WORDS SHLD BE "LANCE CPL."

END

WA 501 PM OK FBI WA LA

DL 3-59 PM OK FBI DL DEC

LA 2-00 PM OK FBI LA LM

TU DISC

CC-MR. ROSEN

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 12-4-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 204

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.
REBUCAB 802 DECEMBER 2 LAST.

Cuba
mexico city, mexico

EUSEBIO AZCUE WAS CUBAN CONSUL ON SEPTEMBER 28 LAST AND ACCORDING TO SILVIA DURAN HAD INCIDENT WITH OSWALD AT CUBAN CONSULATE HERE WHEN OSWALD BECAME ANGRY BECAUSE OF DELAY IN OBTAINING CUBAN VISA.

CONSUL GENERAL TERRANCE G. LEONHARDY WAS INFORMED TODAY BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLAGRAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MEXICAN CONSULAR SERVICE, THAT CUBAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED MEXICAN GOVERNMENT THAT AZCUE CEASED HIS DUTIES AS CONSUL AS OF NOVEMBER 8 LAST. VILLAGRAN STATED THAT AZCUE HAD APPARENTLY KNOWN OF HIS PENDING RETURN TO CUBA FOR SOME TIME INASMUCH AS HE VISITED VILLAGRAN ABOUT MID-OCTOBER TO SAY GOOD-BYE.

ALFREDO MIRABAL DIAZ IS NOW HANDLING WORK FORMERLY PERFORMED BY AZCUE. IT IS PRESUMED THAT MIRABAL ASSUMED DUTIES AS OF NOVEMBER 8 ALTHOUGH THIS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN.

PASSENGER MANIFEST OF CUBANA AIRLINES REFLECTS AZCUE DEPARTED MEXICO CITY FOR HAVANA ON NOVEMBER 18 LAST. NO DATA AVAILABLE TO INDICATE HOW SUBJECT WOULD HAVE KNOWN OF CHANGE BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 28 AND NOVEMBER 9 LAST.

DEC 4 11 12 PM '63

DOH INTELL DIA
DEC 9

EX-117

REC 27 105-82555-1158

22 JAN 6 1964

34 JAN 7 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 204

IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT NEWS OF AZCUE'S TRANSFER BACK TO CUBA WAS KNOWN AT TIME SUBJECT WAS HERE AND THAT SUBJECT OVERHEARD SOME COMMENT CONCERNING THIS TRANSFER WHILE HE WAS IN CUBAN CONSULATE.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 8:13 PM NCC

CC-MR. ROSEN

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 5 1963

TELETYPE

REC 55

URGENT 12-4-63 10-55 PM DEC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, DALLAS /89-43/ 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO.

RE TELEPHONE CALL OF INSPECTOR DON MOORE TO ASAC KYLE G. CLARK, DALLAS, DEC. TWO, LAST.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED IN REFERENCED CALL IDENTIFIED BY QUESTION NUMBER-

NUMBER SIXTEEN. ON DEC. FOUR, INSTANT, DETECTIVE STRINGFELLOW, DALLAS PD, FURNISHED COPY OF AFFIDAVIT FROM JOE RODRIGUEZ MOLINA, IN WHICH HE STATED HE ATTENDED AN ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE GI FORUM, BAKER HOTEL, DALLAS, IN NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE, WITH LATER MEETINGS BEING HELD AT THE GUADALUPE SOCIAL CENTER. MOLINA STATED THAT HE WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN IN TWO SEPARATE YEARS AND SAID HE IS NO LONGER A MEMBER OF THE GI FORUM, AS HE FAILED TO RENEW HIS MEMBERSHIP IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO.

END PAGE ONE

EX-114 REC 55

22 JAN 6 1964

14 JAN 7 1964

DL 89-43

NUMBER EIGHTEEN. BY TEL TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS, ST. LOUIS ADVISED THIS DATE THAT THE MILITARY FILE FOR MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, SN FIVE ONE ONE SIX NINE SEVEN FOUR 349, REFLECTS PAINE WAS INDUCTED JULY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO, BUT REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND WAS HONORABLY RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY APRIL TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN FIFTYFOUR. THE FILE CONTAINS AN UNSIGNED, UNDATED WILL MAKING HIS BROTHER, CAMERON FORBES PAINE, EXECUTOR, WITH HIS RELATIVES BEING REFLECTED AS RUTH FORBES YOUNG, MOTHER, AND ARTHUR M. YOUNG, STEP FATHER, BOTH OF THREE FIVE EAST SEVENTYFIFTH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. PAINE IS DESCRIBED AS MALE, BORN JUNE TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

NUMBERS NINETEEN AND TWENTY. SEE TLETYPE FROM DALLAS, DEC. FOUR, INSTANT, ATTN. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SULLIVAN, SETTING OUT RESULTS OF INTEPVIEW WITH MARINA OSWALD, DEC. FOUR, INSTANT.

NUMBER TWENTYFOUR. ON DEC. FOUR, INSTANT, MR. GUS FOLK, AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, DALLAS, ADVISED SA JAMES P. HOSTY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE AMEPICAN CIVIL

END PAGE TWO

DL 89-43

LIBERTIES UNION AT SMU, DALLAS, OCT. TWENTYFIVE, LAST. FOLK STATED THAT AFTER THE INCIDENT ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, MR. GREG OLDS, DALLAS, TEXAS, MADE INQUIRY OF THE ACLU OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY AND WAS TOLD THAT OFFICE WAS IN RECEIPT OF AN APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN ACLU FROM LEE HARVEY OSWALD, APPLICATION DATED NOV. FOUR, LAST, AND ENCLOSING PROPER DUES.

FOLK STATED THAT ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF ACLU LEARNED OF OSWALD-S ARREST AND MADE INQUIRY AT THE DALLAS PD TO ASSURE OSWALD-S CIVIL RIGHTS WERE NOT BEING ABUSED AND QUOTE FOUND EVERYTHING IN ORDER UNQUOTE.

ON DEC. FOUR, INSTANT, MR. BARRY M. COHEN, FOUR ONE ONE FIVE CARUTH, DALLAS, TEXAS, APPEARED AT THE DALLAS OFFICE OF HIS OWN VOLITION TO REPORT SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INFO AS FURNISHED BY MR. FOLK AND SET OUT ABOVE.

NUMBER THIRTEEN. EFFORTS ARE CONTINUING TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW MR. JACK L. BOWEN, AND THE BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED UPON COMPLETION OF SAME. TEX

END AND ACK PLS

12-05 AM OK FB WA ENT FBI WA ENT

TU AND DISC

O CC-MR SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 5 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12/4/63 11-24 PM AH

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 105-15823 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS DASH R. RE WFO TELETYPE TO BUREAU DECEMBER THREE LAST.

CAPT. ROBERT E. BLOCK, USMC, MACS NO. NINE, LTA, SANTA ANA, CALIF., ADVISED SA HENRY F. ALSTON, ON DECEMBER FOUR INSTANT, THAT HE WAS FORMER OPERATIONS OFFICER DURING TIME OSWALD WAS STATIONED AT BASE FROM APPROXIMATELY FEBRUARY TO MAY, NINETEEN FIFTY NINE.

OSWALD WAS ONE OF SIXTY ASSIGNED TO HIM. HAD ONLY ONE OR TWO PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH OSWALD. ONE OF CONTACTS WAS IN CONNECTION WITH COMPLAINT HE HAD RECEIVED THAT OSWALD WAS SUBSCRIBING TO THE PEOPLES WORLD AND HAD OTHER LEFTISH LITERATURE IN HIS BARRACKS. HE SAID OSWALD, WHEN QUESTIONED, SAID HE WAS ONLY TRYING TO INDOCTRINATE HIMSELF INTO RUSSIAN THEORY IN CONFORMANCE WITH MARINE ~~CORPS POLICY~~. OTHER THAN THIS HE HAD NO PARTICULAR PROBLEMS WITH OSWALD,

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1160

JAN 8 1964

END PAGE ONE

34 JAN 7 1964

PAGE TWO

AND CONSIDERED HIM NORMAL IN HIS PERFORMANCE RATINGS. BLOCK HAS NO OTHER INFORMATION REGARDING OSWALD.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

HOLD PLS

CC-MR. ROSEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 5 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-5-63 7-15 PM MST JNC

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC/S DALLAS, CHICAGO /62-6115/

FROM SAC, PHOENIX /105-1529/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R. OO DALLAS.

RE CHICAGO TEL TO BUREAU, ETC., DECEMBER FOUR LAST.

OWEN DEJANOVICH, STUDENT, ARIZONA STATE COLLEGE, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, ADVISED HE FIRST MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD AT A SIX WEEKS RADAR SCHOOL IN BILOXIE, MISSISSIPPI DURING MAY AND JUNE, FIFTYSEVEN. HE ADVISED THAT IN AUGUST, FIFTYSEVEN HE AND OSWALD WERE PART OF A ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MAN OVERSEAS DRAFT AND OSWALD WENT TO A MARINE BASE AT ATSUGI, JAPAN WHILE DEJANOVICH WENT TO BASE AT IWAKUNI, JAPAN. THE NEXT TIME HE SAW OSWALD WAS DECEMBER FIFTYEIGHT WHEN THEY CAME BACK TO U. S. TOGETHER IN A ONE HUNDRED MAN DRAFT. IN JANUARY FIFTYNINE HE AGAIN MET OSWALD AT MARINE BASE IN SANTA ANA CALIFORNIA AND WAS IN SAME SECTION WITH OSWALD UNTIL AUGUST FIFTYNINE, FOLLOWING WHICH BOTH DISCHARGED EARLY SEPTEMBER. STATED HE NEVER SAW OSWALD AGAIN.

REC-31 105-82555-1161

DEJANOVICH STATED HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT OSWALDS BACKGROUND, WHERE HE WAS FROM, OR ANYTHING ABOUT HIS EDUCATION. HE ADVISED

END PAGE ONE

22 JAN 6 1964

64 JAN 7 1964

OSWALD HAD NO INTEREST IN ATHLETICS, HE ALWAYS WENT ON LIBERTY BY HIMSELF, WAS ALWAYS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, AND NEVER STAYED AROUND BASE. OSWALD NEVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH ANYONE ELSE IN THEIR GROUP. DEJANOVICH STATED HE NEVER HAD ANY DISCUSSIONS OF ANY KIND WITH OSWALD AND STATED OSWALD ACTUALLY WORKED ON A DIFFERENT SHIFT THAN HE WORKED. STATED HE HEARD OSWALD, WHILE IN JAPAN, HAD SHOT HIMSELF IN ELBOW WITH PISTOL IN ATTEMPT TO GET DISCHARGE. HE ADVISED HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT OSWALDS ABILITY WITH A RIFLE. HE RECALLED WHILE AT SANTA ANA OSWALD RECEIVED A RUSSIAN PAPER IN MAIL AND VARIOUS OF THE MEN QUOTE KIDDED UNQUOTE OSWALD ABOUT HIS RUSSIAN SPEAKING ABILITY.

DEJANOVICH IDENTIFIED THE MARINE NICKNAMED BEEZER AS BEING HENRY J. ROUSSELLE AND STATED HE ONLY KNEW THAT ROUSSELLE WAS FROM LOUISIANA AND WAS FROM A COAST TOWN ON GULF OF MEXICO, HE STATED THAT NAME ROSE SOUNDS FAMILIAR AND BELIEVES ROSE IS WOMAN ROUSSELLE SAID WAS HIS AUNT AND WAS WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN AN AIRLINE HOSTESS AND WHO HAD AT LEAST ONE DATE WITH OSWALD BECAUSE OF HER ABILITY TO SPEAK RUSSIAN AND OSWALDS INTEREST IN RUSSIAN.

DEJANOVICH ADVISED HE DID NOT KNOW ADDRESSES OF ANY OTHER MEN IN OUTFIT WHO MIGHT REMEMBER OSWALD BUT FURNISHED NAMES OF PAUL HICKEY AND PAUL MURPHY, BOTH FROM MASSACHUSETTS AND A SHERMAN COOLEY, PHONETIC, FROM LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END AND PLS ACK

WA

9-24 PM OK FBI WA RL

8-24 PM OK FBI DL DEC

8-24 PM OK FBI CG RAIBC-MR ROSEN

URGENT 12-6-63 PM GR

TO DIRECTOR

SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD /105-37111/

NEW YORK

LOS ANGELES

DALLAS - NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON -

FROM SAC, ST. LOUIS /105-3665/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R.

RE WASHINGTON FIELD TEL EIGHT ZERO TWO PM, DECEMBER FIVE LAST.

FOR INFORMATION LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK RE TELETYPE STATES QUOTE SERGEANT W. B. FUNK, USMC, ADVISED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, THAT LANCE CORPORAL DEL GARDO, PHOENETIC, RESIDED IN THE SAME QUONSET HUT WITH OSWALD AND WAS SO UNCOMFORTABLE WITH OSWALD, HE REQUESTED ASSIGNMENT TO OTHER SLEEPING QUARTERS, WHILE WITH MACS DASH NINE, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA, IN NINETEEN FIFTYNINE. INQUIRY USMC, WASHINGTON, D. C., INDICATES AS PROBABLE IDENT COLON NELSON DEL GADO, MARINE SERIAL NUMBER ONE SIX FOUR FOUR EIGHT EIGHT FOUR, PAY RATE E DASH THREE RECORD LOCATED ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS DETERMINE CURRENT WEREABOUTS OF DEL GADO AND SET OUT INTERVIEW LEAD RE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD. UNQUOTE.

END PAGE ONE

REC 25 1162

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22 JAN 6 1964

TWO COPIES WFO

14 JAN 7 1964

MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS ON FILE, MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER, ST. LOUIS, FOR NELSON DELGADO, SERIAL NUMBER TWO EIGHT TWO FIVE THREE SEVEN NINE NINE, INDICATED HE SERVED IN THE USA NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA FROM MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE TO NOVEMBER ONE NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE, AND THE USA RESERVE FROM NOVEMBER TWO NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE TO NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE NINETEEN FIFTYSIX, HONORABLY DISCHARGED TO ENLIST IN USMC. ENLISTED USMC, SERIAL NUMBER ONE SIX FOUR FOUR EIGHT EIGHT FOUR, ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN FIFTYSIX AND SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY UNTIL NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FIFTYNINE, AND SERVED USMC RESERVE NOVEMBER TWENTYSIX NINETEEN FIFTYNINE TO NOVEMBER ONE NINETEEN SIXTY, RECEIVED HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

MARINE CORPS RECORDS CONTAINED A USA ENLISTMENT CONTRACT, UNSIGNED, AND INDICATING ENLISTMENT FOR DELGADO INTO THE USA ON NOVEMBER TWO NINETEEN SIXTY, FOR A THREE YEAR PERIOD, NO SUBSEQUENT SERVICE LOCATED THIS CENTER AND NO INDICATION HE ENTERED ON ACTIVE DUTY. THIS CONTRACT REFLECTED HIS ADDRESS AS ONE ONE THREE EAST TWO HUNDRED FOURTEENTH STREET,

O HOLD PLS

SL 105-3665

PAGE THREE

TORRANCE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

PRIOR NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVE RECORDS REFLECT ADDRESSES FOR DELGADO AS TWO THREE ZERO TWO FOUR DELORES AVENUE, WILMINGTON, CALIFORNIA, NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE/ AND HIS RECORD REFLECT ADDRESS AT TIME OF RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY FROM THE USMC AS ONE ZERO SIX ZERO THIRTY EIGHTH STREET, BROOKLYN, KINGS, NEW YORK.

RELATIVES WERE SHOWN AS FRANCISCO DELGADO, FATHER, BOX ONE ZERO TWO, ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO, NINETEEN FIFTYSIX,. ROSEMARIE DELGADO, MOTHER, THREE ZERO THREE FORTY SEVENTH STREET, BROOKLYN, KINGS, NEW YORK, NINETEEN FIFTYSIX. DOB SHOWN AS JUNE THREE, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. RECORD FAILS TO CONTAIN ANY INFORMATION RE LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

WASHINGTON FIELD, WILL AT THE PENTAGON, ATTEMPT TO LOCATE A RECORD FOR DELGADO, US TWO EIGHT TWO FIVE THREE SEVEN NINE NINE, FOR A MORE RECENT ADDRESS AND SET FORTH LEAD TO INTERVIEW.

SL 105-3665

PAGE FOUR

LOS ANGELES, WILL AT ABOVE ADDRESSES, ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW DELGADO RE ABOVE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SERGEANT FUNT.

NEW YORK IS ALSO REQUESTED TO CONDUCT SAME INVESTIGATION AS LOS ANGELES.

REPORT FOLLOWS. P

END AND ACK PLS

DLKIDL 6-56 PM OK FBI WA RM FOR RELAY TO NY

DL RSS 5-56 PM OK FBI DL DEC

LA 3-57 PM OK FBI LA AH

TUISLRM

CC-MR ROSEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 6 1963
TELETYPE

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

URGENT 12-6-63 6-30 PM DEC

TO DIRECTOR ATTN- ASST. DIR. SULLIVAN

FROM SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R. DASH CUBA.

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED TODAY. SHE STATED SHE DID NOT KNOW RUBY, AND THAT TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWLAD DID NOT KNOW RUBY.

SHE ADVISED THAT CONCERNING THE FRIDAY ON WHICH OSWALD DID NOT SPEND WITH HER WHILE SHE LIVED AT THE PAINE HOUSE AFTER THE BIRTH OF HER SECOND CHILD, SHE BELIEVES THIS FRIDAY WAS NOV. EIGHT, LAST. SHE STATED OSWALD DID NOT COME ON NOV. EIGHT, LAST, BUT DID COME THE FOLLOWING DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. NINE, LAST. SHE PLACED THIS DATE BY STATING THAT IT WAS THE WEEKEND PRIOR TO THE PAINE CHILDREN-S BIRTHDAY PARTY WHICH WAS ONE THE WEEKEND OF NOV. FIFTEEN TO SEVENTEEN, LAST.

REC-52 1163

MARINA STATED OSWALD DID NOT BELIEVE IN GOD AND SPOKE OF HIS COUSIN IN MOBILE, ALABAMA, WHO ATTENDS THE SEMINARY, IN A SARCASTIC VEIN.

EX-117

22 JAN 6 1964

END PAGE ONE

12-6-63 CD

64 JAN 7 1964

DL 100-10461

THE INTERVIEWS OF MARINA OSWALD HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING DETAILED BACKGROUND INFO CONCERNING HERSELF AND OSWALD. QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN THIS AND RELATED INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN ASKED OF MARINA, AND THIS PHASE OF THE INTERVIEWS NEAR COMPLETION. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER ADDITIONAL FACTS, IF ANY, ARE TO BE TAKEN UP WITH MARINA OSWALD. SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV IS REMAINING IN DALLAS UNTIL THIS INFO RECIEVED FROM THE BUREAU IN ORDER TO HANDLE.

END AND ACK PLS

CORR PLS PAGE ONE LINE SEVEN WRD SIX SHLD BE "STATED"

EUXH AND ACK PLS

7-36 PM OK FBI WA WS

TU AND DISC

CALLED:
By Time

ROSEN

DEC 3 1963

URGENT 12-6-63 4-49 PM CST CJH

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS, DALLAS ST. LOUIS, HOUSTON AND NEW ORLEANS

FROM SAC, SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/ /P/ 4-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS DASH R.

RE-OSWALD TRAVEL

RE MAY AIRTEL DATED DECEMBER THREE, LAST.

RECORDS FLECHA ROJA PAREN RED ARROW END PAREN BUS LINES LOCATED NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, TODAY BY [redacted] PAREN PROTECT IDENTITY END PAREN AND EXAMINATION OF RECORDS BY SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN DISCLOSED NAME LEE H. OSWALD APPEARS ON MANIFEST OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX, LAST, AS HAVING ENTERED MEXICO AT NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, EN ROUTE TO MEXICO, D. F. PERSON USING NAME OSWALD WAS ON TWO P. M. FLECHA ROJA BUS AND HAD ONE BAG. BUS WAS NUMBER FIVE ONE SIX AND DRIVER WAS LISTED AS ROBERTO MORALES. A TOTAL OF EIGHTEEN PASSENGERS BOARDED THIS BUS IN NUEVO LAREDO, TWELVE OF WHOM WERE EN ROUTE TO MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO. PASSENGERS EN ROUTE TO MEXICO CITY WERE PABLO VASQUEZ AND POSSIBLY WIFE SINCE PARTY OF TWO. S. MORAN, ALFREDO BRESENO,

REC-52 105-82555-1164

END PAGE ONE

EX-117

22 JAN 6 1964

34 JAN 7 1964

ROIG SORQUIS, T. GONZALEZ, FNU ROWEN, LEE OSWALD, FNU BOWEN PAREN POSSIBLY JOHN H. BOWEN END PAREN, HOUSTON, TEXAS, A COMPANION OF BOWEN, JOHN MC FARLAND, AND TWO OTHER PERSONS PAREN PARTY OF THREE END PAREN.

PASSENGERS EN ROUTE MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO, WERE ANDRES MORALES AND POSSIBLY WIFE PAREN PARTY OF TWO END PAREN, APE. MARTINEZ, HARRY J. MITCHELL AND PARTY OF TWO PAREN THREE IN PARTY END PAREN.

LEADS PREVIOUSLY SET OUT FOR ST. LOUIS TO INTERVIEW HARRY J. MITCHELL AND MARIE MITCHELL, PALMYRA, MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY HANDLE SINCE IT NOW HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT PERSON USING NAME OSWALD TRAVELLED ON SAME BUS WITH THE MITCHELLS TO MEXICO CITY. ALSO DETERMINE IF ANY MITCHELL CHILDREN OR RELATIVES TRAVELLED WITH THEM SINCE PASSENGER LIST INDICATES THEY WRE A PARRTY OF THREE.

HOUSTON PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW JOHN H. BOWEN. HOUSTON

SHOULD EXPEDITE SINCE BOWEN ON SAME BUS TO MEXICO CITY. ALSO DETERMINE IF HIS WIFE OR OTHER RELATIVE ACCOMPANIED HIM SINCE HE IS CARRIED AS PARTY OF TWO.

NEW ORLEANS PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW JOHN BRYAN AND ANNA MARY MC FARLAND. EXPEDITE SINCE MC FARLANDS WERE ON SAME BUS TO MEXICO CITY AND ALSO DETERMINE IF THEY HAD ANOTHER WITH THEM SINCE THEY ARE CARRIED AS PARTY OF THREE. IDENTITY OF BOWEN IS BEING DETERMINED AND EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE DRIVER OF BUS, ROBERTO MORALES FOR INTERVIEW AS WELL AS OTHER PASSENGERS. PASSENGERS OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE FOR INTERVIEW MAY BE MEXICAN CITIZENS IN WHICH CASE NO OTHER DOCUMENTS WOULD BE AVAILABLE.

TO DATE INVESTIGATION HAS NOT ESTABLISHED PERSON USING NAME LEE

END PAGE THREE

HARVEY OSWALD ON S[redacted]MBER TWENTYSIX, LAST, E[redacted]NG MEXICO OR LEAVING MEXICO OCTOBER THREE, LAST, IS IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT.

NEW ORLEANS SUTEL LAST DATE, TIME, AND OTHER DETAILS WHEN SUBJECT DEFINITELY PLACED IN NEW OLEANS IN MONTH OF SEPTEMBER LAST, AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

INVESTIGATION, LAREDO, ESTABLISHED NO MORNING BUS SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, LAST, ARRIVING LAREDO PRIOR TO TWO P. M. FROM HOUSTON, NEW ORLEANS OR ANY POINTS EAST. CLOSEST BUS CONNECTION FROM NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON IS CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS ARRIVING LAREDO, TEXAS NINE FIFTYFIVE P. M. SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE LAST.

NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON IMMEDIATELY RECHECK BUS TERMINALS FOR POSSIBLE INFO SUBJECT ON BUS ARRIVING LAREDO SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE, LAST, AT NINE FIFTYFIVE P. M. ALSO DETERMINE DRIVERS AND INTERVIEW. CORR. PLS. LAST TWO WORDS ON SECOND TO LAST LINE ONE PAGE ONE SHOULD BE "PABLO VASQUEZ"

END AND ACK IN ORDER PLS.

WA 6-04 PM OK FBI WA JSL

DL 6-03 PM OK FBI DL DEC

SL 6 XX5-04 PM OK FBI SL JNH

HO 5-04 PM OK FBI HO LJT

NO 5-05 PM OK FBI NO MS

NO PLS. HOLD ALL OTHERS MAY CLEAR

CC-MR. ROSEN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEC 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-6-63 5-24 PM W

TO - DIRECTOR AND SACS DALLAS AND LOS ANGELES

FROM - SAC, MILWAUKEE /62-1178/ 3 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R.

RE DALLAS TEL DEC. FIVE.

SUBCAPTION MILITARY SERVICE

EARL WILLIAM VANIDESTINE, MESNASHA HOTEL, MENASHA, WIS., ADVISED SAS JOHN D. O-CONNELL AND JAMES H. BREWSTER ON DEC. SIX THAT HE WAS IN US MARINES, FIFTYFIVE TO JULY SIXTYTHREE, RECEIVING MEDICAL RETIREMENT AS LANCE CORPORAL, SN ONE FIVE FOUR TWO FOUR ONE THREE. HE ADMITS [redacted] AND AWOL AUGUST TO NOV. SIXTYTWO AND DEC. SIXTYTWO TO JAN. SIXTYTHREE. FD TWO TWO ZERO, LOS ANGELES OFFICE, JAN. TWENTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTS HE WAS LOCATED BY SHORE PATROL JAN. FIFTEEN LAST AND SHORE PATROL INDICATED HE WAS CONFINED US N.H., EL TORO, [redacted]

VANIDESTINE STATES LOCAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLE FALSE IN GIVING IMPRESSION HE WAS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH OSWALD, AS HE

EX-112 DEC 7 1963

1165

64 JAN 7 1964

22 JAN 6 1964

RECALLS NO CONVERSATIONS WITH HIM OR STATEMENTS BY HIM.

VANIDESTINE IN MARINE AIR PATROL SQUADRON NO. FOUR AT MCAF, SANTA ANNA, JAN. FIFTYNINE TO ABOUT JULY FIFTYNINE AND SQUADRON NINE THERE ABOUT JULY TO OCT. FIFTYNINE AND BELIEVES KNEW OF OSWALD IN SQUADRON NINE ABOUT APRIL TO SEPT. FIFTYNINE. STATES AFTER OSWALD WENT TO RUSSIA, NEWS ARTICLE IN SANTA ANNA PAPER CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSIONS AMONG MARINES, THAT HE IS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER HE HEARD OSWALD DISCUSSED PRIOR THERETO AND ONLY PERSONAL CONTACT HE HAD WITH HIM WAS HALF HOUR WORK DETAIL LOADING TRUCK, WICH HE SUPERVISED AND IN WHICH OSWALD PARTICIPATED. STATEMENTS QUOTING VANIDESTINE THAT OSWALD WAS ALWAYS COMPLAINING AND SAYING HE WAS GOING TO RUSSA, THAT HE HATED U. U. S. AND MARINES AND SAID HE WAS GOING TO TURN OVER CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION WHEN HE GOT TO RUSSIA WERE BASED ON STATEMENTS TO VANIDESTINE BY OTHER MARINES, POSSIBLY ALL AFTER NEWSPAPER ARTICLE APPEARED RE OSWALDS GOING TO RUSSIA.

ONLY PERSON HE CLEARLY REMEMBERS MAKING SUCH STATEMENTS WAS MAN WHOSE NAME HE DOES NOT RECALL, DESPITE FACT HE

ALLEGEDLY ASSOCIATED WITH HIM ABOUT JAN. FIFTYNINE TO SPRING OF SIXTY, WENT OUT WITH HIM SOCIALLY AND BORROWED HIS CAR. STATES THIS MAN APPEARED TO KNOW OSWALD WELL, WAS FROM BATON ROUGE, LA, AGE ABOUT TWENTYFIVE, ONE EIGHTY LBS., FIVE FT. NINE INCHES, BLOND HAIR, AND DROVE FIFTYFIVE WHITE FORD, TUDOR, THAT HE WAS CORPORAL IN SQUADRON NINE WHEN DISCHARGED NINETEEN SIXTY, THAT HIS NAME MAY BE KNOWN TO CAPTAIN BLOCK, THEN OPERATIONS OFFICER OR COL. GREGORY, THEN COMMANDING OFFICER, SQUADRON NINE AND WILL BE KNOWN TO DANIEL O-CONNOR, FRXXX FORMER MARINE ASSOCIATE, EMPLOYED IBM AND BELIEVED LIVING ENGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA, AND TO GWEN MARTIN, FORMER GIRLFRIEDN OF VANIDESTINE, AGE ABOUT THIRTY, WHO FORMERLY WORKED AT PIRATES DEN, A BAR AT SANTA ANNA, AND WHOSE WHEREABOUTS WOULD BE KNOWN TO MR. JACKSON, THE PROPRIETOR.

LOS ANGELES ATTEMPT TO IDENIXXXX IDENTIFY AND SET OUT LEAD FOR INTERVIEW OF BATTON ROUGE MARINE.

END ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 6-34 PM OK FBI WA LLD

LA 3-35 PM OK FBI LA AH

DL 5-35 PM OK FBI DL DEC

TU DISC

MMM

CC-MR. ROSEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 7 1963

TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 12-7-63 11-03 AM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC WFO

FROM SAC DALLAS /89-43/ 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEX., AFO.

RE MILWAUKEE TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, NOV. TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, FIVE TWENTYTWO PM. RE BACKGROUND DASH ACQUAINTANCES.

DANIEL PATRICK POWERS, MSN ONE FOUR NINE SEVEN ZERO EIGHT NINE, RESIDENCE FOUR ZERO ONE TWELFTH AVEN., WEST MENONONIE, WISC., ADVISED ENTERED MARINE CORPS RESERVE DEC. EIGHTEEN, FIFTYFOUR, AND ON ACTIVE DUTY, MARINES, NOV. ONE, FIFTYSIX, TO OCT. THIRTYONE, FIFTYEIGHT, AND ACQUAINTED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD FROM ABOUT JUNE, FIFTYSIX, TO MAY, FIFTYEIGHT. FURNISHED NAMES OF FOLLOWING AS POSSIBLY BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH OSWALD THAN HE, AS ALL WERE ASSIGNED MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON NO. ONE/

PAT GARDNER, FROM ST. PAUL, MINN., WHO WAS WITH OSWALD IN FLORIDA

EX-117 REC 7 105-82555-1166

ED MURPHY, BELIEVED FROM BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FLOOD, A NEGRO 22 JAN 6 1964

LST. HUGH CHERRY, FROM PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO IS A MARINE

ROBERT AUG, A FOOTBALL PLAYER.

END PAGE ONE

54 JAN 7 1964

TWO COMES WFO

WASHINGTON FIELD CONTACT MARINE HEADQUARTERS, USMC, IDENTIFYING ABOVE FIVE INDIVIDUALS AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS TO INTERVIEW RE THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND ASSOCIATION WITH OSWALD WHILE IN USMC.

END AND ACK

12-08 PM OK FBI WA MET

TU DISC

CC: Mrs Rivera

DEC 10 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Delo[illegible]	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 12-10-63 5-48 PM JPS

TO/ DIRECTOR /105-82555/

AND SACS, NEW ORLEANS

DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM/ SAC, ST. LOUIS /105-3665/ 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

RE WASHINGTON FIELD TEL TO BUREAU DECEMBER TEN INSTANT.

RE TEL STATES THAT ONE EARL WILLIAM VANIDESTINE, MENASHA, WISCONSIN, DESCRIBED MARINE FROM BATON ROUGE, TWENTYFIVE YEARS OLD, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY POUNDS, FIVE NINE, BLOND HAIR, WHO HAS INFO RE OSWALD.

RE TEL ALSO STATES THAT ON DECEMBER NINE LAST WARRANT OFFICER SPAHR, MACS THREE, MCAF, EL TORO, FORMERLY WITH MACS NINE ADVISED HENRY J. ROUSSELLE, LANCE CORPORAL ATTACHED TO MACS NINE, WAS DISCHARGED IN SIXTY AND FITS DESCRIPTION OF MARINE MENTIONED BY VANIDESTINE.

RE TEL ALSO REFLECTS THAT ROUSELLE POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO HENRY J. ROUSSEL, JR., MSN ONE EIGHT ZERO ZERO FIVE NINE ZERO.

RE TEL INSTRUCTS ST. LOUIS TO LOCATE RECORD FOR ROUSSEL AND SET FORTH LEAD TO INTERVIEW RE INFO RE OSWALD.

REC-53 105-82555-1167

EX-117

22 JAN 6 1964

END PAGE ONE.....

34 JAN 7 1964 93

FOR INFO OF NEW ORLEANS, RECORDS ON FILE MPRC, ST. LOUIS, FOR MENRY JOSEPH ROUSSEL, JR., SN ONE EIGHT ZERO ZERO FIVE NINE ZERO, USMC, JULY THIRTYONE, FIFTYSEVEN, TO JUNE TWENTYONE, SIXTY, REFLECTED HIS ADDRESS AT TIME OF RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY AS THREE SIX FOUR TWO SHELLEY AVE., BATON ROUGE, EAST BATON ROUGE, LA. RECORD REFLECTED PARENTS AS HENRY JOSEPH AND MARY JO ROUSSEL, SAME ADDRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, WILL AT ABOVE ADDRESS, ATTEMPT TO LOCATE HENRY JOSEPH ROUSSEL, JR., AND INTERVIEW RE INFO OF OSWALD.

RECORD FAILED TO CONTAIN ANY INFO PERTAINING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

END AND ACK PLS

WA MSG SHD GO TO 0711 NOT 0724 OK

6-54 PM OK FBI WA LA

5-54 PM CST OK FBI NO WFM

WHAT WAS UR STARTING TIME 5-48 PM CST

5-55 PM OK FBI DL DEC

TU DS C TM

CO-MR ROSEN

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 11 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-11-63 5-21 PM CST JLT

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/, SACS DALLAS /100-10461/, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA/ IS DASH R DASH CUBA. OO-DALLAS.

RE ST. LOUIS TELETYPE TO NEW ORLEANS DECEMBER TEN LAST.

RE ASSOCIATES OF OSWALD.

HENRY R. ROUSSEL, JR., BATON ROUGE, LA., ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE SERVED WITH OSWALD AT MCAF, SANTA ANNA, CALIFORNIA, IN MAC NUMBER NINE. HE ADVISED THAT ONE RICHARD D. CALL, RURAL DELIVERY NUMBER ONE, HELLERTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, ATTACHED TO MAC NUMBER NINE, ON OCCASION PLAYED CHESS WITH OSWALD AND PROBABLY WAS CLOSER TO OSWALD THAN ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE UNIT.

ROUSSEL ADVISED THAT WHILE STATIONED WITH OSWALD HE SECURED A QUOTE DATE UNQUOTE WITH OSWALD FOR HIS AUNT ROSALEEN QUINN, WHO IS A STEWARDESS WITH PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS WORKING OUT OF NEW YORK CITY. HE STATED REASON HE GOT DATE FOR AUNT WITH OSWALD WAS BECAUSE HE KNEW BOTH WERE STUDYING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

EX-117

1168

PHILADELPHIA LOCATE AND INTERVIEW RICHARD D. CALL REGARDING ASSOCIATION WITH OSWALD.

6 JAN 7 1964

RELATED TO NY

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

NEW YORK REQUESTED TO LOCATE ROSALEEN QUINN THROUGH PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND HAVE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION REGARDING OSWALD.

END AND ACK PLS

6-25 PM OK FBI WA LA

6-25 PM OK FBI PH ERA

WA WILL RELAY WILL RELAY WA

TU CLRO

cc: Mr. Evans

FD-263 (Rev 5-8-59)

REC-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	12/12/63	12/7 - 12/63

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER — TYPED BY: SW

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

REFERENCES:

Jacksonville teletype to Dallas and New Orleans, 12/6/63 at 8:11 p.m.
Dallas teletype to Director and New Orleans, 12/9/63 at 4:00 p.m.
Dallas teletype to Houston, Kansas City, Knoxville, Little Rock, New Orleans, and San Antonio, 12/9/63 at 11:26 p.m.
Houston teletype to Dallas and New Orleans, 12/10/63 at 7:36 p.m.
Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 12/10/63, New Orleans.
St. Louis teletype to Director, Dallas and New Orleans, 12/10/63, 5:48 p.m.
St. Louis teletype to Director, Dallas and New Orleans, 12/5/63, 10:46 a.m.
Dallas teletype to Director, New Orleans and San Antonio, 12/10/63, 4:38 p.m.

- P -

LEADS:

No leads are being set forth in this report since leads are being handled immediately upon receipt.

APPROVED: ... SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) RM
3 - Dallas (100-10461) RM
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105- 82555 1169 REC-13

47 DEC 16 1963

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

NO (100-16601) /sw

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY	WHERE LOCATED
NO T-1 is Postal Inspector LEE ROBERTSON, U. S. Post Office, New Orleans, contacted by SA MILTON R. KAACK.	Instant Report, Page 13.
NO T-2 is [redacted], National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, Louisiana.	Instant Report, Page 16.
NO T-3 is [redacted], Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, 620 Crockett Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, to SA DELANE CHRISTIANSON.	Instant Report, Page 63.
NO T-4 is [redacted] Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, Monroe, Louisiana, to SA JOHN V. HANLON.	Instant Report, Page 66.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The basis for investigation at Laurel, Mississippi, regarding AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN, was as a result of Jacksonville teletype to Dallas and New Orleans, 12/6/63 at 8:11 p.m., which informed that GRIFFIN reportedly made statements concerning the shooting of President KENNEDY. GRIFFIN alleged to be an alcoholic and a former patient at the Jones County Hospital, Laurel, Mississippi. It is assumed that Jacksonville has prepared and submitted FD 302s on the interviews with GRIFFIN.

The basis for the investigation at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, was as a result of St. Louis teletype to Director, Dallas and New Orleans, 12/5/63 at 10:46 a.m.,

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUED -

which informed that a review of OSWALD's Marine Corps service record indicated he attended a course entitled, "Aircraft Control and Warning Operator", at Keesler Air Force Base, from May 2, 1957 to June 18, 1957.

The basis for the investigation at the Southeastern Louisiana Hospital, Mandeville, Louisiana, regarding ELLEN DIRMANN, a former mental patient, was as a result of Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans, 12/9/63 at 4:00 p.m. This teletype requested the character and background of DIRMANN be determined and she be interviewed concerning statements reportedly made that President KENNEDY was going to be killed when he got to Texas. In view of DIRMANN's past mental instability and the fact that on her release, she was still considered to be a schizophrenic-parenoid type and that this condition could very well re-occur, DIRMANN was not interviewed.

The basis for the investigation at Shreveport, Louisiana, Ida, Monroe and Fort Polk, Louisiana, was as a result of Dallas teletype to Houston, Kansas City, Knoxville, Little Rock and San Antonio, dated 12/9/63 at 11:26 p.m. This teletype set forth a list of long distance telephone numbers which were called from WH3-0062, a coin box telephone, Dallas, Texas, from which OSWALD allegedly made long distance telephone calls.

It is noted that 218 Vernon Street, Monroe, Louisiana, is also the address of JOHN LAURELL FORD, who was interviewed in connection with the case entitled, JACK RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Victim, CR. When interviewed on 11/25/63, FORD denied knowing OSWALD or RUBY.

The basis for the interview of HENRY J. ROUSSEL, JR., at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was as a result of St. Louis teletype to Director, Dallas and New Orleans, 12/10/63 at 5:48 p.m. This teletype instructed that ROUSSEL be interviewed for information pertaining to OSWALD as they apparently had both served in the U. S. Marine Corps together at one time. As a result of the interview with ROUSSEL, leads

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUED -

have been set out to the Philadephia Office to locate and interview RICHARD D. CALL and to the New York City Office to contact Pan American Airways for the whereabouts of ROSALEEN QUINN, so she may be interviewed.

The basis for contacts at New Orleans Firearms Company, sporting goods and leather goods stores, regarding rifle slings, was as a result of a request received from the Dallas Office on 12/7/63.

The basis for contact with New Orleans area newspapers, was as a result of Dallas teletype to Director, New Orleans and San Antonio, dated 12/10/63 at 4:38 p.m., which informed that SAMUEL B. BALLEN of Dallas, upon interview had stated he had met OSWALD in either December, 1962 or January, 1963, and that it was his recollection that OSWALD had been employed by a newspaper in New Orleans.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-63)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: DECEMBER 12, 1963

File Number: 100-16601 Bufile: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: ERIC ROGERS, a neighbor of OSWALD's, states he observed OSWALD leave apaprtment at 4905 Magazine St., New Orleans, at approximately 7:00 p.m., 9/24/63, carrying two suitcases. EARL SPENCER ANDERSON, bus driver, New Orleans Public Service Co., could not identify photograph of OSWALD and cannot recall ever seeing OSWALD. ANDERSON states he knows where OSWALD's apartment at 4905 Magazine located and could not state when, but recalled several months ago seeing station wagon parked in front of apartment for one or two days. ANDERSON recalled that during one evening trip towards Canal Street, he stopped at corner of Magazine and Upper Line Streets to pick up passenger carrying two suitcases. Passenger placed smaller suitcase alongside bus driver's seat and placed larger suitcase behind bus driver's seat. After paying fare, passenger inquired as to best route to Greyhound station. ANDERSON could not describe passenger. Other bus drivers interviewed, but could furnish no information, except JERRY TRACEY, who recalled on one occasion about 2 or 3 months ago, observing a station wagon backing out of driveway located next to OSWALD's apartment. Station wagon observed loaded with clothing, household furnishings and that a baby bed or crib tied to top of vehicle. Investigation determined that unemployment compensation check payable to OSWALD cashed sometime after 8:00 A.M., 9/25/63 at Wade Dixie Store, 4303 Magazine Street. OSWALD's mother, MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, employed Goldrings, New Orleans, from 3/16/56 to 6/31/56. Other employments for Mrs. OSWALD obtained. Records

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO (100-16601) /sw

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED -

of Jones County Community Hospital, Laurel, Mississippi, show that A. C. GRIFFIN admitted to hospital 12:10 a.m. 11/23/63 and discharged 11/27/63, and observed in Laurel, Mississippi between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., 11/22/63. Prior to this time, GRIFFIN had been drinking heavily. Investigation at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, determined that in 1957 several hundred Marines took AC&WO courses at Keesler. No records maintained at Keesler to verify OSWALD's attendance. ELLEN DIRMANN, Abita Springs, La., former mental patient at State Hospital, Mandeville, La. Condition described as schizophrenic-paranoid type and even though discharged from hospital this condition could very well re-occur. HOYT F. MARSHALL, Shreveport, La., PURGON WILSON LOWE, Ida, La., or JAMES S. GRANT, Ft. Polk, La., advise they do not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. No information developed at New Orleans regarding rifle sling. New Orleans, La. area newspapers have no record of OSWALD being employed.

- P -

DETAILS:

NO 100-16601

INVESTIGATION RE LEE HARVEY OSWALD
LEAVING APARTMENT AT 4905 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/10/63

New Orleans, Louisiana

ERIC ROGERS, 4907 Magazine Street, advised that he saw OSWALD leave his apartment at 4905 Magazine Street on the evening of the day following the day that Mrs. OSWALD and baby left in a station wagon. He could not recall the specific date of the day of the week but he said he remembers seeing OSWALD loading up clothes and household effects in the station wagon one day and that the following day Mrs. OSWALD and the baby departed in the station wagon driven by a lady who had two small children. ROGERS recalled that he paid particular attention to the fact that everything was very quiet in the OSWALD apartment the night after Mrs. OSWALD left and that he, ROGERS, wondered if OSWALD had also gone. He said that on the following evening just before dark he saw OSWALD run quickly through the gate in the fence leading to the OSWALD apartment and run toward the bus stop at the corner of Magazine and Upperline Streets. He said the bus driver saw OSWALD running and waited at the corner of Magazine and Upperline Streets for him. OSWALD crossed Magazine Street and ran around the back end of the bus and then up to the front of the bus on the opposite side to the entrance door. The bus was headed toward Canal Street.

ROGERS said that he noted that OSWALD was carrying two suitcases which he described as rectangular in shape and approximately eighteen inches long. He said both suitcases were the same size and that they appeared to be black in color. He wondered to himself how anyone who had been out of work for so long a period of time could afford to have such good luggage.

ROGERS places the time which he observed OSWALD leave his apartment at approximately 7:00 PM. He said that it was just before dark and that the street lights had not yet been turned on.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK /dmk 4 Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mr. VALENTINE KISSEN, Utilities Department, City of New Orleans, City Hall, advised that the street lights in the city of New Orleans are controlled for the most part by photo electric switches which turn the lights on automatically at a certain time of the day. This time varies depending upon the amount of light, but generally the lights are turned on at about 15 minutes after sunset.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav 5 Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mr. SIDNEY SEILER, Engineering Department, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., 317 Baronne Street, advised that the street lights on Magazine Street between Upperline and Robert Streets are controlled by photo electric switches and that the current goes on automatically when the level of illumination reaches one foot candle. He said generally these controls are set at the factory and whereas there may be some variation in each switch, for practical purposes the current would go on 22 minutes after sunset on a clear day and as early as 12 minutes after sunset on a cloudy day.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON B. KAACK :lay 6 Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mr. E. J. SALTSMAN, United States Weather Bureau, 14th Floor, New Federal Building, 701 Loyola Avenue, referred to his records and advised that on September 24, 1963, sunset was at 5:55 PM. He said the records showed that the day was cloudy and that at latitude 30 degrees, civil twilight is for a period of 24 minutes after sunset. He explained the term civil twilight is that period between the time the sun sets and the time the sun reaches 6 degrees below the horizon.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mr. HERMAN PALMER, Superintendent of Transportation New Orleans Public Service, Inc., 317 Baronne Street, advised from his records that the following bus drivers operated buses on the Magazine bus line on September 24, 1963 during the period 5:30 PM to 6:30 PM. These buses left the end of the bus line at Audubon Park and Magazine Street at the times listed and the running time from Audubon Park to Upperline Street is approximately six or seven minutes:

Run Number	Time Left Audubon Park	Operator
13	5:30 PM	E. J. HAUCK, SR.
18	5:34½ PM	GEORGE HASTINGS
20	5:40 PM	J. TRACEY
23	5:46½ PM	HARRY AICKLEN
25	5:53½ PM	R. J. YOUNG
1	6:01 PM	EARL ANDERSON
4	6:09½ PM	S. A. FORRESTER
7	6:19 PM	E. BOUDREAUX
11	6:30 PM	W. GUILLIE

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK :lav Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

J. X Tracey

JERRY TRACEY, Badge 186, residence address 2017 Haring Road, Metairie, Louisiana, observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he had never seen him and could furnish no pertinent information concerning him. He said that he knew where the OSWALD apartment was located at 4905 Magazine Street and recalls that about two or three months ago, he was operating a Magazine bus headed toward Audubon Park and was blocked momentarily by a station wagon which was backing out of the driveway located next to the OSWALD apartment. He said he noted that the station wagon was a late model one and in good condition and what made him notice it was the fact that it was loaded with clothing and household furnishings. He recalled that a baby bed or crib was tied on top of the station wagon. He said that he did not recall the number of the license. He was unable to recall whethera man or a woman was driving the station wagon at the time it blocked his bus. He was also unable to state the time of day or the day of the week when this happened.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK and SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY :lav 9 Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1. Earl K Anderson

EARL SPENCER ANDERSON, Badge 171, residence address 6554 Jefferson Highway (Harahan), New Orleans 23, Louisiana, advised that he knew where the OSWALD apartment was located at 4905 Magazine Street, near Upperline. He stated that he did not recognize a photograph of OSWALD and cannot recall seeing him. He recalled seeing a station wagon parked in front of the OSWALD apartment for one or two days several months ago. He cannot state when he saw the station wagon, but remembered that it was parked in front of the OSWALD apartment for one or two days. He further recalled one evening on a trip toward Canal Street where he had stopped at the corner of Magazine and Upperline Streets to pick up a passenger. He observed a man walking on the lake side of Magazine Street at the corner of Upperline, carrying two suitcases and walking toward the bus. ANDERSON said he waited for this individual to get on the bus and that this person asked if he could put his two suitcases by the driver's seat. This individual had one small suitcase which he placed alongside the bus driver's seat and a larger suitcase which he placed in the space behind the bus driver's seat. After this individual paid his fare, he inquired as to the best route to the Greyhound Bus Station. ANDERSON said that he told him that he should stay on the Magazine bus until he got to Canal Street at which point he should transfer to a Canal streetcar going toward the lake. When this streetcar got to Elks Place, he instructed the individual to get off the streetcar and transfer to a Tulane bus at Elks Place and Canal Street which would take him to the Greyhound Bus Station, which is located on Tulane Avenue and South Claiborne Avenue. ANDERSON was unable to describe the color of the suitcases but recalled that they, although they were not new, were not in a dilapidated condition. They bore no tags or stickers to the best of his recollection. He said the small suitcase was rectangular shaped piece of luggage approximately 22 inches long. The larger suitcase was the same shape as the smaller one and it was about 29 inches long.

ANDERSON could not describe this individual except to state that he spoke in a pleasant voice and that

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On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA MILTON R. KAACK and SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY :lav Date dictated 12/11/63

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he believes he had some sort of jacket or sweater on, since he does not recall that he was just in his shirt sleeves.

NO 100-16601

The following bus drivers who operated buses on the Magazine line on September 24, 1963, were interviewed by SA MILTON R. KAACK on December 11, 1963, and observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that they have never seen him and can furnish no information concerning him:

E. J. Hauck, Sr.

EDWARD JOSEPH HAUCK, SR., Bus Operator's Badge #162, residence address 7713 Sycamore Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;

GEORGE HASTINGS, Bus Operator's Badge #59, residence address 5253 Constance Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;

E. B. Boudreaux

ERNEST B. BOUDREAUX, Bus Operator's Badge #242, residence address 4221 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;

J. R. Young

JOHN R. YOUNG, Bus Operator's Badge #205, residence address 5118 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;

S. A. Forrester

SHELBY A. FORRESTER, Bus Operator's Badge #316, residence address 16 Sarah Street, Waggaman, Louisiana.

The following bus drivers who operated buses on the Magazine line on September 24, 1963, were interviewed by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY on December 11, 1963, and observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that they have never seen him and can furnish no information concerning him:

Harry N. Aicklen

HARRY N. AICKLEN, Bus Operator's Badge #350, residence address 2328 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;

W. R. Guillie

WILLIAM GUILLIE, Bus Operator's Badge #234, residence address 8526 Oak Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

NO 100-16601
MRK:ush

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

NO T-/ advised on December 10, 1963, that mail received at New Orleans by train and arriving at 5:30 P.M on September 24, 1963, would be sorted at the main post office during the night of September 24. Mail addressed to Post Office Box 30061, which is located in the Lafayette Sub-Station, would be delivered to the Sub-Station sometime during the night of September 24-25. This mail would be placed in the individual post office boxes by postal employees, beginning at 5:00 A.M. on September 25. The distribution of mail in the post office boxes would be completed about 7:00 or 7:30 A.M. on September 25.

The informant said that the Lafayette Sub-Station is open to the public twenty-four hours a day.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/12/63

Mr. J. D. FUCHS, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store Number 1425, 4303 Magazine Street, Louisiana, advised as follows:

Store hours on September 24 and 25, 1963, were from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. On both dates, cash registers were cut off at 4:00 p.m. or within a few minutes thereafter to recap the days work. At the time of cut off, checks on hand in each register were removed along with the cash register tapes. The checks were then listed in total on adding machine tapes to prepare for deposit in the bank on the following day. Such deposits were picked up at the store just before 8:00 a.m. on these days and on September 26, 1963, for delivery to the main office of the National Bank of Commerce.

A deposit of $1,552.33 was credited to their account on September 26, 1963, by the National Bank of Commerce. Any check deposited at the bank on September 26, 1963, would have been cashed at the store between 4:00 p.m., September 24, and 4:00 p.m., September 25. The adding machine tapes listing the checks included in the deposit were destroyed after approximately one week, and the cash register tapes showing details of transactions were destroyed within one month.

He viewed copy of Warrant Number G459698, issued by State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Austin, Texas, dated September 23, 1963, in the amount of $33, and made payable to L. H. OSWALD, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana. This warrant bears an endorsement by LEE H. OSWALD, 4707 Magazine. MR. FUCHS stated this item was okayed by him for cashing and was actually handled by Mrs. THELMA FISHER, Cashier Number 3. He noted that the warrant is endorsed for deposit to the account of Winn-Dixie Store Number 1425 through Cashier Number 3. He has no recollection of OSWALD or his wife, and has no recollection of having approved the warrant for payment.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA DONALD L. HUGHES /mrk Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/12/63

Mrs. THELMA FISHER, Check-Out Cashier Number 3, Winn-Dixie Store Number 1425, 4303 Magazine Street, viewed a copy of Warrant Number G459698, issued by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Austin, Texas, dated September 23, 1963, in the amount of $33 and made available to L. H. OSWALD, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana. This warrant bears an endorsement by LEE H. OSWALD, 4707 Magazine. It bears a further endorsement of the Winn-Dixie Store Number 1425, through Cashier Number 3.

Mrs. FISHER stated this endorsement indicates the warrant was paid at her cash register. She has no recollection of OSWALD or his wife, and has no recollection of having cashed the warrant.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA DONALD L. HUGHES /mrk Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

1

Confidential Informant, NO T-2, advised that the records of the National Bank of Commerce reflect that on September 26, 1963, there was received in a deposit of $1,552.33 from Winn-Dixie Louisiana, Inc., Store No. 1425, 4303 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Cashier 3, various items including Warrant No. G459698, issued by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Austin, Texas, dated September 23, 1963, in the amount of $33.00, and made payable to L. H. OSWALD, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This warrant is shown on Microfilm Spool No. 9532-49 as being endorsed by the National Bank of Commerce on September 26, 1963, and transmitted that date via transit letter to the American National Bank, Austin, Texas.

The above information can be produced in court only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to JOHN E. WAX, Vice President and Comptroller, National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans.

On 12/11/63, New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA DONALD L. HUGHES /cjo Date dictated 12/11/63

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NO 100-16601

EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1 Marguerite X Oswald

Miss MARION SCHUBERT, Office Manager of Goldring's, 810 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a review of their personnel records disclosed that a Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, social security number 435-22-5686, was employed by Goldring's as a sales woman from March 16, 1956 to July 31, 1956. She advised the records showed that at the time Mrs. OSWALD applied for the position, she was residing at 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, Louisiana. The records also showed that Mrs. OSWALD stated her husband was deceased and she listed two exemptions for income purposes. Miss SCHUBERT advised the records did not indicate why Mrs. OSWALD'S services were terminated. Miss SCHUBERT did not have any personal recollection of Mrs. OSWALD working there and she could not furnish any additional information about her.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. MC DONALD/scr Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

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Mrs. JOSEPHINE BORRELLO, 631 Toulouse, New Orleans, Louisiana advised she was employed by Goldring's, 810 Canal, New Orleans, Louisiana, as a sales woman during 1956 and she recalls that a Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was also employed there as a sales woman. She stated Mrs. OSWALD was a nice, congenial and neat person, who got along well with the other sales people. Mrs. BORRELLO stated she did not know the reason why Mrs. OSWALD left and did not know where she went after she terminated her employment at Goldring's. Mrs. BORRELLO could not furnish any other information about Mrs. OSWALD, and did not know where she resided in New Orleans.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. MC DONALD/scr Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

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Mr. A CALCAGNO, Manager Chandlers Shoe, 837 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he has been the manager of this store for over the past ten years. He stated he remembered a Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD working for him but he could not recall the dates when she worked nor could he recall anything about her. He advised his records that cover the period from November, 1954 to January 1955 were destroyed about six months ago. He further advised that the parent company EDISON BROTHERS, 400 Washington Street, St. Louis, Missouri would probably have Mrs. OSWALD'S personnel records.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. MC DONALD/scr Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

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Mrs. ORIS DUANE, Manager of Lady Oris Hosiery, 929 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised MARGUERITE OSWALD worked part-time for her, about one week in 1943 or 1944 at Jean's Hosiery, 727 Canal Street, where Mrs. DUANE was manager at that time. She stated Mrs. OSWALD was a good worker and always had a neat appearance. Mrs. DUANE advised Mrs. OSWALD left Jean's Hosiery to take a job as manager of the Lady Oris Hosiery, 929 Canal Street. A short time later, Mrs. DUANE left Jean's Hosiery and took a position as sales girl with Lady Oris Hosiery while Mrs. OSWALD was still manager there. Mrs. DUANE advised that the best she could recall was that Mrs. OSWALD only worked there between three to six months. Mrs. DUANE stated about three or four years ago, Mrs. OSWALD stopped to see her at Lady Oris Hosiery. Mrs. OSWALD told her that she was working for Goldring's Department Store on Canal Street selling dresses on the second floor. Mrs. DUANE stated this was the last time she had seen or heard from Mrs. OSWALD, and she could not furnish any other information about her.

Mrs. DUANE advised that she had no information as to where Mrs. OSWALD was residing during the time she was employed.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. McDONALD/cay Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

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IRENE CRAMFORD, Supervisor Jean's Hosiery, 727 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she did not have a record of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD working there. She further advised that the home office at 2901 Lynwood, Shreveport, might be able to furnish some information on Mrs. OSWALD's employment. She stated any inquiries should be directed to Mr. FRANK KATZENSTIEN, owner of Jean's Hosiery, at their Shreveport address.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. McDONALD/cay Date dictated 12/10/63

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NO 100-16601/mh

AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA:

On December 10, 1963, Mr. FRANK KATZENSTEIN, President, United Shoe Stores Company of Louisiana, Inc., 2901 Lynwood Avenue, advised SA DELANE CHRISTIANSON his firm owns Jean's Hosiery, 727 Canal Street, New Orleans.

He advised he did not believe that they had retained employment records prior to 1950, however, he would check his files and advise this Bureau.

On December 11, 1963, Mr. KATZENSTEIN advised he had determined all files prior to 1950 had been destroyed. However, in searching they located an old withholding report made to the State of Louisiana, Department of Labor, for the third quarter of 1942. On this appeared the name MARGUERITE ROMBACH, Social Security Number 435-30-8034. This report showed $20.52 tax had been paid for the period July to September, 1942. This report was the only pertinent record prior to 1950, he had located.

KATZENSTEIN stated he had contacted Mrs. ILA ASHLEY, who had managed the New Orleans Store in 1943 and 1944 and she had advised him she could not recall either MARGUERITE OSWALD or MARGUERITE ROMBACH.

NO 100-16601

NEIGHBORHOOD

NO 100-16601

The following investigation was conducted at New Orleans, Louisiana by SA G. MYRYWIN ALDERSON on December 11, 1963:

A review of the City Directories for the City of New Orleans, at the New Orleans Public Library, 219 Loyola Avenue failed to reflect that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD resided at 914 Hennessey Street and 1661 Paul Morphy Street during the period from 1935 to 1945.

New Orleans, Louisiana

The City Directory for 1942 disclosed that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD did not reside at 111 Sherwood Forest Drive. The Directory disclosed that THOMAS LEACH resided at 111 Sherwood Forest Drive in 1942. It was noted that CHARLES MURRET, wife LILLIAN, resided at 119 Sherwood Forest Drive in 1942. Mrs. LILLIAN MURRET is known to be the sister of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

New Orleans, Louisiana

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/12/63

Mrs. BERTHA KOLL, 114 Sherwood Forest Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised she has lived at this residence for the last twenty-seven years. She does not recall any MARGUERITE OSWALD living at 111 Sherwood Forest Drive during this period.

She advised Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES ~~OSWALD~~ MURRET, brother-in-law and sister of MARGUERITE OSWALD, lived at 119 Sherwood Forest Drive for sometime in the mid 1940's. She stated she did not have any knowledge of MARGUERITE OSWALD living at this address with the MURRETs.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. McDONALD/bda Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 12/12/63

Mrs. L. SIMON, 115 Sherwood Forest Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised she has lived at this address for the last twenty-six years. She stated she knew the LEACH family who lived next door to her, at 111 Sherwood Forest Drive, from the time she moved in up until after World War II. She stated during this period the LEACH family never rented rooms to anyone.

She further stated no MARGURITE OSWALD ever lived at this address to the best of her knowledge. Mrs. SIMON also advised Mrs. CHARLES MURRET, sister of MARGURITE OSWALD, lived at 119 Sherwood Forest Drive sometime during the 1940's but she did not know whether or not MARGURITE OSWALD lived with the MURRETs.

Mrs. SIMON advised that all of the LEACH family are deceased.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. McDONALD/bda Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 12/12/63

Mrs. ROSE BOUDREAUX, 119 Sherwood Forest Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana advised she has lived at this address since 1946. She stated at the time they bought this house in 1946, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MURRET were renting this house from the former owner. Mrs. BOUDREAUX did not know for how long the MURRETs rented from the former owners. Mrs. BOUDREAUX continued to rent to the MURRETs for one or two years after they bought the house. Mrs. BOUDREAUX stated she has no knowledge of MARGUERITE OSWALD living there during the time that she rented to the MURRETs.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. McDONALD /bda Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 12/12/63

Mrs. ELIZABETH LAZARO, 106 Sherwood Forest Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised she has lived in this neighborhood for over 50 years. She stated she does not remember a Mrs. OSWALD ever living on Sherwood Forest Drive.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. MC DONALD /mrk Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 12/12/63

Mrs. MILDA AMATO, 122 Sherwood Forest Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised she has lived at this residence for over the past 30 years. She stated she thinks a Mrs. OSWALD lived somewhere on Sherwood Forest Drive sometime in the 1940's, but she could not recall the exact address where she lived, nor could she be more specific about the year. She advised Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MURRET, brother-in-law and sister of MARGUERITE OSWALD, lived at 119 Sherwood Forest Drive during the 1940's. She could not recall if Mrs. OSWALD lived with the MURRETs during this period.

On 12/11/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA WILLIAM F. MC DONALD /mrk Date dictated 12/11/63

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NO 100-16601

RE AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 10, 1963

The records of the Jones County Community Hospital reflects that A. C. GRIFFIN, 1312 - 37th Street, Meridian, Mississippi, was admitted to the hospital at 12:15 AM, November 23, 1963, for treatment of a possible gastro intestinal hemorrhage (relates to a possibly bleeding ulcer). The records show that he was brought to the hospital by car, driver not shown. He was discharged on November 27, 1963.

GRIFFIN was previously admitted to this hospital on March 17, 1955, for gastroectomy and was discharged March 30, 1955. He was admitted again on December 1, 1955, for possible gastro intestinal hemorrhage - not diagnosed, and was discharged December 8, 1955.

The records describe GRIFFIN as a white male, 38 years old, born December 5, 1928, and employed as a detective by Harrison Detective Agency, Meridian, Mississippi. His father is listed as ALBERT HALL GRIFFIN, 1312 - 37th Street, Meridian, Mississippi. Wife listed as HAZEL GRIFFIN, same address.

The above information can be obtained only by a subpoena duces tecum directed to BILL BLACKLEDGE, Administrator, Jones County Community Hospital, Laurel, Mississippi.

On 12/7/63 at Laurel, Miss. File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :dmm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Louise X Hays

Date December 10, 1963

Laurel, Miss.

Mrs. RALPH A. HAYS, 201 East Jackson Street, stated she has known ALBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN for a number of years, having met him before she and her husband were married. She stated GRIFFIN drinks to excess frequently and is practically an alcoholic. Mrs. HAYS stated that to the best of her knowledge, GRIFFIN lives in Meridian, Mississippi.

Mrs. HAYS related that on Wednesday night, November 20, 1963, GRIFFIN came to her home around 9:00 or 9:30 PM, and visited until her husband got off from work at 11:00 PM. She said GRIFFIN acted funny and appeared to be drinking rather heavily. Shortly after her husband arrived, he and GRIFFIN left in her husband's car reportedly to take GRIFFIN to his hotel. GRIFFIN had previously indicated that he was staying at the Edwin Hotel or the Delmar Courts in Laurel, Mississippi.

Mrs. HAYS stated that when her husband returned, he told her that he and GRIFFIN had stopped at Ralph's Cafe where he had coffee and GRIFFIN drank a beer. He then left GRIFFIN at the hotel, name not mentioned.

Mrs. HAYS said that on Thursday morning, November 21, 1963, GRIFFIN called her home and asked to talk with her husband. She told him he was not there and that he should call later. She next heard from GRIFFIN shortly after midnight, Saturday, November 23, 1963, when she received a telephone call from the Jones County Community Hospital, advising that GRIFFIN was a patient there and wanted Mr. HAYS to come by and see him.

Mrs. HAYS informed that her husband tried to locate GRIFFIN at the hospital early Saturday morning but was told they had no one by that name registered. He checked several other hospitals and could not locate GRIFFIN. Mr. HAYS later learned through an associate at the Masonite Plant that GRIFFIN was actually at the Jones County Community Hospital. Mr. HAYS checked and learned that on Wednesday, November 27, 1963, GRIFFIN was to be discharged from the hospital. Mrs. HAYS stated that she went to the hospital at which time she met GRIFFIN's father, who was reportedly taking him home to Meridian, Mississippi.

On 12/9/63 at Laurel, Miss. File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :dmm Date dictated 12/10/63

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NO 100-16601
REL:dmm

Mrs. HAYS stated that she has never believed anything GRIFFIN told them due to his heavy drinking. She recalled that he mentioned working for the FBI or the Federal Government when he first arrived at her home on Wednesday, November 20, 1963.

Mrs. HAYS advised that her husband would be available later during the day and would possibly be able to give the name of the hotel where he left GRIFFIN on the night of November 20, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 10, 1963

Mr. RAY STRINGER, Manager, Delmar Courts, U. S. Highway #84 East, stated that he does not have any record of AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN registering at that establishment. He recalls that an individual fitting the description of GRIFFIN registered on November 19, 1963, listing his name as REX C. (last name illegible but believed to be AYSETAR or ARPETAR) 418 High Street, Jackson, Mississippi, representing the Harrison Guard. He said that this individual wanted to have the room on credit but he refused, due to the fact GRIFFIN was not a regular guest. Mr. STRINGER recalled that this individual stated that he was A. C. or R. C. GRIFFIN, a detective working with the Federal Government, and he, STRINGER, still refused to rent the room on credit.

Mr. STRINGER stated this individual then paid $5.00 cash and he did not see him any more until around 3:00 or 4:00 PM, afternoon of November 20, 1963, at which time he registered again, paying cash.

Mr. STRINGER stated that this individual was alone on both occasions and he arrived in a taxi on November 19, 1963.

Mr. STRINGER stated that he does not recall this individual ever having registered at the motel in the past and he has not seen him since that time.

On 12/9/63 at Laurel, Miss. File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :dmm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

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Mr. HASSELL FORD, Personnel Director, Masonite Corporation, Laurel, Mississippi, advised his records do not show any individual working at Masonite by the name of ARCHIE HAYS. The only person who might be identical with ARCHIE HAYS is a RALPH A. HAYS, who lives at 201 East Jackson Street, Laurel, Mississippi. He said the file does not indicate that this person ever used the name of ARCHIE since all of his papers were signed RALPH A., or with the initials R. A. HAYS.

He informed that HAYS is presently working on the shift from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.

On 12/9/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE /lyc Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

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Mr. ROBERT BRASHIER advised that his father was a patient at the Jones County Community Hospital on November 23, 1963 and was confined in Room 289A. He said an individual by the name of A. C. GRIFFIN or GRIFFITH was put in the room with his father during the early morning of November 23, 1963. He said this individual claimed to be a detective working for the Harrison Detective Agency, Meridian, Mississippi. GRIFFIN told him, ROBERT BRASHIER, that he had completed a job at the powder plant (believed to be the Hercules Plant) at Hattiesburg, Mississippi and was on his way home to Meridian, Mississippi when he became sick and had to stop and admit himself to the hospital.

Mr. BRASHIER stated this individual was in the hospital for four or five days before his father came and reportedly took him home to Meridian.

On 12/9/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE /lyc Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

Mrs. RUTH ROUND, Credit Bureau, advised she has no record for ARCHIE HAYS.

On 12/7/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE /lyc Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

Captain TOMMY MYERS, Identification Officer, Police Department, advised he has no record of AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN or ARCHIE HAYS. He checked the City and Telephone Directories and neither shows any address or telephone listed to ARCHIE HAYS.

On 12/7/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE /lyc Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

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Mr. CLARENCE GOODSON, Deputy Sheriff, Jones County, stated he does not have any record for AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN. He said he does not know this individual.

On 12/9/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE /lyc Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

Misc

Mr. EDWIN P. CONNOLLY, Attorney and co-owner, Edwin Hotel, advised that according to their records, no individual by the name of AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN was registered at that hotel on November 19 or 20, 1963. He was unable to find any record of GRIFFIN having ever been registered under that name.

On 12/9/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE / lyc Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 12, 1963

Laurel, Miss.

Mrs. MYRTLE GARDNER, 211 North Pine Street, stated she did not rent any rooms on November 22, 1963. She does not recall any one fitting the description of AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN coming to her home on that day inquiring about any rooms. She advised that she has not found any sport coat, as described by GRIFFIN, in any of the vacant rooms.

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :gas Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 12, 1963

Laurel, Miss.

Mrs. C. G. ROBERTS, 228 North Pine Street, stated that no one fitting the description of AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN came to her home on November 22, 1963, inquiring about a room. She has two men renting rooms in her home and both have been there for several years.

Mrs. ROBERTS stated that she does not know GRIFFIN and to her knowledge has never seen him. . .

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :gas Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

1

Laurel, Miss.

Mrs. RUTH STRICKLAND, Route 4, states she was at Harold's Cafe, 209 Central Avenue on the date President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated. She recalls that shortly after President KENNEDY was killed, Mr. CLARENCE RHODES, a barber next door to the cafe came and told them about the assassination. 11:50.

Mrs. STRICKLAND advised that some time prior to receiving the news concerning the death of President KENNEDY, a white male about 40, 6'1", 160 - 165 pounds, slender build, with black wavy hair came in the cafe. He appeared to be drinking at the time and while in the cafe drank two or three beers.

Mrs. STRICKLAND states that this person was in the cafe for possibly two or three hours. He claimed to be a private detective from New Orleans, Louisiana, and he was reportedly looking for some woman in Laurel. He exhibited a photograph of this woman but never indicated why he wanted to locate her or mention any name. Mrs. STRICKLAND said this person had been staying at Bud Stringer's Motel, for one or two nights before coming to Harold's Cafe.

Mrs. STRICKLAND informed that this individual was present in the cafe when Mr. RHODES told them about President KENNEDY being killed.

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :cjo Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

1

Miss-

Mrs. LOIS SMITH, employee, Harold's Cafe, 209 Central Avenue, states that some time before noon on the day President JOHN F. KENNEDY was killed, a man about 35 to 40, slender build, with black curly hair came to the cafe. This person claimed to be a detective from New Orleans, Louisiana, and was supposed to be looking for some woman in Laurel. This individual was showing a photograph of the woman he was reportedly looking for. Mrs. SMITH informed that this individual appeared to be drinking rather heavily and drank two or three beers while he was there.

Mrs. SMITH states while this man was in the cafe, Mr. CLARENCE RHODES, a barber from next door came to the cafe and told them that President KENNEDY had been killed. She recalled having seen this person in the past but does not know his name or where he lives. She has not seen him since that day.

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE /cjo Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

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Mr. CLARENCE RHODES, barber, Baldwin Barber Shop, 211 Central Avenue, stated that on November 22, 1963, he was working at the barber shop when a white female opened the front door at the barber shop and reported that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had been shot. He and the other barbers thought this was some type of joke, but turned on the radio which was broadcasting the news concerning the assassination at that time. Mr. RHODES states that he walked next door to Harold's Cafe and told the persons in this establishment about the killing.

Mr. RHODES said there were several persons in the cafe and he seems to recall seeing a man sitting in one of the booths drinking that fit the description of AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN. This individual was drinking a beer at the time. He described this person as a white male, about 40 years old, tall and slender, with black hair believed to be wavy. He did not know this person and has not seen him since that time.

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE:CJO Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 10, 1963

Mr. RALPH A. HAYS, also known as "ARCHIE," 201 East Jackson Street, advised that he has known AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN for several years, having met him while he, GRIFFIN, was working for the Lance Company, which deals with potato chips, cookies, etc. Mr. HAYS stated GRIFFIN left Laurel and moved to Meridian, Mississippi, where he had been living for the past several years.

Mr. HAYS stated that he met GRIFFIN at his home around 11:00 PM on November 20, 1963. He stated that when he arrived home, GRIFFIN was there and was drinking rather heavily. Mr. HAYS stated they had a cup of coffee and he offered to drive GRIFFIN to his hotel. They left and on the way downtown, GRIFFIN suggested that they stop and have a beer. GRIFFIN got a beer and he, HAYS, had a cup of coffee at Ralph's Cafe. While they were in the cafe, GRIFFIN tried to get him to cash a check for him or to have the manager of the cafe cash a check, which he, HAYS, refused to do, stating that the reason he did not do this was the fact that GRIFFIN was heavily under the influence of alcohol at the time.

Mr. HAYS informed that after leaving Ralph's Cafe, GRIFFIN indicated that he was staying at the Edwin Hotel and wanted to be driven there. Mr. HAYS stated he stopped in front of the hotel and GRIFFIN got out and walked towards the entrance. He did not know if GRIFFIN registered there or not and did not see him any more after that time.

Mr. HAYS recalled that his wife told him about receiving a telephone call from the Jones County Community Hospital early Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, reporting that GRIFFIN was a patient and wanted Mr. HAYS to stop by and see him. Mr. HAYS stated he checked with the hospital early Saturday morning but was told that they did not have a patient by the name of GRIFFIN there. He said that he later learned that GRIFFIN was actually in the hospital and was in the room with a Mr. BRASHIER. This information was received from Mr. BRASHIER's son, who worked with him, HAYS, at the Masonite Plant.

On 12/9/63 at Laurel, Miss. File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :dmm Date dictated 12/10/63

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Mr. HAYS stated that he told his wife, Mrs. LOUISE HAYS, to check with GRIFFIN at the hospital to see if there was anything they could do for him. Mrs. HAYS later told him that GRIFFIN had checked out of the hospital and was being taken to Meridian, Mississippi, by his father.

Mr. HAYS stated that he has not seen or heard from GRIFFIN since that time. He said GRIFFIN told him that he was working for the Harrison Detective Agency, Meridian, Mississippi.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 12, 1963

Dr. GLENN R. RUFFIN, Physician, Jones County Community Hospital, stated he has known AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN for a number of years having treated him for ulcers in the past. Dr. RUFFIN performed an operation on GRIFFIN about nine or ten years ago for this trouble.

Dr. RUFFIN related that sometime prior to midnight on November 22, 1963, he received a telephone call from GRIFFIN claiming he, GRIFFIN, was hemorrhaging and desired some treatment. He instructed GRIFFIN to report to the Jones County Community Hospital to be admitted telling GRIFFIN he, RUFFIN, would check him on November 23, 1963.

Dr. RUFFIN stated he examined GRIFFIN but found no evidence of hemorrhage. GRIFFIN received treatment for five days and was finally discharged to members of his family believed to be from Meridian.

Dr. RUFFIN does not know where GRIFFIN was during the earlier part of the day, November 22, 1963.

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :gas Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 12, 1963

Miss

Mr. EDWIN P. CONNOLLY, attorney and co-owner, Edwin Hotel, 207 North Maple Street, advised he has talked with his father, PETER J. CONNOLLY, and now recalls that a man fitting the description of AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN was at the hotel for two nights on November 20 and 21, 1963. This man was asked to leave the hotel due to his excessive drinking.

Mr. CONNOLLY said that he does not know this man by name but does remember that he formerly worked for the Lance Peanut Company as a route salesman in Laurel.

Mr. CONNOLLY advised he last saw this individual around 9:00 or 10:00 a.m., November 22, 1963, as this man was leaving the hotel. Mr. CONNOLLY has not seen this person since that time.

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :sms Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 12, 1963

Mr. PETER J. CONNOLLY, Manager, Edwin Hotel, 207 North Maple Street, advised he recalls a man who used to be the route salesman for the Lance Peanut Company coming to the hotel on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, around 1:00 or 2:00 p.m., requesting a room. Mr. CONNOLLY did not require this person to register since the hotel is being closed and no customers are being registered. The only reason this man was allowed to stay was due to his being a former guest.

Mr. CONNOLLY advised this person appeared to be "goofy" at the time he came to the hotel. This man was acting rather strange and appeared to be under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. The man left the hotel shortly after he made arrangements for the room and returned around 6:00 p.m. He borrowed his, CONNOLLY's, razor and shaved. This man left the hotel again around 9:00 p.m. and did not return until shortly before midnight.

On Thursday, November 21, 1963, this man was in and out of the hotel all day. He again borrowed Mr. CONNOLLY's razor and shaved during the late afternoon. Mr. CONNOLLY said this person was drinking rather [illegible] and was in general an unwelcome guest. Mr. CONNOLLY talked with his son, EDWIN P. CONNOLLY, and they decided to ask this man to check out of the hotel Friday morning, November 22, 1963.

Mr. CONNOLLY stated this person came through the hotel lobby around 9:00 or 10:00 a.m., Friday, November 22, 1963, and was told he was being checked out of the hotel. This individual left walking east on Central Avenue toward the railroad.

Mr. CONNOLLY advised that MAJOR RENO, owner, Seafood Cafe, next door to the hotel, knew this person since he ate most of his meals there during the time he was at the hotel.

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :sms Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 12, 1963

Mr. MAJOR W. RENO, owner, Seafood Cafe, 219 North Maple Street, advised he knows A. C. GRIFFIN due to his previous contacts while GRIFFIN was working for the Lance Peanut Company in Laurel several years ago.

Mr. RENO informed that GRIFFIN was around Laurel for four or five days about two or three weeks ago. GRIFFIN had several meals at his cafe during this time. He does not recall the specific dates but believes it was about the time President JOHN F. KENNEDY was killed. The waitress who was working at that time is no longer in Laurel and her address is unknown.

Mr. RENO advised it is his opinion that GRIFFIN is an alcoholic or the user of narcotics since he appeared to act rather strangely while [illegible].

On 12/11/63 at Laurel, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT EDWARD LEE :sms Date dictated 12/12/63

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NO 100-16601

MILITARY SERVICE U. S. MARINE CORPS

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1 Colonel JOHN C. EVERS, Commander, 3380th Technical School, Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, advised there are no records on Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, to verify the attendance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in any of the courses of instruction held in the past. He advised that the best and most authentic verification of such attendance is the document entitled, "Summary Student Record of Technical Training", of OSWALD on file at the Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri. He said that if that document reflects that OSWALD attended a course entitled, "Aircraft Control and Warning Operator", (AC&WO), then such course was attended.

Colonel EVERS stated also that the "201" personnel file of OSWALD, maintained by the Marine Corps when OSWALD was in service, and retired after his discharge, would contain a copy of such a record.

Colonel EVERS said the AC & WO courses held in 1957 were for members of the Air Force, and that during that interval of 1957, several hundred U. S. Marines took the course. He stated at that time it was a 180 hour, six-week course.

EVERS said he knew of no way to identify any of the instructors OSWALD may have had during the three-phase, six-week course of instruction. He said the course of instruction is very similar to that presently conducted, but it has been extended from six to a seven-week course, and that the School Operations Officer will be able to advise as to the course of instruction.

Colonel EVERS advised that in the personnel file of OSWALD there will be found a copy of the orders sending him from his Marine Corps assignment to Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, to attend the course of instructions. He said that in all probability that order will contain the names of other Marine Corps personnel who perhaps traveled to Keesler Air Force Base with OSWALD, may have attended the same course with him, lived in the same housing accommodations with him, and may have departed on return to Marine Corps assignments with him. He said that the personnel file will, or should contain, a chronological account of the whereabouts of OSWALD during the entire tenure of his Marine Corps

On 12/9/63 at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss. File # NO 100-16601

by SA H. WARREN TOOL, JR. /jas Date dictated 12/10/63

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service, and that the various orders in his file are the key to further inquiries as to him, either at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, or at any other place he was merely attached or assigned for a duty period.

Colonel EVERS stated also that a copy of OSWALD's graduation orders from the AC & WO course will be found in OSWALD's personnel file, and this order will contain the names of other Marine Corps students who graduated with him and should likewise contain their respective Marine service or serial numbers, enabling them to be located.

EVERS said there is no roster at Keesler Air Force Base to identify those who attended the course with OSWALD. EVERS said if OSWALD were in the Marine Corps beginning in 1956, he would not have had the rank to justify off-base housing, and that OSWALD would have been billeted on the base, but there was no way to determine to which barracks he may have been assigned at the time.

Lt. Col. DAVID E. MYERS, School Operations Officer, 3380th Technical School, Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, under which is operated the Aircraft Control and Warning Operator course (AC and WO), Keesler AFB, Mississippi, advised that since 1957, the course has been extended to seven instead of six weeks; that basically the course is composed of three phases, and that this was the case in 1957, during May and June.

He said the first phase was the Introduction and Familiarization one for a two-week period, followed by two-week phases of Procedures and Operations, Parts I and II.

MYERS made available a copy of the current AC & WO course chart dated August 26, 1963, which describes the course as follows:

Course Material - UNCLASSIFIED 36 hours
BLOCK I - AC & W (Manual) Familiarization

Orientation (7 hours); Air defense system (7 hours); Basic radar principles (3 hours); Communications procedures (3 hours); Weather (12 hours); GEOREF and ZULU time (2 hours); Measurement and critique (2 hours).

Course Material - UNCLASSIFIED 36 hours
BLOCK II - Air Surveillance Operations

Surveillance procedures (3 hrs); Simulated surveillance operation (3 hrs); Range height indicator procedures (3 hrs); Simulated range height indicator operations (3 hrs); Plotting, telling, and recording procedures (4 hrs); Simulated plotting, telling, and recording operations (6 hrs); Tactical mission data, weather, weapons, and electronic status board plotting procedures (5 hrs); Simulated plotting operations (7 hrs); Measurement and critique (2 hrs).

Course Material - UNCLASSIFIED 48 hours
BLOCK III - Direction Center Operations

Movement and identification section procedures (2 hrs); Control section procedures (1 hr); Surveillance station operating procedures (1 hr); IFF operating procedures (1 hr);

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Simulated direction center operations (41 hrs); Measurement and critique (2 hrs).

Course Material - UNCLASSIFIED 90 hours
BLOCK IV - Simulated AC & W Operations

Control center operating procedures (1 hr); ECM and ECCM characteristics and capabilities (4 hrs); Simulated AC & W operations (78 hrs); Measurement and critique (7 hrs).

He said that in 1957, this course was a "high-flow" one and that several hundred students entered the course each week. He said there is no way to determine who OSWALD's instructor or instructors may have been, unless some of his fellow students recall their names, as no records are available to so identify them.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/11/63

INVESTIGATION

M/Sgt. JAMES S. KING, Category Test Branch, School Operations, 3380 Technical School, Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, advised that in 1957 he was an Instructor-Supervisor on "A" Shift, of Course ABR-27330, or the Aircraft Control and Warning Operators Course. (AC and WO). He said hundreds of U. S. Marines were taking this course during that year, and all were assigned to "A" Shift, meaning the period from 6:00 AM to noon, Monday through Friday. He said he never knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor does he remember this name.

KING said he recalled that all of the Marines taking this course of instruction were housed in barracks of the 3386th School Squadron. They were all kept together and he does not recall that Air Force and Marine students were mixed. He said there is no way to tell who may have been billeted in the barracks with OSWALD; that there is no way to be certain just which barracks building had been used to house the Marines, or the one OSWALD may have lived in.

Advice was also furnished by KING, that the orders putting OSWALD in the AC & WO course, and ordering him back to his regular duty station, might contain names of other Marines moving on those same orders, and these persons might recall OSWALD. KING said he was quite certain none of the short-course Marine students had been given permission to have off-base housing. He said that Major TONY PUMA, he believed, was the Commanding Officer of Squadron 3386 at the time,e.g., 1957; that PUMA is now retired and believed to be residing somewhere in New York State. KING said that PUMA had no director personal contact with the "high-flow" students, did not come in contact with them; that he would be unlikely to know any of those taking the course.

M/Sgt. KING related that the Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge for the Marine Corps, taking the AC & WO Course at Keesler AFB, during 1957, was a M/Sgt. (FNU) SLATER, who later went to the Naval Base at San Diego, California, as a Warrant Officer, and may now be retired,

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On 12/10/63 at Keesler AFB, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA H. WARREN TOOL, JR. /mh Date dictated 12/10/63

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since his location is unknown for the past several years. He said SLATER was assigned to look after those Marine students who came to Keesler Air Force Base to take the course; that SLATER was a Marine and was assisted by a then S/Sgt. (FNU) GILPIN, and a Sgt. (FNU) GAMBLE. He said these men were, so far as he knew, all assigned to the Marine Corps, but were merely attached to Keesler AFB, Mississippi, to assist in the problems that might arise with the students of the Marines who attended. He said SLATER conducted the barracks inspections, etc., kept all records for the Marines of those in attendance at the course. He said he did not know where GILPIN and/or GAMBLE could be found. He said he obtained these names from his personal files at his residence and knew of no place, except the Marine Corps, where their identities in full, or present locations could be found.

KING said that so far as he knew, all Marines attending the AC & WO course lived in barracks on the base at Keesler Air Force Base, during the tenure of the course.

NO 100-16601

RE [redacted], ABITA SPRINGS, LOUISIANA

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/10/63

1 Miss ALICE GRINELL, Secretary to the Administrator, Southeastern Louisiana Hospital, Mandeville, Louisiana, informed that records of that Institution reflect that [redacted] Hospital Number [redacted] white female, born 1917, was admitted to that Institution on a judicial committment from St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, November 28, 1953. She was at that time a [redacted] working for the [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, and her permanent address was care of [redacted] Abita Springs, Louisiana.

Her initial diagnosis was that of a schizophrenic-paranoid type.

She remained in the hospital from November 28, 1953 until August 6, 1954, at which time she was placed on a convalescent status. She was automatically discharged on August 22, 1955 for one year from the date of release from convalescent status, which is hospital policy unless the patient is returned to the hospital.

Records show that on several occasions while in the Institution [redacted] assaulted and fought with attendants at the hospital. Upon release she was still considered to be a schizophrenic-paranoid type characterized by grandiose thinking, feelings of unreality and depersonalization ideation activated by an excited, bizarre behavior with completely delusionary ideas.

The file reflected in numerous places this particular condition could very well reoccur in [redacted] depending upon whether she was subjected to improper pressures in normal everyday life.

Doctor WILLIAM R. SORUM, Attending Physician to [redacted] is no longer attached to this hospital staff.

On 12/10/63 at Mandeville, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA FRANK A. SASS, JR. :jas Date dictated 12/10/63

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NO 100-16601

RE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS FROM
WH 3-0062, DALLAS, TEXAS

NO 100-16601:jas

At Shreveport, Louisiana

Confidential Informant, T-3, advised on December 10, 1963, that the records of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, 620 Crockett Street, show that telephone number 631-2964 is subscribed to by H. F. MARSHALL, 3010 DeSoto Street, Shreveport. Records show that MARSHALL is employed by GEORGE SPROULL. These records may be obtained only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. C. A. VON HOENE, Assistant Vice President, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1215 Prytania Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

NO T-3, advised on December 10, 1963, that the records of the General Telephone Company of the Southwest, Vivian, Louisiana, show there is no telephone number 284. WILSON LOWE is a subscriber at Ida, Louisiana, and has telephone number 284-2665. Records show that LOWE is a farmer. These records may be obtained only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. L. A. GREEN, General Manager, General Telephone Company of the Southwest, Spring Hill, Louisiana.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/10/63

H.F. Marshall Shreveport, Louisiana

1 MR. HOYT F. MARSHALL, 3010 DeSoto Street, was interviewed at his place of employment, George Sproull Company, Inc., 3124 Mansfield Road, at which time he furnished the following information:

He said his wife, EVA M. MARSHALL, the wife and three children of his grandson, HERBERT LEON LEE, all live at the above residence with him. He said his grandson, who will be 21 in January, 1964, formerly worked at Shreveport as a floor layer and also worked with HUB BRANDAO and his orchestra as a piano player. He stated further that on or about September 1, 1963, LEE went to Dallas, Texas, where he has since been employed as a floor layer with the Trinity Floor Company.

Louisiana Texas Shreveport 1963

MARSHALL stated his grandson telephones his wife and children once or twice each week, and these calls are both prepaid and collect. MARSHALL said his grandson is the only one who has called his home from Dallas, Texas, since September 1, 1963. He said he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY prior to recent publicity, and to his knowledge, none of the other members of his family had either.

Texas

On 12/10/63 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA DELANE CHRISTIANSON :jas Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/10/63

Wilson X Lowe

Mr. PURGON WILSON LOWE, Route #1, Box 149, Rodessa, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

He advised his telephone number is 284-2665, Ida, Louisiana and he is employed as manager of the Adams Farms.

He stated he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and has never had any associations with anyone who does.

Route #1 Box 149 Louisiana

He said the only people he has had any contact with in Dallas, Texas are his two daughters, JANICE LOWE and JANE LOWE, and Mr. ROY PIERCE, the person with whom his daughters are now living. He stated Mr. PIERCE's address, to the best of his knowledge is Route #4, Box 492-B, Dallas, Texas. He said PIERCE is employed with a steel company which manufactures steel doors and gates.

Louisiana

Arkansas

He advised his daughter JANICE was employed at the First National Bank, Dallas, but resigned her job during December, 1962 and about three months ago, returned to Dallas, seeking employment. He said his daughter JANE went to Dallas about two weeks ago and is employed with the Floyd West Insurance Company at Dallas, Texas.

He said his daughters have contacted him by telephone during the period of September 29, 1963 through October 25, 1963 some six times and Mr. PIERCE has called twice. He said the reason for so many long distance telephone calls during this period was that his employer, Mrs. N. L. ADAMS was killed in an automobile accident in the State of Texas during the middle of October, 1963.

He stated the only time he had ever seen ROY PIERCE was during the last of October, 1963 when he stopped for a visit at their home in Rodessa, Louisiana. He advised PIERCE was on his way to a job located at Texarkana, Arkansas.

On 12/10/63 at Ida, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JACKIE L. ACKLIN :bal Date dictated 12/10/63

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NO 100-16601

At Monroe, Louisiana

Confidential Informant NO T-4 advised on December 10, 1963, that the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company (SBT&TC), Monroe, has a current listing of telephone 323-6530 to R. L. FORD, 218 Vernon Street, Monroe, Louisiana.

The above information is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to Mrs. LOLA TARVER, District Office, SBT&TC, Monroe, Louisiana.

NO 100-16601

On December 10, 1963, SA JOHN V. HANLON determined that current city directory and telephone directory for Monroe, Louisiana, lists Fairfax 3-6530 to LOUISE FORD, 213 Cedar Street, Monroe, Louisiana. It is noted that Fairfax 3-6530 is dialed the same as 323-6530.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mrs. LOUISE FORD, 213 Cedar Street, Monroe, Louisiana, advised that she did have telephone Fairfax 3-6530 but had this telephone disconnected during February or March, 1963. She has no friends or relatives in Dallas, Texas, and has never received any phone calls from that city.

On 12/10/63 at Monroe, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JOHN V. HANLON /jm Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1963

1

JAMES S. GRANT, ASN US 54345777, Company B, First Training Regiment, Fort Polk, Louisiana, advised upon interview that unlisted Houston telephone number MI 5-8887 was assigned to him on or about July 8, 1963. GRANT and his mother, DOROTHY STANFORD GAYLIN, reside at 5803 Southford Street, Houston. GRANT requested unlisted number from phone company due to numerous unsolicited sales calls on previously listed number and shortly after receiving above unlisted number, he received telephone bill indicating toll calls to various locations. He recalls that one call was to Florida. Upon checking with telephone company, he was advised that the previous subscriber to the above number had failed to pay his bill and inadvertently GRANT had been billed for these calls. He advises no further difficulty concerning long distance calls arose.

GRANT entered the U. S. Army as a draftee on October 21, 1963, and during period of July, 1963, to October, 1963, he never personally received or placed a long distance call from or to Dallas, Texas. He has no friends, associates, or relatives in the Dallas, Texas, area. He advised it is possible his mother, who had free use of the telephone, may have received such a call, but he does not believe so as to his knowledge his mother, who was raised in the Mexia, Texas, area, has not been in contact with distant relatives in that area for many years. To his knowledge, only his grandparents, who live in Corpus Christi, Texas, his stepfather, SAMUEL GAYLIN, presently separated from his mother and residing in Houston, and the Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery in Corpus Christi, were furnished with his unlisted number. He has no friends who have used his phone nor has he given permission for any friend or other person to receive calls at his residence in Houston. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and the only knowledge he has of these persons is through newspsper accounts. He specifically denies receiving a phone call or any other contact from LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time. The only organization he has ever joined is the Knights of Columbus.

The following description of GRANT was obtained

On 12/11/63 at Fort Polk, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JAMES FRANCIS WRIGHT /cjo Date dictated 12/11/63

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through observation and interview:

Name	JAMES S. GRANT
Age	23
Date of birth	October 3, 1940
Place of birth	Luling, Texas
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Home address	5803 Southford Street, Houston, Texas
Marital status	Single
Education	RAY MILLER HIGH SCHOOL, Corpus Christi, Texas. One year, Delmar College, Corpus Christi, Texas
Relatives	Mother - DOROTHY STANFORD GAYLIN, 5803 Southford Street, Houston, Texas Father - BLANTON J. GRANT, address unknown Stepfather - SAMUEL GAYLIN (presently separated from mother) and owner of Gaylin Contractors, Houston, Texas
Previous occupation	Laborer, Gaylin Masonry Contractors
Present occupation	Private, U. S. Army, Fort Polk, Louisiana ASN US 5434577Z Assigned to Company B, First Training Regiment
Social Security #	458-64-6773

Previous arrest record	None
Organizations	Knights of Columbus
Scars and marks	Face pock marks, buck teeth

NO 100-16601

ACQUAINTANCE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 11, 1963

Baton Rouge Louisiana

HENRY J. ROUSSEL, JR., 2156 Elisgalde Street, advised that he served in the U. S. Marine Corps from July 31, 1959, to June 20, 1960, and that he presently is a first year law student at Louisiana State University. ROUSSEL advised that while in the Marine Corps he served for approximately three or four months with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at MCAF, El Toro, California, in MAC #9.

ROUSSEL advised at this time he was Acting Lance Corporal and that OSWALD was a private. He stated that he was not a close acquaintance of OSWALD as they did not bunk in the same hut and as they were only on work details together on three or four occasions.

ROUSSEL advised that he did, however, get a "date" for his aunt, ROSALEE QUINN, a stewardess for Pan American Airways, with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that at the time that he did this, his aunt was home on a leave of absence from Pan American and had driven to California with him. He stated that his aunt was studying the Russian language in an effort to secure employment with the U. S. State Department and he knew that OSWALD had also been studying the Russian language and this was the reason that he arranged the date. ROUSSEL stated that he does not know any of the details as to where his aunt and OSWALD went or what they might have talked about during this date.

He stated that in addition to studying Russian, he believes that OSWALD also studied the German language, however, he, ROUSSEL did not know of any other languages or political dogma that OSWALD may have been interested in. He stated that he never engaged in any private conversation with OSWALD nor did he ever talk "politics" with OSWALD.

ROUSSEL advised that OSWALD, on occasion, when addressing others would refer to them as "Comrade" Smith or whatever their last name was. He stated he thought OSWALD was doing this as a joke and that he and most of the fellows did, in turn, call OSWALD "Comrade" OSWALD.

ROUSSEL stated that he did not know any associates or friends of OSWALD's and that the only person to his knowledge

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On 12/11/63 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ELMER B. LITCHFIELD :cjo Date dictated 12/11/63

73

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NO 100-16601
EBL:cjo
2

Calif.

that was "close to OSWALD" was RICHARD D. CALL who, on occasion, would play chess with OSWALD. He stated that CALL was a member of MAC #9.

ROUSSEL stated that he did not recall anyone connected with the unit as having any trouble with OSWALD as OSWALD was a quiet person who kept to himself and never did anything to offend anyone.

NO 100-16601

INVESTIGATION REGARDING RIFLE SLING

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 12, 1963

Louisiana

Mr. ADRIAN T. ALBAN, Manager, Crescent City Garage, Inc., 618 Magazine Street, was interviewed specifically concerning any conversation he had had with LEE HARVEY OSWALD concerning rifle slings. Mr. ALBAN stated that OSWALD had never expressed a particular interest in any form of sling and that to the best of his knowledge the subject had never been discussed between them.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY :gas Date dictated 12/12/63

76

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NO 100-16601
RMW:gas

The following inquiries were made by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY on December 11 and 12, 1963:

Mr. P. C. SPEDALE, Louisiana owner, Crescent Gun and repair Company, 2401 South Claiborne Avenue, stated that in his opinion the sling described as having been on the rifle of LEE HARVEY OSWALD is undoubtedly a target sling. In this regard he stated that he had never seen a sling black and brown in color and that they are all naturally oiled leather, brown in color. He said there are no distributors in New Orleans for leather products, i.e. holsters, slings and so forth. He said that in addition to his concern, there are two other firms in New Orleans dealing almost exclusively in firearms.

Mr. ARTHUR T. TURNER, gunsmith, and Mr. LEE YAGERTON, Manager, New Orleans Arms Company, Inc., 240 Chartres Street, both commented in the manner of Mr. SPEDALE. Louisiana

Mr. FRANK MORENO, Manager, Security Company, 3604 South Carrollton Avenue, likewise commented in the manner of those individuals noted above.

A photograph of OSWALD was shown to those individuals indicated and all informed he is unknown to them and has never been known to have done business in their respective businesses.

The individuals named below were contacted at their respective places of business and all advised they had never seen a rifle sling of the description of that found on the rifle of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In addition it was learned that they receive very few orders to make rifle slings to precise specifications for customers, and, in addition never made one to order for OSWALD. When shown a photograph of OSWALD, all informed he is unknown to them and was never known to be in their respective companies:

NO 100-16601
RMW:gas

Louisiana

G. M. ROULE, Rolands Sporting Goods, 300 South Rampart Street, New Orleans.

WILLIAM NUNEZ, Charles P. Rayne Company, 721 Camp Street, New Orleans.

T. E. VINCI, Pioneer Saddlery, 300 Camp Street, New Orleans.

The individuals named below were contacted at their respective business establishments and all advised as follows:

Rifle slings are not carried in their inventories inasmuch as the dealer outlets they serve order leather products, i.e. rifle slings, holsters, ammunition belts and so forth, direct from the manufacturer. The only slings that are sold to dealer outlets are those pre-assembled on the firearms at the factory and they are included in the unit prices of the various firearms carried. Those businesses named are the jobbers for all sporting goods and other firms dealing in the sale of firearms in the immediate New Orleans locale:

Louisiana

H. E. WINDES, Sales Manager, Monroe Hardware Company, 333 North Diamond Street, New Orleans.

G. O. RASCH, Vice President, Woodward, Wright and Company, 451 Howard Avenue, New Orleans.

J. M. WEBB, Buyer, Stratton Baldwin Company, Inc., 700 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans.

W. T. STAUFFER, Secretary-Treasurer, Stauffer Eshlema and Company, Ltd., 1448 South Peters Street.

CONTACT WITH NEW ORLEANS AREA NEWSPAPERS

NO 100-16601/mh

On December 10, 1963, the Dallas Office advised that Mr. SAMUEL B. BALLEN, Chairman of the Board of Highplains Natural Gas Company and Electrical Log Service, Inc., 1717 Southland Center, Dallas, Texas, had met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in December, 1962, in Dallas, Texas. BALLEN recalls talking with OSWALD, and it is his recollection that OSWALD had been employed by a newspaper in New Orleans, Louisiana.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

The following investigation was conducted by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY:

The following individuals advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been employed by their newspapers:

1 Miss JANE LEWIS, Office Manager, Bowling Press and News and Views, 3709 South Carrollton Avenue. New Orleans Louisiana

2 CLYDE VICGUES, Assistant Business Manager, Catholic Action of the South, and the Clarion, 523 Natchez, New Orleans. Louisiana

3 Mrs. FRANCES C. BADGETT, Office Manager, Central Christian Advocate, 631 Baronne Street, New Orleans. Louisiana

4 A. L. FRANCIS, Owner and Publisher of the Daily Shopping Guide, Daily Journal of Commerce, and the Daily Shipping Guide, 516 Natchez Street. New Orleans Louisiana

5 WILLIAM DONNELS, The Federationist, 841 Louisa Street. New Orleans, Louisiana

6 Mr. EASTON KING, Publisher, Gentilly Advertiser, 613 South Rampart. New Orleans, Louisiana

7 KENT COURTNEY, Publisher of the Independent American, 7819 Green Street. New Orleans, Louisiana

NO 100-16601/mh

Mr. O. AL CHIARELLO, Owner, Italo-American Publishing Company and publisher, International Review, 1025 Barracks. New Orleans, Louisiana

EDWARD ROSE, Editor, West Bank Guide, and Jefferson Daily Legal News, 3709 West Bank Expressway, Gretna, Louisiana.

ASTON COX, Editor, Jefferson Democrat, 540 First Street, Gretna, Louisiana

SIDNEY STEINER, Editor and Publisher, Jefferson Parish Times, 110 Severn Street, Metairie. Louisiana

ABRAHAM SLABAT, 4538 South Johnson, Editor and Publisher of the Jewish Ledger, which closed October 11, 1963. Louisiana

J. FINGER, Office Manager, The Journal Commerce, International Trade Mart, New Orleans. Louisiana

Mrs. G. M. WATSON, Louisiana Weekly Publishing Company, 640 South Rampart. New Orleans, Louisiana

Mrs. M. SULLIVAN, Office Manager, Official Daily Court Records, and Montgomery and Company printers, 430 Chartres. New Orleans, Louisiana

MARGARET MITCHELL, Personnel Manager, New Orleans States-Item, and the Times Picayune, 615 North Street, New Orleans. Louisiana

Mr. FELTS B. LEE, Fuller Building, 2100 North Claiborne, Current local manager of the Pittsburg Courier.

JACK E. ROUSSEAU, 1821 Orleans, former manager of the Pittsburg Courier. New Orleans, Louisiana

EDWARD ROY, Editor, St. Bernard Voice, 234 Mehle Street, Arabi, Louisiana.

NO 100-16601/mh

20 ANTHONY X LUPO, Publisher, Sports Bulletin, 530 Iris Street, Metairie. Louisiana

21 WILLIAM JENNINGS X LONG, Editor Vieux Carre Courier, 110 Royal Street. NEW ORLEANS Louisiana

22 BELLE X SMITH, Office Manager, Wall Street Journal, International Trade Mart.

New Orleans Louisiana

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
Reference	Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated 12/12/63 at New Orleans.

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

NO T-1 is an employee of another government agency.

C[illegible]TED

[illegible] 1973

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Oswald
105-82555
Section 54

copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION
courtesy THEAARC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 13 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-13-63 1-56 PM CST BJF

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 AND SAC, DALLAS 100-10461

FROM SAC, SAN ANTONIO 105-2909

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R.

RE SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL TO BUREAU DEC. THREE LAST AND DALLAS CAR. TO LEGAT MEXICO, DEC. SEVEN LAST.

IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE OSWALD'S METHOD OF TRAVEL, LAREDO, TEXAS, TO DALLAS, TEXAS ON OCT. THREE LAST , LEGAT, MEXICO, REQUESTED TO FURNISH SAN ANTONIO WITH AUTOSTAT OR LIST OR LIST OF NAMES OF FELLOW PASSENGERS APPEARING ON MANIFEST OF TRANSPORTES FRONTERA BUS FROM MEXICO CITY TO NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO UTILIZED BY PERSON USING NAME OSWALD.

LEGAT , MEXICO REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF SPECIFIC LEADS HAVE BEEN SET OUT TO INTERVIEW THOSE FELLOW PASSENGERS. IF NOT SAN ANTONIO WILL DO SO UPON RECEIPT OF REQUESTED INFORMATION.

THUS FAR EFFORTS TO LOCATE JOHN H. BOWEN, HOUSTON, TEXAS, WHO WAS FELLOW PASSENGER ON FLECHA ROJA BUS SEPT. TWENTYSIX LAST NEGATIVE. TOURIST CARD FOR BOWEN ISSUED BY

END PAGE ONE

REC-13 105-82555-1170

EX-112

22 JAN 6 1964

5-08

PAGE TWO

MEXICAN IMMIGRATION AT NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, AND FAILS TO REFLECT BOWEN/ S RESIDENCE ADDRESS. TOURIST CARD FOR BOWEN NUMBERED FOUR THREE TWO NINE NINE TWO SIX.

LEGAT , MEXICO , REQUESTED TO REVIEW ANY RECORDS MEXICAN IMMIGRATION, MEXICO , D.F., IN EFFORT TO OBTAIN BOWEN/S HOME ADDRESS OR OTHER PERTINENT BACKGROUND INFORMATION SO HE CAN BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED. BOWEN TRAVELED ON FM FIVE TOURIST PERMIT FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO CITY."

END AND ACK PLS.

WA MIB 3-04 PM OK FBI WA LA

EI 2-04 PM OK FBI DL EEA

IN DISC

VTIYAMV

VWQT

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TT T

CO-M ROSEN

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Belmont
Mohr
Tolson
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 12-14-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 227

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REBUCAB DECEMBER 8 RE PASSENGERS ON RED ARROW BUS AND BUCAB YESTERDAY RE INTERVIEW DR. AND MRS. JOHN MC FARLAND. APART FROM MC FARLANDS FOLLOWING BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH SOME OF PASSENGERS MENTIONED:

JOHN H. BOWEN, 60 YEARS, BORN HOUSTON, TEXAS, AMERICAN CITIZEN, ADDRESS HOUSTON, NO STREET GIVEN, MEXICAN TOURIST CARD ISSUED AT NUEVO LAREDO ON SEPTEMBER 26 ON PRESENTATION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE. SIGNED TOURIST CARD AS JOHN HOWARD BOWEN ALTHOUGH LAST NAME POSSIBLY COULD BE BOWER.

HARRY J. MITCHELL, 41 YEARS, AMERICAN CITIZEN, LAWYER, HOME ADDRESS PALMYRA, MISSISSIPPI, NO STREET GIVEN, MEXICAN TOURIST CARD ISSUED AT NUEVO LAREDO SEPTEMBER 26 LAST.

ANN MARIE MITCHELL, APPARENTLY WIFE OF ABOVE, 22 YEARS, AMERICAN CITIZEN, REMAINING DATA SAME AS THAT OF HUSBAND.

ROBERTO MORALES, DRIVER OF BUS, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BUT HAS NOT BEEN AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

INFO RE JOHN H. BOWEN WAS FURNISHED TELEPHONICALLY YESTERDAY TO HOUSTON AT REQUEST OF LATTER.

U. S. POSTAL GUIDE DOES NOT LIST A PALMYRA, MISSISSIPPI. SUGGEST POSSIBILITY EXISTS MC FARLANDS MAY KNOW MITCHELLS AND THAT MC FARLANDS SHOULD BE REINTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION RE ADDRESS FOR MITCHELLS.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING HERE.

REC-13 105-82555-1171

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 5:59 PM MAD

22 JAN 6 1964

CC MR ROSEN CC: MR. BELMAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

54 JAN 8 1964

COMMUNICATIONS SECT
DEC 27 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

1 URGENT 12-27-63 8 XXX9-37 PM RJL

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC DALLAS /105-1323//100-10461/

FROM SAC MINNEAPOLIS

ERNEST GUSTAF LARSON, IS DASH CUBA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TODAY.

MINNEAPOLIS INDICES NEGATIVE RE LARSON AND WIFE.

END ACK FLS

8-38 PM CST OK FBI DL FL

WA 1-3--41 PM OK FBI WA LLD

MISC 0

105-82555 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 2 1964

7 JAN 3 1964

DEC 17 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-16-63 7-23 PM DEC

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ ATTN. ASST. DIR. SULLIVAN

FROM SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/ 6P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

MARINA OSWALD WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY. SHE ADVISED SHE DOES NOT RECALL WHEN OSWALD BOUGHT SUBJECT RIFLE NOR DID SHE KNOW WHERE HE OBTAINED THE RIFLE UNTIL SHE FOUND OUT FROM PUBLICITY RESULTING FROM ASSASSINATION. SHE KNOWS OSWALD HAD THE RIFLE AT THE NEELY ADDRESS BUT DOES NOT KNOW HOW IT WAS TRANSPORTED TO NEW ORLEANS. OSWALD LEFT FOR NEW ORLEANS ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE SHE DID. HE PACKED SEVERAL BOXES OF BELONGINGS WHICH HE SENT TO NEW ORLEANS VIA BUS THE DAY BEFORE HE LEFT. OTHER THINGS HE PACKED AND LEFT WITH MARINA, WHO STAYED AT THE PAINE RESIDENCE. SHE DOES NOT KNOW IF THE RIFLE WAS IN THE EFFECTS LEFT WITH HER OR THE EFFECTS SENT TO NEW ORLEANS BY OSWALD. SHE AGAIN REMEMBERS SEEING THE RIFLE WHEN THEY WERE SETTLED IN NEW ORLEANS. HE KEPT THE RIFLE IN A ROOM WHERE HE KEPT PERSONAL THINGS INCLUDING PAPERS, CORRESPONDENCE. THIS WAS THE SAME ROOM IN CHICH HE DIRECT THE QUOTE HANDS OFF CUBA UNQUOTE THROWAWAYS. END

END PAGE ONE

105-82555-1172

62 JAN 6 1964

SHE DID NOT SEE HIM LEAVE WITH THE RIFLE NOR RETURN WITH THE RIFLE AT ANY TIME FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN NEW ORLEANS.

HE NEVER SPOKE OF PRACTICING WITH THE RIFLE EITHER IN NEW ORLEANS OR DALLAS. SHE SAW NO AMMUNITION FOR THE RIFLE EITHER IN DALLAS OR NEW ORLEANS.

SHE DOES NOT KNOW EXACTLY HOW THE RIFLE WAS TRANSPORTED BACK FROM NEW ORLEANS TO DALLAS. SHE SAID THE NEXT TIME SHE REMEMBERS SEEING IT AFTER THEY BROKE UP HOUSEKEEPING IN NEW ORLEANS WAS WHEN SHE SAW IT WRAPPED UP IN THE BLANKET IN THE PAINE-S GARAGE. SHE KNEW IT WAS A RIFLE BECAUSE ON ONE OCCASION SHE WAS LOOKING FOR SOME STEEL LEGS FOR HER BABY JUNE-S OLD AND OPENED A CORNER OF THE BLANKET AND NOTICED THE STOCK OF THE RIFLE.

ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, WHEN SHE HEARD THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SHOT SUPPOSEDLY FROM A WINDOW OF THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, SHE THOUGHT OF OSWALD-S RIFLE AND WENT TO THE GARAGE TO CHECK ON IT AND THE BLANKET SEEMED TO BE SHAPED IN ITS USUAL WAY AND

END PAGE TWO

SHE THOUGHT THE RIFLE WAS IN IT. SHE WAS SURPRISED WHEN THE POLICE ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND IN SEARCHING THE GARAGE FOUND THE BLANKET EMPTY.

MARINA STATED SHE HAD INSISTED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THAT OSWALD BUY A CAR BUT HE OBJECTED THAT HE DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT MONEY TO BUY IT, AND, FURTHER, THE CAR WOULD REQUIRE REPAIRS. SHE KNOWS OF NO OCCASION WHEN HE SAW ANYONE ABOUT THE PUCHASE OF AN AUTOMOBILE OR MENTIONED TO HER THAT HE HAD SEEN SOMEONE OR INTENDED SEEING SOMEONE ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF AN AUTOMOBILE.

MARINA STATED OSWALD COULD NOT SPEAK SPANISH. SHE BOUGHT A SELF BASH STUDY BOOK ON SPANISH LANGUAGE IN RUSSIA AND HE WOULD ON OCCASION ATTEMPT TO PRONOUNCE SPANISH WORDS BUT HIS PRONUNCIATION WAS BAD AND SHE LAUGHED AT HIS PRONUNCIATION. HE DID NOT SPEAK FRENCH OR GERMAN NOR ANY OTHER LANGUAGE EXCEPT ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN. HE SPOKE RUSSIAN WELL. MARINA CAN NEITHER SPEAK NOR UNDERSTAND NOR READ ANY OTHER LANGUAGE EXCEPT RUSSIAN.

OSWALD SPOKE ONLY RARELY ABOUT HIS MILITARY SERVICE. HE LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT HE HAD ENJOYED IT. HE

END PAGE THREE

HE RECALLED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THE PRETTY JAPANESE GIRLS THAT HE HAD MET WHILE IN THE SERVICE.

MARINA RELATED AGAIN PARTICULARS OF HER VACATION TRIP TO KHARKOV, RUSSIA, IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. THE TRIP WAS A VACATION TRIP ALLOWED HER BY THE GOVERNMENT. SHE RECALLS IT OCCURRED IN OCTOBER AS SHE WAS GONE ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, OSWALD-S BIRTHDAY. THE TRIP WAS OF THREE WEEKS DURATION BEING ABOUT OCTOBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYONE. SHE STAYED WITH HER AUNT AND HER HUSBAND, POLINA VASILIEVANA AND YURI MIKHAILOV. YURI HOLDS A VERY RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS AN ENGINEER IN THE BUILDING TRADES PROGRAM IN KHARKOV. SHE BELIEVES HE IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. ON HER VACATION, SHE RESTED BUT DID NOT DO MUCH AS SHE WAS PREGNANT.

MARINA DENIES SHE WAS EVER QUESTIONED BY ANY SOVIET MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

SHE STATED OSWALD DID NOT CONSULT HER ABOUT THE MATERIAL HE WROTE FOR WHAT SHE TOUGHT WAS A BOOK. SHE DOES NOT KNOW IT AS A DIARY. THE MATERIAL HE WAS WRITING WAS A SECRET. IT WAS IN ENGLISH AND SHE COULD NOT READ IT.

END PAGE FOUR

SHE SAID OSWALD RARELY MISSED A CHANCE TO GLORIFY HIMSELF AND THAT EVERYTHING HE DID WAS TO GET HIS NAME IN HISTORY. SHE BELIEVES THAT HIS STATEMENT THAT HE WAS A MARXIST IS NOT CORRECT BUT ONLY A STATEMENT THAT HE MADE TO DRAW ATTENTION TO HIMSELF.

SHE VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION THAT THERE HAD BEEN A PUBLISHED REPORT THAT OSWALD WAS A HOMOSEXUAL, WHICH WAS COMPLETELY FALSE.

SHE SAID SHE LAUGHED AT OSWALD-S IDEAS AND THE POLITICAL STATEMENTS HE WOULD MAKE AND THAT THIS WAS THE REASON THEY QUARRELED SO FREQUENTLY AS HE WOULD GET MAD AT HER FOR LAUGHING AT HIM. SHE SAID SHE WANTED A DIVORCE FROM OSWALD BECAUSE OF HIS CRAZY IDEAS AND POLITICAL OPINIONS THAT HE EXPRESSED.

CONCERNING THE FAREWELL NOTE LEFT BY OSWALD ON THE NIGHT OF THE ATTEMPTED WALKER ASSASSINATION, MARINA SAID OSWALD HAD LEFT THE HOUSE SUPPOSEDLY TO ATTEND A TYPEWRITING CLASS. WHEN HE HAD NOT RETURNED AT ABOUT TEN O-CLOCK SHE BECAME WORRIED AND WENT INTO THE ROOM WHERE HE KEPT HIS PERSONAL PAPERS AND EFFECTS. SHE BELIEVES SHE WENT TO THIS

END PAGE FIVE

FOUND THROUGH INTUITION. ON TOP OF A LITTLE END TABLE SHE FOUND THE NOTE AND THE KEY TO THE MAIL BOX. WHEN SHE READ THE NOTE QUOTE HER HAIR STOOD UP UNQUOTE. SHE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT OSWALD MEANT BY HIS REFERENCE TO BEING TAKEN A PRISONER. IN HER MIND THERE WAS A DEFINITE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE NOTE AND OSWALD-S TARDINESS IN RETURNING HOME. SHE DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO OR TO WHOM TO DO AS SHE DID NOT SPEAK ENGLISH. SHE WALKED AROUND THE APARTMENT, BATHED HER DAUGHTER JUNE, AND WAITED. SHE DOES NOT RECALL EXACTLY WHAT SHE DID WITH THE NOTE ON THE EVENING OF THE ATTEMPTED WALKER ASSASSINATION BUT RECALLS THAT LATER SHE PUT IT IN HER COOKBOOK AND IT STAYED THERE AS FAR AS SHE KNOWS. THERE IS NO QUESTION IN HER MIND BUT THAT THE AUTHOR OF THE NOTE IS OSWALD.

INTERVIEW WILL BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

END AND ACK PLS

8-43 PM OK FBI WA LA

CC-MR. ROSEN

Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Confidential

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 12-16-63

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 230

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REBUCAB 824. CONCERNING ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT FILES THIS OFFICE REFLECT GALLANT WAS FUGITIVE SUBJECT OF UFAP - FORGERY ITSMV CASE AND ARRESTED AND DEPORTED BY MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AUGUST LAST AT OUR REQUEST. THIS OFFICE HAS NO INFORMATION ON GALLANT UNDER CORTES PSEUDONYM OR ON HIS ALLEGED ANTI-CASTRO FORCE OF 35,00 MEN. FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING MADE ON THIS. u

REBUCAB 826. BUS MANIFEST OF TRANSPORTES FRONTERA FORWARDED FBI LABORATORY BY MYLET OF DECEMBER 13 LAST FOR POSSIBLE HANDWRITING EXAMINATION. SUGGEST BUREAU FURNISH PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF MANIFEST TO SAN ANTONIO. IT WILL BE NOTED THAT NAMES ON MANIFEST ARE IN SOME CASES INCOMPLETE AND ALMOST ILLEGIBLE AND WITH EXCEPTION OF NAME "OSWALD" ALL NAMES APPEAR TO BE OF LATIN ORIGIN. NAMES ON MANIFEST WHEREVER POSSIBLE HAVE BEEN COMPARED WITH MEXICAN IMMIGRATION LIST OF PEOPLE WHO DEPARTED MEXICO AT NUEVO LAREDO ON OCTOBER 3 LAST AND NO IDENTIFICATION WAS EFFECTED. FOR THIS REASON AND BECAUSE VERY LIMITED INFORMATION ON MANIFEST HAS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO COMPLETELY IDENTIFY ANY ONE OF PASSENGERS NO LEADS SET FORTH TO INTERVIEW PASSENGERS. u

MYCAB 227 CONTAINED ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN MEXICAN u

105-82555-1173

EX-117 REC 14 22 JAN 6 1964

cc Dallas 07 — 15 pp

64 1 17 1964 63

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 230 [redacted]

IMMIGRATION RECORDS ON JOHN H. BOWEN. MEXICAN TOURIST CARD WITH WHICH HE ENTERED AT NUEVO LAREDO WAS EXAMINED HERE. THIS CARD, WHICH IS MOST COMPLETE RECORD AVAILABLE IN MEXICAN IMMIGRATION, GAVE HIS DOMICILE AS HOUSTON, TEXAS BUT NO STREET ADDRESS GIVEN. U

[redacted]

REMYCAB 227 SETTING FORTH INFORMATION ON HARRY J. MITCHELL AND WIFE AND GIVING HOME ADDRESS OF PALMYRA, MISSISSIPPI FOR THEM. REEXAMINATION OF MEXICAN TOURIST RECORDS SHOWS THAT STATE WAS ABBREVIATED "MISS." U.S. POSTAL GUIDE LISTS PALMYRA, MISSOURI. SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL OF DECEMBER 3 LAST LISTS MITCHELL AND WIFE AS BEING FROM PALMYRA, MISSOURI. IF NOT ALREADY DONE, SUGGEST KANSAS CITY OFFICE ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MITCHELLS IN PALMYRA. U

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:49 PM NCC

cc: [illegible]

Confidential

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 18 1963

TELETYPE

ETS

URGENT 12-18-63 8-15 PM JCM

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS, DALLAS AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, CHARLOTTE /105-1731/ 4P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

TODAY DR. BENJAMIN E. POWELL, LIBRARIAN, DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, DURHAM, NC, ADVISED DURING ROUTINE PROCESSING OF INACTIVE FILES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA IN POSSESSION OF DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION, FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE FOUND.

A. HANDWRITTEN LETTER DATED OCT. THREE, NINETEEN FIFTYSIX. QUOTE DEAR SIRS. COLON. I AM SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND I WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR YOUTH LEAGUE, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF THERE IS A BRANCH IN MY AREA, HOW TO JOIN, ECT., I AM A MARXIST, AND HAVE BEEN STUDYING SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES FOR WELL OVER FIFTEEN MONTHS. I AM VERY INTERESTED IN

END PAGE ONE

REC-50 105-82555-1174

EX-117 2: JAN 6 1964

RELAYED TO NY

CE 105-1731

PAGE TWO

YOUR Y.P.S.L. SINCERELY LEE OSWALD PAREN ADDRESSEE OVER END PAREN. SEND TO COLON LEE OSWALD, FOUR NINE THREE SIX COLLINWOOD, FT. WORTH, TEX. UNQUOTE.

E. ADVERTISEMENT COUPON OF QUOTE THE SOCIALIST CALL UNQUOTE, THREE ZERO THREE FOURTH AVE., N. Y. TEN, N. Y. UNMARKED BOX QUOTE ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND BLANK PAREN THREE DOLLARS FOR ONE YEAR-S SUBSCRIPTION END PAREN FOR A SUBSCRIPTION TO QUOTE THE SOCIALIST CALL UNQUOTE CHECKED BOX. THE NEXT UNMARKED BOX QUOTE I WANT TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY. UNQUOTE. NAME HANDPRINTED LEE OSWALD, ADDRESS FOUR NINE THREE SIX COLLINWOOD, CITY FT. WORTH, STATE, TEXAS, WITH HANDWRITTEN NOTATION QUOTE SENT ADDITIONAL LIT. OCTOBER NINE NINETEEN FIFTYSIX. UNQUOTE.

PHOTOSTAT COPIES OF THESE ITEMS WERE MADE AVAILABLE. THE ORIGINALS ARE BEING MAINTAINED IN THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF LIBRARY. IN EVENT IT NECESSARY TO SUBPOENA THEM THE SUBPOENA SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO DR. MATTIE RUSSELL, CURATOR OF MANUSCRIPTS,

END PAGE TWO

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, DURHAM, NC.

DR. MATTIE RUSSELL ADVISED HER ACQUISITION RECORDS REFLECTED DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY PURCHASED ORIGINAL OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA FOR THE PERIOD FROM NINETEEN HUNDRED TO NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT FROM LEON KRAMER, A N. Y. DEALER IN LEFTIST LITERATURE, NOW DECEASED. SINCE THAT TIME BY VIRTUE OF THIS PURCHASE THE DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HAS BECOME THE UNOFFICIAL REPOSITORY FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA AND PERIODICALLY ACQUIRES INACTIVE RECORDS OF THIS ORGANIZATION WHICH ARE IN GREAT DEMAND FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES.

SHE NOTED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED ITEMS LOCATED IN HER FILES WERE INCLUDED IN AN ACQUISITION JAN. TWO FIFTYNINE FROM STEPHEN SITEMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, ONE ONE TWO EAST NINETEENTH ST., NEW YORK, NEW YORK. SHE FURTHER ADVISED THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA IN FIFTYSEVEN MERGED WITH ANOTHER GROUP AND BECAME THE SOCIALIST PARTY DASH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

END PAGE THREE

CE 1[illegible]-1730

FEDERATION. SHE OBSERVED THE Y.P.S.L. REFERRED TO IN THE OSWALD LETTER STOOD FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLES SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

DR. RUSSELL REPORTED THE MANUSCRIPT SECTION WAS STILL PROCESSING ADDITIONAL MATERIAL OF A LATER DATE INCLUDED IN THE SAME ACQUISITION AND WAS MAINTAINING A CLOSE LOOKOUT FOR ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN OSWALD AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY. SHE STATED MATERIAL CURRENTLY AVAILABLE AT DUKE PROBABLY INCLUDED MATERIALS DATED AS LATE AS EIGHT.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF BUREAU THE CHARLOTTE OFFICE DOES NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT BACKGROUND TO DEFINITELY ESTABLISH THIS CORRESPONDENCE RELATES TO SUBJECT, BUT AGES CORRESPOND. COPIES OF ITEMS FURNISHED WILL BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU LAT AND DALLAS.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION AT NEW YORK WILL, IF CONSIDERED ADVISABLE, DADE, CONTACT HEADQUARTERS, SOCIALIST PARTY DASH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION FOR ANY POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA 7-27 PM OK FBI WA LA

DL 7-27 PM OK FBI DL DEC

TU CLR

cc: Mr. Conrad.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1175

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

54

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 12-23-63

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Rankin, there is set forth, in attached letterhead memo results of a check of our files concerning Staughton Craig Lynd and Jack Minnis who wrote an article captioned "Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About the President's Assassination."

ACTION

It is recommended that the attached letterhead memo be delivered by Inspector Malley to Mr. Rankin for use of the Commission.

105-82555

Enc.

WMG:cgw
(7)

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Gheesling

REC-50 105-82555-1176

22 JAN 6 1964

FBI

Date: 12/20/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31965) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R
(OO: DL)

Re report of SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR. dated 12/11/63 at Detroit, and Bureau airtel to Detroit dated 12/18/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies and for Dallas four copies of Page 5 to be included in referenced report of SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Encs. 4) (RM)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-31965)
(1 - 44-563)
JPD:vwm
(6)

C. C. HICK

UNREC

22 DEC 26

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8106 Fordham Road
Los Angeles 45, Calif.
December 15, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

A number of years ago when I was editorial writer for the Quincy Patriot Ledger in Massachusetts I had the privilege of commending you editorially upon the completion of, as I remember, 30 years as Director of the F.B.I. You graciously acknowledged the compliment in a letter to our paper and I am sure you must have a copy of your letter in your files.

In connection with the Sinatra case here in Los Angeles, however, I wish to express a concern that the excellent reputation of the FBI may have been done some harm. If so, this would only serve to make your already difficult job of apprehending criminals more difficult in the future.

The failure of the FBI to keep watch on Mr. Oswald in Dallas has lead to some public disenchantment, I fear. If, in addition, there is a suspicion that FBI secrecy is being used to mask unusual aspects of the Sinatra case on behalf of the Attorney General, a known friend of Sinatra, I believe this would be most unfortunate. — UNREC.

Sinatra is commonly felt to be a consorter with criminals. He also happens to be a strong Democrat and a friend of the Kennedys, to their loss. Chief Parker is a highly respected official.

I fervently hope that the personal friendships of the Attorney General will not influence the position of the FBI in the Sinatra case.

With best wishes,

Richard L. England

CORRESPONDENCE

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 3 1964

T ack
12-26-63
cc: [illegible]

349

105-82555 -- UNREC.

December 26, 1963

Mr. Richard L. England
8106 Fordham Road
Los Angeles 45, California

Dear Mr. England:

I have received your letter of December 15th and want to thank you for your interest in this Bureau. We in the FBI appreciate observations from the general public concerning various investigations we have conducted. We also welcome criticism when it is based on fact rather than speculation.

With regard to the Frank Sinatra, Jr., kidnaping case, this crime took place in an area far removed from Los Angeles. During this far-ranging, fast-moving case, some situations arose which made it necessary for us to request local authorities for assistance and man power. In every instance when this was done, complete cooperation was immediately received.

It was regrettable that some who could not be aware of all the factors saw fit to prematurely criticize our endeavors. This Bureau was guided throughout the investigation by the primary desire to obtain the victim's safe return and thereafter apprehend the kidnapers and recover the ransom. These motives governed all decisions in the handling of this investigation. At no time during this case has the FBI criticized any other law enforcement agency.

In connection with the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, literally thousands of people come to our attention each year who have exhibited unusual behavior or have expressed unorthodox views. However, it would be wrong for this Bureau to inundate the Secret Service with the names of people unless there was some reason to suspect that persons were potential threats. The FBI was investigating Lee Harvey Oswald. He had indicated through his actions and statements that he

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure
JCF:n (5)

MAILED 11
DEC 27 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7 1964
JAN 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Richard L. England

advocated principles contrary to the best interests of the United States. His background and activities fully justified our action concerning him but the data we had regarding Oswald gave absolutely no clue indicating he was a potential assassin.

I trust the above information will help you evaluate the work performed by the FBI and will result in your continued support of our endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: A most favorable editorial entitled "30 Years of Service:" appeared in the "Quincy Patriot" on 5/10/54. It was acknowledged in a letter to Mr. John R. Herbert, Editor.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 28 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tele
Mr. Brown
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-28-63 11-59 AM CJS

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC , DALLAS

FROM SAC, MILWAUKEE /105-3034/ 1 P

ERNEST GUSTAF LARSON, IS DASH CUBA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO DIRECTOR AND SAC-S MILWAUKEE AND MINNEAPOLIS TWELVE, TWENTY-SEVEN, LAST.

MILWAUKEE INDICES NEGATIVE RE SUBJECT LARSON AND WIFE LOVELLA, OTHER THAN COPY DALLAS LET TO MINNEAPOLIS OF TWELVE, EIGHTEEN, LAST.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-03 PM OK FBI WA MSL

TU 12-03 OK FBI DL DL

TU 10TH DISC

105-82555 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-126667

64 JAN 7 1964

DEC 27 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-27-63 8-12 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS MINNEAPOLIS AND MILWAUKEE

FROM SAC DALLAS /105-1323/ /100-10461/ 2P

ERNEST GUSTAF LARSON, IS DASH CUBA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA

RE DALLAS LET TO MINNEAPOLIS DECEMBER EIGHTEEN SIXTYTHREE DEALING FIRST CAPTION. FOR INFORMATION BUREAU AND MILWAUKEE, TAMPA DIVISION HAS ADVISED THAT SUBJECT LARSON ON MAILING LIST OF TAMPA BAY CHAPTER OF THE FPCC ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM [redacted] LARSON/S ADDRESS IS FIVE SIX FOUR FOUR WINTON ST. DALLAS, TEXAS. DALLAS RETAIL MERCHANTS CREDIT ASSOCIATION RECORDS REFLECT FILE ON LARSON SINCE NINETEEN FIFTYNINE INDICATING LARSON BORN FEBRUARY FIVE, EIGHTEEN EIGHTY-NINE, IS RETIRED AND LIVING ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND WIFE LOVELLA IS RETIRED TEACHER BORN DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, ZERO NINE, BOTH REPORTEDLY CAME TO DALLAS FROM MINNEAPOLIS AND LARSON ALLEGEDLY RETIRED FIREMAN FROM FREDERICKS, WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE AND MINNEAPOLIS REQUESTED IMMEDIATELY FURNISH BUREAU AND DALLAS WITH RESULTS INDICES CHECK IN NAMES OF LARSON AND WIFE. FOR INFORMATION BUREAU DALLAS INDICES CONTAIN NO OTHER PERTINENT

END PAGE ONE

105-82555 - UNREC.

NOT RECORDED

199 JAN 2 1964

FACTUAL

DATA RE LARSON. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR DALLAS INTERVIEW OF LARSON [UNDER SUITABLE PRETEXT] FOR ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE RE OSWALD AS WELL AS ALL DATA HE MAY BE WILLING TO FURNISH BE HIMSELF.

END AND ACK

WA 9-17 PM OK FBI WA WS

DL 9-15 PM OK FBI MP RJL

MI 9-15 PM OK FBI MI CTC

TU DISCAH

12/30/63

Airtel 105-82555-UNREC.

1 - Turner
1 - Anderson
1 - O'Brien

To: SAC, Dallas (105-1323)

From: Director, FBI

ERNEST GUSTAF LARSON
IS - CUBA

Reurtel 12/27/63 captioned "Ernest Gustaf Larson, IS - Cuba" and "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba."

You are authorized to interview subject in accordance with existing instructions relating to interviews of security subjects. You should submit results of your interview in a form suitable for dissemination under above caption together with your recommendation as to whether further investigation of subject is warranted. Bufiles do not contain any data identifiable with subject.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

JFW:gci
(8)

NOTE: Subject is 74-year-old retired fireman from Frederic, Wisconsin who has resided in Dallas, Texas, since about 1959. He lives with his wife, a retired teacher, and their source of income is social security. Tampa informant has advised subject on mailing list of Tampa Bay Chapter of the FPCC, a pro-Castro organization. Subject came to Dallas from Minneapolis, Minnesota. No subversive data located in files of Minneapolis and Milwaukee. Dallas requested authority to interview subject re his knowledge of Oswald as well as any data he may be willing to furnish regarding himself. Since subject resides in Dallas and may have some connection with FPCC, interview being authorized.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

126667

FBI

Date: 12/17/

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

SUBJECT: [illegible]
IS-C

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau 12/6/63;
San Antonio airtel 12/3/63.

Of the persons listed in airtel dated 12/6/63, as having left Laredo, Texas, 10/3/63, by plane, the following have been interviewed in Laredo with negative results:

Mrs. L. W. GRAHAM
Mr. S. C. SCHELINSKI
Mr. E. H. ROECHERS
Mr. W. T. NEBLETT
E. GUTIERREZ
B. MACKY

In addition, the following addresses have been obtained from motels for persons indicated:

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
2 - Honolulu
2 - Atlanta
2 - Denver
2 - St. Louis
2 - Springfield
2 - Oklahoma City
2 - San Antonio
RLC:mkd
(13)

COPIES DESTROYED

3 6 FEB 16 1973

105-82555-1177

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

SA 105-2369

Mrs. W. F. PEARSON
171 Country Club Area
Belleville, Illinois

ELMER F. JURGENSEN
9135 South Better Drive
Dallas, Texas
Employed with Lockwood Hardward Manufacturing Co.

FRANK M. DYSON
916 Manor Drive or Manor Building
San Antonio, Texas
Phone PE 5-4331
Home phone: PE 5-8194

No address for WALTON

TOM HANNON, OSI, Laredo Air Force Base, advised there is no record of transportation issued to A. VILLARREAL, S. MARTINEZ or (FNU) BELMARES. Also, he could not locate a locator card for these individuals, adding that if they had been assigned to this Base, there would be a locator card indicating their assignment.

For information of Springfield, all persons who departed Laredo, Texas, on 10/3/63, (OSWALD's exit from Mexico at Laredo) by public transportation are being interviewed for any information concerning OSWALD. Mrs. PEARSON listed above, departed Laredo by Trans-Texas airline on that date.

For information of Legat, it has been established through [redacted] Laredo, Texas, that ELSIE GIBBS, listed in San Antonio airtel dated 12/3/63, as having entered Mexico on 9/25/63, through Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, is currently residing at Huatusco 15-21, Roma Sur, Mexico, D. F.

LEADS

Offices endeavoring to locate individuals listed in re airtels, should discontinue on those persons who have been located in Laredo, Texas. Other offices should locate and interview those persons set out in this communication to ascertain if they recall seeing an individual fitting the description of subject.

FBI

Date: 12/23/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82559)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 12/17/63.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of referenced airtel for transmittal to Legat, Mexico.

Legat, Mexico, is requested to locate ELSIE GIBBS and interview her in accordance with leads set forth in refairtel.

Two extra copies of instant communication being furnished to Bureau for transmittal to Legat, Mexico.

5-Bureau (AM RM)
(2-Legat, Mexico Enc. 2)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(9)

REC. 117

C. C. WICK

EX-117

JAN 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1/6/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Stokes

To: SACs, Dallas (100-10461)
San Antonio (105-2909)

EX-112 REC-44 1177

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReSAairtel 12/23/63 setting forth lead for Legat, Mexico City, to interview Elsie Gibbs and SFlet 12/20/63 setting forth lead for interview by Legat, London, of Brian Jacques. As Gibbs and Jacques entered Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63 by automobile and as subject is known to have entered by bus, Legats are not being requested to conduct suggested interviews.

Dallas and San Antonio do not set forth further leads for interview of individuals who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, 9/26/63, by automobile.

1 - San Francisco (89-58)

JCB:eeb (7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 3
JAN - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 24 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-24-63 5-31 PM CST TM

TO DIRECTOR /105-825555/ AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R.

RE MIAMI TEL TO BUREAU DECEMBER ONE EIGHT LAST CONCERNING ITEMS IN ADDRESS BOOK OF SUBJECT.

MRS. JOSEPH B. NAMER CONTACTED AT NEW ORLEANS DEC. TWOTHREE INSTANT. SHE ADVISED JOSEPH B. NAMER PRESENTLY TRAVELING AND OUT OF TOUCH WITH HER. SHE DOES NOT EXPECT HIM BACK TO NEW ORLEANS UNTIL POSSIBLY AFTER JAN. ONE NEXT. CLAIMS SHE HAS NO WAY OF CONTACTING NAMER. MRS. NAMER INSTRUCTED TO HAVE HUSBAND CONTACT NO OFFICE UPON RETURN AT WHICH TIME HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED. CONTACT WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH MRS. NAMER IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE THIS MATTER.

CLEM H. SEHRT, ATTORNEY, ADVISED DEC. TWOTHREE LAST, HE RECALLED OSWALD'S MOTHER IN NEW ORLEANS WHEN SHE WAS KNOWN AS MARGUERITE CLAVERIE. MARGUERITE HAD A SISTER NAMED PEARL WHO MARRIED AND SUBSEQUENTLY DIED IN THE LOUISIANA STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL, JACKSON, LA., SEHRT COULD NOT RECALL THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON PEARL CLAVERIE MARRIED. SEHRT STATED MARGUERITE MARRIED ONE EDDIE PIC BUT WERE DIVORCED SHORTLY AFTERWARDS. THAT MARGUERITE HAD BEEN UNFAITHFUL TO PIC AND WAS CONSORTING

EX-117 REC-44 105-825555 1178 Aug

END PAGE ONE

WITH AAN AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN. SUBSEQUENTLY MARGUERITE MARRIED A MAN NAMED OSWALD. SECRT HAS NEVER MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND KNOWS NOTHING OF OSWALDS ACTIVITIES.

RE JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY/

JOHN DONALD ALONZO, COACH, CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL AND FATHER THOMAS FULLAM ST. MARYS CATHEDRAL BOTH OF NATCHEZ, MISS., RECALL MURPHY DURING PERIOD MURPHY RESIDED AT CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE, NATCHEZ, MISS., IN NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE OR FIFTYFOUR. ALONZO AND FULLAM DO NOT KNOW MURPHY/S CURRENT WHEREABOUTS.

RE WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION, NEW ORLEANS HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY WESTER UNION DALLAS TO HAVE OUTGOING MONEY ORDERS SEARCHED BY WESTERN UNION PERSONNEL FOR POSSIBLE MONEY ORDER SENT BY OSWALD. MR. J.C. FINNIN, WESTERN UNION, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED TODAY, SEARCH WILL BEGIN DEC. TWENTYSIX NEXT AND ESTIMATES SEARCH WOULD TAKE FOUR DAYS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-39 PM OK FBI WA HSL

DL 5-36 PM OK FBI DL LJH

CLEAR

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1-3-64
1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Little
1 - Stokes

Airtel

JAN 3 2 35 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

To: SAC, San Francisco

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)(105-126544)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ROBERT E. GALLANT
IS - MEXICO

Reurtel in Oswald case dated 12-26-63. Refer also to Bulet 12-27-63 under the Robert E. Gallant caption.

You are authorized to afford Gallant polygraph examination for purpose indicated in retel. Question Gallant first concerning his allegations relative to Oswald and thereafter extend interview covering his representations to the AG in his 11-16-63 letter.

Handle promptly and advise us as to results.

1 - Dallas
Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 1-2-64 JCS:cgw same subj.

JCS:cgw
(13)

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-44 105-82555-4179

EX-117

22 JAN 6 1964

FBI

Date: 12-31-63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: Legat, Ottawa (163-364) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

[redacted]

This case will be followed closely and the Bureau immediately advised of the results.

An extra copy of this airtel is enclosed for the Dallas Office.

Innes

4 - Bureau (1 cc - Dallas)
1 - Ottawa
[illegible]: [illegible]
(5)

Copy to 62
by routing slip for
☐ info ☐ action
date 1-11-64
by [illegible]

REC-25

105-82555-1180

EX-117

4 JAN 4 1964

C L WHCR

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 7 1964

FBI

Date: 12/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SACs, DALLAS (100-10461)
SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)
TAMPA (105-2142)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (105-824)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS

Re San Antonio airtel to Director, 12/3/63, and Tampa airtel to Director, 12/24/63.

At DeLand, Fla.: B 1-15-1917

Records of Volusia County SO disclose that ROBERT LEE TARIN, aka William J. Rhode, arrested by SO, DeLand, on 11/30/63, in possession of 1963 Ford station wagon, color white, bearing 1963 Texas tag KR1901. TARIN arrested after he had fled from Orlando, Fla., on 11/30/63, taking with him a Sears Roebuck employee and an off duty Orlando police officer who had attempted to arrest him on worthless check charges. Subject indicated he would submit to arrest but desired to contact his attorney and after the two men got in subject's car he fled toward DeLand at a high rate of speed.

3 - Bureau (Rm)
2 - Dallas (Rm)
2 - San Antonio (Rm)
2 - Tampa (Rm)
2 - Jacksonville
EHD:sjm
(11)

ST-103 REC-24
REC-31

10-82555-1181

EX-117

4 JAN 3 1964

C C Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

TARIN's wife, MARY ELAINE, was arrested by Orlando PD on 11/30/63, at Orlando motel and was interviewed by Orlando authorities. Car driven by TARIN returned to Orlando and last known to have been in the custody of Orlando PD. MARY ELAINE TARIN was never brought to DeLand, Fla.

On 12/20/63, ROBERT LEE TARIN, DOB 1/15/17, FBI #3840858, presently held Volusia County Jail on numerous worthless check charges and detainer's filed against him by Panama City, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Orlando and USM, Jacksonville.

TARIN claims has resided in San Antonio since 1920 and at 802 West Mayfield Street since 1943 and employed as a building contractor. Admits incarceration in Texas State Penitentiary, Huntsfield, on 10/22/57, on forgery charge and there contracted diabetes. TARIN claims arrested on peace warrant by San Antonio PD on 1/4/63, and remained in jail until about 9/15/63. He thereafter met his wife, MARY ELAINE, whom he married at Laredo, Texas, in 1962, at her father's home in Altascosa, Texas. With his wife they moved into 620 Essex Street, San Antonio, and within several days thereafter claims he and his wife took Greyhound Bus from Laredo to San Antonio taking with them their three children. TARIN claimed that he, wife and children crossed into Mexico on foot and denied that he had ever had or applied for a Mexican tourist card. Later TARIN said he and his wife had crossed into Mexico by bus and still later he denied that he and his wife had been to Mexico at any time. He claims loss of memory due to diabetic condition and lack of insulin. He claimed he has never lived in Dallas, does not know OSWALD and has never seen and never heard of him until after the President was assassinated.

It appears that TARIN and his wife may have crossed into Mexico in the 1963 Ford station wagon mentioned above since this car was still in San Antonio on unknown date in September, 1963.

SAN ANTONIO - At Altascosa, Texas: Will interview MARY ELAINE TARIN.

TAMPA - At Orlando, Fla.: Will interview Captain BEACH, Orlando PD, for results of interview with subject's wife while confined Orlando City Jail.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/31/63

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS - R - CUBA

The Dallas Office submitted to the Laboratory a blue jacket which was recovered from the Texas School Book Depository on 12/16/63. This jacket was positively identified as being Oswald's by his wife and was submitted for gunpowder residue, hair and fiber examinations.

Several head hairs were found in the debris removed from this jacket that microscopically matched known head hairs from Oswald.

None of the textile fibers previously removed from the rifle used in Mr. Kennedy's assassination could be associated with this jacket and no gunpowder residues were found on the jacket.

A report setting out the above results is being prepared.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Rogge, Room 5718

PMS:fch
(8)

REC-31 1182

11 JAN 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX

JAN 6 1964

FBI

Date: 1/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (105-3399)(RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

CC: DL

Re SF airtel to Director, CG and IP 12/20/63.

The following investigation was conducted by SA LEONARD A. WISSMAN on 12/30/63:

AT ELKHART, INDIANA

A review of the Elkhart City Directory for year 1963 reflected that a LEE MARTIN, 2023 Grant Street, was listed as the President of Northern Indiana Brass Company, and ROSS MARTIN of 900 Strong Avenue, was listed as Treasurer of Northern Indiana Brass Company

It is to be noted that both LEE and ROSS MARTIN have been contacted previously by SA WISSMAN in connection with other investigations in this office, and are known as reputable businessmen of Elkhart, Indiana.

No report being submitted.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Chicago (62-6115)
1 - Indianapolis

LAK-kam
(7)

REC-16 105-82555-1183

EX-112

4 JAN 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 1/2/64

FROM : C. A. Evans

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Evans
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. D.E.Moore
Mr. Branigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Internal Security - R - Cuba

Deputy AG Katzenbach advised he had received a telephone call from Ralph Dungan, Special Assistant to the President, at the White House. Dungan, in turn, had received a report entitled "POSSIBLE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATIONS IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY," written by Jose I. Lasaga. According to Dungan, Lasaga is a scholar, a former university professor, and a recognized authority in the field of psychology.

Much of the factual data on which Dr. Lasaga's report is predicated has come from public sources. The matter was brought to our attention, however, by Katzenbach, because of one item contained in the report. This item is to the effect that the author ascertained through very reliable sources that Oswald held an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador, in Mexico. He allegedly met the Ambassador in a restaurant on the outskirts of the city and they both got into the Ambassador's automobile so they could talk without being overheard.

The White House asked Dr. Lasaga for the source of this information. He said he secured it from Angel Fernandez Varela, an employee of the Voice of Cuba, in Miami, who in turn secured it from Salvador D. Yerson, who was in Mexico after the President's assassination doing investigative work.

In checking with the Domestic Intelligence Division it has been ascertained that this is the first time such an allegation has been made. Since the author has named specific individuals as being knowledgeable about this reported meeting with the Cuban Ambassador, we should run it out. Katzenbach is giving us a copy of Dr. Lasaga's report which will be reviewed at the Bureau. The Department is also making a copy of the report available to the Warren Commission.

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

If you approve, we will instruct Miami and, if necessary, the Legat in Mexico City, to conduct necessary investigation with regard to the alleged meeting with the Cuban Ambassador.

1 ENCLOSURE

CAE:CSH (7)

REC-25 1184

EX-112

62 JAN 6 1964

1/3/64

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Stokes

1-3-64

CODE

TYPE URGENT

TO SAC MIAMI REC 25

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) --- 1184

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R. FX-117

BY REFERRAL FROM WHITE HOUSE BUREAU HAS RECEIVED PAPER ENTITLED QUOTE POSSIBLE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATIONS IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY UNQUOTE BY JOSE I. LASAGA TWO THREE FOUR ZERO NORTHEAST SEVENTH AVENUE, APARTMENT FOUR, MIAMI. LASAGA CLAIMS TO BE CHIEF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST, CATHOLIC WELFARE SERVICE, MIAMI. HIS SPECULATIVE PAPER ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH THAT THE MOTIVATION OF OSWALD IN ASSASSINATION WAS CASTRO OR A CASTRO AGENT AND THAT OSWALD WAS MOTIVATED DURING HIS TRIP TO MEXICO BETWEEN SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN AND OCTOBER TWO LAST. THE PAPER CONTAINS ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD HELD EXTENDED INTERVIEW WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR IN MEXICO WHOM HE MET IN RESTAURANT ON OUTSKIRTS OF MEXICO CITY FROM WHERE THEY BOTH LATER LEFT IN AMBASSADOR'S CAR FOR A TALK WITHOUT BEING OVERHEARD. LASAGA ADVISED WHITE HOUSE THAT HE RECEIVED THIS REPORT FROM ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE VOICE OF CUBA IN MIAMI WHO RECEIVED IT FROM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)
1 - MEXICO CITY
MEEtpdb (6)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NR

79 FEB 14 1964

FEB 13 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 31 1964
ENCIPHERED

TELETYPE TO SAC MIAMI
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON WHO WAS REPORTEDLY IN MEXICO CITY AFTER ASSASSINATION DOING INVESTIGATIVE WORK IN BEHALF OF UNNAMED PRINCIPAL. VERSON MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT. YOUR FILE NINE SEVEN DASH TWO SIX NINE WHOSE LAST KNOWN ADDRESS AS OF NOVEMBER NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE WAS EIGHT SEVEN SEVEN ZERO SOUTHWEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, MIAMI.

CONTACT LASAGA IMMEDIATELY, FULLY IDENTIFY HIS SOURCES AND OBTAIN FULL SPECIFICS CONCERNING STORY REPORTED TO HIM RE OSWALD'S MEETING WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR. INTERVIEW HIS SOURCES TO PIN DOWN ALL ASPECTS OF THIS ALLEGATION. ASCERTAIN VERSON'S PRINCIPAL FOR HIS ACTIVITY IN MEXICO AND DETERMINE WHEN AND TO WHOM HE HAS REPORTED STORY CONCERNING OSWALD'S ACTIVITY THERE. NOTE THAT BUREAU RECEIVED INQUIRY RE VERSON FROM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY NOVEMBER NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE. SEARCH INDICES ON LASAGA AND HIS SOURCES AND DO ESTABLISHED SOURCE CHECKS TO DETERMINE REPUTATIONS. SUTEL RESULTS.

DALLAS AND LEGAT, MEXICO CITY, ADVISED BY MAIL.

NR. 037242
ENC. ML
CK. MAD
APPROVED BY COV
TYPED BY

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-2-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 265

BUFILE 105- 82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R.
REBUCAB DECEMBER 26 LAST.

ON DECEMBER 28 LAST AGENT THIS OFFICE LOCATED RESIDENCE OF JOHN HOWARD BOWEN AT 4-A EMILIO CARRANZA STREET, SAN MARTIN TEKMELUCAN, STATE OF PUEBLA; HOWEVER HE WAS NOT THERE AND SERVANT INFORMED BOWEN IN MEXICO CITY AND NOT EXPECTED BACK FOR ABOUT A WEEK. WORD WAS LEFT FOR HIM TO CALL THIS OFFICE BUT TO DATE HE HAS NOT DONE SO.

CONTACT WITH ALL KNOWN ESTABLISHED REPRESENTATIVES OF BAPTIST CHURCH MEXICO CITY HAS FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANYONE WHO KNOWS BOWEN.

IF BOWEN DOES NOT CONTACT THIS OFFICE BY JANUARY 4 NEXT, AN AGENT WILL AGAIN BE SENT TO SAN MARTIN TEXMELUCAN TO SEE IF HE HAS RETURNED THERE.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 1-3-64 9:57 AM HL

5-88

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REC-25
105-82555-1185
22 JAN 6 1964

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN
Mr. Stokes

EX-112

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 2 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Gal
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. [illegible]
Miss [illegible]
Miss [illegible]

URGENT 1-2-64 6-37 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN ANTONIO

FROM SAC DALLAS /100-10461/ 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE SAN ANTONIO TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS DEC. FOUR LAST PAREN THREE COLON ONE NINE PM PAREN AND SAN ANTONIO AIRTELS DEC. SIX AND TWENTYSIX LAST PAREN INTEROFFICE PAREN.

RE SAN ANTONIO TEL SET FORTH LEAD FOR DALLAS TO CONTACT BRANIFF AIRWAYS AND SECURE IDENTITIES OF AIRCRAFT PERSONNEL WHO COULD HAVE BEEN OR WERE ON BRANIFF FLIGHTS FROM SAN ANTONIO TO DALLAS THAT OSWALD COULD HAVE UTILIZED IF HE FLEW FROM SAN ANTONIO TO DALLAS ON OCT. TWO OR THREE LAST.

IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT SUBJECT DEPARTED MEXICO VIA LAREDO, OCT. THREE LAST, AND WAS IN DALLAS ON THE SAME DATE.

RE SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL DEC. SIX LAST IDENTIFIED PERSONS DEPARTING ON THREE FLIGHTS OF TRANS DASH TEXAS AIRWAYS FROM LAREDO ON OCT. THREE LAST, BUT SUBJECT/S NAME OR KNOWN ALIASES WERE NOT INCLUDED AMONG SUCH PERSONS. TTA IS THE ONLY AIRLINE OPERATING OUT OF LAREDO. SAID AIRTEL ALSO SETS OUT LEADS TO VARIOUS OFFICES TO INTERVIEW IDENTIFIED TRAVELERS TO DETERMINE IF THEY HAD SEEN ANYONE ON SUCH FLIGHTS RESEMBLING OSWALD.

END PAGE ONE

REC-31 105-82555-1186

22 JAN 6 1964

BRANIFF AIRWAYS HAS MADE AVAILABLE TO DALLAS A LIST OF CHIP/S OFFICERS INCLUDING HOSTESSES WHO WERE ASSIGNED TO FLIGHTS BETWEEN SAN ANTONIO AND DALLAS ON OCT. TWO AND THREE LAST, AND THESE NUMBER MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERSONS.

IT IS NOTED THAT THIS TYPE OF INQUIRY INVOLVING INTERVIEW OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AIR TRANSPORTATION MEDIA AS WELL AS PASSENGERS HAS BEEN UNFRUITFUL IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER EFFORTS TO DETERMINE SUBJECT/S TRAVELS. FURTHERMORE, MANIFESTS OF PERTINENT AIRLINES HAVE FAILED TO INDICATE SUBJECT TRAVELED THESE AIRLINES. IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING, AND MORE PARTICULARLY, IN VIEW OF THE WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY GIVEN TO THIS MATTER INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS OF SUBJECT, IT IS HIGHLY IMPROBABLY THAT ANY OF THE AIRLINE PERSONNEL OR PASSENGERS OF AIRLINES MENTIONED IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS, WOULD NOT HAVE ADVISED THE BUREAU OR OTHER APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY HAD THEY SEEN SOMEONE ON SUCH AIRLINES RESEMBLING OSWALD.

FOR THESE REASONS, DALLAS DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE COVERING LEADS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS UACB.

UACB, IF SAN ANTONIO HAS SET OUT SIMILAR LEADS OTHER THAN THOSE INCLUDED IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS, SAN ANTONIO SHOULD ADVISE THE APPROPRIATE OFFICES TO DISCONTINUE COVERAGE OF SAME.

KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER OFFICES PURSUING A LEAD DERIVED FROM REFERENCE COMMUNICATION, SHOULD ADVISE SUCH OFFICE OR OFFICES TO DISREGARD SUCH LEADS IF NOT ALREADY COVERED.

ATLANTA, DENVER, HONOLULU, HOUSTON, OKLAHOMA CITY, ST. LOUIS AND SAN DIEGO ADVISED REGISTERED AIR MAIL.

END AND ACK

WA X7-46 PM OK FBI WA OS

SA 6-46 PM CST OK FBI SA DAW

TU DIS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 3 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-3-64 10-54 AM CST JLT

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 1-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS JANUARY TWO, SIXTYFOUR.

CONCERNING OSWALD ATTENDING PARTY AT HOME OF DECLAN FORD, RICHARDSON, TEXAS, DECEMBER, SIXTYTWO.

MR. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, LAFAYETTE, LA., ADVISED THAT PERSON PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO AS ED JOHNSON IS IDENTICAL WITH CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS. SULLIVAN STATED COULD FURNISH NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING CAROLE /LNU/, OTHER THAN SHE WAS A GOOD FRIEND OF ANNA RAY, WIFE OF FRANK RAY.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 11-55 AM OK FBI WA RM

DL 10-5 T 10-55 OK FBI DL MW

DISC

REC 16 105-82555-1187

EX-112

22 JAN 6 1964

JAN 3 1964

1 - Stokes

1-4-64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

FOLLOWING INFORMATION RECEIVED TODAY FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY, [redacted] PAREN CONCEAL END PAREN OF DONNA, TEXAS, WHO HAS [redacted] BUSINESS AT MONTEMORELOS, MEXICO, REPORTS THAT ON JANUARY FIRST LAST HE WAS CONTACTED AT HIS HOME IN DONNA BY TWO MEN WHO SAID THEY WERE FRIENDS OF ONE FRANCIS H. FIEDLER WHOM SOURCE KNEW SINCE NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO AS A TEACHER WORKING ON THESIS IN CUERNAVACA, MEXICO. FIEDLER CURRENTLY RESIDING NEW ORLEANS. ONE OF MEN CONTACTING SOURCE WAS JACK J. FRAZIER, RYDER COFFEE HOUSE, NINE ONE ZERO NORTH RAMPART STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AFTER SEEING PUBLICITY ON THE ASSASSINATION SOURCE IS CONVINCED MAN ACCOMPANYING FRAZIER WAS OSWALD. PURPOSE OF VISIT OF TWO MEN WAS TO REQUEST PERMISSION TO LEAVE THEIR SMALL FOREIGN CAR POSSIBLY VOLKSWAGEN OR RENAULT AT SOURCE'S HOME WHILE THEY VISITED MEXICO AND TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT MEXICO. SOURCE RECOMMENDED TAMPICO AND THE MEN DEPARTED LEAVING CAR AT SOURCE'S HOUSE. ABOUT

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

105-82555-1188

JCS:pdb

REC. 16

JAN 6 1964

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 4 1964
6 OP per WS
ENCIPHERED

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

TELETYPE TO SAC, NEW ORLEANS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

END OF JANUARY FRAZIER RETURNED AND PICKED UP CAR STATING HIS FRIEND DECIDED TO STAY IN MEXICO ANOTHER MONTH. SOURCE HAS NOT SEEN FRAZIER'S FRIEND SINCE. JACK J. FRAZIER POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH PERSON SAME NAME, BORN APRIL SIXTEEN NINETEEN FORTY, LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, MALE, INDIAN, FIVE FEET SEVEN INCHES, ONE FOUR FIVE POUNDS, BLACK HAIR, BROWN EYES, FADED TATTOO OF HEART AND QUOTE PAT UNQUOTE LEFT ARM INNER, WHO WAS ARMY DESERTER FROM FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, JULY SIX NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE AND WHO WAS ARRESTED BY BUREAU AGENTS AT OKLAHOMA CITY SEPTEMBER FOUR NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE. ASN ONE EIGHT FIVE SIX NINE THREE ONE FIVE. FIEDLER POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH FRANK HERMAN FIEDLER VICTIM YOUR FILE FOUR FOUR DASH ONE SIX ONE FOUR.

INTERVIEW FRAZIER IMMEDIATELY, IDENTIFY HIM AND HIS COMPANION WITH WHOM VISITED SOURCE'S HOME. IF NECESSARY, INTERVIEW FIEDLER. SET LEADS TO RUN OUT ALLEGATIONS.

DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

NR. 041822
ENC. fm
CK. fm
APPROVED TO fd
TO BY fd

1 - Linton
1 - O'Connor
1-6-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Subject's notebook contained notation:

"Mother of U.S. Embassy doctor
Mrs. Hal Davison
404 F Tuxedo Road
Atlanta, Georgia

"Natalia Alekseevna"

Mrs. Hal Davison, 4047 Tuxedo Road, AT, Georgia, advised SA Charles S. Harding on 12-16-63 that she has never met subject and has never corresponded with him. Mrs. Davison advised that her maiden name is Natalia Alekseevna.

She stated that her son Aleksis was formerly the Embassy Doctor at the American Embassy in the Soviet Union. She stated that one of his jobs was to examine people leaving the Soviet Union for entry into the U.S. and she believes her son may have examined subject or his wife upon their departure from the Soviet Union and have given them her address since she is of Russian background.

On 1-3-64 a representative of the U.S. Air Force advised that Alexis H. Davison, former Assistant Air Attache at American Embassy, Moscow, was discharged from the Air Force 6-6-63. At that time his forwarding address was listed as 431 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

NY locate and interview Davison or set out lead

IML:cgw
(7)

105-82555

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAILED 3
JAN - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

REC 27

JAN 6 1964

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

to have him interviewed concerning any explanation he may have for his mother's address being in subject's notebook.

NOTE: Information re Davison's location obtained by liaison agent JJ O'Connor from [R. Fisher] U.S. Air Force Ft. Belvoir 1-3-64.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1190

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

54

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1191

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

54

CIA

REFERRAL

REC 30

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEC 3 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-3-63 3-17 PM PST JB

TO DIRECTOR, AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /89-58/ 5P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE DECEMBER TWO LAST.

FORMER ASSOCIATE OF OSWALD. FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION BY SA ORVILLE N. MOLMEN ON DECEMBER THREE INSTANT. AT SALINAS, CALIFORNIA. JAMES ANTHONY BOTELHO, EIGHT TWO ZERO W. ALISAL ST., SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED HE WAS IN MARINE CORPS FROM JANUARY EIGHT, FIFTY-SEVEN TO JANUARY EIGHT, SIXTY, AND SERVED WITH OSWALD FROM ABOUT MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, FIFTYNINE, WHILE THEY WERE ATTACHED TO MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON NUMBER NINE, MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, SANTA ANA, CALIF. OLWALD RECEIVED HARDSHIP DISCHARGE IN ABOUT SEPTEMBER, FIFTYNINE TO HELP HIS MOTHER. HAD NO INDICATION OSWALD GOING TO RUSSIA UNTIL BOTELHO'S PARENTS SENT HIM UPI RELEASE DATELINED MOSCOW IN ABOUT SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER, FIFTYNINE WHICH INDICATED OSWALD WOULD STAY IN RUSSIA SINCE HE WAS NOT HAPPY UNDER U.S. CAPITALISM.

REC 30 105-82555-1192

END PAGE ONE

22 JAN 6 1964

SINCE OSWALD/S DEFECTION RECEIVED SO LITTLE PUBLICITY, BOTELHO THOUGHT OSWALD MIGHT HAVE BEEN SPY FOR US. WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN AS SURPRISED IF OSWALD WOULD HAVE GONE TO CUBA BECAUSE HE ONCE MENTIONED HE WOULD LIKE TO GO TO CUBA TO TRAIN CASTRO/S TROOPS BECAUSE OF THE MONEY HE WOULD EARN.

BOTELHO SHARED SAME ROOM WITH OSWALD THE TWO MONTHS PRIOR TO OSWALD/S DISCHARGE. OSWALD VERY UNUSUAL PERSON IN THAT HE WOULD NOT SPEAK UNLESS SPOKEN TO AND HIS ANSWERS WERE ALWAYS BRIEF. HE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHERS AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. OSWALD SUBSCRIBED TO RUSSIAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER HE SAID WAS PUBLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO AND TO WHICH HE STATED HE FIRST SUBSCRIBED WHILE IN TOKYO SO THAT HE COULD LEARN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. NEVER GAVE ANY REASON FOR HIS INTEREST IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

RICHARD CALL IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE, BEGAN CALLING OSWALD QUOTE OSWALDSKOVICH PAREN PHONETIC END PAREN END QUOTE AND OTHER MARINES CONTINUED TO DO THIS. ONE DAY BOTELHO CALLED HIM OSWALD AND OSWALD

REQUESTED THAT HE CONTINUE TO CALL HIM OSWALDSKOVICH AND WAS SERIOUS IN HIS COMMENT. BOTELHO ADVISED THAT MARINES ALSO BEGAN TO ANSWER OSWALD BY USING EXPRESSIONS LIKE QUOTE DA END QUOTE AND QUOTE NYET END QUOTE AND OSWALD WOULD SOMETIMES TALK TO THEM IN RUSSIAN. RICHARD CALL ALSO IN KIDDING MANNER TALKED TO OSWALD ABOUT OUR CAPITALISTIC WARMONGERING SYSTEM AND OSWALD TOOK HIS COMMENTS SERIOUSLY AND SEEMED TO AGREE.

OSWALD HAD ROUGH TIME IN MARINES BECAUSE OF INSUBORDINATION SUCH AS REPORTING LATE FOR MUSTER AND APPEARANCE NOT UP TO MARINE STANDARDS. OSWALD DID HIS OWN LAUNDRY AND HIS PRESSING NOT VERY NEAT. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE ON OSWALD TO BECOME A BETTER MARINE AND THIS MAY HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR HIS DISLIKE OF U.S. AND HIS INTEREST IN RUSSIA.

OSWALD NEVER ENGAGED IN ANY FIGHTS ALTHOUGH HE HAD MANY VERBAL ARGUMENTS WITH SUPERIORS BECAUSE OF HIS INFRACTION OF RULES. OSWALD DID COMMENT ON COURT MARTIAL HE RECEIVED WHILE IN JAPAN AND

INDICATED HE HAD BEATEN UP A SERGEANT WHO HAD BEEN RIDING HIM FOR NO GOOD REASON, ACCORDING TO OSWALD. HE STATED HE MET SERGEANT WHILE OFF DUTY IN BAR AND SERGEANT INSULTED HIM AND SINCE BOTH PRETTY INTOXICATED, FIGHT OCCURRED.

BOTELHO STATED OSWALD ALMOST NEVER WENT ON LIBERTY. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY BOTELHO TO A MOVIE IN SANTA ANA AND ON ONE OTHER OCCASION THEY WALKED AROUND SANTA ANA. OSWALD ALSO DATED A GIRL FROM SANTA ANA ONCE BUT SHE DID NOT ACCEPT A SECOND REQUEST FOR A DATE SO HE DID NOT SEE HER AGAIN. HER IDENTITY NOT KNOWN TO BOTELHO. OSWALD LIKED TO READ PAPERBACK BOOKS AND PLAY CLASSICAL RECORDS, ONE IN PARTICULAR QUOTE RUSSIAN WAR DANCE UNQUOTE BY TSCHAIKOWSKY WHICH HE PLAYED OVER AND OVER. BOTELHO PLAYED ONE OR TWO GAMES OF CHESS WITH OSWALD BUT BOTELHO KNEW LITTLE ABOUT THE GAME.

BOTELHO STATED HE CANNOT RECALL THAT OSWALD EVER HAD A VISIT FROM ANYONE. HE SEEMED TO BE WITHOUT FUNDS AND INDICATED THIS WAS DUE TO

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

AN ALLOTMENT HE PAID HIS MOTHER. HE ALSO SAID HE HAD A BROTHER WHOM HE DID NOT LIKE.

BOTELHO KNOWS OF NO SUBVERSIVE CONNECTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS AND WAS SHOCKED WHEN OSWALD IDENTIFIED AS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-33 PM OK FBI WA MSL

DL

MR. ROSEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/16/63

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY
CRYPTANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION SECTION

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Under separate cover there are being forwarded two Russian language books, one a cookbook and the second a baby-care book, same being the property of MARINA OSWALD, wife of the subject. These books were turned over to the Irving, Texas, PD, by Mrs. RUTH PAINE and thereafter furnished to the office through the Secret Service at Dallas.

It is requested the Cryptanalysis and Translation Section examine these books for the purpose of determining, if possible, if the books could possibly be used as espionage code books and if copies of such books are known to that section.

MARINA OSWALD has requested these books be returned to her as she uses them daily in her household activities. It is requested, therefore, that the FBI Laboratory return these books to the Dallas Office upon completion of examination.

UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
11 DEC 20 1963

2 - Bureau
1 - Package (RM)
2 - Dallas
WRH:rmb
(5)

C.R. 12478
Pu P: not
7-3-63

60 JAN 9 1964

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

SEVEN

NAT. INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/20/63

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

(OO: DALLAS)

Re San Diego airtel, 12/10/63 and San Francisco airtel, 12/20/63.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of an LHM concerning BRIAN JACQUES.

Referenced airtel of San Diego Division advised that JACQUES entered Mexico from Texas, on 9/26/63, the date that OSWALD also entered Mexico.

San Diego requests that BRIAN JACQUES be interviewed as follows:

Determine his mode of travel to Mexico, his port of entry, the approximate hour and date of entry into Mexico, his final destination and who was with him. Ascertain if any person interviewed recalls seeing an individual fitting the description of OSWALD and if so, interview them regarding any details they may have concerning OSWALD.

Will also exhibit a photo of Subject.

LEAD

LEGAT, LONDON, ENGLAND

Will interview BRIAN JACQUES and his wife JUNE JACQUES as set out above.

Investigation at San Francisco reflects that JACQUES had resided in Palo Alto, California and attended Stanford University, Palo Alto in 1963 and his wife JUNE was employed by the Bank of San Jose, Palo Alto, California.

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 10) (RM)
2 - San Francisco

CJN/jmp
(4) #2

ENCLOSURE

REC 30 105-82555-1193

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

December 20, 1963

BRIAN JACQUES

Richard Lyn, Manager, the Bank of San Jose, Palo Alto, California, advised on December 17, 1963, that Brian Jacques attended Stanford University in 1963 working on a Ph.D. in Chemistry and that his wife June Jacques was employed by Mr. Lyn in the Bank of San Jose.

Brian Jacques is now an instructor at the University of Wales, at Cardiff, Wales.

While in the United States, Jacques and his wife gave a permanent address of 65 Norris Green, West Darby Crescent, Liverpool, England.

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.

1 - Turner
1 - Malley

1-3-64

CODE

IMMEDIATE
~~URGENT~~

TELETYPE

TO LEGAT MEXICO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

COUNSEL FOR PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED WE DETERMINE IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN IF SUBJECT RECEIVED OR SENT MONEY THROUGH WESTERN UNION OR OTHER CHANNELS WHILE IN MEXICO SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX TO OCTOBER THREE LAST. PROMPTLY ASCERTAIN THROUGH CIA OR OTHER SOURCES WHETHER SUCH A CHECK IS FEASIBLE AT WESTERN UNION, BANKS OR OTHER POSSIBLE CHANNELS. ADVISE BUREAU AND IF FEASIBLE INITIATE NECESSARY INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY. DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS ADVISED BY MAIL.

ETT:CGW
(7)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

NOTE: The above request wasmade of Inspector Malley by Mr. Lee Rankin Counsel for the President's Commission on 1-3-64.

1 - Dallas
1 - New Orleans

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 3 1964
9:59PM S

REC 30 105-82555

22 JAN 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 1 1963

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Leach
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

U R G E N T 12-31-63 9-35 PM EST MAR

TO DIRECTOR / 105-82555 / AND SAC DALLAS / 100-10461 /

FROM SAC, CLEVELAND / 105-7674 /

LEE HARVEY OSWALD -- IS -- R.

ANONYMOUS MALE CALLER ON DEC. THIRTY- ONE SIXTYTHREE ALLEDGES THAT EARLY IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE MET A PROSTITUTE IN CLEVELAND BY NAME OF NANCY WHO SOURCE REPORTS WAS LIVING WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD AT HOTEL IN CLEVELAND. FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS OSWALD KNOWN TO BE EMPLOYED IN DALLAS OCT. TWELVE SIXTYTWO TO APRIL SIXTH SIXTYTHREE. IN ORDER THAT PROPER CREDIBLY MAYBE ATTACHED TO OTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED, DALLAS ADVISE IF WHEREABOUTS OF OSWALD DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED FROM APRIL SIXTH SIXTYTHREE.

END AND ACK PLS

WA

10-41 PM OKFBI WA SY

DL 2-38-39 PM OK FBI DL JEH

REC-47 105-82555-1195

14 JAN 3 1964

EX-114

TU DISCMS 93

68 JAN 8 1964

Report Form
15-73 (5-17-55)

5-12-55

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MINNEAPOLIS	DALLAS	12/27/63	12/21 - 27/63

TITLE OF CASE:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: EWALD I. CARLSON

TYPED BY: jsm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

SUBJECT:

REFERENCE

Report of SA EWALD I. CARLSON dated 12/9/63 at Minneapolis.
Bureau teletype to all offices dated 12/12/63.
Bureau teletype to Phoenix, Dallas, and Minneapolis dated 12/20/63.
Minneapolis teletype to Bureau dated 12/21/63.
Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 12/21/63.
Seattle teletype to Bureau dated 12/22/63.
Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, Dallas, and Seattle dated 12/24/63.
Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, Dallas, and San Antonio dated 12/24/63.
Report of SA DONALD H. HEAD dated 12/27/63 at Seattle.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Interviews of DELVIN DOUGLAS JELLESED, Stanley, North Dakota and Mrs. HARRY MERBACH, Grenora, North Dakota, conducted by SA DOUGLAS H. SMITH.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (62-109060)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
1 - San Antonio (Info.)(RM)
1 - Seattle (Info.)(RM)
3 - Minneapolis (105-2564)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1196

REC- 18

4 JAN 6 1964

SOVIET SECTION

2 cc Pres Comm.
1/16/60

61 JAN 22 1964
207

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60087-6

Other investigation at Stanley, North Dakota and New Town, North Dakota, conducted by SA FRED A. HARVEY.

Investigation at Gettysburg, South Dakota conducted by SA BRYAN J. MOGEN.

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO (INFORMATION)

An information copy is being designated for San Antonio in view of their interest in the investigation herein.

SEATTLE (INFORMATION)

An information copy is being designated for Seattle, in view of their interest in the investigation herein.

MINNEAPOLIS

At Minneapolis, Minnesota

*1.Will await Bureau approval for a polygraph examination of HAROLD MANDERY.

2.Will follow and report on this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: EWALD I. CARLSON
Date: December 27, 1963

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

Field Office File No.: 105-2564

Bureau File No.: 62-109060

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: REYNALDO GOMEZ, Airman First Class, Gettysburg AFB, Gettysburg, South Dakota, had no knowledge of OSWALD as passenger on airplane from Laredo, Texas to San Antonio, Texas. Investigation at Grenora, Stanley, and New Town, North Dakota, failed to indicate that LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever a resident in these areas.

- P -

DETAILS:

POSSIBLE TRAVEL OF OSWALD

By San Antonio communication to Minneapolis dated December 12, 1963, it was requested that REYNALDO GOMEZ be contacted re possible information that OSWALD was a passenger on the same airplane as GOMEZ.

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

REYNALDO GOMEZ, Airman First Class, Gettysburg Air Force Base, Gettysburg, South Dakota, advised that he recalled taking an airplane from Laredo, Texas to San Antonio, Texas, on October 3, 1963. GOMEZ explained that he had been home at Bruni, Texas, 43 miles east of Laredo, and was enroute on that date to Lackland Air Force Base. He stated that he boarded the airplane at Laredo, Texas for San Antonio, Texas. He advised that he is familiar with the appearance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from seeing a photograph of OSWALD both on television and in the newspaper. He could not recall anyone on the airplane departing from Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, who in any way resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GOMEZ stated that a careful study of the photograph of OSWALD exhibited during the interview failed to elicit any recollection of familiarity.

2

On 12/21/63 at Gettysburg, South Dakota File # Minneapolis 105-2564
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent BRYAN J. MOGEN/jsm Date dictated 12/21/63

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.

MP 105-2564

BACKGROUND OF OSWALD

By Bureau communication dated December 20, 1963 and Seattle communication to the Bureau dated December 22, 1963, it was indicated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD may have been a resident at Stanley, North Dakota in 1953.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

DELVIN DOUGLAS JELLESED, Westland Oil Company, Stanley, North Dakota, advised that he has been a resident of Stanley, North Dakota, his entire life and that he is not aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his mother were ever residents of Stanley, North Dakota.

JELLESED explained that he has two brothers, DELMAR FRANCIS, a member of the United States Air Force, who is stationed in Japan, and DALE LEROY, a member of the United States Army, who is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. JELLESED advised that while he has not been in frequent contact with his brothers, he is sure that if his brothers had any information that OSWALD had been a resident of Stanley, North Dakota and known to them, that this information would have been communicated to him by his brothers because of the wide publicity given to OSWALD.

JELLESED further advised that his mother, Mrs. HARRY MERBACH, former operator of the Stanley Cafe at Stanley, North Dakota, from approximately 1947 to 1960, now resides at Grenora, North Dakota. JELLESED stated that he is in more frequent contact with his mother and is certain that his mother would have mentioned to him the fact that OSWALD had resided in Stanley, North Dakota, had that been the case.

JELLESED reiterated that to his knowledge neither OSWALD nor his mother had ever been residents at Stanley, North Dakota, since this would have become common knowledge in view of the publicity given OSWALD and the small town complex of Stanley, North Dakota.

4

On 12/21/63 at Stanley, North Dakota File # Minneapolis 105-2564
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent DOUGLAS H. SMITH/jsm Date dictated 12/21/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

Mrs. HARRY MERBACH, Grenora, North Dakota, advised that she had no knowledge that LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his mother had ever been residents in Stanley, North Dakota. She explained that it would have been impossible for them to have been residents in Stanley, North Dakota, without this fact being known to the entire community because of the wide publicity given to OSWALD.

MERBACH explained that Mrs. ALMA COLE is her third cousin and resides at the present time in Yuma, Arizona. MERBACH stated that although she has had very little contact with ALMA COLE over the past years, she does communicate with her occasionally by letter and recalled that shortly after the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas, she had written a letter to ALMA COLE to the effect that it was certainly a shame that President KENNEDY was assassinated. MERBACH advised that while she was unable to recall the exact text of her letter to ALMA COLE, she emphatically did not write that any of her sons were acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had any knowledge whatsoever regarding the death of President KENNEDY or OSWALD'S planned participation in his death.

She further stated that she certainly did not comment in the letter that OSWALD and his mother had at one time resided in Stanley, North Dakota or that she or her sons were acquainted with them. She explained that ALMA COLE had been a resident of Stanley, North Dakota, many years ago and that she had attempted suicide while a resident of Stanley, North Dakota, by drinking Lysol. MERBACH went on to add that it was her belief that ALMA COLE may possibly be suffering from a mental condition caused by a change of life and a recent operation for female disorder.

5

On 12/21/63 at Grenora, North Dakota File # Minneapolis 105-2564
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent DOUGLAS H. SMITH/jsm Date dictated 12/21/63

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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

MARY WURTZ advised that she is the grandmother of WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER and the mother of ALMA COLE.

She stated that she was unable to recall any incident involving her grandson HENRY which had occurred in the Stanley City Park during the Summer of 1953, and that her grandson had never mentioned to her any incident involing a youth named OSWALD or a threat against the President of the United States.

She also advised that she was unable to recall any acquaintances of her grandson who might have associated with him in 1953, pointing out that she is 80 years of age.

6

On 12/23/63 at Stanley, North Dakota File # Minneapolis 105-2564
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent FRED A. HARVEY/jsm Date dictated 12/23/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

JERRY EVENSON, rural Stanley, North Dakota, advised that he is acquainted with WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER and did associate with him as a youth in approximately 1953. EVENSON stated, however, he does not recall any meeting or gathering in the Stanley City Park during the Summer of 1953, involving any individual by the name of OSWALD.

EVENSON pointed out that many of the small youths of Stanley, North Dakota, used to play ball at the city park at Stanley during the summertime, but that he could not recall anyone by the name of OSWALD engaged in any activities at the park.

EVENSON stated that he felt that if OSWALD had ever been a resident at Stanley, North Dakota, this fact would have been well known by this time because of the publicity given to OSWALD.

EVENSON pointed out that in 1953, he would have been 11 years of age.

On 12/23/63 at Stanley, North Dakota File # Minneapolis 105-2564
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent FRED A. HARVEY/jsm Date dictated 12/23/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

"BUD" WILL, Proprietor, City Trailer and Motel, Stanley, North Dakota, advised that he has been operating the trailer court at Stanley, for approximately 18 years and that to his knowledge no one by the name of OSWALD had ever stayed at his establishment. WILL stated that a check of his motel registrations for the period from 1952 through 1955, failed to indicate that a LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his mother had ever resided at his trailer court.

WILL pointed out that he is personally acquainted with WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER and does not recall any incident in which TIMMER was involved in an argument with anyone at the Stanley City Park.

WILL added that to his knowledge no one by the name of OSWALD had ever been a resident at Stanley, North Dakota.

On 12/23/63 at Stanley, North Dakota File # Minneapolis 105-2564
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent FRED A. HARVEY/jsm Date dictated 12/23/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

LANE EVANS, New Town, North Dakota, at the residence of his father-in-law FLOREN SJOL, advised that he is a student at the Dickinson State Teachers College, Dickinson, North Dakota.

EVANS stated that he vaguely recalls an incident that happened in the Stanley City Park at Stanley, North Dakota, about 1953 or 1954, but was unable to remember the circumstances. EVANS stated that he believes that WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER was involved in a fight, but does not recall what caused the fight or who was involved. EVANS stated that the Stanley City Park was a favorite meeting place for the youths of Stanley, North Dakota and that fights among the youths at Stanley City Park was not uncommon.

EVANS advised that the name of OSWALD as a resident of Stanley, North Dakota, was unknown to him.

9

On 12/23/63 at New Town, North Dakota File # Minneapolis 105-2564
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent FRED A. HARVEY/jsm Date dictated 12/23/63

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.

MP 105-2564

On December 21, 1963, WALTER POULSON, Stanley, North Dakota, advised that he has been a resident of Stanley, for his entire life and has never known an OSWALD family as ever being residents of that city.

RALPH HAMRE, Sheriff, Mountrail County, Stanley, North Dakota, on December 23, 1963, stated that he was a lifelong resident of Stanley, North Dakota and Mountrail County and that to his knowledge no one by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been a resident at Stanley, North Dakota.

HAMRE stated that he is acquainted with WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER, an itinerant worker who visits Stanley once or twice a year, and does not consider him to be a reliable individual.

On the same date Mrs. ELMER NELSON, rural Stanley, North Dakota, advised that she is the mother of JACK FEEHAN, Rapid City, South Dakota. Mrs. NELSON advised that her son was scheduled to return to Stanley for the Christmas holidays, but that he did not arrive. She advised that she had heard that her son had been involved in a car accident in South Dakota and consequently has no idea of his present whereabouts.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 12 19 63

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A7699-A7700. Congressman Derwinski, (R) Illinois, extended his remarks to include an article written by Eric Sevareid entitled "Power, Money—and Now Publicity—Third Major Corrupting Force Blamed for Allowances Leading to Oswald Death." The article states "What the Dallas police did in the case of Oswald any number of other police in other cities have done in the cases of hundreds of other suspects. Even the FBI which, by the uncanny inversions of publicity has become more sacrosanct than our Highest Court, has declared men guilty before any trial was held. It has been common practice for police at all levels to announce confessions which ought not be revealed outside a courtroom."

100-[illegible] UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
170 JAN 6 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

53 JAN 7 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12/20/63

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Counsel for the Commission, on 12/20/63 stated he was particularly interested in knowing whether a search had been instituted of Postal Money Orders that might have been sent or received by Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby.

Mr. Rankin was advised that U. S. Postal Inspector Harry Holmes, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Texas, advised the Dallas FBI Office it would be impossible to locate a Postal Money Order unless the Postal Money Order number, amount, or date, could be furnished for making this check. Inspector Holmes advised all money orders purchased and cashed are finally received at the Money Order Center, U. S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. Inspector Holmes estimates that probably four to five million money orders cashed are received on a daily basis at the Money Order Center in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rankin was advised that no check has been instituted with the U. S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., in an attempt to trace Postal Money Orders in view of the absence of any specific information which would aid in such a check.

Mr. Rankin requested that he be furnished information in memorandum form concerning this situation relating to Postal Money Orders.

ACTION: There is attached for Mr. Rankin's use a letterhead memorandum setting forth the information relative to the checking of Postal Money Orders which will be delivered by Malley if approved.

(Delivered 1/3/64)

Enclosure (1)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:mpd (6)

REC-50 1197

5 JAN 7 1964

66 JAN 9 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 20 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-20-63 5-06 PM CST DAO

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND SAC/S MINNEAPOLIS 105-2564

AND DALLAS 100-10461

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 100-16601

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS/R/CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU DEC. NINETEEN LAST.

REGARDING CHECK OF WESTERN UNION MONEY ORDERS.

MR. J. C. FINKIN, OFFICE MANAGER, WESTERN UNION, NEW ORLEANS ESTIMATED TODAY HAS FORTY FIVE THOUSAND COPIES OF MONEY ORDERS SENT OUT FROM NEW ORLEANS MAY TO SEPT. SIXTY THREE INCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTED AMONG SEVEN LOCAL WU BRANCHES AND MAIN OFFICE FILED CHRONOLOGICALLY. ESTIMATED TEN TO TWELVE AGENT DAYS REQUIRED TO SEARCH RECORDS FOR POSSIBLE MONEY ORDER SENT BY OSWALD DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. NEW ORLEANS WILL NOT INITIATE SEARCH UNTIL INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MINNEAPOLIS RE FEASIBILITY OF SEARCHING RECORDS AT MINNEAPOLIS CENTRAL WU OFFICE.

END AND ACK FLS

WA 7-09 PM OK FBI WA LLD

DL 6-09 PM CST OK FBI DL FL

MP 6-09 PM OK FBI MP WMW

DEC 20 1963

105-82555-1198
5 JAN 7 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 20 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-20-63 9-58 PM WMW

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM SAC, MINNEAPOLIS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS -R.

REURTEL SIX FIFTY EIGHT P.M. DECEMBER TWENTY INSTANT.

JAMES E. BARROWMAN, MONEY ORDER AUDITOR, MONEY ORDER AUDIT BUREAU, WESTERN UNION, MINNEAPOLIS ADVISED THEY HANDLE IN EXCESS OF SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND MONEY ORDERS PER MONTH IN NORMAL PERIODS, AND IN EXCESS EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND MONEY ORDERS PER MONTH DURING CHRISTMAS AND OTHER RUSH SEASONS.

BARROWMAN ADVISED HIS BEST ESTIMATE TO REVIEW THEIR RECORDS FOR PERIODS SET OUT IN REFERENCE TELETYPE WOULD REQUIRE TEN PERSONS FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST TWO MONTHS OR AT LEAST THREE THOUSAND HOURS OF CLERICAL TIME AT A COST OF TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS PER HOUR.

END AND ACK

11-03 PM OK FBI WA WS

TU CLR

105-82555-1199

REC-50

5 JAN 7 1964

66 JAN 9 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 21, 1963

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Turner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Counsel for the Commission investigating captioned matter has requested that efforts be made to determine if subject sent or received Western Union or Postal money orders.

Inquiry by the Dallas Office has determined that records pertaining to Postal money orders are filed centrally in Washington, D.C., in the Post Office Department, and it is estimated that four or five million Postal money orders are received daily at the money order center. It does not appear feasible, therefore, to attempt to check for Postal money orders sent or received by the subject.

Dallas has determined that Western Union money order records are kept for six months in local offices of Western Union. During the past six months Oswald resided in Dallas and New Orleans. Dallas has already checked the local records of Western Union covering Oswald's period of residence in Dallas with negative results.

New Orleans has advised that pertinent records are retained in the seven local Western Union branches and ten or twelve Agent days would be required to search the records. New Orleans has been instructed to immediately arrange to check these records.

The Western Union Audit Bureau in Minneapolis has the records of Western Union money orders covering the period prior to the past six months. Minneapolis has advised that to check these records for the period of June, 1962, when Oswald returned to the United States, to May, 1963, would take at least two months and 3,000 hours of clerical time at a cost of $2.50 per hour.

105-82555

ETT:mgp
(7)

5 JAN 7 1964

66 JAN 9 1964

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that unless the New Orleans Office comes up with some suspicious money orders sent or received by the subject during the past six months the Commission be advised that records covering Oswald's residence during the six-month period were checked negatively; that to go beyond that period would cost a minimum of $7,500 and take at least two months to complete; that our investigation has clearly indicated that Oswald was living within his income; that we have found no evidence of any bank accounts or other depositories for funds held by Oswald; that there is no evidence of any kind that he was receiving money from other than his employment, despite all of the speculation that has appeared in the newspapers; and that, therefore, it does not appear feasible or practical to make this further check of Western Union and the Bureau will not do so unless requested that it be done.

It is also recommended that the Commission be advised that records of Postal money orders are filed centrally in Washington, D.C.; that an estimated four or five million orders are received daily; and that it does not appear to be feasible to check for Postal money orders sent or received by the subject, particularly in light of facts set forth above concerning his financial status.

FBI

Date: 12/24/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (105-528)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Knoxville teletype to Director and Dallas, 12/20/63.

Efforts to identify JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. Photo

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight photographs of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN (four photographs each of two poses) for possible use by Legat in Mexico and possible display by Legat in Liverpool, England, to Dr. and Mrs. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND.

Eight photographs are also being enclosed for Dallas for possible future use.

3 - Bureau (Enc.8)
2 - Dallas (Enc.8)
2 - Knoxville

TAS/pjw
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 50

120

1-7-64 201

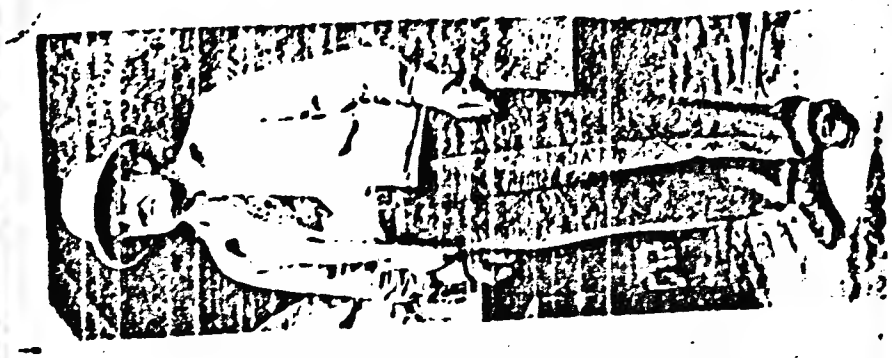
4 DEC 27 1963

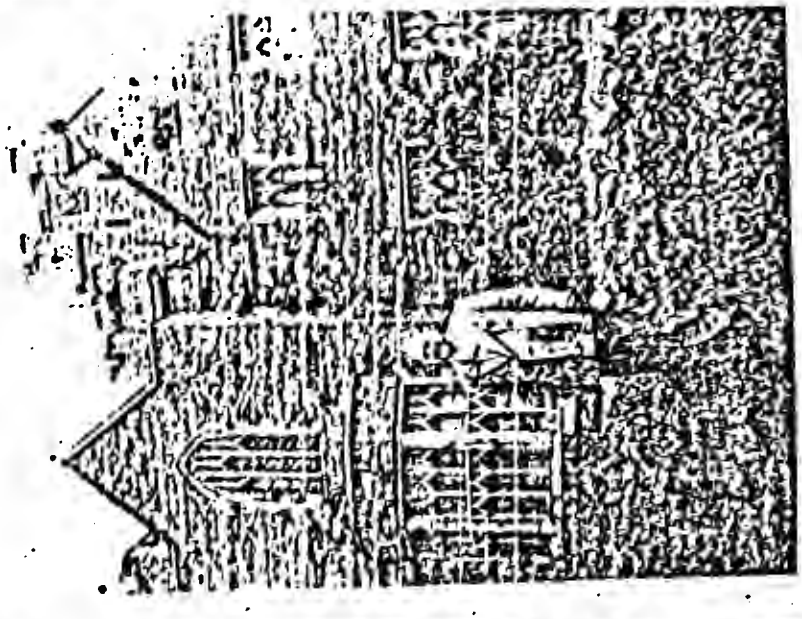
G. C. Wick ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SECURITY SECTION





1/6/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Stokes

REC-50

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: - Director, FBI (105-82555) -- 1201

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Enclosed for Los Angeles and Legat, Mexico City, are 2 photographs of John Howard Bowen who is believed to be identical with the elderly male who sat next to Oswald on the Red Arrow Bus from Laredo to Mexico City on 9/26-27/63.

Los Angeles display enclosures to Patricia Winston and Pamela Munford in effort to effect identification.

Enc. 2

1 - Mexico City (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:ceb (7)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 3
JAN - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	12/31/63	12/24 - 30/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	DENNIS W. SHANAHAN	plb

CHARACTER OF CASE

Io - R

33 JAN 6 1964

EX-PROC.

36

REFERENCE: Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 12/24/63, at Chicago.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

All leads have been set forth via teletype and are not being restated in this report.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(2) - Bureau (62-109060)

- Dallas (100-10461)

(1) - Chicago (62-6115)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1202 REC. 50

14 JAN 7 1964

EX. 117

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Sec. Comm.		
REQUEST RECD.	2 copies		
DATE FWD.	1/16/64		
HOW FWD.	Courier		
BY	[illegible]		

61 JAN 22 1964

FEB 16 1973

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN
Date: December 31, 1963

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #: 62-6115

Bureau File #: 62-109060

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: LOUIS J. THOMAS, United Binocular Company, Chicago, believes OSWALD's rifle sling to be foreign made. CHARLES COLE, Cole Publishing Company, and NATHAN POLLOCK, Reliable Belt Company, unable to identify sling.

- P -

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loa your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/24/63

CHARLES COLE, President, Cole Publishing Company, 623 South Wabash Avenue, furnished the following information after viewing a photograph of the strap found on OSWALD's rifle:

His father, M. M. COLE, has been dead for over five years.

Mr. COLE said that he did not recall seeing a strap identical to the one in question and he did not believe it to be a guitar strap. It was his opinion that the snaps and rivets were attached in a superior manner indicating the strap might be foreign made. He felt that a leather dealer might be able to narrow the search by examining the leather.

He further said that the snaps on the wide strip of leather were not familiar and their use foreign to him.

He suggested that one NATHAN POLLOCK of the Reliable Belt Company be contacted as he manufactures guitar and other leather belts and straps.

On 12/23/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-2115

by SA GEORGE H. PERKINS/bak Date dictated 12/23/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/24/63

Mr. NATHAN POLLOCK, President, Reliable Belt Company, 2160 South Canalport, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information after viewing a photograph of the strap found on OSWALD's rifle:

He could not be sure what kind of strap it was nor if it was domestic or foreign made. He could not recall seeing a similar strap but it was his opinion based on general experience that this strap was the sort usually found on a camera bag or binocular case. He said it appeared to be a full grain piece of leather but probably a cheap or inferior piece of leather. He said that if it was manufactured outside of the United States, the leather would be stamped to this effect.

Mr. POLLOCK further advised that the search might be shortened by taking apart the snaps to see if they were stamped by their manufacturer.

On 12/23/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SA GEORGE H. PERKINS/bak Date dictated 12/23/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/26/63

LOUIS J. THOMAS, Owner, United Binocular Company, 9043 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence, 12334 70th Court, Palos Heights, at which time he furnished the following information:

He advised upon viewing the photographs of the sling which had been on OSWALD's rifle, that they appeared to him to be a foreign setup. He said by this he means he cannot recall ever having seen such a belt or sling on any American made binoculars or gun. THOMAS advised that he has never seen a binocular strap on a binocular case made up in such a manner. He said the only straps he has seen on binocular cases has been the single type strap and that the strap is the same width all the way around.

From viewing the wide part of the strap on which appears two snaps, the possibility exists that there may have been a place on a jacket where these snaps would have been snapped to. He said the only reason that he could see for such an arrangement would be to keep the strap from sliding around on the person's shoulder.

THOMAS advised that from the photograph that the leather appears to be a very cheap type as the strap shows that it has "bubbles" in the leather. THOMAS continued that such a strap may have been issued on submarine duty during World War II in connection with binoculars. He said this was only a guess, but felt may be the arrangement was such that a person on a submarine would be able to control his binoculars better through a snap arrangement on the case. However, THOMAS could not recall ever having seen such an arrangement. THOMAS concluded that he has never seen such a sling as pictured in the photographs ever having been issued on a rifle.

On 12/24/63 at Palos Heights, Illinois File # 62-6115

by SA EUGENE I. SATHER/jel Date dictated 12/26/63

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.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

1-6-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Seattle (89-47)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA W. H. Williams, II, dated 12-26-63, at Seattle.

You should immediately interview Tommy Virgil Luce at which time he should be confronted with statements he allegedly made concerning the death of the late President Kennedy. During such interview you should be most alert to determine if Luce represents a possible risk to the security of the President of the U. S. or any other Government official.

Results of your contact with Luce should be furnished to the Bureau in form of amended pages four and synopsis of rerep.

REL:bjb
(4)

NOTE:

Seattle Office received information from several sources reporting Luce indicated prior to the assassination of President Kennedy that he would offer $100 to anyone who would assassinate President Kennedy. After the death of President Kennedy, Luce reportedly showed no remorse. Seattle did not follow through and confront Luce with these allegations. This should be done and at the same time an assessment should be made as to whether Luce represents a threat to the security of President Johnson or other Government officials.

REC-50 105-82555-1203

MAILED 8
JAN 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-117

JAN 7 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Turner
1 - Liaison

(S) 105-82555

BY LIAISON

Date: December 31, 1963

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Enclosed is a memorandum which sets forth the English portions and translations of the Russian portions of an address book found among the personal effects of the captioned individual at the time of his arrest in Dallas, Texas. Also enclosed is a memorandum setting forth the translation of Russian notations on a piece of paper found in possession of the subject at the time of his arrest in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 9, 1963, which arrest grew out of his distribution of Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature.

We would appreciate any information which you may be able to furnish concerning the names, addresses and telephone numbers in the Soviet Union on these 2 lists. In particular, we would be interested in knowing if any of these names, addresses or telephone numbers have in the past been connected with the Soviet intelligence services.

105-82555-1204

Enc. 2

REG 7

JAN 8 1964

1 - Dallas (100-10461)(See note page 2)(Enc.)
1 - New Orleans (See note page 2)(Enc.)

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
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DeLoach
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ETT:cgw
(7)

MAILED 5
JAN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

DEC 30 2 00 PM '63

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS

The data furnished to CIA is a copy of a memo setting out the contents of an address book forwarded by DLairtel 12-19-63 and the translation of a note forwarded by NOairtel 11-30-63. The actual note referred to in the NOairtel was obtained from the Secret Service on 12-17-63 and is being retained in the Bufile in this case.

Enclosed for each office is a copy of the translation of this note. You have previously been furnished a translation of the copy of the note which was sent in by NO.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

VERY URGENT 1-4-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 271

BUFILE 105-82555
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.
REBUCAB JANUARY 3 LAST.
THROUGH [redacted] AND [redacted] RELIABLE, CHECK HAS BEEN INITIATED AT TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES, GOVERNMENT OWNED TELEGRAPH SYSTEM WHICH HANDLES TRAFFIC WITH WESTERN UNION AND OTHER U. S. CABLE COMPANIES, TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER OSWALD SENT OR RECEIVED MONEY DURING TIME HE WAS IN MEXICO. THERE IS NO CENTRAL CONTROL OF MONEY SENT OR RECEIVED THROUGH NUMEROUS MEXICAN BANKS. SAME SOURCES ON MONDAY WILL INITIATE CHECKS OF BANKS THROUGH WHICH OSWALD WOULD HAVE BEEN MOST LIKELY TO HAVE SENT OR RECEIVED MONEY.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 5:17 PM NCC

EX-115

REC 27 105-82555-1205

25 JAN 7 1964

cc. MR. BRENNAN

JAN 8 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Date: December 31, 1963

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-8255
Lab. No. CR-12478 IC

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Letter 12/16/63

Examination requested: Cryptanalysis

Remarks:

Specimens Q348 and Q349 are being returned separately.

Specimens Q348 and Q349 were not known previously to the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section.

REC 20 105-82555 1206

19 JAN 6 1964

MAILED 5
JAN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Laboratory reports)

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

Return of specimens Q348 and Q349 authorized by Mr. Belmont.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. E. T. Turner with enclosure

PWP:drv
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

TELETYPE UNIT

7-1E

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Date: December 31, 1963
FBI File No. 105-8255
Lab. No. CR-12478 IC

Specimens received 12/20/63

Q348 Book entitled "Book of Useful Advice" in Russian containing 865 pages, the first 18 missing.

Q349 Book entitled "Our Children" in Russian, published by the State Printing House, Medical Literature, Prague, 1961, containing 489 pages.

Result of examination:

Cryptanalytic examination of Q348 and Q349 did not reveal any indications that they were used for code or cipher purposes.

PWP:drv
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	DALLAS	12/31/63	12/11-31/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA EDWARD P. GAZUR	ktk

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE

CVteletype to the Bureau and Dallas, 12/30/63.

- RUC -

EXP. PROC.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED CCB/gzd

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3-Dallas (89-43)
1-Cleveland (105-7674)

COPIES DESTROYED

3 [illegible] 1973

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 [illegible] 1207

REC- 2

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	[illegible]			
Date Fwd.	1/16/64			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]	JAN 22 1964		

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA EDWARD P. GAZUR	Office:	Cleveland
Date:	12/31/63		
Field Office File #:	105-7674	Bureau File #:	105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

STELLA BRAY, nee Kalifia, a stripper known as "YUM YUM" on 12/30/63, advised she was booked into JACK RUBY's Carousel Club, Dallas, for a three month engagement during Summer, 1956. She recalls RUBY was a calm individual who was well known in Dallas. She had no information relative to RUBY's political affiliation, background and had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the President's assassination.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

(1)

STELLA BRAY, nee Kalifia, also known as Mrs. CHARLES BRAY, the Village Apartments, 1538 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that she is a stripper who dances under the name "YUM YUM."

She related that during the Summer of 1956, she was booked into the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, which was owned and operated by JACK RUBY, by her booking agent, LILLIAN MC CARDELL of Houston, Texas. She could not recall the specific months although she did remember that it was during the Summer, and it was her first engagement as a stripper.

She noted that at the time there were five strippers on the bill including herself and a CINDY EMBERS, who was the headliner. She could not recall the identities of the other three girls and last knew CINDY EMBERS to be engaged in stripping on the West Coast.

She advised that her relations with JACK RUBY were strictly that of an employer and employee and further that RUBY never had anything but business dealings with the strippers. She stated that during her three month engagement she casually spoke to RUBY and often saw him eating breakfast at a restaurant frequented by show people. The one thing that still stands out in her mind was the fact that everyone in Dallas seemed to know RUBY and she recalls that often people seemed to go out of their way to say hello to him. She said she had no information pertaining

On 12/30/63 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 105-7674

by SAs EDWARD P. GAZUR and JOHN J. PARRETT:ktk Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

to his background.

She stated that she recalls RUBY to be very calm individual who never seemed to get excited. For this reason, she stated that she could hardly believe that RUBY killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She noted that she never discussed politics with RUBY and no information ever came to her attention concerning his political affiliation. She had no reason to believe that he was other than an average American who was solely interested in making a living. She further reflected that she had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the President's assassination.

She concluded by saying that she can always be reached through her booking agent, LILLIAN MC CARDELL, Houston, Texas.

FBI

Date: 12-31-63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-[illegible]5823)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA

Re Los Angeles tel to Director and Dallas 12-27-63.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Sergeant M. A. SOUTHERLAND, Police Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that Arrest Record No. [redacted] indicated that [redacted] was arrested on 9-29-61 at 2:40 P.M. on a charge of Juvenile Delinquency (Truancy - Loitering) and remanded to the Juvenile Home.

Sergeant SOUTHERLAND advised that Juvenile Arrest Report 61-4897 further indicated that [redacted] father was [redacted] and his mother, [redacted] both residents of [redacted] Ennis, Texas. [redacted] was described as:

Height	5' 6"
Weight	160 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Physical Condition	"OK"

[redacted] parents were contacted and were notified by the Juvenile Department of the fact that he was supposed to have been in school at the time of his arrest.

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REC-20 EX-117

1208

12 JAN 2 1964

WGB:mvs
(6)

86 JAN 9 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SOVIET SECTION

Sergeant SOUTHERLAND advised that he was unable to locate any reference identifiable with the name of JOEY JOWIFCZ.

Mrs. BERDIE SUE BELCHER, Clerk, Merchants Retail Credit Association, 2112 Jackson, advised that she could loca no reference identifiable with BILLY RAY HENSON or the name JOEY JOWIFCZ.

AT IRVING, TEXAS

Mrs. LEE L. FARLEY, 223 West 7th Street, advised tha she and her husband have known BILLY RAY HENSON for approxima two years since her husband met HENSON during the time that they were living in Ennis, Texas and her husband operated a milk route for the Borden Company. Mrs. FARLEY said that HEN asked to work for Mr. FARLEY on the milk route and although HENSON's family lived in Ennis at the corner of Hall and Clay Streets, he did not get along very well with his family and he spent approximately two months with them before he admitte that he was "AWOL" from the U. S. Army. Mrs. FARLEY advised that she spent a great deal of time talking to HENSON and convinced him that he should return voluntarily to the Army. He hitch-hiked a ride to Fort Hood, Texas and then was taken to Fort Knox, Kentucky. Mrs. FARLEY advised that HENSON was very emotionally unstable person who when told to do somethin which he did not agree with, would generally tell that person "I'll kill you!" She said that when he was told to go back t the Army, he became so mad that he tore his Army uniform apart right in front of the entire family. She said that at one time while he was staying with them at Ennis, Texas before he returned to the Army, her neighbors told her that he was reading comic books and got mad for some reason or another, cursed loudly, and crawled into a large dog house and stayed

Mrs. FARLEY advised that HENSON came to visit them at Irving, Texas approximately three or four days before the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and on the day of the assassination he was watching a television speech of President KENNEDY with the FARLEY family. They turned the television set off and later heard that the President had bee

assassinated, and then spent much of the day watching the television accounts of the assassination.

Mrs. FARLEY said that Mr. FARLEY got HENSON a job at the Frank Holister Electroplating Company in Dallas, Texas and he was to go to work for this company the following Monday after the President was killed, but since he did not have any identification to furnish the company, Mr. and Mrs. FARLEY told him that he would have to go back to his mother's house in Ennis, Texas and get proper identification. He told them that he had lost his Army discharge, Social Security Card, and tore up his Selective Service registration card. When he was told to go back to Ennis, he screamed: "I'll kill you!" Mrs. FARLEY said that they did not pay any attention to this threat since he made it so often and didn't mean it. She said on one occasion, he threatened to kill her if she walked across a line in the driveway. She said she walked right past him and he did nothing but break down and cry.

Mrs. FARLEY said that she and Mr. FARLEY finally decided after he refused to get his identification for this job, that he should not stay with the FARLEY family any longer, since he frightened the children, and on one occasion when he wasn't allowed to play with them had threatened to kill them, also; however, the children got quite used to these threats and payed little attention to him afterwards.

On the Sunday afternoon when he was told to go back to Irving, Texas, he made such a commotion in the front yard that Mrs. FARLEY had the Irving City Police Department pick him up at about 5:00 P.M. and take him to the Continental Trailways Bus Station. She said they did not arrest him but did this as a courtesy. At about 6:30 P.M. that same day, she called HENSON's mother at Ennis, Texas and was told by Mrs. HENSON that BILLY RAY had just arrived on the bus from Dallas. Mrs. FARLEY said that she and her husband and family have not seen BILLY RAY HENSON since this time.

During the time that the FARLEYs knew BILLY RAY HENSON, he would often "make up stories" and actually seemed to believe

them himself. She said that he often talks "big" and claimed that while he was in the U. S. Army, he turned a .50 caliber machine gun on fellow troops at target practice and killed all of them. She said that the FARLEY family, of course, thought that this was ridiculous since he would have been sent to an Army prison if such a thing occurred.

Mrs. FARLEY said that it appears to her and her husband that the HENSON family which is composed of five or six children, has at least one other child who is emotionally unstable. Mrs. FARLEY advised that she believes that this is TINY HENSON, age 22, who weighs approximately 350 lbs. BUDDY HENSON, age approximately 30, is in the U. S. Army, overseas in Germany; KENNETH HENSON is in the 11th grade; BECKY HENSON is approximately age 15. They appear to be normal, intelligent children.

Mrs. FARLEY said that BILLY RAY HENSON never said at any time that he ever knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and he did not discuss them in any detail during the news of the assassination and the later killing of OSWALD by RUBY.

LEAD

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will submit a letterhead memorandum furnishing details mentioned in reairtel, including above information developed at Dallas, suitable for dissemination to Secret Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12-30-63

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Mr. Conrad
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On December 30, 1963, Supervisor W. R. Wannall forwarded the evidence listed below to the Laboratory together with a letter from the United States Information Agency (USIA) pertaining to the submitted evidence.

Q350 Airmail envelope addressed to the Voice of America postmarked Habana, Cuba, 6 p.m., DIC 3 1963

Q351 Accompanying typewritten letter headed La Habana 27 De Noviembre 1963 bearing salutation "Senores" and ending with the typewritten and handwritten signature "Miguel Galban Lopez"

It was concluded that the typewriting on Q350 and Q351 was prepared on the typewriter used to prepare specimens Q232 through Q235 previously submitted.

It was noted that the envelope Q350 is the same kind as the envelope Q232 and Q234 and the paper of Q351 is the same kind as Q235.

The signature on Q351 is not comparable with the signatures on Q233 and Q235.

No indented writing was found on Q350 and Q351.

It was noted that the envelope Q350 had been previously opened and resealed as were Q232 and Q234.

It was noted that the date of the letter Q351 is the same as the date of the letter Q235.

Q232 through Q235 were two letters previously submitted both bearing Cuban postmarks.

Enclosures
1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan (Turner - 649 RB) (Wannall - 619 - RB)
1 - Rosen (Schutz - 5722 RB)
105-82555

EX-117 REC-20 105-82555-2979

25 JAN 7 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

4 JAN 8 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dallas 105-82555

The submitted evidence was photographed and is attached hereto.

Since the letter from the USIA did not request a reply, no further action is being taken.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum and attachments be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Washington D.C.
United States of America.

Señores:

Por la presente nos dirijimos a Usted para hacerle saber que el asesinato del Presidente de los Estados Unidos John F. Kennedy tiene relacion con el Gobierno Revolucionario de Cuba. Hace aproximadamente unos dos meses, el presunto asesino del Presidente, Lee Harvey Oswald, se entrevistó en la Ciudad de Miami con el señor Pedro Charles, agente de Fidel Castro en México, el cual hubo de entregarle al referido Lee H. Oswald la cantidad de siete mil dolares. Esta fuente es oficial, toda vez que una dama que acompaño a Pedro Charles en un Club Nocturno de Miami vio a ambos conferenciar juntos, y esta dama hubo de reconocerlo en las fotografias publicadas aqui en la Habana. Esa dama reside en la Habana y no se puede revelar su nombre, pues su acompañante el tal Pedro Charles se encuentra actualmente en Méjico en una mision del Gobierno de Castro para un intercambio cultural. Dicha dama tan pronto abandone el pais, pues se encuentra en una grave crisis nerviosa, se trasladara a algun pais de America Central clandestinamente y evitar que la policia de Castro la detenga. Es todo lo que puedo informar por el momento y es la gran verdad, esperamos pues que la dama en cuestion salga de Cuba para poder saber de sus propios labios todo lo relacionado con éste monstruoso hecho en que perdiera la vida el Presidente Kennedy.

De Ud, atentamente:

Miguel Galbán López.

Miguel Galbán López

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 2, 1964

1 - Wannall
1 - Laboratory
1 - Liaison
1 - Turner
1 - Mullins

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

U. S. Information Agency (USIA) has furnished Bureau with letter dated at Havana, Cuba, 11-27-63 addressed to Voice of America and signed by one Miguel Galban Lopez. Letter alleges that assassination of President by Oswald was undertaken at the direction of a Cuban agent, one Pedro Charles, who gave Oswald $7,000 for this mission.

The FBI Laboratory has examined letter in question and has concluded that typewriting thereon is identical with typewriting which appeared in two previous letters received by the Bureau which contained similar allegations. (See memorandum Wannall to Sullivan, 12-11-63, same caption.) As noted in prior memorandum of 12-11-63 it seems clear this matter represents an attempted hoax possibly perpetrated by some anti-Castro group or individual seeking to attach blame to the Castro regime in connection with the President's death. State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency as well as Secret Service have previously been advised of these letters.

Bureau files contain no reference identifiable with Miguel Galban Lopez. Letter from USIA does not require acknowledgment.

ACTION:

None. For information.

RDC:jal
(8)

EX-117

REC-20 1210

28 JAN 7 1964

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 11-19-64)

Date 1/3/64

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	Status of Case	Submitting Office	File #
105-82555	P	Dallas	100-10461 (1B9)
		Office of Origin	File #
		Dallas	

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
11/22/63	Bureau

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	As original evidence is retained at the Bureau, this exhibit, which is photographs of original evidence, is retained for reference purposes.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

5 boxes containing photographs of items belonging to subject and wife MARINA, acquired by the Dallas PD from the RUTH PAINE residence, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas, and from the last residence of subject, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas.

These photographs consist of four sets of photographs on large, rough paper and two sets prepared on smaller, glossy photographic paper, and one partial set on larger, glossy photographic paper.

It will be noted the glossy photographs (small) were taken after examination by the Laboratory and the writing is not too distinct on many of the exhibits.

It is believed these exhibits should be retained for an indefinite period for reference work.

(See Inventory List maintained in 1-A Exhibit File of 100-10461 for a complete listing of the photographed items.)

Items B-2, B-17, and B-18 returned to Dallas PD, 6/23/64.

(Original evidence maintained FBI Lab; these are photos of items of evidence which photos were furnished to Dallas by the Bureau. It should be noted these photos and list of items have been superseded by photos

UNREC

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Signature and date)

NOT RECORDED

FEB 1 1965

21 FEB 21 1965

SOVIET SECTION

5 [illegible] 1965

and inventory list furnished by Bureau 2/1/64, covering Items 1 through 455; A1 through A85; B1 through B33; C1 through C248; D1 through D72; and J1 through J10.)

D72 returned to RUTH PAINE, 4/28/64.

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 11-18-64)

Date 1/27/64

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	Status of Case	Submitting Office	File #
105-82555	P	Dallas	100-10461 (1B11)
		Office of Origin: Dallas	File #

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
1/27/64	Bureau-FBI Laboratory

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	Reference

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

A1 - A85

Two sets of 85 photos each of personal articles belonging to OSWALD sent to Bureau by letter, 1/3/64, for examination. These articles had been obtained from Dallas PD and by Dallas PD in search of OSWALD's residence at 1026 N. Beckley and at PAINE residence, 1525 N. 5th, Irving.

(See list of 85 photos which appears in FBI Lab Report dated 1/23/64.)

(One additional set of these photos has been furnished Dallas PD.)

SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN

(The evidence covered by this FD-192 is at FBI Lab and only photos are maintained in Dallas Bulky Exhibit File.)

105-82555 - UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
21 FEB 21 1965
SOVIET SECTION

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

FEB 1 1965

FEB 18 1965

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FL-177 (Rev. 11-18-64)

Date 1/31/64

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	Status of Case	Submitting Office	File #
105-82555	P	Dallas	100-10461 (1B12)
		Office of Origin: Dallas	File #

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
1/31/64	RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

1 Minox III camera, SN 27259. D-80

SA BARDWELL D. ODUM

(To FBI Lab, 2/1/64)

UNREC SEVEN
NOT RECORDED
21 FEB 21 1965
SOVIET SECTION

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

FEB 1 1965 PCG

50 FEB 18 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/3/64

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
CIVIL RIGHTS

The matter of searching of Postal Money Orders as well as Western Union Money Orders was discussed in detail today with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission. Information previously set forth in letterhead memorandum form showing Mr. Rankin that it would be necessary to check between four and five million money orders on a daily basis at the Washington headquarters of the U. S. Post Office Department was discussed with him and Mr. Rankin indicated that for the time being no further check on Postal Money Orders would be necessary.

In connection with Western Union Money Orders, Mr. Rankin was advised that a check had been made by our Dallas Office of Western Union Money Orders and that the same type of check was being made by our New Orleans Office for a six-month period, this being the length of time money orders are kept in the various area offices of Western Union. Mr. Rankin was advised that to search Western Union records which are maintained at Minneapolis, Minnesota, for outgoing Western Union Money Orders from Dallas alone for a period of three years would require the time of ten persons at a cost of $2.50 per hour for approximately one month. Mr. Rankin was advised that these records are filed under the city of origin of the money order; then chronologically under the date they were sent; and then alphabetically under the name of the payee. Mr. Rankin was advised that without this data a search for a money order would have to cover the entire Western Union system on a day-to-day basis and that Western Union was unable to furnish an accurate estimate of the number of hours such a search would require.

Mr. Rankin was also advised that in view of the manner in which the records are handled, a check at Minneapolis for the cities in which Oswald lived would only be a half-way check in that any money orders sent to him from anywhere else in the city would not be picked up on such a check as was described above.

Mr. Rankin advised that in view of the foregoing, no further check should be made at this time but that the Commission would appreciate receiving the results of the six-month check that had been initiated. He was assured this information would appear in report form in the near future.

1 - Mr. Sullivan, Rm. 807 RB
1 - Mr. Turner, Rm. 649 RB

JRM:mpd (10)

ENCLOSURE

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, et al

Following the above discussion, Mr. Rankin mentioned that Oswald had been in Mexico for a brief period in late September and the first day or two of October 1963. He inquired as to whether or not it was possible to check on any money orders which Oswald may have sent or received while he was in Mexico and whether or not any such check had been made up to this time. Mr. Rankin was advised this matter would be looked into and he would be subsequently advised. Supervisor E. T. Turner in the Domestic Intelligence Division was contacted and is handling this check.

ACTION: When information is received as to the possibility of making the above check requested by Mr. Rankin, he will be advised.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 55

copy
2

rt Form
(5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

orting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/23/63	11/22 - 12/20/63

LE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	MVS
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63, at Dallas captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO".
Reports of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS, 12/2/63 and 12/8/63, at Dallas.
Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, at Dallas.
Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 12/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING".

- P -

LEADS

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

One copy of this report is being furnished the New Orleans Office for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in that Division.

proved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
pies made		
10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)	Copies Noted as destroyed PFB 12/17/74	1 1212 REC-26
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)		REC-6 EX-114
4 - Dallas (100-10461)	COPIES DESTROYED	
	21 FEB 02 1973	

58 FEB 5 1964

ICC - CIA by Cover letter 2/5/64

ICC Pres. Comm. 1/13/64

of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside an agency to whi

ADMINISTRATIVE

DL 100-10461

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
Dallas T-1 [redacted]	Instant Report, Page 131
Dallas T-2 HARRY HOLMES, U. S. Post Office Inspector Terminal Annex U. S. Post Office Dallas, Texas	Instant Report, Page 148
Dallas T-3 Legal, Mexico City	Instant Report, Page 170, 203
Dallas T-4 [redacted] Hostell, El Jordan Coffee Shop Brownsville, Texas	Instant Report, Page 381
Dallas T-5 [redacted] Dallas, Texas (Request)	Instant Report, Page 481
Dallas T-6 ROY F. ARMSTRONG U. S. Postal Inspector Dallas, Texas	Instant Report, Page 536

ADMINISTRATIVE

DL 100-10461

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
Dallas T-7 J. M. REDDING, Superintendent U. S. Post Office Branch Station Arlington Heights, Texas	Dallas 100-10461-350, Page 45
Dallas T-8 [redacted] Texas Employment Commission Austin, Texas	Dallas 100-10461-77 Pages 500 and 501
Dallas T-9 [redacted] Texas Employment Commission Dallas, Texas	Dallas 89-43-1768, Pages 209 and 211
Dallas T-10 HARRY HOLMES U. S. Postal Inspector Terminal Annex Dallas, Texas	Dallas 89-43-1768, Page 176
Dallas T-11 JOSEPH J. ZARZA Postal Inspector New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas 100-10461-77, Page 100
Dallas T-12 [redacted] Texas Employment Commission Dallas, Texas	Dallas 89-43-1768, Page 215

COVER PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE

DL 100-10461

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
Dallas T-13 [redacted] Louisiana Division of Employment Security New Orleans, Louisiana (Request)	Dallas 100-10461-77, Page 83
Dallas T-14 [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas 100-10461-77 Page 267
Dallas T-15 [redacted] Texas Employment Commission Dallas, Texas	Dallas 89-43-1768, Page 214
Dallas T-16 [redacted] First National Bank of Fort Worth Fort Worth, Texas	Instant Report, Page
San Antonio T-1 [redacted]	Instant Report, Page

TP 62-455
LEB:vb/BJD
1

ADMINISTRATIVE

Negative contacts were made with the following listed informants and sources:

Source	Date	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	11/25/63	THOMAS C. ALLEN
[redacted]	11/23/63	THOMAS C. ALLEN
[redacted]	11/25/63	THOMAS C. ALLEN
[redacted]	11/23/63	ROBERT C. BALL
[redacted]	11/23/63	ROBERT C. BALL
[redacted]	11/23/63	THOMAS J. WILKES
[redacted]	11/26/63	EARL M. PETERSEN

The whereabouts of Tampa Division possible bombing suspects [redacted] were established by SA JAMES E. WALLACE on November 22, 1963, and no indication that they may have been involved in the assassination was noted.

1
TP 62-455
GRM:em/BJD

ADMINISTRATIVE

ReButels 11/22/63.

Negative contacts were made with the following listed informants and sources:

Source	Date	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	11/23/63	G. RANDALL McGOUGH
	11/23/63	G. RANDALL McGOUGH
	11/23/63	G. RANDALL McGOUGH
[redacted]	11/23/63	THOMAS C. ALLEN
	11/23/63	" "
[redacted]	11/23/63	SA JAMES P. O'NEIL
[redacted]	11/23/63	JAMES P. O'NEIL
[redacted]	11/23/63	GLYDE B. GENTRY
	11/23/63	" "
	11/23/63	" "
	11/23/63	" "
	11/23/63	" "
[redacted]	11/22/63	HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD
	11/22/63	" "
	11/23/63	" "
[redacted]	11/22,24/63	JOHN A. AMBLER
[redacted]	11/23/63	FREDERICK A. SLIGHT
	11/23/63	" "
	11/23/63	JOHN A. AMBLER
	11/23/63	FREDERICK A. SLIGHT
	11/22/63	FRED LIGARDE
	11/22/63	CHARLES L. CAPEHART
	11/23/63	FREDERICK A. SLIGHT
	11/23/63	" "
	11/23/63	THOMAS C. ALLEN
	11/23/63	MOSES A. ALEMAN
	11/23/63	HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD

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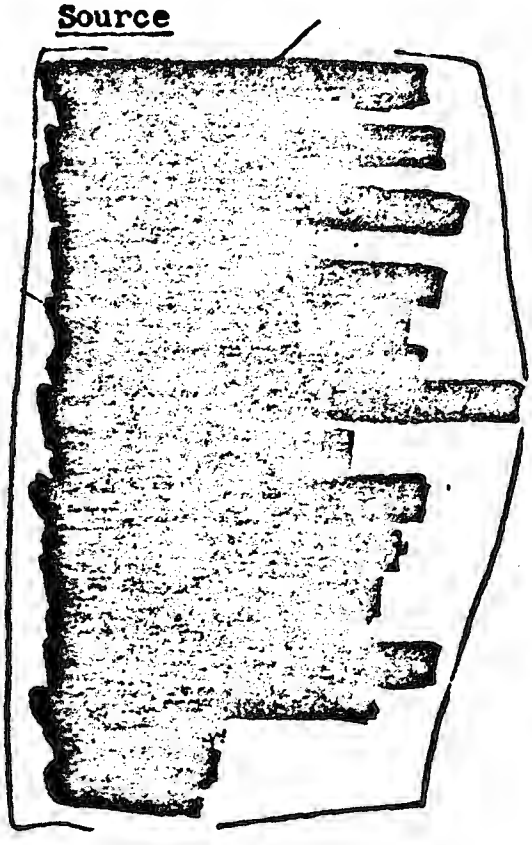
Source	Date	Contacting Agent
	11/23/63	FRED LIGARDE
	11/23/63	CHARLES L. CAPEHART
	11/23/63	WILLIAM C. HAY
	11/22/63	MOSES A. ALEMAN
	11/22/63	CHARLES L. CAPEHART
	11/23/63	
	11/23/63	MOSES A. ALEMAN
	11/23/63	GLYDE B. GENTRY
	11/23/63	FRED LIGARDE
	11/22/63	
	11/22/63	CHARLES L. CAPEHART
	11/23/63	JOHN A. AMBLER
	11/23/63	
	11/22/63	MOSES A. ALEMAN
	11/23/63	CHARLES L. CAPEHART
	11/23/63	JOHN A. AMBLER
	11/23/63	GLYDE B. GENTRY
	11/23/63	MOSES A. ALEMAN
	11/23/63	FRED LIGARDE
	11/23/63	JOHN JAMES O'BRIEN
	11/23/63	WILLIAM C. HAY
	11/23/63	
	11/23/63	GLYDE B. GENTRY

Information concerning interview of DALE PURCELL was furnished to Supervisor WALT WOODS, Seat of Government, at 4:20 p.m. 11/22/63.

The whereabouts of Tampa Division Potential Bombing Suspects [redacted] and [redacted] was established on November 23, 1963. No information was developed to indicate that any of these individuals were outside of their respective areas of residence on 11/22/63.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following confidential sources of the San Juan Office were contacted as indicated in regards to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, with negative results:

Source	Date	Agent
	11/23/63	THOMAS P. GARVEY
	11/23/63	THOMAS P. GARVEY
	11/23/63	THOMAS P. GARVEY
	11/23/63	RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.
	11/23/63	RAYMER P. PETERS, JR.
	11/23/63	WILLIAM G. FRIEDEMANN
	11/23/63	WILLIAM G. FRIEDEMANN
	11/23/63	J. CORTEZ BALL
	11/23/63	ROBERT L. WILSON
	11/23/63	ROBERT L. WILSON
	11/23/63	JOHN L. SPURGERS, JR.
	11/22/63	EDWIN B. JONES
	11/22/63	EDWIN B. JONES
	11/23/63	EDWIN B. JONES
	11/23/63	STEVE D. EVANS
	11/23/63	THOMAS J. STICKNEY
	11/23/63	JOSEPH F. BRENNAN
	11/23/63	HOWARD CECIL
	11/23/63	HOWARD CECIL
	11/23/63	JOHN A. NORRIS, JR.
	11/23/63	JOHN A. NORRIS, JR.
	11/23/63	JAMES S. IRVING
	11/23/63	JAMES S. IRVING
	11/23/63	JAMES S. IRVING
	11/23/63	JOSEPH F. BRENNAN, JR.
	11/23/63	JOSEPH F. BRENNAN, JR.
	11/23/63	RICHARD S. BEIER
	11/23/63	RICHARD S. BEIER
	11/23/63	ARNOLD W. O'BRIEN
	11/23/63	ARNOLD W. O'BRIEN
	11/23/63	ARNOLD W. O'BRIEN
	11/23/63	THOMAS J. STICKNEY
	11/23/63	RICHARD J. BURNETT
	11/23/63	RICHARD J. BURNETT
	11/23/63	ROGER TERRAZAS
	11/23/63	LA VERNE J. MOORE
	11/23/63	LA VERNE J. MOORE
	11/23/63	LA VERNE J. MOORE
	11/23/63	JOHN R. M. WHELAN
	11/23/63	RICHARD J. GILLETTE
	11/23/63	RICHARD J. GILLETTE

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ADMINISTRATIVE

DL 100-10461

INFORMANTS CONTINUED:

Informants referred to in the body of this report as being familiar with some phases of pro-Castro activity and related matters in the Philadelphia area are:

[redacted] contacted 12/5/63 by SA MASON P. SMITH

[redacted] contacted 12/3/63 by SA MASON P. SMITH

[redacted] contacted 12/4/63, by SA MASON P. SMITH

[redacted] contacted 12/4/63, by SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON

The confidential informants and sources contacted at Dallas are listed as follows:

IDENTITY	DATE OF CONTACT
[redacted]	11/23, 24, 25/63
	12/9, 11/63
	11/24/63
	11/24/63
	11/24/63
	11/23, 25/63
	11/23, 25/63
	11/23, 25/63

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau, 12/5/63, entitled, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM, DECEASED, CIVIL RIGHTS", referred to Philadelphia informants as "informants of continuing value." Data furnished by these informants were negative. Hence, this report was not "classified as confidential" as it does not appear logical their identities could be divulged on the basis of the negative type information furnished by them.

Information from Western Union Company, Dallas, which was received by SA CHARLES T. BROWN, on 12/9/63, was furnished by [redacted] Western Union Telegraph Company, 1416 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.

Information furnished to SA MALON L. JENNINGS, on 12/12/63, from bank records concerning account of MARGUERITE C. OSWALD was furnished by [redacted] First National Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas.

Information obtained from records of West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, on 12/12/63, was furnished SA MALON L. JENNINGS by [redacted]

Information obtained by SA JOSEPH M. MYERS from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, as follows:

From Arlington, Texas, on 12/10, 12/63, from [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company; and from Fort Worth, Texas, on 12/10/63 from [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

ADMINISTRATIVE

DL 100-10461

The telephone numbers called by the MICHAEL R. PAINE family from telephone number, BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, to Arlington, and Fort Worth, Texas, are mostly to business establishments. No interviews were conducted at these business establishments.

It should be noted that SAS JOSEPH L. SCHOTT and ARNOLD J. BROWN interviewed R. F. KRYSTINIK, who is employed at Bell Helicopter plant, Arlington, Texas, on 11/25/63.

Information was furnished on 12/12/63 to SA MALON L. JENNINGS by [redacted] First National Bank of Fort Worth, concerning the savings account of LEE H. OSWALD.

It should be noted that on 5/25/61 a thumbnail sketch of the Dallas chapter of the American G. I. Forum was submitted to the Bureau. By letter, dated 6/7/61, the Bureau advised that the thumbnail sketch was not approved, as this organization is a legitimate organization, which at one time was infiltrated by Communist Party members. Accordingly, no characterization of the G. I. Forum is being included in the appendix pages of this report.

100-7254-3227

The name of VIRGINIA POE as an employee of Local Draft Board 26-31, Dallas, Texas, was not concealed for the reason that she is not divulging data from the confidential files of the Selective Service Board, but is rather furnishing data relative to the fact that a specific number is fictitious. If her identity were concealed, it would be logical for someone to question the capacity of the informant to make the statement that a specific Selective Service number was fictitious.

MFS:EMR
(1)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A review of Philadelphia file 105-9421, entitled "Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace" reflects that this Walk for Peace was sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA), 325 Lafayette Street, New York 12, N. Y.

The peace walkers were in the Philadelphia Division twice during the summer of 1963. On the first occasion they were crossing from north central to northeast Pennsylvania en route to New York City. On the second occasion they were en route from New York south and stopped in Philadelphia from August 13 to the early morning of August 17, 1963. They held a rally at Rittenhouse Square on August 15, 1963. Their route of march was from Quebec, Canada, to the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo, Cuba, and stated purposes were to develop non-violent solutions to the Cuban conflict, help forestall future crises and to oppose all military power, East and West, and to oppose all nuclear weapons and all other forms of mass destruction.

A review of the file, names of members of the peace march who were identified, and review of the photographs taken failed to effect any identification of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having been a member of the march, a participant of any of their rallies and demonstrations, or as a bystander who might have been included in the photographs. Likewise, a review of the file failed to reflect the identity of anyone with the initials "JHC."

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DL 89-43
JDW:vm

ADMINISTRATIVE

At 11:29 a.m., December 5, 1963, [redacted] Texas, called from Dallas stating he is employed by Wolfe Moving Company in Greenville and that recently while in Paris, Texas, he obtained information from a sister of Mrs. [redacted] a long distance telephone operator for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, that [redacted] while on duty on the morning of November 23, 1963, had monitored a telephone call from New Orleans, Louisiana, to a lady in Garland, Texas. He stated his information indicated the call was made by a man and that the matter concerned "OSWALD" who had shot the President on November 22, 1963. According to [redacted] the man reportedly told the woman in Garland to catch the next plane to New York City. He also reportedly told the woman he had spent $85.00 in long distance telephone calls.

According to [redacted] a part of the conversation between the parties was in some sort of code and that [redacted] who monitored the call had taken the information down and still has it in her possession. [redacted] reportedly has the name of the caller and possibly the name of the person to whom the long distance call was made.

[redacted] stated [redacted] indicated to her sister in Paris, Texas, that she was afraid to turn the information over to the FBI because she may lose her job. [redacted] reportedly resides in Irving.

[redacted] stated he felt the information he had received may be of possible value to the FBI however he was not attempting to evaluate the matter. He further stated that in the event [redacted] is contacted concerning this matter that his identity not be disclosed as the source of information.

- M -

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DL 100-10461
CRH/rms

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following investigation was conducted by SA C. RAY HALL:

On December 9, 1963. [redacted] Texas, telephone [redacted] advised SAs C. RAY HALL and ALFRED C. ELLINGTON that she is employed as a long distance telephone operator for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Dallas, Texas. She said that on the morning of November 23, 1963, she noticed that a customer was flashing, and she went on the line to see if the person was asking for her to come on the line. She received a flashing signal several times, and then put a clip on the line so that the parties would not be disconnected. While checking to see if one of the persons was flashing to attract her attention, she ascertained that a man from New Orleans, Louisiana was talking to a woman in Garland, Texas. The man in New Orleans talked very broken English, with a pronounced foreign accent that she could not identify. She heard this man say "OSWALD", but heard nothing further about a discussion of OSWALD. She also heard the man tell the woman to catch a plane to New York City, and they talked about some numbers that she thought was a part number or something. She heard the man say something about spending $85 or $90 on phone calls.

[redacted] stated she heard nothing that indicated to her that either was connected in any way with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or the assassination of President KENNEDY. She said she does not have the name of the caller or the person called, and copied no sort of code down on any paper. She requested that this information be kept confidential, as she did not want to lose her job.

- X -

ADMINISTRATIVE

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Reference to investigation concerning the reported rental of accommodations to two Cuban males at Cheek's Boarding House, 5212 Gaston, Dallas, Texas, operated by BERTHA CHEEK, in 1958 or 1959, during period in which BERTHA CHEEK's sister, EARLENE ROBERTS, was in residence. One of these Cubans had been reported to have called Havana, Cuba, twice weekly from the pay station at 5212 Gaston during the period of his residence. On December 9, 1963, Mr. [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Dallas, Texas, whose identity must be protected, advised SA ROBERT C. LISH that long distance records over one year old have been destroyed. In absence of any indication that these Cubans could have been associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and in absence of ready means to identify these Cubans, no further effort to do so is contemplated.

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DL 100-10461
HRD:gmf

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information in the body of the report concerning WILLIAM B. UHLHORN, WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN and SHEILA UHLHORN is based upon information received by San Juan teletype to Director and Dallas, November 27, 1963, captioned, "JACK LEON RUBY, Aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM (DECEASED); CR," which contained information received by Special Agent ROYAL L. BLASSINGAME on November 26, 1963, from FRANK LEYVA, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico, as follows:

LEYVA received information from an unidentified person at the office of the Puerto Rico Telephone Company, San Juan, that an operator had placed a call to Dallas, Texas, November 24, 1963, and had listened to part of the conversation. The call was person-to-person at 6:50 P. M., to "BUTCH" UHLHORN, phone number EM. 3-4376, but party was not there, and returned the call at 7:15 P. M. Call lasted 11 minutes and was made from San Juan number 791-6061. Operator heard parts of conversation as follows:

Dallas person asked San Juan person if he had heard what had happened. Reply was in the affirmative. Dallas person remarked OSWALD had been killed and then discussed death of the President in general terms and that President's visit had been known three months ago. During conversation, operator heard Dallas person remark, in presumed reference to victim, that he had seen him the Thursday before (November 21), to which San Juan person told him not to say anything as it might cause trouble. A woman referred to as Mother then joined San Juan person on the line, stating they would visit the boys, to which Dallas person stated he would be there next week if everything worked out.

The Dallas person appeared to be nervous in his speech,

DL 100-10461
HRD:gmf

ADMINISTRATIVE

and somewhere during the conversation stated that the shooting had been planned for about a week.

San Juan telephone records indicate number 791-6061 is listed to ARTURO RIVERA BRENES, Kilometer 0.6, Isla Verde Road, Isla Verde, Puerto Rico. Pretext call to that number disclosed house rented by Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM B. UHLHORN.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

DL 100-10461
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Many Agents of the Dallas Office participated in this investigation as well as numerous Agents from other surrounding offices, and their identities are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (DECEASED) - VICTIM, CR," Dallas File 44-1639.

During the initial preparation of reports in instant matter, the material was being submitted under Dallas File 89-43, and for this reason, certain of the FD 302's and inserts contained in this report may bear that file number rather than 100-10461. The overlap in the period of this report with that of referenced reports was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain phases of the investigation was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of a particular phase could be included in a report.

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the U. S. Attorney or the local U. S. Secret Service or any other agency. Extra copies have been made by the Dallas Office for use in the event the Bureau directs dissemination.

The information concerning long distance telephone calls made from telephone number WH. 3-0062, a coin box telephone located at 1030 North Zangs Boulevard, Dallas, was obtained from [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, on December 9, 1963 by SA ROBERT C. LISH.

Information from records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company on November 22, 1963 and December 11, 1963 was also made available by [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

The information concerning long distance telephone calls placed from Dallas, Texas to points in Mexico City was obtained by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH on December 6, 1963 from [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company offices, 302 East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. The information received from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Smith, Arkansas, on December 6, 1963, was furnished by [redacted]

On December 13, 1963, LEON PHILLIPS, Assistant Superintendent, U. S. Post Office, Greenville Road and Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas, advised SA JOHN T. McMURRER that he had no forwarding address in his files for WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, 5420 Lewis Street.

With respect to the schedule set out in the details of this report showing a summary of the residences of OSWALD, the work sheets containing the pertinent data were prepared showing the file number, serial number and page number where the documentation for such information can be located, and such work sheets are being maintained in the 1-A exhibit of Dallas file.

The same is true with respect to the schedule concerning schools attended and employments.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	Office:	Dallas, Texas
Date:	December 23, 1963		
Field Office File No.:	100-10461	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

AMOS LEE EUINS, age 14, states saw white man, whom he cannot identify, in window of Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) with rifle after first shot and observed this man fire second and third shots and what he believes may have been fourth shot. ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND states he saw man with a rifle in the southwest corner (shots fired from southeast corner) of sixth floor of TSBD at about 12:15 P.M., 11/22/63. (This was approximately 15 minutes before shooting). Investigation as to source of sling on assassination weapon indicates it may be home-made sling from luggage straps or guitar straps. Efforts made to trace OSWALD's source of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges, negative. Several reports received that OSWALD was target practicing with rifle before assassination, but such reports thus far not substantiated. Examination of sixth floor of TSBD on 11/22/63, reveals southeast corner (not corner from which shots fired) was practically vacant and windows in this corner easily accessible. Analysis made of markings on Enco City Map of Dallas found in room of OSWALD at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas. No clock or register for employees to sign on duty maintained for warehouse employees at TSBD. FBI Laboratory examination of President KENNEDY's clothing worn at time of assassination revealed minute traces of copper on the fabrics surrounding the holes in the back of the coat and shirt. Evidence bullets submitted have been determined to be clad with copper metal. Translation of undated letter written in Russian language, found by wife of OSWALD on night of 4/10/63, and left at residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE where MARINA OSWALD residing at time of assassination, turned over to Dallas FBI Office by U. S. Secret Service and upon translation, reflected writer anticipated becoming involved in some difficulty. Writer of this letter identified as being

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OSWALD through handwriting comparison. Examination of bullet from residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER (fired at him 4-10-63) determined to have been fired from a barrel rifle with four lands and grooves, right twist, and rifles of the type used in the assassination are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on this bullet, but not possible to determine whether or not bullet fired from assassination weapon. Cartridge cases recovered at places where OSWALD alleged to have practiced with rifle examined and none identified as having been fired from assassination rifle. Letter dated 11-10-63 but postmarked at Havana, Cuba, 11-28-63, addressed to OSWALD at Dallas and signed "PETER" suggests acquaintanceship of writer and OSWALD and makes apparent oblique reference to assassination. Individuals at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, on reinterview, state OSWALD test drove new Comet approximately two weeks before assassination. Investigation concerning allegations of OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY (charged with murder of OSWALD) acquaintanceship not substantiated. MICHAEL and RUTH PAINE (lady with whom OSWALD's wife living at time of assassination), advised RUBY unknown to them and to their knowledge unknown to OSWALD. Former co-employee (1962-63) at Dallas claims OSWALD stated "There is more freedom in Soviet Russia than there is in America under capitalism." Also allegedly discussed microdots and possible use in espionage operations. One JAMES MURPHY allegedly appeared at employment office, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, at same time OSWALD sought employment there. MURPHY left job at that hotel 11-26-63 ostensibly to live with sister, JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon Street, New Orleans. On 10-4-63, OSWALD referred by Jobco Employment Agency to the DeVilbiss Company, Dallas, but not hired. Comments of former neighbors who knew OSWALD as a youngster include descriptions such as "a lone wolf," "vicious and high-tempered," "quiet and reserved," "a boy who did not like discipline OSWALD's brother and half-brother more favorably described by neighbors. Wife of OSWALD spent some time in early November, 1962 with Mr. and Mrs. GARY TAYLOR, son-in-law of GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT, while OSWALD stayed at YMCA, Dallas. OSWALD attended LILY B. CLAYTON School, Fort Worth (1-27-47), first grade; transferred to GEORGE CLARK Elementary School, Fort Worth, 3-19-48; Arlington Heights Elementary School, Fort Worth, 9-8-48 to 6-3-49; Ridglea Elementary School, 9-7-49 to

5-29-52; Arlington Heights High School, 9-5-56 to 9-28-56, when he withdrew to enlist in U. S. Marine Corps. Summary of residences, schools attended and employments, together with schedule of OSWALD's income between 6-13-62 and 11-22-63, prepared. Addresses for OSWALD's mother, 1950 to 1963, obtained. ILYA MAMANTOV of Dallas advises learned OSWALD and wife attended party of Russian speaking persons in University Park, Dallas, early 1963 at which time they met Mrs. MICHAEL (RUTH) PAINE. MAMANTOV alleges Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT have been good friends of OSWALD and wife and states he suspects DeMOHRENSCHILDT of being a Communist. IGOR VOSHININ describes Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT as half-Russian and half-French, born and reared in China, and Mr. DeMOHRENSCHILDT as a member of a group called "Bohemian Club" and further described them as "a group of 'free thinkers' in Dallas." VOSHININ could not tell if either Mr. or Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT were pro-Soviet. The DeMOHRENSCHILDTs claim they met OSWALD in summer, 1962. They state PETER GREGORY, a Fort Worth engineer, first discovered Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and mentioned her plight to Mr. and Mrs. MAX CLARK (DeMOHRENSCHILDT's attorney), and to GEORGE BOUHE, a philanthropist, and latter two asked DeMOHRENSCHILDTs to help MARINA. The DeMOHRENSCHILDTs claim they last saw OSWALD early in 1963 and comment that general impression of OSWALD in Dallas was one of distaste and fear due to his brutality toward wife and mental instability. SAMUEL B. BALLEN, Chairman of the Board of Highplains Natural Gas Company and Electrical Log Services, Incorporated, Dallas, interviewed OSWALD approximately January, 1963 at which time OSWALD alleged he had received training in photography in Russia. CLIFFORD M. SHASTEEN, barber, 1321 South Story Street, Irving, Texas, advised that on several occasions in past two or three months, OSWALD entered shop in company of a fourteen-year-old boy who once mentioned "We will only be free when everyone has the same, when everyone is equal." Selective Service card in name ALEK JAMES HIDELL alleged fictitious. Association with Dallas Civil Liberties Union indicated. Contents of OSWALD's address book reflected. Interviews with wife MARINA include her statements that in her opinion no deal between OSWALD and Russians to furnish information in return for permission to leave Russia; denies she made any arrangements with Russians to perform assignments in U. S.;

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

she possesses no data re transportation of rifle by OSWALD from New Orleans to Dallas; denies OSWALD had homosexual tendencies; states GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT is a humanitarian who is often accused of being a Communist due to his objective views, but in her opinion, not a Communist. States OSWALD was somewhat afraid of DeMOHRENSCHILDT who was big in stature and talked loudly. States OSWALD listened to him but did not believe DeMOHRENSCHILDT would ever have influenced OSWALD to do anything bad. She remarked DeMOHRENSCHILDT jokingly mentioned to OSWALD several days after General WALKER assassination attempt "How is it that you missed General WALKER?" after which OSWALD visibly blanched and looked at MARINA as though she might have told DeMOHRENSCHILDT about OSWALD's confession of his attempt to kill General WALKER. OSWALD changed conversation and nothing more said in that regard. Anonymous allegation that OSWALD attended Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) meeting in Philadelphia in summer of 1963, not substantiated by investigation. Investigation relative to OSWALD's travel to Mexico conducted.

DL 100-10461
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I. ADDITIONAL ASSASSINATION WITNESSES

DL 100-10461
RCL/gm

The following is a signed statement obtained by SAs GASTON C. THOMPSON and ROBERT C. LISH from DANNY GARCIA ARCE, 1502 Bennett Street, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963:

"Dallas, Texas
Nov. 22, 1963

"I, Danny Garcia Arce, make the following voluntary statement to Gaston C. Thompson and Robert C. Lish whom I know as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement is given freely and I realize I don't have to make any statement.

"I was born at Dallas, Texas, Sept. 14, 1945. I finished one year high school.

"About Sept. 6, 1963, I started to work for Texas School Book Depository, located on Houston Street, Dallas, this being the warehouse where I am employed as an order filler. Occasionally I am required to work at the main building of Texas School Book Depository, located 411 Elm Street, Dallas.

"I was at my place of employment, 411 Elm Street, today, Friday Nov. 22, 1963, at eight o'clock A.M.

"From 8:00 AM, Nov. 22, 1963 until about 10:00 AM, I was working on the sixth floor of the building 411 Elm Street. I, around 10:00 AM, along with other employees went to the first floor for a break. This was for about ten minutes, and then I returned to my work on the sixth floor where I remained until about 11:50 AM when I along with other employees went down to the first floor and then outside the building where we expected the President of the United States __ pass in an automobile with others. Bill Shelley, a supervisor of Texas School Book Depository, had told me the

President's party was to pass by the building. As I stood on a corner, across the street from 411 Elm St. I observed a large automobile pass, the President of the United States and his wife seated on his left, being on the back seat.

"The President's automobile had passed and was a short way down Elm Street towards the underpass when I heard something like a gun shot and then a second and third shot close together. When this happened, everybody around began shouting and running, saying the President had been shot. I saw one lady crying, and she said it is horrible, the President has been shot.

"Within a few minutes after the above happened I went back into the building where I work.

"About one month ago I saw at Texas School Book Depository a man who today I came to know as Lee Oswald. This man was, I believe, employed as an order filler and in this capacity worked on all the floors of the building.

"I never during my employment came to know Lee Oswald closely and never associated with him. I did observe him around the building at his work and during the breaks we had during our work day.

"Today I first saw Lee Oswald when I came to work, this being on the first floor. This was about eight o'clock. I next saw him on the sixth floor, this being around eleven o'clock today, shortly before lunch time. He was by himself with piece of paper in his hand. I had nothing to say to him but some of the other male employees tease him and tell him he ought to go get a haircut. Lee Oswald just laughed at this remark.

"I last saw Lee Oswald at Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, today at approximately 11:50 AM, this being on the fifth floor near the elevators.

"I have read the above handwritten statement consisting of this and three other pages. It is true & correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Danny Garcia Arce

"Witnesses:
"/s/ Robert C. Lish, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex., 11/22/63
"/s/ Gaston C. Thompson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63"

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/19/63

DANNY GARCIA ARCE, 1502 Bennett, Dallas, Texas, employed as a warehouse man for the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Dallas, Texas, was re-interviewed for any additional information which he might have which would assist in identifying an old man whom he had reported in the TSBD Building prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Mr. ARCE stated that some 45 minutes before the arrival of the President's motorcade, as he was walking out the front door of the building to view it, an elderly man approached him on the steps and asked if ARCE could direct him to a rest room. He complained of kidney trouble. ARCE assisted him up the steps and into the building and pointed out a public rest room. Some four or five minutes later, ARCE saw the man leave the building. He got into an old (about 1949) black Buick, occupied by three elderly women, and drove north on the service street in front of the TSBD Building, made a right turn on Elm, and drove west through the underpass.

ARCE described this individual as being a white male, 79 to 80 years of age, a man who walked only with apparent extreme difficulty. He was very thin and drawn, approximately 5 feet 9 inches in height, wearing an old brown suit, and wearing a western-style hat.

ARCE said that he had not seen this man before, nor has he seen him since this time. He was unable to supply any information concerning this individual or his car which might readily result in his identification for interview. ARCE stated that he had not considered that this old man could in any way be related to the assassination of the President.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent SA DAVID H. BARRY: mam Date dictated 12/19/63

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Date November 29, 1963

1

AMOS LEE EUINS, 411 Avenue F, advised that on the day of the assassination, he was standing on the northeast corner of the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets. He stated that the car in which the President was riding had turned the corner and was proceeding on down Elm. He stated since he could no longer see the President's car, he happened to glance up and noticed what appeared to be the barrel of a rifle protruding from the window near the top of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated he saw a man's hand on what appeared to be the rifle stock and that he knew it was a rifle because he heard the shots fired. He stated he could not tell anything about the man and that he never saw anything other than what appeared to be his hand on the stock.

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on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LEO L. ROBERTSON:mja Date dictated 11/29/63

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DL 100-10461
VM:mja

The following investigation was conducted by SA LEO L. ROBERTSON:

On November 29, 1963, JOHN EDDIE JONES, stepfather of AMOS LEE EUINS, 411 Avenue F, advised that the boy had told him he had seen the previously related incident, but that he was not sure whether EUINS had seen it, or whether he had just imagined it. He could add nothing to what EUINS related.

DALLAS, TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

1

Dallas, Texas

AMOS LEE EUINS, 411 Avenue F, age 14, advised that he is in the ninth grade and attends Roosevelt High School, in Dallas.

born 1947

He stated that on November 22, 1963, he skipped school and at approximately 12:15 P.M., he was standing on the corner of Elm Street, facing the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, waiting for the Presidential motorcade to pass. He said that he glanced at the TSBD building and noticed what appeared to be a metal rod extending out of what he believes is the fifth floor window on the southeast side of the TSBD building. He said he did not pay any attention to this rod at that particular time, and shortly thereafter, the Presidential motorcade passed him; he waved to the President and the President waved back.

He said after the President's car started down the hill, he heard what he thought was a car backfire and he looked around and also glanced at the TSBD building, and on the fifth floor where he had seen what he thought to be a metal rod, he noticed a rifle in the window and saw the second and third shots fired. He stated he saw a man's hand on what appeared to be the trigger housing and he could also see a bald spot on the man's head. He stated he did not see the face of this individual and could not identify him. He said he was sure this man was white, because his hand extended outside the window on the rifle.

He stated he also heard what he believes was a fourth shot, and that the individual in the window, after firing the fourth shot, began looking around and he (EUINS) at this time hid behind a concrete partition. He said he saw this individual withdraw the rifle and step back in the window.

---

on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER:mja Date dictated 12/14/63

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EUINS stated he told a Police Officer about seeing the rifle and the shots and that the Police Officer thereafter entered the TSBD building, and he was taken to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office where he furnished a signed statement to Detective JONES, or JOHNSON. He stated he remained at the Sheriff's Office from shortly after the President was shot until approximately 8 P.M. that night.

EUINS advised he could not distinguish the features of the individual standing at the window, and as he had previously stated, he only saw his hand and a bald spot on his head.

He was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 10, 1963

ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, 3028 Hammerly, Dallas, Texas, was reinterviewed at the Sanger-Harris Department Store on Lamar Street, where he is currently employed, and furnished the following information:

At approximately 12:10 P. M., on November 22, 1963, he and his wife, BARBARA, were standing on the east side of Houston Street about half-way between Elm and Main Streets. At about 12:15 P. M., he saw a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas State Book Depository Building at the southwest corner of the building. He is certain this was the southwest corner and was the corner nearest the triple underpass. He assumed this person was a security guard, and attempted to point him out to his wife, but since she had forgotten her glasses she could not see that far. This man was seen about fifteen to twenty minutes before President KENNEDY's motorcade came by this building and was not seen by him again since he did not look in this direction at the time of the shots.

A photograph of the Texas State Book Depository Building was exhibited to ROWLAND and he pointed out a window on the sixth floor at the southwest corner of this building as being the place where he had seen this person.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY:gmf Date dictated 12/10/63

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Date 12/18/63

HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN, 6814 Woodard, advised that he furnished information previously to the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding his having observed activity at the window in the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) from which shots were allegedly fired at President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, at Dallas. He advised that at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, when he observed a line-up of individuals at the Dallas Police Department he selected LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the individual most closely resembling the person whom he had seen with a rifle in the window of the TSBD Building. He said this was the extreme east window of the sixth floor on the front side of the TSBD Building where he observed this individual. He noted that he was seated on a wall across Elm Street from the TSBD at the time the Presidential motorcade passed. He stated that he now can say that he is sure that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the person he saw in the window at the time of the President's assassination. He pointed out that he felt that a positive identification was not necessary when he observed OSWALD in the police line-up at the Dallas Police Department at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, since it was his understanding OSWALD had already been charged with the slaying of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT. He said that another factor which made him hesitate to make a positive identification of OSWALD in the police line-up was that prior to appearing at the police line-up on November 22, 1963, he had observed a picture of OSWALD on his television set at home when his daughter asked him to watch it. He said that he felt that since he had seen OSWALD on television before picking OSWALD out of the line-up at the police station that it tended to "cloud" any identification he made of OSWALD at that time.

BRENNAN stated that he is not a publicity seeker and that on the contrary he would prefer not to have it known that he had made any identification of OSWALD as the person who had fired shots from the window of the TSBD. He stated that if it became necessary that his identity be known in this matter in connection with any subsequent hearings or Governmental review of reports regarding this matter he would be willing to have his name known and, therefore, he is identified herein as having furnished at

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on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON /cv Date dictated 12/18/63

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this time a positive identification of OSWALD as the person who fired a rifle from the window of the TSBD on November 22, 1963, when the motorcade of President KENNEDY was passing the building. BRENNAN stated that he was able to observe OSWALD's head and shoulders in the window and possibly down as far as OSWALD's belt. He stated that he had earlier pointed out that he has especially good vision at a distance through being farsighted although he wears glasses for reading.

DL 100-10461
KBJ:cv
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It is noted in an earlier report in this matter Mr. O. V. CAMPBELL, Vice President and Secretary, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Elm and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, advised on November 26, 1963, that while he had not observed anyone fire any shots from his building on November 22, 1963, he had observed an individual wearing a construction-type hat who was talking about seeing an individual fire from the window of the TSBD Building, and he noted that a police officer had taken this individual's name.

On December 17, 1963, Mr. CAMPBELL advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON that as best he could recall this individual was wearing a white helmet and work clothes with possibly red lettering on the helmet. He described the man as white, about 5'9" or 5'10", possibly 165 pounds and possibly around 35 years of age. He said that this man was talking with a Dallas Police Department officer.

A review of information in this matter indicated that the individual observed by Mr. CAMPBELL may possibly have been identical to HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN who has been previously interviewed in this matter.

On December 17, 1963, BRENNAN advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON he was employed with Wallace-Beard Construction Company as a steam fitter, and he was doing prefabrication work at a location to the rear of the TSBD Building on November 22, 1963. He is still employed with this company but is now working at the construction site of the Republic National Bank Building, Dallas. He stated he continues to reside at 6814 Woodard, Dallas.

On December 17, 1963, BRENNAN was introduced to Mr. O. V. CAMPBELL by SA KENNETH B. JACKSON, and neither individual showed recognition of the other at first. Mr. CAMPBELL was of the opinion that BRENNAN was very likely the person he had referred to as having conversed with the Dallas police officer immediately after the shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. He indicated that possibly his recollection of a white construction-type helmet on the individual he had observed could possibly have been a gray helmet which, according to BRENNAN, was what he, BRENNAN, wore on November 22, 1963, with the name of his company, Wallace-Beard, stenciled in black letters on the

front of the helmet and at that time a small black name sticker bearing BRENNAN's name. Mr. CAMPBELL observed a round white badge bearing a number, 130, with the words Wallace-Beard Republic Bank Tower and indicated that possibly his recollection of red letters on white background could have been from observing this badge which badge, according to BRENNAN, was worn by him on November 22, 1963, as at the present. The entire badge was not in red lettering, but the large digits 130 in the center were in red, the word Wallace was in blue letters, the word Beard was in red letters and the words Republic Bank Tower were in blue letters. BRENNAN furnished his own description as white male, 5'7½", 155 to 160 pounds and age 44. As CAMPBELL and BRENNAN talked Mr. CAMPBELL stated he became a little more sure that BRENNAN was the individual he had seen conversing with the Dallas police officer on November 22, 1963. Mr. BRENNAN stated that he was unable to recall CAMPBELL at all but remarked that he himself had talked to a Dallas police officer at that time and that CAMPBELL could have observed his conversation with the police officer without his own knowledge. BRENNAN did state, however, that he felt reasonably sure that the person referred to by CAMPBELL would have been himself.

Mr. R. S. TRULY, Superintendent, TSBD, stated that he was in company with Mr. CAMPBELL on November 22, 1963, at the time the motorcade of President KENNEDY passed in front of the TSBD. He stated that immediately after the shooting at that time he and Mr. CAMPBELL apparently became separated by the surging crowd, and, therefore, he would not be able to comment regarding any persons observed by Mr. CAMPBELL at the time. Mr. TRULY furnished this information to SA KENNETH B. JACKSON on December 17, 1963.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 2, 1963

1

RONALD FISHER, Supervisor, Dallas County Auditors Office, Dallas County Records Building, Dallas, Texas, residence 4007 Flamingo Drive, Mesquite, Texas, advised as follows:

On November 22, 1963, employees of the Auditors Office had been permitted to take an extended lunch hour and to leave work a bit early in order that they might be afforded an opportunity to see President KENNEDY and the motorcade. He left the office at about 11:30 A.M. and had lunch with a fellow employee, ROBERT EDWARDS, and after finishing lunch at about 11:45 A.M., he went to the northeast corner of Main and Houston Streets, where he was to meet EDWARDS, who had left him following lunch for an errand. When EDWARDS met him at Main and Houston, they decided to go to the southwest corner of Elm and Houston for a better viewing point, this location being directly across from the Texas Book Depository Building.

Several minutes before the Presidential motorcade turned onto Houston Avenue, EDWARDS punched him slightly and said words to the effect, "Look at that fellow in the window. I wonder what he is hiding from." This person in the window was located in the far righthand side corner window of the sixth floor, and could be seen by him from the neck up. He believed this man to be a white man, in his late twenties, wearing an open-neck shirt, light in color. He was fair complected and had a high forehead and light hair. He noticed this man never moved during the entire minute or two he and EDWARDS were staring at him and he appeared to be standing in an awkward position, leaning forward, but not leaning out the window. He did not think he could identify the man he had seen in the window, and he saw no gun, or any object, but the man and many boxes in the window.

On 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

JOHN T. MC MURRER:mja

by Special Agents LOUIS M. KELLEY Date dictated 12/2/63

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DL 100-10461

Shortly after the President's car had passed his position, he heard several shots, evenly spaced, with what he thought three or four seconds between each shot. He thought the first shot was firecracker, but following report of the second, he was reasonably sure it was rifle fire, based on the sound. He did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY by name, description, or photograph.

Jack Leon Ruby
Jack L. Ruby
Jack Ruby
Jack Rubenstein

TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 2, 1963

1

ROBERT EDWIN EDWARDS, employee, Dallas County Auditors Office, Dallas County Records Building, Dallas, Texas, residence 821 South Nursery, advised as follows:

He, along with other employees of the Auditors Office, had been permitted to leave work early on November 22, 1963, in order to eat lunch and view the Presidential motorcade scheduled for that date. He ate lunch around 11:30 A.M. and just before twelve o'clock went to the northeast corner of Main and Houston Avenues, there he met a fellow employee, RONALD FISHER, by pre-arrangement.

Shortly after he arrived there, he and FISHER went to the corner of Houston and Elm Streets for a better viewing position. At this time, they were facing the Texas Book Depository Building. He arrived at this point about two or three minutes before the motorcade appeared. Just after arriving there, he saw a man on the sixth floor of the above mentioned building who was apparently standing so he could be seen in the corner window.

He described this person as a white man, wearing a light colored sports shirt, open at the neck, and having short, light, sandy hair. He did not recognize this individual and he mentioned to FISHER how unusual it was this man would be in the window and that he wondered what he was doing up there. He did not see a gun at any time, and his attention was diverted from this man when the Presidential motorcade appeared.

Shortly after President Kennedy's car passed his position, he heard shots, which he thought were three or four in very rapid sequence, and because of the confusion, he did not again look for the individual he had previously seen in

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on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

JOHN T. MC MURRER:mja

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY Date dictated 12/2/63

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the window of the sixth floor. He had no idea as to where the shots had come from, and the person he had seen in the window previous to the shooting was visible only from the lower neckline up, and he was apparently standing between boxes which could be seen from the street.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S photograph was exhibited to EDWARDS and he could not be sure this was a photograph of the same party he had seen in the window, as above. He did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY by name, description, or photograph.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/9/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

ROY EDWARD LEWIS, warehouse employee, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, advised he was working in the warehouse on November 22, 1963, on the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised he recalls seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the warehouse on one occasion, that being at approximately 10:30 AM, November 22, 1963, on the first floor of the warehouse, where he was filling orders. As he recalls, this was the only time he saw OSWALD on that date. He stated he subsequently viewed the Presidential Motorcade and heard the shots being fired at the President but could offer no information as to where the shots had come from, nor did he observe anything further regarding the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

LEWIS advised in previous contacts with OSWALD, he considered OSWALD to be a quiet individual and one who kept to himself during his course of employment at the TSBD.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD E. HARRISON:mam Date dictated 12/9/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/12/63

Special Agent ELMER MOORE, United States Secret Service, 505 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, exhibited the following photographs in possession of the Secret Service which photographs were taken by Mrs. MARY ANN MOORMAN, 2832 Ripplewood, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Both photographs were made with a polaroid camera.

The first photograph is of very poor quality, being extremely light and exhibits a lower corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building. No view is shown in the photograph of the upper floors of the building and particularly the windows on the sixth floor from which shots were fired at President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. The principal subject in this photograph is a Dallas policeman on a motorcycle. No other parts of the Presidential motorcade are seen in the photograph.

A second photograph taken by Mrs. MOORMAN was sold to the Associated Press by Mrs. MOORMAN. This photograph, a copy of which was exhibited to SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. by SA MOORE, of the Secret Service, shows the automobile occupied by President KENNEDY which photograph apparently was made shortly after President KENNEDY was struck by a bullet fired by the assassin. The Texas School Book Depository Building does not appear in this photograph at all and the entire photograph is filled with the view of the President's automobile. The photograph shows President KENNEDY leaning slightly to the left toward the position in which Mrs. KENNEDY is sitting in the car. This photograph appeared in many newspapers throughout the United States and the copy exhibited to SA BROWN by SA MOORE carries a Dallas, Texas dateline of November 23, 1963. It is indicated to be a "(AP Wirephoto)(rus 71555 cor) 1963". Information appearing under the photograph reflects the photo depicts "Kennedy hit by assassin's bullet....photo made by Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman, wife of Dallas plumber, with a polaroid camera."

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./BAD Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/16/63

On December 16, 1963, Secret Service Special Agent WILLIAM PATTERSON was contacted regarding the present whereabouts of ten Secret Service Agents who were escorting the President when President KENNEDY was assassinated on November 22, 1963. The list which had been furnished to the Dallas Office by the FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C. contained the following names:

President's Car

ASAIC	Roy H. Kellerman	(front seat)
SA	William R. Greer	(driver)

Follow-Up Car

ATSAIC	Emory P. Roberts	(front seat)
SA's	Samuel A. Kinney	(driver)
	Clinton J. Hill	(left front running board)
	William T. McIntyre	(left rear " ")
	John D. Ready	(right front " ")
	Paul E. Landis	(right rear " ")
	Glen A. Bennett	(rear seat - right)
	George W. Hickey, Jr.	(rear seat - left).

On December 16, 1963, Special Agent PATTERSON of the Secret Service, advised the above individuals comprised a group of agents who were traveling with the Presidential party on November 22, 1963, and none of these men were assigned to the Secret Service Office at Dallas, Texas. Agent PATTERSON stated these men departed from Dallas shortly after the assassination on November 22, 1963 and their whereabouts would have to be ascertained through the office of the Chief of Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./RJD Date dictated 12/16/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 18, 1963

1

Mr. ROYCE GLENN SKELTON, 2509 Reagan, Apt. 105, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Texas-Louisiana Freight Bureau, Room 215, Union Terminal Building, and furnished the following information:

Mr. SKELTON advised that he and a fellow worker, AUSTEN LAWRENCE MILLER, decided to watch the Presidential Motorcade on November 22, 1963 from the railroad tracks on top of the triple railroad overpass on the Elm Street side, facing east. They arrived at this spot about 12:15 P.M. and waited until the Presidential Motorcade came by.

Mr. SKELTON noticed that as an open limousine turned on Elm Street, it had moved approximately one hundred feet at which time he noticed dust spray up from the street in front of the car on the driver's side. This dust spray came from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository building. A few seconds later, he heard what he believed to be three shots. He did not see anyone fall but he saw a woman grab someone and hold him and heard her say "Oh, no! Oh, no!" It seemed as if the car slowed down for a few seconds and then he heard a voice say something to the effect of: "Get out of here," and the car quickly sped away.

Immediately thereafter, he turned around trying to look in all directions at once, and watched newsmen running around trying to take pictures. He also noticed a motorcycle lying in the street. He does not recall seeing anyone else that he knew on the railroad overpass or in the vicinity of the shooting besides Mr. MILLER, and a man he believes was the electrician of the Union Terminal Building but whose name he does not recall.

He does not recall ever seeing the President of the United States during the above-described scene.

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on 12-17-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART Date dictated 12-18-63
GEORGE T. BINNEY
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 18, 1963

EMPLOYED Mr. AUSTEN LAWRENCE MILLER, residence 1006 Powell Circle, Mesquite, Texas, was interviewed at his office, the Texas-Louisiana Freight Bureau, Room 215, Union Terminal Building, at which time he furnished the following information:

Mr. MILLER advised that he and a fellow worker, ROYCE GLENN SKELTON, decided to watch the Presidential Motorcade on November 22, 1963 from the railroad tracks on top of the triple railroad overpass on the Elm Street side, facing east. They arrived at this spot about 12:15 P.M. and waited until the Presidential Motorcade came by. He saw an open top limousine containing people turning left off of Houston, driving west directly in front of the Texas School Book Depository building. He heard three shots and also noticed a powder dust spray in the street directly to the driver's side and rear of the car. He immediately looked to his left and back on the hill west of the Texas School Book Depository building to see if anyone was standing there.

It was his first impression that the noise of the shots was a motorcycle backfire or firecrackers. Turning back to observe the car, he saw someone fall forward, but he could not tell who was in this car, and the car was then driving very fast under the railroad overpass. After the car disappeared, a motorcycle policeman drove up on to the hill, west of the Texas School Book Depository building and ran up the hill. There were other men that he assumed were plainclothes police officers, some carrying guns in their hands, and other uniformed police officers also running up the hill. He noticed that there was no one moving on the hill other than the police officers or on the railroad tracks behind the park wall. He did not notice anyone in the building and did not know where the "shot" sounds came from. He does not recall seeing anyone with cameras near the scene, and SKELTON and the electrician of the Union Terminal Building whose name he does not know, plus approximately ten to fifteen people, were the only individuals on the railroad overpass.

He recalls that prior to the above-described scene, a police officer was on the railroad overpass checking the identification of everyone and turning away anyone who was not employed by the railroad since this was railroad property.

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on 12-17-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILLIAM G. BROOKHART Jr. Date dictated 12-18-63
GEORGE T. BINNEY
mvs

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During the whole incident, he does not recall ever seeing the President of the United States.

D[redacted] December 19, 1963

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Mr. FRANK E. REILLY, residence 3309 Thibet Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, Union Station, where he is employed as an electrician.

Mr. REILLY advised that he and Mr. R. C. DODD, track foreman, and Mr. S. M. ROLLAND, Signal Supervisor, both Union Terminal Company, Dallas, Texas planned to view the Presidential motorcade from the railroad overpass at Elm Street. They arrived there about thirty minutes before the Presidential motorcade came to Elm Street. He saw two cars turn on Elm toward the underpass and at this time heard three shots which he thought came from the trees west of the Texas School Book Depository. The second car in line drove quickly around the first car and went under the railroad overpass. Mr. REILLY said that he did not see the passengers in this car, and he did not see the President of the United States at any time. Mr. REILLY advised that he did not know or recognize any other person in the vicinity of the place where he was observing the Presidential motorcade.

Mr. REILLY advised that he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor did he know of JACK RUBY prior to the news release after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent WILLIAM E. BROOKHART/gm Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

1

Mr. HARRY HOLMES, Inspector, U. S. Post Office, Terminal Annex, Dallas, advised he and several employees in his office were watching the Presidential Motorcade on the afternoon of November 22, 1963 at the time of the President's assassination. Mr. HOLMES pointed out the windows of his office looked down on the area in which the fatal shots were fired. Mr. HOLMES said he was using a pair of binoculars himself at the time of the shooting, and one of the employees in his office was observing the President when the bullets struck the President.

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on 12-12-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 12-14-63

mvs

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D 12/16/63

Mr. JIM TAGUE, 2424 Inwood, Apartment 253, employed as a salesman, Chuck Hutton Company, 5431 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was driving a car on November 22, 1963, and was stopped in traffic at the Triple Underpass located below the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building. While stopped, he saw that the Presidential Motorcade was going to pass nearby, and he got out of his car and stood near the Triple Underpass between Commerce and Main Streets. He stood near the curb of Main Street waiting for the motorcade to come to where he was standing. When the motorcade was approximately 100 feet from him he heard a loud noise, and at that time he looked around as he thought someone had shot a firecracker. He then heard two more loud noises in quick succession. Other persons in the area then started scrambling around, and he realized that the noises must have been gun shots, so he got behind one of the pillars of the underpass. During the time of the shooting, he felt something hit him on his right cheek. Whatever it was that hit him broke the skin and caused about two drops of blood to flow. He thought possibly that one of the bullets had hit the curb near his feet and possibly a piece of the curbing had hit him in the cheek. He did look around the curb and near where he was standing there was a chip missing, which he stated looked fresh. He stated he did not see anyone with a rifle and did not look at the TSBD Building. He did not see the shots take effect and stated he could not furnish any information as to where the shots actually came from. He stated he is not acquainted with OSWALD and had never heard of him prior to the shooting of President KENNEDY.

He has been in JACK RUBY's club on a few occasions, but he actually knows nothing about RUBY, his associations, or his background. He does know RUBY, however, by sight, since he has seen him in his club on a few occasions. TAGUE stated he did not know of any connection or associations between OSWALD and RUBY.

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on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent HENRY J. OLIVER AND LOUIS M. KELLEY: eam Date dictated 12/16/63

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Date December 18, 1963

1

JOHN F. DOLAN, 6311 Martel Street, advised he is employed at the Sportatorium, Industrial Boulevard and Cadiz, Dallas, Texas. According to Mr. DOLAN, he was stopped at the eastern edge of the triple viaduct where the three streets of Commerce, Main and Elm merge, on November 22, 1963; the reason being traffic was held up at this point since the Presidential motorcade was approaching this section of Dallas.

Inasmuch as all traffic was stopped, he got out of his car and stood at the base of the triple viaduct, facing toward the concrete memorial, which is on the north side of Elm Street and just west of the Texas School Book Depository. As he was standing at this point, and prior to the arrival of the Presidential motorcade, he noticed an unknown white male tossing a white ball, about the size of a softball, in the air. This person would throw the ball up and seem to catch it himself; and it caught his eye inasmuch as this person appeared to be about 30 years of age and was wearing white sneakers.

He further described this individual as being about six feet tall with black curly hair, wearing dark colored jacket and non-descriptive pants. He also doubted if he would ever recognize this individual were he to see him again.

Shortly after he noticed this individual, the Presidential motorcade came into view and from where he stood he could hear three shots fired at the President's car. He advised he did not see where these shots came from, nor who fired these shots; but thought possibly the individual whom he has described and who was standing on the grass triangle between Elm and Main Streets, might possibly have either been a decoy or a signal for the assassin when to shoot. He concluded by saying he had no particular reason for this thought, but merely wished to volunteer this information to the FBI.

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on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES R. GRAHAM, JR. and WILLIAM K. BOCK:mja Date dictated 12/18/63

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DOLAN concluded by saying he definitely does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but only knew JACK L. RUBY by name. He also knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 14, 1963

Dallas, Texas

Mr. HANK FARMER, 2862 Toronto Street, telephone MElrose 7-1637, in care of Mrs. DOROTHY MARTIN, above address, advised he is a service station attendant at the BROCK station, 2200 West Singleton Street, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. FARMER advised that on November 22, 1963, at approximately 12:15 p.m., he arrived at the Dallas County Courthouse to pay taxes. He was unaware that there was to be a presidential motorcade passing by. He noticed the crowd and heard someone say that the President is coming. He waited in the park at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets and watched the motorcade come west off Main Street on to Houston Street and then west on Elm.

He stated he saw President KENNEDY appear to fall over in the car and then he saw Governor CONNALLY also appear to fall over. He did not hear any shots fired and did not know what had happened. There was confusion with many people running in all directions, and then the President's car drove off at a high rate of speed.

FARMER stated that he did not know what happened, but thought that both men had been shot; however, he did not hear any shots.

He stated he has no further information to furnish on the shooting as he then returned home. He does not know LEE OSWALD and has never seen him other than on television. He does not know JACK RUBY and saw him only on television.

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE/rms/rmb Date dictated 12/14/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 6, 1963

Mrs. TONEY (RUBY) HENDERSON, 1434 Prairie Creek, Dallas, Texas (EX 1.2474), furnished the following information:

On November 22, 1963 at approximately 12:15 P.M., she was standing on the east side of Elm Street just north of Houston Street awaiting the passing of the Presidential Motorcade at that site. She said shortly after she arrived at this location, and just prior to the arrival of the motorcade, she recalls an ambulance arriving and departing the area to pick up an individual whom she understood had an epileptic fit. Mrs. HENDERSON said after the ambulance departed the area, she heard a woman in the record building located on the southwest corner of Elm and Houston, yell "Yeah, Woodman," which is a Dallas High School, and she looked in the direction from which the yell emanated. She said she thereafter swung around and looked in the building in which she works, the building located on the southeast corner of Elm and Houston and thence around to the Texas School Book Depository Building.

She said she observed numerous people on various floors looking out of the windows of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and recalls that she saw two men on one of the upper floors of the building. She said she recalls one of the men had on a white shirt and one had on a dark shirt. She said she only observed these men from the waist up and does not know what their other attire consisted of. She said these men were standing back from the window and she got the impression they were working and yet looking out the window in anticipation of the motorcade passing that building. She said she saw these men before the motorcade reached Houston and Elm, but doesn't have any idea how long it was prior to the motorcade arriving at that location. She said she believes the person in the white shirt had dark hair and was possibly a Mexican, but could have been a Negro as he appeared to be dark-complexioned. She said she couldn't describe the other person other than the fact he was taller than the aforementioned individual.

Mrs. HENDERSON said at the time the motorcade passed where she was standing, she heard what she initially thought was

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on 12-5-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DI 100-10461

by Special Agent s JAMES J. WARD
ROBERT E. BASHAM
mvs

Date dictated 12-5-63

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a firecracker and saw what she thought was paper fly out of the Presidential car. She said she now realized it was a shot she heard and what she thought was paper was probably flesh. She said after the first shot, she believes she heard two more in rapid succession, and then a fourth shot.

Mrs. HENDERSON said after the shooting she stood transfixed for some time before returning to work. She said she returned to her place of employment at approximately 12:43 P.M.

Mrs. HENDERSON said she became extremely upset, and nervous, after the President's assassination and it was necessary for her to take the following Monday off her job. She said she hesitated to mention anything about her observations but felt she should relate same as they might possibly be of some benefit.

Mrs. HENDERSON reiterated she could not definitely state one of the men she saw in the window of the Texas School Book Depository was not a Negro. She said she does not know what floor of the building the men were on, but doesn't recall seeing anyone on a floor higher up than the one they were on.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/25/63

Mrs. JACK FRANZEN, 11572 Cromwell Circle, contacted at 1900 Main Street, advised she was with her husband and small son viewing the motorcade of President KENNEDY from the park area near the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets at approximately 12:30 PM, November 22, 1963.

She advised shortly after the President's automobile passed by on Elm Street near where she and her family were standing, she heard a noise which sounded to her as if someone had thrown a firecracker into the President's automobile. She advised at approximately the same time she noticed dust or small pieces of debris flying from the President's automobile.

She advised she heard two other sounds which sounded like shots from a firearm and noticed blood appearing on the side of President KENNEDY's head.

She does not remember looking at the building housing the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD); however, she stated this building was across Elm Street from the position where she was standing, and she may have looked toward the building. She advised the President's automobile continued on down Elm Street at a higher rate of speed, and she observed police officers and plain-clothes men, whom she assumed were Secret Service Agents, searching an area adjacent to the TSBD Building, from which area she assumed the shots which she heard had come.

She advised her small son called her attention to the fact that some of the men in the automobile behind the President's car were holding guns in their hands shortly after the shots which apparently struck President KENNEDY and stated she assumed these men were Secret Service Agents.

She advised she has no additional information which she feels might be helpful to this investigation.

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on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

ALFRED C. ELLINGTON AND

by Special Agent JOSEPH J. LOEFFLER: mam Date dictated 11/25/63

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Date 12/18/63

JOHN ARTHUR CHISM, 4502 Underwood Drive, advised he was employed as a cook at the Marriott Motel, 2101 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas. According to CHISM, he was standing on the curb in front of the concrete memorial on Elm Street which is just east of the triple underpass where Elm, Commerce and Main join in Dallas on November 22, 1963. He was standing at this location when the Presidential motorcade passed this point. As it passed in front of him he heard at least two shots and possibly three but no more. The first shot he thought was a firecracker until the second shot sounded and at the same instant he saw the President slump over in the back seat of the Presidential limousine. On hearing the second shot he definitely knew the first was not a firecracker and was of the opinion the shots came from behind him.

At this point Mr. CHISM advised he would be looking south and, therefore, immediately turned towards the north but did not see anyone who apppared to be doing the shooting either in the aforementioned concrete memorial or in the Texas School Book Depository. He also advised that since the day of the shooting he has seen both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY's photograph in the news media but is positive he does not know either of these two men and also did not possess any information which might indicate these two men were associated with each other.

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by Special Agents WILLIAM K. BOCK and JAMES R. GRAHAM/BJD Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
HJO:mam
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United States Attorney H. BAREFOOT SANDERS, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised ASAC KYLE G. CLARK on December 5, 1963, that a reporter for the Dallas "Morning News", name unrecalled, had advised him that four of the women working in the Society Section of the Dallas "Morning News" were reportedly standing next to Mr. ZAPRUDA when the assassination shots were fired. According to this reporter, these women, names unknown, stated that the shots according to their opinion came from a direction other than from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building. Mr. SANDERS also advised that the reporter calling stated he had interviewed Patrolman J. M. SMITH who advised that he definitely distinguished the aroma of gunpowder near the underpass.

Patrolman JOSEPH M. SMITH, Traffic Division, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on December 9, 1963, advised SA'S HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY that he was working on November 22, 1963, on traffic at Elm and Houston Streets. He stated he was near the parking lot when the shots were fired which killed President KENNEDY. The shots echoed so loudly he had no idea at the time where they had been fired from. He stated he did smell what he thought was gunpowder but stated this smell was in the parking lot by the TSBD Building and not by the underpass. He advised he never at any time went to the underpass and could not advise if there was the smell of gunpowder in the underpass. He stated he did not see the President when he was shot and stated he saw nothing which would assist in this matter. After the shots were fired, there was a great deal of confusion, and he left his post for a few minutes to go in the area where the President had been shot but did not go in the TSBD Building.

Patrolman E. V. BROWN, Traffic Division, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on December 9, 1963, advised SA'S OLIVER and KELLEY that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to traffic and was stationed on the overpass located below the TSBD Building. He stated he heard the shots that killed

President KENNEDY, but he did not see the shots take effect and stated he could not furnish any information which would assist in identifying the assassin. He advised that he believed he could smell gunpowder in the air on the overpass but believed it probably was brought there by the wind. No shots could have been fired from the overpass, as he was present in this area at least an hour or two before the motorcade came along and was there on duty when the President was shot.

He advised that about 10:40 AM, he recalls a green pickup truck which was stalled on Elm Street near the overpass. This truck was a concern since they needed to get it moved prior to the Presidential Motorcade. Patrolman JOE MURPHY can give full facts regarding the truck and the occupants as he handled the matter and was successful in getting it removed prior to the Presidential Motorcade. The persons in this truck were workmen who actually had trouble with the truck and were out of the area when the motorcade came by. He did not see anyone remove anything from this truck.

DL 100-10461
LMK:mam
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The following investigation was conducted by SA'S HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY on December 9, 1963:

JOE MURPHY, Patrolman, Traffic Division, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was stationed on the Triple Underpass on Elm Street to assist in handling traffic. At approximately 10:30 - 10:40 AM, a pickup truck stalled on Elm Street between Houston Street and the underpass. He was unable to recall the name of the company to whom this truck belonged but stated it is the property of the company working on the First National Bank Building at Elm and Akard in Dallas.

There were three construction men in this truck, and he took one to the bank building to obtain another truck in order to assist in moving the stalled one. The other two men remained with the pickup truck along with two other officers. Shortly prior to the arrival of the motorcade, the man he had taken to the bank building returned with a second truck, and all three of the men left with the two trucks, one pushing the other.

MURPHY noted that the men did not leave the truck except for the one he took to the bank building, and all three left together sometime prior to the arrival of the President's motorcade. He described the stalled truck as being a green pickup and noted the truck had the hood raised during the time it was stalled. This truck had side tool bins on it, and they had a considerable amount of construction equipment in the back.

MURPHY further stated it was probable that one of these men had taken something from the rear of this truck in an effort to start it. He stated these persons were under observation all during the period they were stalled on Elm Street because the officers wanted the truck moved prior to the arrival of the motorcade, and it would have been impossible for any of them to have had anything to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

1

Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas, Texas, advised that Deputy Sheriff ROGER CRAIG, in his opinion, is a reliable employee who is completely honest in his belief that he saw OSWALD getting into a white Nash Rambler immediately after the shooting, even though CRAIG is obviously mistaken in his belief. DECKER said that he had discussed this identification with CRAIG and pointed out to him that witnesses, corroborated by the transfer found in OSWALD's possession, showed that OSWALD left the assassination scene on November 22, 1963, by a city bus. CRAIG stated to DECKER that he was aware of all that and knew that this indicated that CRAIG was mistaken in his identification, but he still saw someone getting into a white Nash Rambler and still believed that this person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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DL 89-43
JTK/jj

On December 13, 1963, a review of Dallas report captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." dated November 30, 1963, reflects on page 16 that BERT SHIPP, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas, was one of several television personnel in the President's motorcade on November 22, 1963, when President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated.

On November 26, 1963, BERT SHIPP was interviewed by SA ROBERT E. BASHAM at which time SHIPP informed SA BASHAM that he, SHIPP, was not travelling in the Presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

1 RALPH LEON YATES furnished the following statement:

RALPH LEON YATES "Dallas, Texas
December 10, 1963

"I, RALPH LEON YATES, make the following statement voluntarily to C. RAY HALL, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I have been told that I do not have to make a statement, that I have a right to talk with a lawyer before making any statement, and that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born at Dallas, Texas, on January 23, 1936, and went to the ninth grade in school. I am now working as a refrigeration service-man for the Texas Butcher Supply Co., at 2038 Commerce, in Dallas, Texas, and live at 13564 Brookgreen in Dallas.

"On a date that I now believe was Wednesday, November 20, 1963, I had been to Charlie Jordan's Meat Market in Oak Cliff, and was driving on the R. L. Thornton Expressway on my way to the Parkit-Market on Shadygrove Road in Irving, Texas. I noticed a man hitch-hiking near the Beckley Street entrance to the expressway, and stopped and picked up this man. When this man walked up to get into the pickup truck, he was carrying a package wrapped in brown wrapping paper about four feet to four and one-half feet long. I told this man he could put the package in the back of the truck, but the man said that the package had curtain rods in it, and he would just carry it with him. Later, as I drove along, this man asked me if I knew where the Carousel Club was, or had ever been there. I told him that I had not been there and did not know where the Carousel Club was located. The man then asked me if I knew a JACK RUBENSTEIN, and I said 'Who?'

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on 12-10-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL Date dictated 12-11-63
MAURICE J. WHITE
mvs

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The man then said that JACK RUBENSTEIN was more commonly known as JACK RUBY, and RUBY ran the Carousel Club. I then asked the man if RUBY ran Jack's Branch Office Lounge on Industrial, and the man said that he didn't. I told the man that I had serviced refrigerators in a number of clubs, in the past, and had possibly been to the Carousel Club, but did not remember it.

"I mentioned to this man that there was going to be a lot of excitement in Dallas soon, and this man asked me what I meant. I told him that the President was coming to Dallas, but I personally felt that the President should not come to Dallas, because of the reception which ADLAI STEVENSON got not too long ago. This man then asked me if I thought a person could assassinate the President. I told him that I guess such a thing could be possible. The man then asked me if it could be done from the top of a building, or out of a window, high up, and I told him I guessed this would be possible, if a man had a good rifle with a scope on it, and was a good shot.

"This man then pulled a picture out of his pocket, and showed it to me. This was a photograph of the man who was in the car with me; and it showed him holding a rifle in his right hand, with the butt of the rifle resting on the ground. The photo showed the rifle to have a strap on it, but did not have a scope on the rifle. This photo also showed that the man had a pistol of some kind in a holster on his left side. After I looked at the picture, this man asked me if I thought the President could be killed with a gun like that one, and I told the man that I guessed so.

"This man then asked me if I knew the President's route for the parade in Dallas, and I told him I did not know the route, but it had been in the paper.

The man then said I misunderstood him, and he had asked me if I thought the President would change his route. I told him that I doubted if he would change the route, unless they might for safety reasons.

"We were almost to downtown Dallas by this time, and I told the man I was going on to Irving and asked him where he was going. This man said he was going to Houston Street, so I told him I would turn off the expressway and let him off on Houston Street. I turned off at the Commerce Street exit and when I got to Houston Street, turned left off of Commerce. I asked the man where he wanted off, and he said that anywhere along Houston Street would be all right, so I let him off at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets when I stopped there for a red light. The man got out of my truck, and took his package with him. I turned left and went on to Irving, and did not see which way the man went from where I let him out, except he walked across Elm Street going North on Houston. As the man got out of my truck, he said something about the triple underpass, but I didn't understand what he said.

"After I got back from Irving, that same day, I told DEMPSEY JONES, a man that I work with, about the conversation I had with this man.

"After President KENNEDY was assassinated, I saw pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspaper and on television. I remember seeing a full page photograph on the front page of one Dallas newspaper, that showed LEE HARVEY OSWALD just an instant before he was shot.

"I have been shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and this photograph has a label 'Dallas Police, 54018, 11 23 63.' This is a photograph of the man that I picked up and gave a ride to, and had the conversation with as set forth above in this statement.

"I have read this statement which is written on this and one other page an, it is true to the best of my knowlage

/s/ Ralph L. Yates

"Witnessed:

"C. Ray Hall, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas
Maurice J. White, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas".

YATES was asked if he had ever been in a hospital, and he said that while he was in the U. S. Air Force, he was treated by the doctors for a "nervous condition," but after he got out of the servide he learned that he had a bad back, and thought this probably caused his "nervous condition." He said he had not been treated for any mental disorders.

The following description was obtained:

Name	RALPH LEON YATES
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	27 (January 23, 1936, Dallas, Texas)
Height	5' 8"
Weight	160 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Scars and Marks	2" burn scar running from left corner of mouth upward on left cheek
Military Service	U. S. Air Force, February 2, 1954 to November 8 or December, 1957; AFSN 18 453 689
Relatives	Wife - DOROTHY YATES, and children, JACQUELYN MARIE YATES, age 6, LORRIE JO YATES, age 5,

Relatives (continued)	ELIZABETH ANN YATES, age 3, RALPH LEON YATES, Jr., age 2; MARK A. YATES, age 1, all reside 13564 Brookgreen, Dallas, Texas; Father - JIMMIE YATES, Jr., Red Bird Lane, Dallas, Texas, phone FE 1-4024; Mother - Mrs. BERNICE (last name unknown), Elizabeth Street, Dallas, Texas.
Arrests	Claimed arrested for tire theft, [illegible] Del Rio, Texas, in 1954, and sentenced to thirty days in jail.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/5/63

1

Miss LINDA FREEMAN, 6205 Silvery Moon Drive, advised she is the step-daughter of KENNETH DOWDY at this address.

Her step-father, Mr. DOWDY, has a friend named DAVID LEON MILLER who resided at this address with them for about one week several months ago. At this time DAVID LEON MILLER had married a MILDRED MEHARG and both have since departed the area and are believed to be travelling somewhere out of the State of Texas.

Miss FREEMAN advised she believes DAVID MILLER has a step-daughter named JUDY JENKINS who resides with a BARBARA MILLER, no relation, on Alabama Street in South Dallas.

Miss FREEMAN advised she can offer no further information and has not seen MILDRED or DAVID in at least a month. -

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

MAURICE WHITE and

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL:jj Date dictated 12/4/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/11/63

MARION MEHARG, 2102 Village Way, Dallas, Texas, communicated with this office at which time he inquired as to whether Agents of this office had located a green and white Chevrolet station wagon which he had previously called to the attention of this office. SA BROWN was familiar with the name of MARION MEHARG as having made several previous calls to this office reporting the activities of a woman driving a green and white Chevrolet station wagon. SA BROWN was also cognizant of information obtained from a Mrs. CLICK, mother-in-law of MEHARG, in which Mrs. CLICK advised Bureau Agents MEHARG for several months has attempted to cause trouble for his former wife by reporting her to the Dallas Police Department on unfounded complaints.

MEHARG was advised this office had no information for release concerning the information discussed by MEHARG.

on 12/8/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. /cv Date dictated 12/11/63

CTB

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 12, 1963

MRS. BERNICE CLICK, 905 Barnett, advised that she is the mother of MILDRED MILLER, who was formerly married to MARION MEHARG.

MRS. CLICK stated that her daughter MILDRED remarried approximately two months ago to a DAVID MILLER and moved to Atlanta, Georgia. They presently reside at 186--13th Street, N.E., Apartment 2, Atlanta.

MRS. CLICK stated that MILDRED's daughters, JANE and JUDY JENKINS were in Atlanta, visiting their mother and returned to Dallas on November 17, 1963. They are now staying with her at above address.

MRS. CLICK stated that she has been contacted by MARION MEHARG on several occasions where he is attempting to locate the address of his former wife, MILDRED. She stated that MARION MEHARG is attempting to regain custody of his two boys.

She stated that MARION has in the past, threatened MILDRED with a knife and threatened to commit suicide. She does not know where he is presently employed and does not hold a job for more than one week.

MRS. CLICK advised as far as she knows, her daughter MILDRED still owns her 1956 Chevrolet station wagon.

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE/mc Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 12, 1963

JANE JENKINS advised she is age fourteen, and resides with her grandmother, MRS. BERNICE CLICK, 905 Barnett, Dallas, Texas. She stated her mother is MILDRED MILLER, who now resides in Atlanta, Georgia.

MISS JENKINS stated that she was visiting her mother in Atlanta, and returned to Dallas, Sunday, November 17, 1963. At the time her mother still owned a 1956 Chevrolet station wagon, and still maintained Texas license plates on the car. As far as she knows, the automobile is still in Georgia and was in Georgia on November 22, 1963.

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE/pc Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

1

MARION MEHARG advised he resides at 2102 Village Way, Dallas, Texas, telephone FR 1-0921, with his sister, Mrs. LORETTA AVERY. He was interviewed on the premises of the Cooperative Delivery Service, 410 South Good-Latimer Expressway, telephone RI 2-2288, where he is temporarily employed as a mechanic.

He was asked if he is the same man who furnished information to SA ALFRED C. ELLINGTON on December 2, 1963 concerning observing certain events take place on the day of President KENNEDY's assassination in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated that he did talk to Mr. ELLINGTON and furnished him with certain information.

MEHARG was advised at this time that to knowingly furnish false information to federal officers is a violation of a federal law. He was advised that he did not have to make a statement or answer any questions, and that any statement made by him or questions answered could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised of his right to seek legal counsel before answering any questions. He was advised again that if he now furnished information which is false and which he knew to be false, he could be prosecuted.

MEHARG was then asked if he advised SA ALFRED C. ELLINGTON on December 2, 1963 as follows:

That within a matter of minutes after President KENNEDY was shot, he observed a man come out of the Texas School Book Depository building, jump off the loading dock at the rear of the building, run across Houston Street and

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRER and MAURICE J. WHITE/rms Date dictated 12/14/63

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get into a 1956 green and white Chevrolet station wagon; that he further observed the license number on this vehicle and believes the first four digits were PW 17. He was further asked that did his former wife not own a 1956 green and white Chevrolet station wagon with a 1963 Texas license PW 1784.

MEHARG stated that he did furnish SA ELLINGTON this information and advised that he is worried about his two boys who are in the custody of his former wife, MILDRED, and is afraid she might have gotten mixed up in this affair. He stated he is sure he observed a 1956 green and white Chevrolet station wagon on Houston Street with Texas license starting with PW or PB or PF or something, and was afraid it was hers.

At this time, MEHARG was asked if he made anonymous phone calls to the Dallas Office of the FBI stating that license number PW 1784 is a lead in this case. He stated that he did make an anonymous call and also called the Texas Highway Patrol. MEHARG stated that he did this as he was worried about his two sons and was afraid his wife might be mixed up in some way. At this time, MEHARG stated he did not mean to furnish false information and again repeated that he is worried about his two boys. He does not know where his former wife, MILDRED, is and wants to find her and his two boys.

At this time, MEHARG was again reminded that to furnish information known to be false to the FBI is a violation of federal law and could result in his being prosecuted. At this time, he stated he did not intend to

give wrong information and kept repeating he is worried about his boys and was afraid MILDRED may have been involved. He reiterated he is positive he saw somebody jump off the loading platform of the Texas School Book Depository building and get into a 1956 green and white Chevrolet station wagon which was occupied by at least one other man and drive away. The license was similar to that of his former wife's car, and his former wife also owns a similar described car.

He was asked if he called the FBI and said that a woman with a green and white Chevrolet station wagon, Texas license PW 1784 and who has "hung out" at the Carousel Club, was seen picking up OSWALD in Irving. He did not answer this question, however, and continued to state that he is worried about his boys.

MEHARG advised that he has a third grade education and can barely read and write. He is suffering from "the smothers" and is nervous. He was rejected for military service for reasons unknown. He admitted being "picked up" by the Police in Dallas at least ten times for being drunk. He stated that he had been married to MILDRED for 13 years, and that she divorced him approximately two months ago and married a man named [redacted] and he does not know their location.

The following is a description of MARION MEHARG:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	51
Date of Birth	4/7/12
Place of Birth	Terrell, Texas

DL 100-10461

Height	6'
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Blue
Build	Thin
Address	2102 Village Way Dallas, Texas.

1

DL 100-10461
DHB:BJD

Re: ROY S. TRULY
Texas School Book Depository

On December 5, 1963, at Memphis, Tennessee, Dr. CLEMENT COTTER, Senior Surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, telephonically advised SA CYRIL F. BUSCH that he knew of one ROY TRULY of Dallas, Texas, possibly identical with the employer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Texas School Book Depository. Dr. COTTER furnished the following information concerning the TRULY whom he thought might be identical with this individual:

From 1953 to 1955 TRULY worked as a chauffeur and general handyman for Dr. ANDREW TOMB, who operated a clinic on Hallettsville Highway, Victoria, Texas, where Dr. COTTER was assigned as a student physician for four months in 1954. TRULY was a peculiar person in that he frequently carried a pet parakeet with him on his finger.

TRULY was reputed to be an experienced sniper and on one occasion told Dr. COTTER of an experience in Europe during World War II sniping at Germans, after which encounter he was captured and commended by the German Commander. In 1957 while Dr. COTTER was practicing at Galveston, Texas, TRULY visited his office there, said he was selling stock and gave a Dallas, Texas, address.

In 1960 Dr. TOMB died, but ROY TRULY is well known to Dr. GEORGE CONSTANT, a psychiatrist at Victoria, and should be known to other former employees of Dr. TOMB.

Dr. COTTER described ROY TRULY as a white male, now 40 to 45 years of age, 6'2" tall, weighing 200 pounds with "pot belly", brown wavy hair, dark eyes, some gold on front teeth, a cigar smoker who was in 1957 married to a woman named JACKIE.

1
DL 100-10461
NAP:mja

The following investigation was conducted by SA NAT A. PINKSTON, at Dallas, Texas, on December 7, 1963:

Agent PINKSTON has interviewed Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, on numerous occasions since November 22, 1963. The description of ROY TRULY, furnished by Doctor CLEMENT COTTER, Senior Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, could not be a description of Mr. ROY S. TRULY, of the Texas School Book Depository.

A check of the Dallas City Directories, from 1963 back to, and including, 1951, each year shows Mr. ROY S. TRULY employed by the Texas School Book Depository, in Dallas, Texas.

1
DL 100-10461
WGB/gm

TEXAS

On December 4, 1963, Mr. JESSE CALDWELL, Assistant Manager, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, advised that the records of that hotel indicate that RICHARD BILLINGS, Life Magazine representative, address Suite 814 Du Pont Plaza Street, Miami, Florida, arrived at 4:30 p.m., November 22, 1963, and left at 5:00 p.m., November 28, 1963. Mr. CALDWELL advised an associate of Mr. BILLINGS, MAYNARD PARKER, Time-Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, arrived at 9:22 p.m., November 22, 1963, and left at 10:53 p.m., December 2, 1963. Mr. CALDWELL advised that the above noted individuals left no forwarding addresses other than residences or business addresses indicated.

TEXAS

TEXAS

On December 4, 1963, Mrs. PAT SWANK, Life Magazine representative, Dallas, Texas, residence 4316 Rawlings, DALLAS, TEXAS advised that the 8 mm. color movies of the Presidential motorcade taken by Mr. JOHN MARTIN, Houston Street Annex Post Office, Dallas, Texas, were immediately sent to Life Magazine, New York City, in an undeveloped condition to be reviewed.

Mrs. SWANK said that these films were probably of no news value since she had not heard from Life Magazine, New York, about them, but that they would eventually be returned to Mr. JOHN MARTIN at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. SWANK advised that Mr. HUGH MOFFEET, Assistant Managing Editor, Life Magazine, should be contacted concerning the location and importance of MARTIN's films. Mrs. SWANK advised that if she learns from Life-Time that there was any information of value in Mr. MARTIN's 8 mm. color movie films, she will immediately contact the FBI at Dallas.

N.Y.

On December 10, 1963, New York advised as follows:

"The 8 millimeter color movies taken by JOHN MARTIN of the Presidential Motorcade were reviewed December 9, 1963, at New York by SAs EUGENE W. O'NEILL and ROBERT J. LAWSON. A review of the films revealed no pertinent details which would aid Dallas investigation and the films will be returned to Mr. RICHARD POLLARD, Room 2938, Time and Life Building, 50th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City, New York."

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

II. TRACING OF WEAPONS CONNECTED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Allegations Regarding Mounting of Scope on Rifle

B. Alleged Sale of Rifle in March or April, 1963

C. Tracing of Sling for Assassination Weapon

D. Efforts to Trace Source of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Cartridges

E. Alleged Target Practice by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Et Cetera

F. Smith and Wesson .38 Calibor Weapon, SN V510210

A. Allegations Regarding Mounting of Scope on Rifle

FD-[illegible] FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/7/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

FERDINAND KAUFMAN, 608 Domine Drive, who is employed as an associated press photographer, with office at 353 Dallas News Building, telephonically advised SA EDMOND C. HARDIN that he had heard a rumor to the effect that the gunsmith at Irving, Texas, who had allegedly mounted the scope on LEE HARVEY OSWALD's rifle denies that he did mount this scope. Mr. KAUFMAN added that on December 5, 1963, he was in the home of Mrs. SHIRLEY WILLIAMSON, 3329 Avenue N, Fort Worth, Texas, which individual is raising a fund for the widow of OSWALD, KAUFMAN advised that he gathered the impression that Mrs. WILLIAMSON and her husband, who is a cement worker, are supposed to be destitute, but he was surprized to notice while in their home a phone bill in the amount of $67. He did not have the occasion to examine this bill in detail.

Mr. KAUFMAN stated that while in the WILLIAMSON home, he noticed that Mr. WILLIAMSON has an elaborate gun shop located therein. KAUFMAN added that inasmuch as it is rumored that the gunsmith at Irving presently denies mounting OSWALD's scope, he, KAUFMAN, wished to suggest the possibility that Mr. WILLIAMSON may have mounted this scope or may have information concerning OSWALD, although KAUFMAN is under the impression that the WILLIAMSONs claim they did not know OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent EDMOND C.HARDIN/lp:BJD ECH Date dictated 12/7/63

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Date December 11, 1963

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Mr. SHIRLEY B. WILLIAMSON, 3329 Avenue N, advised that he is a construction foreman employed by WALT WILLIAMS, Cement Contractor. WILLIAMSON states that he has a small gun repair shop in his home as a part-time employment, and also as a hobby.

Mr. WILLIAMSON stated that he had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963.

WILLIAMSON stated that the only knowledge he has of OSWALD are the reports in the newspaper and on television since OSWALD was charged with the assassination of the President.

WILLIAMSON stated that he did not have any knowledge of who placed the telescopic sight on OSWALD's gun. WILLIAMSON stated he had nothing whatsoever to do with OSWALD or the gun he allegedly used.

WILLIAMSON stated that OSWALD is in no way related to him or his wife.

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on 12-10-63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ARNOLD J. BROWN MALON L. JENNINGS mrs 6 Date dictated 12-11-63

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December 11, 1963

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Mrs. LEONA WILLIAMSON, 3329 Avenue N, advised that she had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963. She stated that they are in no way related or connected with OSWALD in any way.

Mrs. WILLIAMSON stated that after OSWALD was killed and his body was brought to Fort Worth, Texas, she telephonically contacted the funeral home and inquired as to where she could make a contribution to OSWALD's wife.

Mrs. WILLIAMSON stated that she received the information that there was no one taking up a collection or accepting money on behalf of Mrs. OSWALD.

She further added that the individual at the funeral home asked Mrs. WILLIAMSON if she would consider collecting a fund from her neighbors. Mrs. WILLIAMSON stated that she advised she would consider this, and the next thing she knew, it was in the newspaper and on television.

Mrs. WILLIAMSON stated that she has had no contact with the OSWALDs and that the money she has received, she turned over to Secret Service.

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on 12-10-63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ARNOLD J. BROWN Date dictated 12-11-63
MALON L. JENNINGS
MVB

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1 Date 12/16/63

Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, home address 315 South Jefferson, Irving, Texas, advised that around November 6, 7, or 8, 1963 (she was unable to definitely establish the date in her mind), an individual whom she later knew was LEE HARVEY OSWALD from his photograph had come into the Furniture Mart where she was working.

At the time OSWALD came into the store, there was a gun repair sign on the front of the building which had been left there by the previous occupant. OSWALD was directed to a gun repair shop approximately 1½ blocks away from the Furniture Mart.

While in the store, Mrs. WHITWORTH stated that OSWALD inquired as to both a living room and dining room set, stating that he would need both in the near future. While in the store, his wife, carrying a small baby and leading a small girl, came in and observed OSWALD's activities but never made any statement or said anything. When she came in, OSWALD told Mrs. WHITWORTH that his youngest child had been born on October 20, 1963, and Mrs. WHITWORTH recalled this date as being the approximate time that a grandchild of hers had been born.

OSWALD remained in the Furniture Mart approximately 15 minutes, but despite the conversation concerning the infant child, no attempt was made by Mrs. OSWALD to exhibit the baby, nor did she permit anyone to look at the child.

On leaving the Furniture Mart (second-hand furniture store), the OSWALDs made a U-turn and left driving against the traffic on East Irving Boulevard in the direction of the gun repair shop in either a 1956 or 1957 two-tone blue and white Ford or Plymouth.

OSWALD did not have any type of firearm in his possession at the time he was in the Furniture Mart.

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on 12/14/63 at 145 East Irving Boulevard Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN AND JAMES C. KENNEDY: mam Date dictated 12/16/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 2-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/18/63

Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, 2208 Harvard (BL 3-4876) stated he is employed as service manager, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. Mr. RYDER stated he has Irving Sport Shop repair tag #18374 which is undated and contains the name "OSWALD" as owner of the gun to be repaired under that particular repair tag. He stated he has no specific recollection as to the customer whose gun was repaired under that particular repair ticket and cannot state that the customer was or was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said he cannot be positive OSWALD has been a customer in the sport shop but is quite sure that he has seen and/or talked to OSWALD probably in the store. He said repair ticket #18374 was utilized some time between November 1 and November 14, 1963, but he has no recollection of the customer being accompanied by a woman and two small children. He said he does not associate the customer with any automobile as he is usually in the workshop that is located in the rear of the store, therefore, he seldom sees the customers arrive and depart. He said he cannot recall the individual who he believes was OSWALD driving any type of car and does not associate him in any way with a blue and white 1956 or 1957 Ford or Plymouth.

on 12/18/63 at Irving, Texas 66 File # 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/RTD Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
JBA:BJD

On December 11, 1963, the Washington Field Office furnished the following information:

DON KIRBY, Assistant Fulfillment Manager, Membership Division, National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised SA JAMES W. GARTEN on December 11, 1963, the files of this organization had been reviewed in effort to determine if LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka A. HIDELL, O. H. LEE is or has been a member of this group.

KIRBY said this search covered membership lists for Dallas, Texas, and cities within a fifty mile radius of Dallas, as well as the State of Louisiana. This search covered records dating back to 1956.

KIRBY advised this search was negative under above names.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

B. Alleged Sale of Rifle in March or April, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

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Mr. G. E. SMITH advised he resides at 604 Argenthia, Apartment C (Wynnewood), Dallas, Texas, telephone WH 2-9176. He is the daytime service attendant at the Shell Service Station on the corner of Rock Island and Story Streets, Irving, Texas. He became so employed during April, 1963, exact date unknown to him at this time.

Mr. SMITH advised that he heard conversation at the station to the effect that ROBERT TAYLOR, the mechanic, purchased a rifle from a customer, and that TAYLOR is of the opinion the customer was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This occurred before he first became employed at this station, and did not see the individual who sold TAYLOR the rifle.

SMITH stated that a woman, whose name he does not know but she resides at 2515 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and who is in some way connected with the OSWALDs, has been a customer at this station. She drives a 1957 Chevrolet station wagon and he has serviced it on several occasions including oil changes and washings. On one such occasion, he delivered groceries that were in the back of the automobile to her house and actually carried them into the house. While in her home, she mentioned to him that her children speak Russian better than they speak English, and made a flat statement, "We're Russian."

SMITH continued that he never knew this lady's name and still does not know it; however, in view of all the excitement that occurred in the neighborhood after the assassination of President KENNEDY, he realized that she was in some way connected with LEE OSWALD or Mrs. OSWALD. She has come to the station for gasoline only on one occasion since the assassination.

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on 12/13/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE/rms Date dictated 12/14/63

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Mr. SMITH advised that the Shell Station is located approximately six blocks from 2515 5th Street and may be the closest gasoline station to this address.

SMITH stated that he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD other than from what he saw on television. To his knowledge, OSWALD has never come to this station. He stated that he has never seen JACK RUBY and that to his knowledge, JACK RUBY has never come to this station.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

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ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR advised he resides on Hard Rock Road near Irving, Texas and has Post Office Box 125G, Route #1, Grand Prairie, Texas. He is employed as a mechanic at the Shell Service Station on the southwest corner of Rock Island and Story Streets, Irving, Texas.

Mr. TAYLOR advised as follows:

Upon viewing LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television, he recognized OSWALD as the man who sold him a rifle in approximately March or April, 1963.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken at New Orleans, Louisiana on August 9, 1963 was exhibited to TAYLOR, and he stated that he is very sure that the man who sold him the rifle was OSWALD and identical with the photograph and with the man on television. It is a possibility, of course, that it could be someone who strongly resembles OSWALD.

He believes it was in March or April, 1963 and fixed the date as it happened just prior to the time Mr. G. E. SMITH became employed as an attendant at the station. He determined from SMITH that SMITH first became employed in April, 1963. Further, a former employee at the station, CURTIS CROWDER, resigned in April, 1963 and was present at the time he purchased the rifle.

He is of the opinion the incident happened on a Saturday and in the morning hours. Two men drove into the station complaining of engine trouble in their car. He determined that the generator of the automobile needed repairs, and that it would cost $11.50 to make these repairs.

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on 12/13/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE/rms Date dictated 12/14/63

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The man who he now believes to be OSWALD was a passenger in the car. Between them, they did not have $11.50 at which time the man he believes to be OSWALD asked him if he would like to buy a rifle. He replied that he might be interested, at which time one of the two men opened the trunk of the car and said, "There it is."

TAYLOR asked what kind of a gun it was and received a reply that it is an "0 six". He picked the weapon out of the trunk, looked at it and offered $12.00. The driver of the vehicle then said, "You're not going to let it go for that. You paid $35.00 for it." The passenger then replied, "No, we need the money."

TAYLOR continued that he obtained $12.00 out of the cash drawer and purchased the rifle. He then proceeded to repair the generator and charged them $11.50 which they paid and departed. He does not recall the make and model of the automobile, but thinks it could have been a 1959 Chevrolet.

He described the rifle as a Springfield bolt action 30.06 caliber. It contained the markings U.S. Rock Island Arsenal, Model 1906 and has serial number 66091. He was of the opinion the rifle had never been fired as it had a great deal of grease in the barrel. It appeared to him as a typical surplus rifle that was probably released for sale by the Government during the last five or ten years. He has since reconditioned the weapon and his son is now using it on a deer hunt.

TAYLOR stated that he had never seen either of these two men before this time. He does think, however, that the man he believes to be OSWALD came into the station several weeks to a month later as a passenger in another automobile, this time driven by a woman. He did not get a good look at the woman and does not know who she is nor can he give a description of her. He cannot recall what kind of automobile the woman was driving, and would hesitate to give a description of it.

He stated, naturally, he cannot be positively sure that the man who sold him the rifle was OSWALD. He feels that it was OSWALD as that upon viewing OSWALD on television, he immediately thought of this rifle, and at that instant thought that OSWALD was the man who sold the weapon to him. At the time of the purchase, this man was wearing ordinary slacks and a jacket and did not express much knowledge of an automobile.

He described the driver of the car as a white male, about 20 years of age, 5'8" tall with dark hair and a thin face. He has never seen either men since other than in the one incident related before.

TAYLOR stated that he has followed the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY on television as well as the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. He has never seen JACK RUBY to his knowledge and knows of no information concerning him.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

C. Tracing of Sling for Assassination Weapon

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DL 100-10461
NAP:mja

The following investigation was conducted by SAS NAT A. PINKSTON and ALLAN D. BRAY, on December 7, 1963:

Mr. RAY BRANTLEY, owner and operator of Ray's Hardware, 736 Singleton Boulevard, Dallas, one of the largest gun shops in Dallas, observed a photograph of the 6.5 rifle used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that although, he has handled many, many rifles and slings, he has never seen a sling like the one appearing in the photograph on this rifle. He stated that in his opinion, this is a home-made sling and was apparently made out of luggage straps, or something of that nature, and not originally designed as a rifle sling.

Mr. MAURICE RUBIN, Manager, Texas Army-Navy Stores, 128 West Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, observed a photograph of OSWALD'S rifle and immediately stated he had never seen a sling like the one appearing in the photograph of this rifle. He stated that his store handles both new and military surplus rifle slings, both for American and foreign-made guns, but he has never seen a sling of this nature. He suggested that inquiry be made at the Fair Jobbing Company, 1322 Marilla, the headquarters for the Texas Army-Navy Stores, in Dallas.

Mr. JOHN W. HALL, Fair Jobbing Company, observed a photograph of OSWALD'S rifle. He stated that he had not ever seen a sling like the one appearing on this rifle and does not believe that it was designed, or made, as a rifle sling, but is a "home-made" job made of leather straps designed for some other purpose.

Mr. JERRY HOOD, L. B. Mercantile Company, 123 West Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, a store handling surplus materials,

advised he had never seen a sling similar to the one appearing in the photograph of OSWALD'S rifle and does not know where such a sling might have been obtained.

Mr. AL YEARGAIN, Manager, Sporting Goods Department, H. L. Green Company, Main and Ervay Streets, Dallas, the man who furnished the information which established the original source of OSWALD'S rifle through which it was traced, advised that he has handled rifles similar to this rifle used by OSWALD, but has never seen a sling like the one appearing in the photograph of this rifle; and feels sure this is a home-made sling.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/16/63

1

Mr. GEORGE G. VAN METER, Control Buyer (musical instruments), Sears Roebuck and Company, 1409 S. Lamar, was shown two photographs of the leather sling taken from the assassination weapon used in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY; however, Mr. VAN METER was not told what this object was nor where it came from but was merely asked his opinion as to what the object was.

Mr. VAN METER said it was his opinion that the object in the photograph was a guitar strap. Mr. VAN METER checked the Sears Roebuck catalog and advised that this strap was not one bought or sold by Sears Roebuck.

Mr. VAN METER advised he believes the following individuals and companies might be able to identify the manufacturer of the guitar strap if shown a photograph of it:

M. M. COLE, Importer, 823 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

C. H. RUBOVITS, Vice President, The Harmony Shop, 4700 Kolin Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

R. W. KENWORTH, Vice President, Kay Musical Instruments Company, 1640 Walnut Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY:vm Date dictated 12/14/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/16/63

1

Mr. HARRY HABERMAN, owner, Cliff Jewelry (pawn shop), 101 E. Jefferson, was shown two photographs of the leather sling taken from the assassination weapon used in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY; however, Mr. HABERMAN was not told what this object was nor where it came from but was merely asked his opinion as to what the object was.

Mr. HABERMAN observed the photographs briefly and he immediately said that in his opinion this was a guitar strap and that he had often seen guitar straps of similar construction.

Mr. HABERMAN searched the supply of guitar straps in his supply shop but was unable to locate one of similar construction. This however did not change his opinion as to what the object was.

He advised he believes that Sears Roebuck has handled similar guitar straps. Mr. HABERMAN added he does not recall that such a guitar strap had been sold in his shop pointing out that such guitar straps are usually sold along with the guitar in the operation of a pawn shop.

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on 12/13/63 Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY:vm Date dictated 12/14/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/17/63

Mr. JACK WILDER, Salesman, David Wexler Accessories Company, 823 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois, residence 3040 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the FBI Office, Dallas, Texas. Mr. WILDER was shown two photographs which were the front and back side of a leather strap used as a rifle sling on the rifle which was used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Mr. WILDER was not advised of the source or identity of this object and was asked what his opinion was concerning the identity of this object. He said that the strap could be a guitar strap but he had never seen one like it, although he had many salesmen for David Wexler for many years and had distributed many varieties of guitar straps to music stores.

He advised that the following companies may be able to determine the identity and origin of this strap provided it is a guitar strap:

Maxwell Meyers
San Antonio, Texas

C. Bruno Company
San Antonio, Texas.

New Orleans Music Supply Company
New Orleans, Louisiana

Bill Gleaton, Importer
Mississippi City, Mississippi

St. Louis Music Supply Company
St. Louis, Missouri

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY/BJD Date dictated 12/17/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/17/63

Mr. WILLIAM R. MC EWAN, Branch Manager, United-Carr Fastener Corporation, 1066 West Mockingbird Lane, was interviewed at his residence, 4442 Hockaday. Dallas, Texas

Mr. MC EWAN was shown a photograph of a leather strap used as a rifle sling on the rifle used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. This photograph revealed that there were two fasteners on this leather strap which were marked "United Carr".

Mr. MC EWAN said that he believed that these snap type fasteners were manufactured by the Carr Fastener Company, Division of United-Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the trade name of "Dot" fasteners. He said that it appears that the fasteners were "Baby Durable fasteners", parts numbers BS-12303 (stud) and BS-12402 (eyelet). Mr. MC EWAN said that it also appeared that the rivets used to hold the large piece of leather to the strap appeared to be "Dot Speedy rivets", parts numbers *BS-99972 (button-top) and *BS-22405 (eyelet base). The asterisk in front of the part numbers indicates that these parts are brass but are available in steel also when the asterisk prefixes the catalogue number. Standard finishes for these parts are nickel, brass, brown and black. The eyelets are nickel, brass and black.

Mr. MC EWAN made the above observations concerning the Dot fasteners from Catalogue #60 of the Carr Fastener Company.

Mr. MC EWAN advised that he did not personally recognize the leather object in the photograph as any manufactured product for which he had sold Dot fasteners. Mr. MC EWAN advised that the following individuals may recognize the leather strap and may have been consulted by the manufacturer of this strap:

Mr. RALPH HVOSLEF, Sales Manager
Consumer Products
Carr Fastener Division, or his assistant,

Mr. W. W. HENDRICKS, Assistant Sales Manager,
who are both located at Carr Fastener Division,
United-Carr Fastener Corporation, 31 Ames Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY/BJD Date dictated 12/17/63

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DL 100-10461
WGB:BJD

The following investigation was conducted by SAs WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY at Dallas, Texas.

The following individuals were contacted on the dates indicated and shown 2 photographs, front and back view of a leather strap used as a rifle sling on the rifle used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. They were not told what this object was used for but merely asked whether they were able to identify it through their professional experience. The following individuals believed that this object was a guitar strap although they were unable to locate any guitar straps like it in their stock and could not suggest anyone who might be able to identify this object:

HOWARD BEASLEY, JR.
Vice President
Whittle Music Company
1108 Elm Street
December 14, 1963

FRED MC CORD
President
Mc Cord Music Company
1206 Elm Street
December 14, 1963

D. J. CLINE
Cline Music Company
1107 Elm Street
December 14, 1963

Mr. and Mrs. WESLEY JOHNSON
Brook-Mays Music Company
718 West Jefferson
December 14, 1963

ROBERT ARBOGAST
Owner
Watkins Music Company
838 West Jefferson
December 16, 1963

DL 100-10461
WGB:BJD

GEORGE ADKINS
Adkins Jewelers (pawn shop)
122 West Jefferson
December 16, 1963

CLYDE BOYD
Boyd Guitar School
314 South Beckley
December 16, 1963

The following individuals when viewing the photographs described above, advised that this strap could be possibly used as a professional type gadget bag in such a manner that the long strap would fit under the gadget bag and the large piece of leather would be used as a shoulder strap. These individuals said that they had no idea of the origin of this strap:

Mr. KURT ZEISEL
Manager
Lone Star Camera Exchange
334 West Jefferson
December 13, 1963

Mr. SAMUEL HAYES
Receiving Clerk
Hornstein, Incorporated
2820 Commerce
December 16, 1963

Mr. EUGENE DBOSE
Shipping Clerk
Hornstein, Incorporated
2820 Commerce
December 16, 1963

Mr. RICHARD WALLACE
Branch Office Manager
Inter-Continental Marketing Corporation
1131 Dragon
December 16, 1963

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

D. Efforts to Trace Source of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Cartridges

1

HO 62-2115
TDD:gn

Re: Six point five mm Mannlicher-
Carcano Cartridges

The following investigation was conducted by SA TERENCE D. DINAN at Houston, Texas on December 6, 1963:

The following persons advised that their businesses operate strictly over-the-counter and neither receive nor honor mail order requests for the purchase of ammunition of any type. These persons further advised to the best of their recollection, they have never sold 6.5 millimeter ammunition to LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

G. W. BARROW - Manager
Van's Surplus Store
8322 Jensen
Houston, Texas

L. H. JOHNSON - Owner
Johnson's-a general merchandising store
Route 1, Box 537
Humble, Texas

WALTER H. BEYMER - Owner
Beymer's Army Surplus
126 W. Broad
Freeport, Texas

LEWIE MAJORS - Owner
Lewie's Army Surplus
Highway 90
Liberty, Texas

On November 30, 1963, MEYER REISWERG, Vic's Jewelry and Loans (also known as Vic's For Guns), 2413 Market Street, Galveston, Texas, advised SA CARLOS L. KIRBY, JR., that he handles 6.5 millimeter ammunition, but could locate no record of having sold any of this type of ammunition to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised that he only maintains the names of the purchasers of ammunition that are shipped by mail.

1

HO 62-2115
TDD:gn

Re: Six point five mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges, Southern Trading Company, Houston, Texas

The following investigation was conducted by SAs TERENCE D. DINAN and MALCOLM R. HARWELL at Houston, Texas, on December 6, 1963:

J. DALE RAMSEY, President, Southern Trading Company, 4012 Griggs, made available a carbon copy of invoice # 5111 reflecting the shipment of 20,000 rounds of 6.5 Western Ammo (military) to Southern Trading on December 7, 1962. This shipment was sent from New York City, New York, on that date and was directed to Southern Trading through GEORGE ZUCKER SALES, 3950 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

RAMSEY advised that these 20,000 rounds were distributed to Southern Trading's retail outlets as well as other retail accounts and that supply was entirely depleted by September 3, 1963. RAMSEY stated that this distribution consisted of 53 individual outlays of 6.5 ammunition. He furnished the following breakdown of those retail outlets receiving portions of the 20,000 rounds:

NUMBER OF ROUNDS PURCHASED	RETAIL OUTLET	AMOUNT OF PURCHASE	INVOICE #
120	Van's Surplus Store, 8322 Jensen, Houston, Texas	12/10/62	24747
200	L. H. Johnson, Rt. 1, Box 537, Humble, Texas	12.14/62	24776
980	Academy Super Surplus Sales, 321 Congress, Austin, Texas	12/17/62	24797
120	Van's Surplus Store, 8322 Jensen, Houston, Texas	1/7/63	24857
10,000	Vic's For Guns, 2413 Market, Galveston, Texas	1/15/63	24885

NUMBER OF ROUNDS PURCHASED	RETAIL OUTLET	AMOUNT OF PURCHASE	INVOICE #
160	Van's Surplus Store, 8322 Jensen, Houston, Texas	1/28/63	24929
100	Beymer's Army Surplus, Freeport, Texas	2/15/63	24997
100	L. H. Johnson Rt. 1, Box 537, Humble, Texas	2/26/63	25012
100	"	4/15/63	25128
120	Lewie's Army Surplus, Liberty, Texas	5/23/63	25227

RAMSEY stated that the other 8,000 rounds were distributed in 43 outlays to Southern Sales Company stores and GI Surplus stores, which are the affiliated retail outlets of Southern Trading Company in Houston, Texas and the surrounding area. He furnished the following breakdown of these retail outlets:

HO 62-2115

Southern Sales Company
6 separate stores all located
in Houston, Texas

GI Surplus Stores
(3) Corpus Christi, Texas
(2) Beaumont, Texas
(1) Nederland, Texas
(1) Port Arthur, Texas
(1) Orange, Texas

RAMSEY advised that the exact amounts distributed to the above 14 Southern Trading Company retail affiliates could not be determined. He added however, that none of these retail outlets handle any mail order business. He further advised that he did not presently know whether or not those retail outlets in Houston, Humble, Freeport, Liberty and Galveston, Texas, not affiliated with Southern Trading, handled orders for ammunition received through the mails.

RAMSEY advised that the above itemization constitutes the entire 20,000 round shipment received December, 1962 from GEORGE ZUCKER and that none of that ammunition was shipped to retail stores in the Dallas-Fort Worth or New Orleans areas.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

E. Alleged Target Practice by LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 89-43
KRA/gm/cv
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA KENNETH R. ALBERT at Dallas, Texas:

On November 27, 1963, N. T. (DOLLY) FISHER, Deputy Chief, Patrol Division, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised he was not aware of any information indicating that two unknown men were seen by officers of his department on November 20, 1963, sighting-in a rifle near the scene of where the President was assassinated, nor any information these men were sighting-in on two silhouette targets and when police attempted to contact these men, they could not locate them.

FISHER telephonically contacted Lt. Col. EARL BOYD, Regional Office, 112th INTC Group, Dallas, Texas, and was advised by him that personnel of his organization had heard on Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963, while at the Dallas Police Department that the Police Department had received a call Wednesday night regarding two men sighting-in a rifle on Continental Street. Chief FISHER stated he had no information indicating this was true and had the following items checked in an effort to substantiate this rumor; however, he could locate no information to substantiate the rumor:

1. Officers' return sheet on radio calls.
2. IBM listing of radio calls as to location, and
3. Dispatcher's call sheet.

Chief FISHER then had the officers working the daylight shifts on November 20, 1963, and November 21, 1963, contacted in an effort to determine whether or not any of the officers had seen these men and did not report it, since there was no record of anyone calling in to make a complaint. Chief FISHER advised he was unable to locate any officers who had seen anything even resembling this incident.

Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, was contacted concerning this matter and stated he was not aware of such information, and this information had never come to his attention.

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DL 100-10461
DHB:mvs

Mr. G. C. HAGAN, 136 Casalite (BR 6-3071), Garland, Texas, employed as a maintenance man, Dallas Flood Control, 2245 Irving Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, on December 2, 1963 reported the following to SA DAVID H. BARRY as a possible test site for the firing of the rifle in question used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

HAGAN described this site as that below the levees of the Trinity River between Hampton Road and Irving Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, that point where the Hampton Road pump station is located. He stated that this site could be called "the open range of Dallas," it so frequently is used for test firing of rifles by hunters and others. HAGAN said that the elevation and trajectory as OSWALD had found at the Texas School Book Depository building could be simulated by firing from the levee to the river bottom. He stated that the area is strewn with shell cases as a result of the firing by numerous individuals.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1963

1

WADDELL ROBERTSON, also known as "SLIM" ROBERTSON, was interviewed at 104 Woodland Drive, Irving, Texas, where he is employed by Mr. ELLIS DUNN as a yard man. ROBERTSON stated that in the latter part of August or first part of September, 1963, he and his wife, OPAL ROBERTSON, saw a white man, about 25 years of age, 5' 9" - 5' 10", tall, weighing about 160 lbs., with dark hair receding at the temples, clean-shaven and no glasses, as this man was firing a rifle on the Trinity River Bottom behind 104 Woodland Drive, Irving, Texas.

ROBERTSON said the man had piled two bales of hay one on top of the other and was using the hay bales for a resting place for the rifle. ROBERTSON explained this occurred shortly after a mower had cut grass in the river bottom and the bales of hay were lying about, easily available. The man had an unidentified woman and small boy with him. The boy appeared to be about four years of age. He described the woman as in her 20's, 5' 6", 130 lbs., dark hair, no glasses. ROBERTSON was unable to note the caliber or detailed description of the rifle being fired by this man, and stated he did note the rifle had a scope on it.

ROBERTSON said after the assassination of President KENNEDY when he saw pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television and in the newspapers, he felt the man he had seen on the Trinity River Bottom looked like OSWALD. ROBERTSON said the man was shooting at a homemade bullseye target which he had placed on the side of the levee in the Trinity River Bottom. The woman and small boy stood and watched him while he fired the rifle. The day the man was observed firing the rifle, ROBERTSON observed a car parked nearby which presumably belonged to the man doing the shooting, although ROBERTSON did not see the man leave in the car. ROBERTSON described this as a black car, make not known, model - early 1950's. ROBERTSON advised about four or five days after he first saw the man in the latter part of August, 1963, he and his wife, OPAL, were fishing in the Trinity River when the same man came up alone and spoke to them. The man asked ROBERTSON and his wife if they were catching anything and stood and talked to them for

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on 12-7-63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. BUTLER
CHARLES T. BROWN
mvs

Date dictated 12-7-63

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for five or ten minutes. ROBERTSON said the man's manner was pleasant and he asked where ROBERTSON and his wife lived. When they told the man they lived nearby, the man told ROBERTSON and his wife he lived in Irving but he did not specify an address.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1963

1

Mrs. OPAL ROBERTSON was interviewed at 104 Woodland Drive, Irving, Texas, where she and her husband, WADDELL ROBERTSON, are employed by Mr. ELLIS DUNN as servants.

OPAL ROBERTSON stated she was with her husband during the latter part of August or early part of September, 1963 when they observed a white man in his 20's fire a rifle in the Trinity River Bottom located behind 104 Woodland Drive, Irving, Texas. Mrs. ROBERTSON said they observed this man around 5:00 or 5:30 one afternoon. Mrs. ROBERTSON said after she had seen pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspapers and on television, she believed the man they saw firing the rifle in the river bottom looked like OSWALD. Mrs. ROBERTSON said the man was accompanied by a woman in her 20's, 5' 6", 130 lbs. with dark hair, and a small boy about four years old. A dark-colored car of an old model was parked nearby.

On that particular afternoon, the man was firing a rifle at a homemade bullseye target which he had placed on the levee in the river bottom.

Four or five days later, Mrs. ROBERTSON and her husband were at the river bottom fishing, and the same man came up and spoke to them and carried on a friendly conversation with them for five or ten minutes. She recalled the man saying he was from Irving, Texas, after he had asked them where they were from.

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on 12-7-63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. BUTLER CHARLES T. BROWN Date dictated 12-7-63

mvc

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Major LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas, furnished four 6.5 brass shell casings which were recovered by the Irving Police on a temporary shooting range located on Highway 183 at Belt Line between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m., on November 29, 1963.

He advised these shells do not have to be returned after they have been examined by the FBI Laboratory.

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on 12/11/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER:vm Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 14, 1963

Mr. WILLIAM RAY FULLER advised he resides at 410 Staffordshire, Dallas, Texas, and that he is known as "BILL," and owns a business known as "Bill's Decorating," which is located at 209 Martha at Euless, Texas.

Mr. FULLER said he observed two persons sighting in a rifle on a makeshift range located on Highway 183 at Belt Line near Irving, Texas, a day or two before the President was assassinated, and he said after President KENNEDY's assassination he telephoned LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, at Irving, Texas, on Saturday, November 23, 1963, to give him the information because he believed this makeshift range would be a good place to check to determine if LEE HARVEY OSWALD might have used the range to practice shooting. He said that he did not get close enough to these two individuals to get a good description of them but he recalled one of the individuals wore a tan cloth jacket and was bare headed, and after seeing OSWALD's photograph on TV and in the newspapers he felt there might be some slight resemblance. He said the other person appeared to be a young boy in his late teens but he paid no particular attention to either of these men. He did not observe whether they had a car and did not stop to look at them so he was unable to furnish any more definite information concerning these people.

Mr. FULLER said he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY at any time and had never actually seen either of them until the TV and news media produced photographs of them.

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on 12/14/63 at Euless, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER /gmf Date dictated 12/14/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 16, 1963

1

Deputy Sheriff B. J. COURSON, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, on December 11, 1963, advised he had been contacted by Mr. WILLIAM J. HONEA, Route 2, Box 442, Irving, Texas. At the time of this contact, HONEA furnished COURSON with two empty cardboard ammunition boxes which apparently at one time contained 6.5 caliber Italian ammunition. These two empty boxes were approximately 2" x 3" x 3" in size.

HONEA told COURSON he found the boxes in the vicinity of an abandoned gravel pit near Irving, Texas.

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr./rms Date dictated 12/16/63

CTB

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 3, 1963

On December 3, 1963, Inspector TOM KELLEY of the United States Secret Service made available three empty 6.5 mm cartridges obtained by United States Secret Service Agent CHARLES E. KUNKEL from the Barr's Gun Shop at 2119 South Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. These cartridge cases were obtained from Mr. A. R. PAPURT, who believes these cartridges were fired at the Sports Dome Gun Range, 8000 West Davis Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, around November 12, 1963.

DL 100-10461

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # _____

by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and JAMES J. WARD /gmf Date dictated 12/3/63

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DL 100-10461
JTMcM:gmf

LARRY LYNN CLARK, 514 Royal Avenue, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised on December 9, 1963, as follows:

He frequented the Sports Dome Rifle Range in Dallas, Texas, and was acquainted with MALCOLM PRICE, who, also practiced there. PRICE had discussed with him the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been at the range and that he, CLARK, might have seen him.

He said he had seen OSWALD's picture on TV and in the papers many times and he could not recall having seen this individual at the rifle range. He said the face looked vaguely familiar but he could not tell where he might have seen this party before. He did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD by name, description or by photograph, nor did he know JACK RUBY, although he had seen this man's picture in the newspapers also.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1963

1

Doctor DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, M.D., 1005 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised JAMES E. WHEELES, of 733 Danish Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas, on December 6, 1963, saw a television news program pertaining to the activities at a firing range between Dallas and Grand Prairie, at which LEE HARVEY OSWALD possibly had practiced. Mr. WHEELES furnished that information to Doctor WHITCOMB and they recalled they had practiced also at what they believed was the same firing range recently. They decided this matter should be reported to the FBI.

Doctor WHITCOMB said he and Mr. WHEELES, at about 4 P.M., November 13, 1963, arrived at the firing range located just off Highway 80, just east of Grand Prairie, between Grand Prairie and Dallas. Doctor WHITCOMB fired from stall number 5 and Mr. WHEELES from stall number 6. Mr. WHEELES told him an individual, in either stall number 7 or number 8, had done an excellent job of rifle firing, hitting four bullseyes out of four shots from 100 yards. Doctor WHITCOMB did not see that individual and could not furnish his description and could not give any indication as to whether it might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD practicing.

Doctor WHITCOMB had his three small children with him and immediately after he and Mr. WHEELES finished firing, Doctor WHITCOMB and Mr. WHEELES gathered up some of the empty cartridge shells and gave them to Doctor WHITCOMB's children, who took them home as toys. Doctor WHITCOMB does not know what type of rifle was used by that person and said a number of the cartridge shells in possession of his children could not be identified by him as 6.5 mm shells, but said some of them might be of that caliber.

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on 12/9/63 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL:mja Date dictated 12/10/63

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On December 9, 1963, Doctor WHITCOMB furnished 65 empty rifle cartridge shells that he obtained from his residence that day. He said these had been accumulated by his children, most of them having been obtained on November 13, 1963, from the above described firing range, which he believes is located in about the 8000 block of West Davis, Dallas (U. S. Highway 80), which is located just east of Grand Prairie, Texas.

Date December 11, 1963

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JAMES E. WHEELES, 733 Danish Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas, who is a retired Major, U. S. Air Force, and presently employed as an Insurance Agent by John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, 2906 Maple Avenue, Dallas, advised he and Doctor DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, on November 13, 1963, from about 4 P.M. until dusk practiced rifle firing at the rifle range located in the 8000, or 8200, block West Davis, Dallas, the name of which he does not recall, but believes the name was Sportsdrome Rifle Range. He fired from stall 6 and Doctor WHITCOMB from stall 5. To his left, in stall 7, an unidentified individual was firing a rifle which looked something like a rifle he had observed on television later as being the rifle LEE HARVEY OSWALD alledgedly used on November 22, 1963, when President KENNEDY was assassinated.

He saw the man in stall number 7, but cannot now remember enough about him to furnish any physical description and cannot either state that he was OSWALD, or that he was not OSWALD. He recalled the person appeared pleasant in his manner, and he recalled the muzzle blast from the rifle was heavier than from the 30.06 rifle he (WHEELES) was firing. That person was hitting a two-inch bullseye almost every time from 100 yards. He said he helped Doctor WHITCOMB pick up some of the spent cartridge shells for the WHITCOMB children.

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on 12/9/63 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL:mja Date dictated 12/10/63

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DL 100-10,461
AEC/gm

On December 12, 1963, L. V. (I.O.) PREDDY, 3325 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, furnished approximately 200 empty brass shell casings to SA ARTHUR E. CARTER. Mr. PREDDY said he picked these up at the Sports Dome Rifle Range at 8000 West Davis in Dallas, Texas, on the Saturday after the President was assassinated and on the Monday following. He requested they be returned to him when they had served their purpose in the investigation.

On December 12, 1963, RICHARD C. LOPEZ, a salesman in the sports department of the H. L. Green Company, 1616 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, examined the above described shell cases and advised SA CARTER that none of them were 6.5 caliber and none of them could have been fired in a rifle such as the one that was used in the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On December 13, 1963, SA CARTER returned the empty shell casings to Mr. L. V. PREDDY at 3325 Fort Worth Avenue, where he is employed by the Dye Trucking Company.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 14, 1963

Mr. FLOYD GUY DAVIS, owner of the Sports Dome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, executed a receipt for two boxes containing 25 pounds of assorted, empty, brass cartridge cases, which were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examinations in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963.

Mr. DAVIS advised he had no additional information concerning persons who might have seen an individual believed to be similar to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Sports Dome Rifle Range.

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on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gmf Date dictated 12/14/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 16, 1963

MR. JAMES THOMPSON, 1116 Gilpin Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he has telephone number FE 1-6955, and in the fall of 1962 he was a partner with FLOYD GUY DAVIS in the operation of the Sports Dome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis. He recalled that on Sunday, November 17, 1963, he went out to help Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS operate the range from about 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., or sundown.

He said Mrs. DAVIS operated the traps and Mr. DAVIS ran the turkey shoot with a rifle. He, Mr. THOMPSON, ran the rifle stalls.

He observed the New Orleans Police Department photograph No. 112723 dated August 9, 1963, of OSWALD and advised he did not resemble anyone who appeared at the rifle range on November 17, 1963. Mr. THOMPSON said he recalled he examined all of the rifle targets that were fired on by the customers on that particular day, and no one shot any unusually good targets with a "tight" pattern or group.

He said he had no recollection of any very large men with heavy beard and earmuffs, and he distinctly recalled that that particular Sunday was not cold.

Mr. THOMPSON said he did recall changing a couple of targets where the shooter fired on the wrong targets. One of these men was firing from position 6 and the other from position 9. He said he had never known JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was inclined to believe that the persons who had believed OSWALD on the Sports Dome Rifle Range might just have "imagined" they had seen someone there who appeared to be OSWALD.

Mr. THOMPSON furnished the following description of himself:

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agents CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., and ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/16/63

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Name	JAMES THOMPSON
Height	6'1"
Weight	245 pounds
Hair	Dark brown, curly
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Rough, dark, acne scars on neck, front and back, and chin.

He said he believed on that particular Sunday he was wearing a red knit long sleeved sport shirt and khaki pants.

He advised he did not know the identity of any shooters who might have seen someone resembling OSWALD at the Sports Dome Range.

Mr. THOMPSON said he wished to state that the range was only open about five weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY during the 1963 season. He said he had no partnership interest in the operation of the range during this year (1963).

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/17/63

Mr. EARL LIPSCOMB, 3561 Marquet, Dallas, telephone number EM 1-7989, whose card appeared in RUBY's property, was contacted at his place of employment, Earl Lipscomb Associates, 3605 Inwood Road, Dallas, at which he furnished the following information:

He advised that he met JACK RUBY on only one occasion and this was sometime this past year, exact date he could not recall, at which time he visited the Carousel Club with a friend of his whom he identified as being E. G. BYERS, who is a Field Engineer at Houston, Texas. Mr. LIPSCOMB stated that he and his friend, BYERS, had stopped at the Carousel Club this one occasion inasmuch as they had heard the entertainment was very good. He explained that this was the one and only time he had visited the Carousel Club and was the first and only time he had met JACK RUBY. He could vaguely recall that particular evening when they visited the Carousel Club and believed that they were attempting to locate some Dixieland music. Upon arrival at the Carousel Club, they realized that there was no Dixieland music and had only stayed for a few minutes. Upon their departure from the Carousel Club, he, Mr. LIPSCOMB, introduced himself to JACK RUBY and asked Mr. RUBY if he knew of any place in Dallas where they might be able to listen to some Dixieland music. JACK RUBY was unable to furnish a place where they could listen to Dixieland music and referred them to his other club, Vegas Club, and suggested that they may like to visit the club that evening.

Mr. LIPSCOMB further advised that upon his departure from the Carousel Club, he gave JACK RUBY a business card with his name, employment and address on it and believed this was the way that this card got in RUBY's possession.

Mr. LIPSCOMB stated that he could offer no information pertaining to associates, friends or any background information in regard to JACK RUBY. He knows of no association between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the reported assassin of President KENNEDY. Mr. LIPSCOMB was exhibited a photograph of OSWALD, at which time, he

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent LANSING P. LOGAN - gj Date dictated 12/17/63

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advised that he had never met this individual and had only seen the picture in the local newspapers. He advised he knew of no connection whatsoever between OSWALD and RUBY.

Just prior to the completion of the interview, Mr. LIPSCOMB advised that he had received information to the effect that a dentist and his son, who reside somewhere in Oak Cliff, are sporting enthusiasts and in connection with this, had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at a rifle range during the past few months. The information he received indicated that the dentist's son, name unknown, had actually looked at LEE HARVEY OSWALD's rifle at one time when they were visiting the rifle range. Mr. LIPSCOMB stated that a Mr. THORNTON VICKREY, telephone number WH 8-3701, would be able to furnish the identity of both the dentist and his son for information in regard to this matter. He could offer no further information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that the information received in connection with this was strictly "second-hand" and was offering it for whatever it was worth.

Mr. LIPSCOMB was unable to offer any information as to why JACK RUBY had shot OSWALD and did not possess any information regarding either the assassination of President KENNEDY or the shooting of OSWALD other than what was pointed out in the local newspapers.

Mr. EARL LIPSCOMB was of the opinion that E. G. BYERS could offer no more information other than that which he, LIPSCOMB, related to the interviewing agent, inasmuch as this was the first visit to the Carousel Club by Mr. BYERS.

1
DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639
WOJ:vm

On December 5, 1963, the Houston Office advised that KENNETH LONGLEY, Student, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas, advised he met a Dr. HOMER WOOD and his son STERLING at a rifle range in west Dallas on November 16, 1963. He advised he and STERLING used booth #4, occupied at the time by a white male, 25 years of age, 5'9-10", slender build, sandy hair, wearing wire-framed spectacles, and yellow western shirt, snaps down the front. This individual had a rifle, possibly 7 mm. with scope, claimed to be four power. Rifle appeared not to have full stock, and was colored light brown. Gun spit fire and had strong recoil. Clip appeared to slant at the bottom. This person fired ten shots and departed. LONGLEY does not believe this individual is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

LONGLEY advised he was also accompanied by DAN and GERALD SPENCER, Edwards Circle, Dallas, Texas. LONGLEY advised that the SPENCERs have advised him they did not notice person in question.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mr. GERALD SPENCER, 1119 Edwards Circle, advised he and his brother, DAN, were out on a west Dallas rifle range on Saturday afternoon, November 16, 1963. He said they were there for approximately three hours sighting in their rifles.

SPENCER stated he recalls that he and his brother occupied booth 3 next to KENNETH LONGLEY and STERLING WOOD who used booth 4.

SPENCER advised he does not recall the individual described by KENNETH LONGLEY and who was alleged to have used booth 4 for a short period of time prior to the time LONGLEY and STERLING WOOD used it.

SPENCER advised he does not recall seeing anyone at the range who resembled pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD that he had seen on television or in the newspapers.

SPENCER stated he recalls seeing a big man down at the end of the range. He stated he was well over six feet tall and had a black beard. SPENCER stated he does not know who the man is and he had never seen him before. He stated he did not pay any attention to who might have been with this person.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 DL 44-1639

by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON:vm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

DAN SPENCER, 1119 Edwards Circle, advised that on Saturday afternoon, November 16, 1963, he and his brother, GERALD SPENCER, went to a rifle range in West Dallas. He stated they were there from about 2:00 p.m. until approximately 5:30 p.m. He stated he recalled they listened to the Baylor-Texas football game while they were at the rifle range.

SPENCER advised he and his brother were also in the company of a Dr. HOMER WOOD, STERLING WOOD, and KENNETH LONGLEY.

SPENCER advised he does not recall seeing individual described by KENNETH LONGLEY. He stated he vaguely recalls a rifle that was spitting fire but recalls nothing about the individual who was handling the gun.

SPENCER advised he has seen numerous photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspapers and on television but does not recall anyone out at the range on that particular day who resembled OSWALD.

SPENCER adtsed he recalls an individual who was out on the range for an hour or so who occupied booth 9 or 10. He said he remembers him because he was such a large individual. He said he was about 6'4" and had a heavy black beard. He stated he does not know who this individual is or who he was with at the range.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 DL 44-1639

by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON:vm Date dictated 12/10/63

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December 6, 1963

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ALVEY McGAFFEY, Box 108, Hutchins, Texas, advised that at approximately 11:30 A.M. on November 20, 1963, while working in the fields near McCormas Road and Central Express, he heard shots from an adjoining field. Mr. McGAFFEY stated that he went to the area in which he heard the shots and saw a male individual sitting in a 1957 Chevrolet, blue over white in color. Mr. McGAFFEY related that he approached the individual and advised him that he was trespassing on his land and would appreciate it if he would leave. He continued that the unidentified individual stated that he was new in the area and was looking for an area to do some target shooting. McGAFFEY further related the individual did not "cause any trouble," but left the area as instructed.

Mr. McGAFFEY stated that the unknown individual is described as white, male, 25 to 30 years old, thinning brown hair, medium fair complexion, and was wearing a light blue jacket. Mr. McGAFFEY advised that he did not see the weapon unknown individual was using and cannot recall any other details regarding this man.

Mr. McGAFFEY examined New Orleans Police Department Photograph No. 112723 of OSWALD and Dallas Police Department Photograph No. 36398 of RUBY, and advised that the individual who was target shooting on November 20, 1963 is definitely not identical to RUBY, and that he is of the opinion the photograph of OSWALD is not identical to the unknown individual, but felt that there was a slight resemblance.

Mr. McGAFFEY stated that at approximately 5:00 P.M. on November 20, 1963, he again heard shots from the adjoining field from where he was working. He further stated that he again went to the adjoining field and observed another unknown male individual. He related he advised this individual that he was on private property and asked this individual his name. Mr. McGAFFEY continued that this individual refused to furnish his name. He stated that he is unable to recall the make of automobile this person was driving but advised that the license was a 1963 Texas license, Number PU 7862.

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on 12-6-63 at Hutchins, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent s JAMES W. SWINFORD /
GARY S. WILSON
mvs Date dictated 12-6-63

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Mr. McGAFFEY related that this individual is described as a white male, 200 lbs., 5' 10", 40 years old, dark hair, and of Jewish nationality. He further related that this individual was carrying a rifle with a mounted scope, but explained that he is not familiar with rifles and cannot elaborate further.

Mr. McGAFFEY explained that this unknown individual does not resemble the photograph of OSWALD in any way, but related that this individual resembles the photograph of RUBY to some degree, but felt the individual not to be RUBY.

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DL 89-43
JWS:mvs

Records of the Dallas County Auto License Bureau were caused to be searched by SA JAMES W. SWINFORD on December 6, 1963 and reveal that 1963 Texas License Number PU 7862 is issued for a 1963 Chevrolet convertible under the name of JAMES T. HILL, 7298 Williamson Road, Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1963

1

JOHNNIE BOWLING advised he resides at 1808 Kirby, Carrollton, Texas, and is employed in the maintenance section of Braniff International Airways at 7701 Lemmon Avenue in Dallas, Texas. He said he had never known JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. BOWLING said he picked up some empty 6.5 brass shell casings on a field which is used as a practice range by the residents of Carrollton, noting that this area is located on Belt Line west of Carrollton where a bridge formerly crossed a creek. He said there is no organization to the way people place their targets in this area; and since they use no regular type targets or target frames, he would have no idea where the impact area might be from the position where he recovered the four shell casings.

He said he recovered one of these on one occasion and the other three on another occasion which he would judge to be the last week in November. He believes he gave the first one to a friend named ROBERT L. GOODWIN, who resides at 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, on about December 4, 1963, and he recalled that on about December 6, 1963, he gave Mr. GOODWIN three more 6.5 shell cases and added that it is his custom on his days off from his employment to go to various shooting areas where he picks up empty shell cases, and he in turn gives them to friends of his who are interested in reloading cartridges.

Mr. BOWLING said that in his experience it is noted that there is a very limited amount of 6.5 brass, most of the brass being 30.06 and 30-30 caliber. He further advised he was alone when he picked up these 6.5 shell cases and said they need not be returned regardless of whether it is determined that they were fired from the gun which was used to assassinate President KENNEDY.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agents EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL and ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

DEC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

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ROBERT L. GOODWIN advised that he is a radio maintenance mechanic at Braniff Airways, 7701 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, and resides at 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas. He advised his hobbies are guns, radio, and metal work. A friend and fellow employee of his, JOHNNIE BOWLING, who lives in Carrollton, Texas, has been picking up spent brass shell cases at various shooting areas in the Carrollton-Irving-Grand Prairie and Dallas areas, and he brings this brass to him and he reloads it.

Mr. GOODWIN said that since the assassination of President KENNEDY, he has been going over the shell cases that BOWLING brought him, and he had four 6.5 shell cases which were brought to him by BOWLING which he retained at his home. He said these were, according to BOWLING, picked up at the range which is located west of Carrollton Square on Beltline near the Trinity River Bridge at a place in the river bottoms where people practice with their rifles. He said the first shell was brought to him on Sunday night after the assassination, and on December 6, 1963, BOWLING brought him three more from the same area. He said he would telephone his wife, VIRGINIA GOODWIN, and have her turn over the four 6.5 shells to a Special Agent of the FBI.

He said he had never known OSWALD or RUBY at any time and had no other information concerning them or persons who might know them.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

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Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN, 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised she is the wife of ROBERT L. GOODWIN and said her husband had telephoned her to give the four 6.5 empty shell casings to Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER, of the FBI. She said she also located a piece of paper with a map drawn on the back of it showing the location of the range where the shells had been picked up by a friend of her husband's, JOHNNIE BOWLING, of Carrollton, Texas.

Mrs. GOODWIN placed her initials beside the initials of SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and the date December 9, 1963, and the number 89-43 on the reverse side of this map.

She said her husband said it would not be necessary to return either the shells or the map after any necessary investigation had been conducted.

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on 12/9/63 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/11/63

MALCOM H. PRICE, 1127 Rice Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephonically communicated with the Dallas Office on December 10, 1963, at which time he advised he recalled one KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY, a machinist, who resides at Richardson, Texas, was present at the Speed Dome Gun Range, Grand Prairie, Texas, on one of the days LEE HARVEY OSWALD supposedly was seen at the range. PRICE said he believed CRAWLEY was present at the range on one of the days when a turkey shoot was held at the range.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. /cv Date dictated 12/11/63

CTB

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DL 100-10461
REB:BJD

AT RICHARDSON, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM on December 12, 1963:

The November, 1963 city directory for Richardson reflected four CRAWLEY families residing in Richardson, those being LESLIE C. at 508 Apollo; D.E., 600 block of Fair View Drive; H.D. and CARLA at 532 La Salle, at separate phones.

LESLIE C. CRAWLEY, 508 Apollo Street, was contacted and advised that he never heard of KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY and that his brother, D. E. CRAWLEY, resided on Fair View Drive and he knew that D. E. did not have any sons or relatives named KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY.

KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY was located at 532 La Salle Drive, Richardson, Texas, and advised that a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to him. He further stated that he never saw OSWALD at the Speed Dome Gun Range at Grand Prairie, Texas, on the day of the turkey shoot. He said that he believed this day was the Sunday before the Presidential parade which would have been November 17, 1963. He said he attended a turkey shoot with his uncle, HOWARD PRICE, who lives on Rice Street in Grand Prairie. He said this was the only day he had been to the Speed Dome Gun Range.

Date 12/11/63

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Mr. JOHN KING, Editor, "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, was interviewed relative to an article captioned "Further Oswald's Tie to Range Revealed." In this article, it was noted that an investigator, name unknown, said Tuesday, December 10, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had tested his rifle at a Grand Prairie firing range shortly before President KENNEDY was killed.

Mr. KING stated he could not divulge the name of the investigator but he could tell SA DRAIN that the investigator had stated that on the day OSWALD tested his rifle at the Grand Prairie range that one MICHAEL PAINE drove OSWALD to this range. Mr. KING stated this was the only information he could reveal regarding this article and its source.

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN:vm Date dictated 12/11/63

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Date 12/11/63

MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that he has never taken LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range near Grand Prairie, Texas, or to any other range. He stated in fact that he has only had OSWALD in the car with him on two occasions, one being in the spring of 1963 when he drove him from his residence at that time, 214 West Neeley Street, Dallas, Texas, to the PAINE residence at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and the other being in October, 1963, when he drove OSWALD to the campus of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, where both attended a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union.

PAINE stated that he has no knowledge of any rifle practice conducted by LEE HARVEY OSWALD anywhere in the Dallas, Texas area or in fact in the United States.

Mr. PAINE stated that if he had previously indicated that the meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union occurred at Mc Farlin Auditorium, SMU, this is an error, since the meeting actually occurred at Selecman Hall which is also on the SMU campus.

on 12/11/63 at Irving, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/BJD Date dictated 12/11/63

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DL 100-10461
KBJ:cv
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On November 29, 1963, Mr. E. P. BASS, 2019 Ferndale, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised SA MILTON L. NEWSOM that he is a member of the Lancaster Gun Club and practices firing his rifle at the club range frequently. He said that approximately two weeks before the President's assassination he observed an individual at the Lancaster Gun Club Range that was possibly identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. BASS said he is not certain of this identification; however, he recalled that the man was very rude, rough in appearance and appeared to be an excellent shot with the rifle he was using. He said the rifle had a scope and that the magazine protruded in front of the trigger guard exactly like the one pictured in the newspapers that was used in the President's assassination. He said as nearly as he could recall this man's description fit that of OSWALD. BASS advised the President of the Lancaster Gun Club is HUNTER B. BAKER and that Mr. BAKER has been staying at the club during the time practice sessions with rifles have been allowed.

On December 3, 1963, Mr. HUNTER B. BAKER, 717 Winston, Dallas, Texas, advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON that he is the president of the Lancaster Gun Club and that he spends a great deal of time at the range, usually about four or five days a week. He said some weeks he is there everyday in the week and stated that he had never observed anyone at the range who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that if a rifle such as OSWALD allegedly used in the assassination of President KENNEDY had appeared on the range in the possession of any member or guest he would have likely remembered it. He referred to this type of rifle as "junky". He said that OSWALD was not a member of this gun club, and he was unable to furnish any information to indicate that anyone resembling OSWALD may have visited the range at any time. He pointed out that there is a gate at the entrance to the range which is normally kept locked and that only members are permitted to have keys to the gate for entry on the premises.

On December 3, 1963, Mr. E. P. BASS was recontacted regarding this matter, and he advised that he was unable to furnish any additional information to identify the individual that he had observed on the range of the Lancaster Gun Club approximately two weeks before the President's assassination. He said that as best he could recall the individual whom he

recalled as possibly resembling OSWALD kept bothering him which he himself did not appreciate because he goes to the range to shoot and does not like interruptions. He said the gun in the possession of the individual whom he thought resembled OSWALD was an ordinary-looking gun and had a telescopic sight. He said it had a mahogany stock which was not an oil-soaked stock. He said that as best he could recall there may have been no others present at the range other than himself and his son and the individual whom he thought resembled OSWALD. BASS said that he did not know this individual as a member of the gun club and had no way of knowing who the person might have been. He said, however, that he probably would have presumed at the time that the man was a member of the gun club since the gun club range is restricted to the use of members and their guests. Mr. BASS said that his son, JAN BASS, age 15, is quite alert and has a better recollection probably of this individual then he himself.

On December 3, 1963, JAN BASS, age 15, 2019 Ferndale, Dallas, Texas, advised that he accompanied his father E. P. BASS to the Lancaster Gun Club Range approximately three weeks previously on an occasion when there were no other persons at the range with the exception of a man who came there with what he described as a gun that looked like a "typical mail order gun". He said that he did not pay much attention to this man, but he feels that the man may have been an inch or two taller than his father who is 5'7½". He stated the man was driving a 1961 blue Falcon sedan, and he was quite certain the man wore glasses. He said he has no recollection of how the man was dressed. He said that after observing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD that he does not have any reason to believe that this individual was OSWALD based upon his recollection of the man.

SA KENNETH B. JACKSON conducted the interviews of E. P. BASS and JAN BASS on December 3, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

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DL 100-10461
HAO:BJD

Re: JOHNNY ODELL

On December 7, 1963, Assistant Chief of Police, M. W. STEVENSON, Dallas, Texas, furnished a copy of a report concerning one JOHNNY ODELL, an employee of the Lone Star Mill and Lumber Company, to SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT. This report was made by Detective M. H. BRUMLEY and is as follows:

"The following information was received from Detective P. M. PARKS, Administrative and Special Investigations Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department.

"PARKS stated that he received information that JOHNNY O'DELL, an employee of the Lone Star Mill & Lumber Company, 600 N. Wildwood Road, Irving, Texas, phone Bl 3 5121, made a statement to his fellow employees approximately four weeks prior to President KENEDY's visit to Dallas that someone should put a bullet between Kennedy's eyes.

"Approximately one week prior to KENNEDY's arrival, O'DELL made the remark that his shoulder was sore, that he and some guys had been practicing with a rifle; indicating they had been practicing to shoot President KENNEDY.

"Upon receiving news that KENNEDY had been assassinated, O'DELL said to his fellow employees that 'you know that I didn't do anything', 'I couldn't do anything like that, I was just kidding'."

December 16, 1963

JOHNNY O'DELL, home address 1123 Belew Street, Irving, Texas, and employed at Lone Star Mill and Lumber Company, 600 North Wildwood Road, Irving, was interviewed at his place of employment. He advised he had been employed at his present job for the past seven years.

O'DELL stated he had disagreed with the KENNEDY administration's policy on integration and that "he may" have made statements in connection with this disagreement which could have been misinterpreted to indicate that he held personal animosity toward the President, but that he did not.

Prior to the opening of deer season, O'DELL stated he and two of his friends went to his uncle's farm located at Keller, Texas, where he fired his .30 caliber Winchester rifles, a 30.06 sporting rifle and a 7.65 mm. rifle, sighting in all of these guns for the purpose of hunting deer. On his return to work the following Monday, he stated he "may" have made statements about his shoulder being sore from rifle shooting, but he definitely did not mean that he had been practicing with this rifle for anything but hunting deer.

O'DELL stated that he had served in the U. S. Army from May 8, 1951, to April 23, 1953, when honorably discharged at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He further stated that he had not even had a fist fight since the age of approximately nine years and that he was not a person who would even wish harm to anyone, particularly the President. O'DELL stated that he was working at his job in Irving, Texas, when he received news by radio of the President's assassination and that he was "shocked and dumbfounded" and also that he "could not believe what he heard."

O'DELL stated he did not know either OSWALD or JACK RUBY and that the only thing he had ever even heard

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on 12/16/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and JAMES C. KENNEDY/gm Date dictated 12/16/63

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concerning OSWALD was some newspaper writeup which had appeared sometime before concerning OSWALD's return to the United States from Russia.

The following description was obtained from personal observation and interrogation:

Name	JOHNNY O'DELL
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	1/7/30
Height	5'9½"
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Brown (parts on left side)
Marital status	Married
Identification record	States never arrested and has only received one traffic ticket in his life.
Military service	2 years in U. S. Army under Serial No. US 54 053 407

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DL 100-10461
JRG:BJD

Re: RALPH GARLAND

The Milwaukee Office by communication dated December 3, 1963, advised Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD V. LE CLAIR, Route 2, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, were in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, the reason being their son "RICKIE" LE CLAIR, age 8, had been taking treatment for leukemia at the Taylor Clinic in Dallas but on the night of November 21, 1963, had died.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, at approximately 11:00 AM they were at the Noah Camp and Sons Ambulance Service and Funeral Home, 4202 Live Oak, Dallas, where one of the funeral home employees came into the funeral home carrying a short rifle with a telescopic sight. They were both of the opinion this man was employed for the funeral home. They also described this unknown individual as being of the caucasian race, 6' tall, 200 pounds, with light brown hair cut short. Mr. LE CLAIR gave this unknown person's age in the early 20's whereas Mrs. LE CLAIR thought the unknown individual would be in his early 30's.

December 6, 1963

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NOAH CAMP, Funeral Director, Camp Funeral Home, 4202 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of business and furnished the following information.

Mr. CAMP stated he had no way of determining which of his employees picked up the body of the son of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LeCLAIR of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin on November 22, 1963, as he kept no records of names of drivers responding to calls. He volunteered to question his employees to ascertain which of them had done so, and thus determine which of them was seen entering the rear of his establishment with a rifle. He further advised he kept a B-B gun in his establishment to scare pigeons away from a section of the roof at the rear, and that all of his employees frequently used it for purpose.

He produced the gun at this time and an examination of it reflected it to be a B-B gun, approximately 30" long and dark in color over all. Although not equipped with a telescopic site, it had a raised portion above the breech, approximately six inches long and three-fourth inches high. This gun was stamped "Model 106, Daisey Manufacturing Corporation, Plymouth, Michigan."

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on 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents GARY S. WILSON
JAMES W. SWINFORD
JWS

Date dictated 12-6-63

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December 6, 1963

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RALPH GARLAND, 4202 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas, an employee of the Camp Funeral Home, same address, furnished the following information:

Mr. GARLAND stated that on November 22, 1963, he picked up the body of the son of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LeCLAIR, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, and was probably the individual identified as having entered the rear of the Camp Funeral Home with a rifle. He stated a B-B gun is kept on the premises and used to scare pigeons from the roof at the rear of the building. He advised he cannot specifically remember having used the gun behind the building at about 11:00 A.M., November 22, 1963, but that he has done so almost daily for the past three or four weeks, and quite probably did so on that date.

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on 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent s GARY S. WILSON JAMES W. SWINFORD MVB Date dictated 12-6-63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

F. Smith and Wesson .38 Caliber Weapon, SN V510210

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DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

On December 5, 1963, Confidential Informant Dallas T-1 advised as follows:

The Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Ltd., merely acted as a sales agent for International Firearms Company, Ltd. of Montreal, Canada, who imported guns as military surplus from England. The only record of a transaction available is a letter dated November 21, 1962, from George Rose and Company, Inc., Los Angeles, California, advising that a letter of credit valid until December 15, 1962, had been opened at Security First National Bank, Los Angeles, California, in the amount of $8,600 to cover purchase of 400 Smith and Wesson revolvers, caliber .38 Special reblued, assorted 3-inch and 4-inch barrels, at $21.50 each, Freight on Board, New Jersey. Bill of lading of Maislin Transport No. 166299, dated December 13, 1962, was for shipment of these revolvers from Montreal, Canada, to East Rutherford, New Jersey, to be picked up at that point by "own trucker". No serial numbers or any other detail were available at International Firearms Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

III. CRIME SCENE AND RELATED SEARCHES AND RESULTS OF FBI LABORATORY AND OTHER RELATED EXAMINATIONS

A. Examination of Sixth Floor of Texas School Book Depository Building

B. Analysis of Dallas City Map Obtained from Room of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

C. Wrapping Paper in Shape of a Large Bag and Shirt of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

D. FBI Laboratory Examinations

E. Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI Examinations

F. Miscellaneous

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

A. Examination of Sixth Floor of Texas School Book Depository Building

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 23, 1963

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This Agent was on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository at approximately 4:30 p.m. on November 22, 1963, and at this time observed that the area in the southwest corner of this floor of the building was practically vacant and contained no stock of the School Book Depository.

Access to the windows in the southwest corner of the floor was free and unblocked.

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on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KAT S. PRESTON/rmc Date dictated 11/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 23, 1963

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ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Manager, Texas School Book Depository, advised that the Texas School Book Depository has occupied the building at 411 Elm Street for only a few months. Prior to this time, the building was occupied by a wholesale grocery company engaged in supplying restaurants and institutions and during the course of their occupancy, the floors of the building became oil soaked and this oil was found to be damaging the stock of the School Book Depository stack thereon. In view of this, they had instituted a process of covering the floors with sheets of plywood. This process was being performed by the regular warehouse employees whenever they had slack periods of work.

The southwest corner of the 6th floor had been cleared of stock in order that plywood could be laid over this floor and the southwest corner was consequently empty of stock on November 22, 1963, making the windows to the southwest corner of the building readily accessible.

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on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent NAT A. PINSON/rms Date dictated 11/23/63

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BDO:vm:hm
DL 100-10461

B. ANALYSIS OF DALLAS CITY MAP OBTAINED FROM ROOM OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following is an analysis of markings found on Enco City Map of Dallas, originally located by the Dallas Police Department, November 22, 1963, in the room rented by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas:

All investigation unless otherwise specified is by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM at Dallas, Texas:

On November 29, 1963, RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas, advised SA BARDWELL D. ODUM that on October 7, 1963, she took OSWALD from her home to the bus station in Irving. Before OSWALD left the PAINE home, Mrs. PAINE gave him an Enco (brand name of the Humble Oil and Refining Company) map of the city of Dallas for his use in seeking employment. OSWALD was to go to Dallas from Irving to seek work. The map was not a new one but had been in the possession of PAINE for several months. She did not mark anything on this map for OSWALD. She feels certain of this. There may have been previous markings on this map, which had been used by PAINE, but she cannot recall same. She obtained this map from an unrecalled Humble Service Station on a date which she cannot fix.

The following refer to marked points on the Dallas side of the map unless otherwise specified:

Point 1.

The mark at the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets is the location of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), where OSWALD commenced employment October 16, 1963.

Point 2.

The mark at the intersection of Marsalis and Pentagon Streets is the approximate location of the Texas Driver's License Examining Station, 4456 South Marsalis. Mrs. RUTH PAINE recalled taking LEE OSWALD there on November 9, 1963.

Point 3.

A mark appears across Irving Blvd., near Manufacturing Street.

On December 12, 1963, RAY RANDUK, Counsellor, Jobco, an employment agency, Adolphus Tower Building, advised he sent LEE H. OSWALD to the DeVilbiss Company, 2506 Irving Blvd., on October 10, 1963, where he had an appointment to be interviewed at 1:30 p.m. Mr. RANDUK advised he recalls OSWALD stated he did not have a car but that he would stop at this place since it was on his way home.

On December 3, 1963, C. L. McNIEL, Dispatcher, Dallas Transit Company, advised that the bus which goes closest to 2506 Irving Blvd., is the Industrial bus which makes a U-turn at the end of the line, Irving Blvd., and Manufacturing Street. 2506 Irving Blvd., would be about four blocks beyond this point toward Irving.

Points 4 and 5.

There are two marks close together on this map one being at the intersection of Harwood and San Jacinto, a point on the Presidential motorcade route, and the other being a mark near the intersection of Olive and San Jacinto.

On December 3, 1963, DON THIBODAUX, Manager, Manpower, Inc., an employment agency, 710 Olive Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was never employed through this agency, but he may have applied for work there. Many persons apply for work in answer to the advertisements which this agency runs each Sunday in the Dallas newspapers.

THIBODAUX advised that anyone who asks directions on the telephone to the agency is told by him to get on Harwood Street and go to the intersection of Harwood and San Jacinto, and then go over one block to the intersection of Olive and San Jacinto. This is one half block from the office, but he does not give them more specific directions, since he feels that if they are interested in employment, they will find the office from there.

The "Dallas Times Herald" for October 13, 1963, was examined on December 12, 1963. It contains an advertisement by Manpower, Inc., 708 Olive, under "Male Miscellaneous" seeking men who wanted temporary employment.

Point 6.

There are markings along streets north of Love Field, and north of Northwest Highway, and east of Harry Hines Blvd.

On December 3, 1963, C. L. McNIEL, Dispatcher, Dallas Transit Company, Interurban Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that Letot Bus proceeds to the end of its line going north on Denton Road from Bachman Blvd., to Lombardy Lane, thence east on Lombardy Lane to Webb Chapel Road, then along Webb Chapel Road about a block to Community Drive, then southwest along Community Drive back to Denton Drive, and then south toward downtown Dallas. Lines in these markings coincide with this route.

The point at Lombardy Lane and Denton Drive is the nearest point by city bus to Solid State Electronics Company, 2647 Myrtle Springs, according to Mr. McNIEL. As previously reported, OSWALD was referred to Solid State Electronics Company by the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) on October 8, 1963.

Point 7.

The intersection of Inwood Road and Maple Avenue has a circle around it.

On December 11, 1963, an examination of the "Dallas Morning News" classified section for October 12-13, 1963, reflects an advertisement for a male office trainee by the Wiener Lumber Company, Inwood at Maple.

On December 11, 1963, SAM WIENER of Wiener Lumber Company, Inwood at Maple, Dallas, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD submitted an application for employment at Wiener Lumber Company dated October 14, 1963. He stated he believes this was the date that OSWALD was in his office.

Point 8.

A mark appears at the intersection of Boll and San Jacinto Street. The only business located on this intersection is the Mohr Chevrolet Company, and on December 6, 1963, the following employees of Mohr Chevrolet Company, 999 N. Central Expressway, advised

SAs BARDWELL D. ODUM and RALPH RAWLINGS to the best of their knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD has never been in that agency:

JUDD RIVES, Sales Manager;

BILL MILLER, Manager of used car lot;

FRED HOLMES, Office Manager.

JUDD RIVES advised that Mohr Chevrolet Company did have ads in the Dallas papers during the period October 3 to 16, 1963, for car salesmen but that he does not recall OSWALD ever answering such an ad. He stated he had canvassed his salesmen and could locate no one who recalls OSWALD as a prospect.

L. L. Ridgway Company, Inc., a blueprint firm, is located at 933 N. Central Expressway, next door to Mohr Chevrolet Company. On December 10, 1963, Mr. L. F. McCASLIN, Assistant Manager of L. L. Ridgway, advised that he does not recall OSWALD appearing at his office at any time seeking employment and that his records contain no application for OSWALD. He stated his firm does send work to Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall (a former employer of OSWALD).

On December 10, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas, advised SAs BARDWELL D. ODUM and JAMES P. HOSTY that he recalls making one visit to L. L. Ridgway Company, Inc., Dallas, sometime in the summer of 1963. He stated he was at the Dallas City Hall and had a map with him and was looking up the location of Ridgway prior to going there to determine if it was walking distance. He stated he does not know whether this is the map that he had and does not know whether he or the person he was talking to at the Dallas City Hall might have placed the mark on the map at Boll and San Jacinto. Likewise, he stated he cannot state that he did not place the mark there.

Point 9.

A small triangle appears just south of Irving Blvd., (Highway 356), west of Apricot Street.

Examination of this area by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM on December 6, 1963, reflects that this is a vacant field just east of East Texas Motor Freight Company.

On December 10, 1963, GEORGE BELCHER, East Texas Motor Freight Company, 4242 Irving Blvd., Dallas, and BILLIE GENTRY, Receptionist, advised they do not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being an applicant for a job there or as having ever been in the office. Both likewise advised they have no application on file from OSWALD..

On December 12, 1963, the classified section of the "Dallas Times Herald" for October 3, 1963, was examined by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM. This lists an ad under "Help Wanted Male - Trades," by Trinity Steel Company, 4001 Irving Blvd., Dallas, Texas. Trinity Steel is located approximately across the road from the triangular mark on the map, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD has previously worked for a welding company.

On December 12, 1963, EDDIE NEYRA, Assistant Shop Foreman, Trinity Steel Company, 4001 Irving Blvd., Dallas, advised he does not recall OSWALD ever being an applicant at that company. He stated if OSWALD did not have sufficient qualifications as a welder he would not get past the receptionist and NEYRA would not see him.

On December 12, 1963, NINA WILLIAMS, Receptionist, Trinity Steel, advised she does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD as ever being in the office of Trinity Steel but stated that when they run ads in the newspaper there are many applicants coming in and that she would not necessarily remember each one of these persons. She advised that a check of the records fails to reflect any application on file for LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Point 10.

A mark appears across Myrtle Springs Avenue just west of Harry Hines Blvd. This mark is the approximate location of Solid State Electronics Company, 2647 Myrtle Springs (See point 6).

Point 11.

A pencil dot appears on Hillcrest Blvd., just south of Asbury Avenue.

This is directly across from the Southern Methodist University campus, and Selecman Hall, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD attended a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union subsequent to October 24, 1963, is approximately one block east and one block south of this point. There is no street through the campus at this

point but the hall can be reached by walking along the sidewalks in the area.

On December 4, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE advised SAs BARDWELL D. ODUM and JAMES P. HOSTY that he frequents Hillcrest Blvd, and that the dot just south of Asbury on Hillcrest Blvd., is the type mark he makes but that he cannot recall making this mark. He stated he often eats at Luby's Cafeteria which is approximately one and one half blocks north of this dot.

The following persons at businesses located in the block south of Asbury on Hillcrest Blvd., were contacted on December 6, 1963, by SAs ODUM and RALPH RAWLINGS and each advised he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had any dealings with him:

JOYCE JAMISON, Cashier, Henry's Restaurant, 6229 Hillcrest, located on the corner of Asbury and Hillcrest.

E. I. ALLMON, University Radio and Television Service, 6225 Hillcrest.

On December 10, 1963, L. C. JACKSON, who operates the Jackson Gun Shop at 6209 Hillcrest, advised he is primarily a collector of antique guns. He stated he does not handle 6.5 mm rifle ammunition. He advised he does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever being in his gun shop. He stated that about June, 1963, a young man, short in stature, was in his shop on two occasions to buy a copy of the "American Rifleman." This man was short and dark haired but JACKSON is certain he is not OSWALD after examining OSWALD's picture.

On December 11, 1963, an examination of the classified section of the "Dallas Morning News" for October 13, 1963, reflects an advertisement under "Male Miscellaneous" for an experienced bus boy over 21 years of age by the Little Red Barn Restaurant, 6201 Hillcrest.

On December 11, 1963, WILLIAM DUNCAN of the Little Red Barn, 6201 Hillcrest, advised that he does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD as ever having been in his restaurant. He stated if OSWALD had showed up for the job he would not have hired him as he hires only colored bus boys.

Point 12.

A portion of a curved line appears near the name Bennett in Bennett Avenue which appears to be part of a circle around the street name.

On December 12, 1963, an examination of the classified section of the "Dallas Times Herald" for October 5 and 6, 1963, reflects an advertisement under "Furnished Rooms" of a room with private bath for $10 per week at 1734 Bennett.

On December 12, 1963, Mrs. SANDOR JAHDAR, 1734 Bennett, advised she does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever appearing in answer to her advertisement of a room. She stated many people came to look at the room after she had it rented but she cannot identify LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being one of them.

On December 6, 1963, observation along Bennett Street determined that the street is residential with a number of rooming houses particularly in the 2000 block of Bennett. Only one business was noted that being a printing business operated behind the residence at 1507 Bennett known as House of Jensen.

On December 10, 1963, GEORGE JENSEN, who operates a one-man printing shop known as House of Jensen, 1507 Bennett Street, Dallas, advised he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has never seen him. He stated he does not recall OSWALD ever applying for a job and pointed out that he usually does not have any employees and if he does need help temporarily he contacts some of his friends. Mr. JENSEN stated he is a customer of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, a former employer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Point 13.

A circle is drawn around the name of Hawes Avenue, west of Harry Hines Blvd.

Observation of this area on December 10, 1963, reflects there are numerous companies located from the 2000 block through 2700 block of Hawes Avenue.

DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 10, 1963, JACK MUSE, Certified Welding Works, 2116 Hawes Avenue, advised he does not recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he did not run an advertisement in the paper during October or November, 1963, and that he gets all his help through the TEC.

On December 10, 1963, GEORGE CROW, Walco Manufacturing and Supply Company, Inc., steel fabricators, 2134 Hawes Avenue, advised he hires welders but had no advertisement in the Dallas papers in October or November, 1963. He stated he generally obtains his welders from the TEC.

He advised he does not recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and does not believe he was ever at his firm looking for a job. He stated he believes he may have done business at one time with LEE OSWALD's brother, since he dealt with a BOB OSWALD who operated a business in Fort Worth, Texas, about six months to a year ago.

Point 14.

A notation "1.25" appears just below the co-ordinate "8" on the right hand margin of the Dallas map. This was OSWALD's hourly wage at the TSBD.

Point 15.

A rectangular shape mark appears in the legend block which appears to be a doodling mark of no known significance.

Point 16.

Several marks appear just northwest of the Houston Street Viaduct, south end, which appear to be extensions of Oregon, Morgan Julian, and Greenbriar Lane, with corresponding new streets added north and south to complete square blocks. Examination of this area on December 7, 1963, reflects there are no such street extensions or new streets as indicated. The Houston Street Viaduct would be the shortest route for OSWALD to have taken from his room at 1026 N. Beckley to his employment at the TSBD, if he walked (a distance of approximately two miles).

Point 17.

On the Fort Worth side of this map, at the bottom, is an area map of Dallas-Fort Worth. A small quadrangle appears in Southwest Irving, between Shady Grove Road and Irving Blvd., and between Story Road and Belt Line Road. MICHAEL PAINE immediately located this mark when examining the map on December 4, 1963, and stated this is the location of his house, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas, and that he may have placed this mark there himself.

There are only two points marked on this map which are on the Presidential motorcade route. These are points 1 and 4.

The mark designated point 1, the TSBD Building, does not designate the trajectory of the bullets which killed President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY but runs approximately at a right angle to the trajectory.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

C. Wrapping Paper in Shape of a Large Bag and Shirt of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1963

1

Mrs. LENNIE MAE RANDLE, 2439 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, advised that she has previously furnished all information that she knows regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She advised that her mother, Mrs. WILLIAMS, does not know OSWALD and did not see him with a brown package on the morning of November 22, 1963.

Her mother did get a glimpse of him as he passed by the kitchen window, but at that time OSWALD had already put the package in the car, and he was waiting for her brother BUELL to leave for work. She stated that her children, DIANE and PATRICIA, ages nine and six, did not see OSWALD as the kitchen window is high and they could not have seen him from where they were sitting at the breakfast table. She stated they know nothing about OSWALD or about this matter and preferred that they not be interviewed.

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on 12-10-63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent HENRY J. OLIVER mvs Date dictated 12-11-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1963

1

Mrs. ESSIE MAE WILLIAMS, 3429 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated she and her husband have been visiting with her daughter but her husband had to enter the hospital and this caused a change in plans and has prolonged their visit. She stated that on the morning of November 22, 1963, she did get a glimpse of a man through the kitchen window while they were having breakfast around 7:15 A.M. She inquired as to who this man was and her son, BUELL, advised that it was LEE. She did not see this person carrying anything and stated she could not furnish any information concerning OSWALD or the brown bag he supposedly had been carrying prior to her seeing him. She stated that she only got a quick glimpse of OSWALD and stated she could not furnish any further information regarding his movements on November 22, 1963.

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on 12-10-63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent HENRY J. OLIVER mvs Date dictated 12-11-63

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.

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DL 100-10461
CTB:mvs

On December 12, 1963, Dallas T-2 furnished information to SA CHARLES T. BROWN reflecting that a brown paper parcel had been located in the "Nixie" section of the Irving, Texas Post Office. The "Nixie" section has been described as the section in which mail and parcels are placed when such mail and/or parcels contain a non-existent or unlocated address or when the mail or parcels have been damaged in transit.

The brown paper parcel found in this section was partially opened at time of discovery. It was determined the brown paper parcel contained what appeared to be a brown paper bag made of fairly heavy brown paper which bag was open at both ends. The bag was approximately 18" in length. The parcel was addressed to Mr. LEE OSWALD at a non-existent address in Dallas, Texas. There was no indication the parcel had ever been mailed as there was no postage on the outer wrapper. The parcel was discovered at the Irving, Texas Post Office on December 4, 1963.

According to informant, inquiry conducted by Post Office personnel failed to result in the identification of any postal employees who had handled the parcel or knew anything about the parcel. It was not possible to identify the postal employee who had placed the parcel in the "Nixie" section at the Irving Post Office.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 1963

1

On December 9, 1963, Mr. WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, Warehouse Foreman, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Dallas, Texas advised that no time clock or register of any kind is maintained for the warehouse employees of TSBD. The only record maintained is the payroll record that shows whether or not the employee was present on a specific date. Each morning after working hours begin, he checks to see that each employee is present and on the job, and if any employee is missing, he notes this fact and advises Mr. TRULY, who in turn notifies Mr. AIKEN, who keeps the payroll records. The only permanent record maintained is that record maintained by Mr. AIKEN for the payroll.

Mr. SHELLEY stated specifically that on the morning of November 22, 1963, he did not see OSWALD with any package and, in fact, did not actually see OSWALD arrive at work but did see him at about the time the work day commenced, and at that time OSWALD had no package.

Mr. SHELLEY stated there is no way to determine what other employee, or employees, arrived for work at about the same time as OSWALD on that or any other date.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON/gm Date dictated 12/9/63

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1 Date 12/18/63

WILLIAM WAYNE WHALEY, residence, 619 Pine Street, Lewisville, Texas, employed as a cab driver for Yellow Cab Company, Oak Cliff Cab Division, examined a brown long-sleeved man's sport shirt and stated that he cannot definitely say whether this is or is not the shirt worn by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963, when he took OSWALD from the Greyhound Bus Station to the 500 block of Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

He stated that this may well be the shirt since, as he recalls, OSWALD was wearing grey work pants and a grey work jacket and had on a darker shirt which had a gold streak in it. He also recalled that this shirt was opened down the front to about the fourth button, and he does not recall OSWALD's wearing an undershirt. He also recalled that the shirt, as well as the rest of OSWALD's attire, was unpressed and wrinkled, as though it had not been ironed after washing or as though he had slept in the clothes.

on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM: mam Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

D. FBI Laboratory Examinations

Under date of December 13, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Miami Office on November 29, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/2/63

"Q1 Envelope postmarked 'ARLINGTON TEX APR 18 4 30 PM 1963' bearing typewritten address 'To TONY CUESTA or Remon Fort, or Mario Alvarez, or any of their true friends among the Cuban Exiles of Miami, Florida' and accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning 'TO TONY CUESTA ACTIVE? ARDENT...' and ending '...pollute and enslave his own people.'

"Result of examination:

"The typewriting on Q1 is too poor for an adequate classification. However, it does resemble most closely an L C Smith elite style of type spaced twelve letters per inch.

"The typewriting on Q1 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph will be added to this file.

"It was concluded that the typewriter used to prepare Q1 was not used in preparing any of the typewriting in the case entitled 'Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas.'"

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DL 100-10461

Under date of December 5, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised Honorable JAMES J. ROWLEY, Chief, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. 20220, as follows concerning an examination requested by communication of November 23, 1963:

Specimen:

Evidence personally delivered by Special Agent Orrin Bartlett on November 23, 1963

Q19 Pair of black moccasin shoes
Q20 Pair of black socks
Q21 - Q22 Trousers and coat
Q23 Belt
Q24 Necktie
Q25 Shirt
Q26 Handkerchief
Q27 Comb
Q28 Bandages and belt
Q29 White shorts

Results of examination:

Examination of the President's clothing revealed the presence of a small hole in the back of the coat and shirt. The hole in the back of the coat is positioned approximately 5 3/8" below the top of the collar and 1 3/4" to the right of the middle seam. The hole in the shirt back is located in the same relative area, being 5 3/4" below the top of the collar and 1 1/8" to the right of the middle. These holes are typical of bullet entrance holes.

The evidence bullets submitted in this case are clad with copper metal. Spectrographic examination of the fabric surrounding the holes in the back of the coat and shirt revealed minute traces of copper.

A ragged slitlike hole approximately 1/2" in length is located in the front of the shirt 7/8" below the collar button. This hole is through both the button and buttonhole portions of the shirt due to the overlap. This hole has the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile. No bullet metal was found in the fabric surrounding the hole in the front of the shirt.

A small elongated nick was located in the left side of the knot of the tie, Q24, which may have been caused by the projectile after it had passed through the front of the shirt.

X-ray and other examinations of the clothing revealed no additional evidence of value.

DL 100-10461
RPG:cv
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the San Antonio Office under date of December 4, 1963:

Specimens received December 5, 1963

Item I Photographs and negatives of the original Texas state warrants photocopies of which were previously submitted and designated as Qc68

Item II Original documents photocopies of which were previously submitted and designated as Qc69 and Qc70

Result of examination:

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, wrote the questioned signatures and endorsements on items I and II.

DL 100-10461
RPG:sl
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Under date of December 3, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas office on November 27, 1963:

Specimens received November 27, 1963

Q101 Forty-five sheets of English writing which appears to be a diary

Result of examination:

It was concluded that Q101 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4, K5, etc. in this case.

DL 100-10461
RPG:sl
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Under date of December 3, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested under date of November 27, 1963, by Mr. H. B. MONTAGUE, Chief Inspector, Post Office Department:

Specimens received November 27, 1963

Q103 POD Form 2153-X, January, 1963, bearing the hand printed words "Always" and "I protest this intimidation" and the handwritten signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the hand printed notation and the handwritten signature on Q103 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4, K5, etc. in this case.

DL 100-10461
RPG:sl
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a photographic examination requested by the Dallas Office under date of November 26, 1963:

Specimens received November 25, 1963

Q104 One 50' roll of 8mm Kodachrome movie film with container bearing customer's name "Robert Hughes" bearing exposures of the Texas School Book Depository Building from which assassin fired the gun killing President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963

Result of examination:

There are no images in any of the exposures of Q104 which show the corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building from which the assassin's gun was fired that can be interpreted as the form of an individual. The forms recorded in this window can be interpreted as in the same general shapes of boxes, found at and just behind the window in question.

DL 100-10461
RPG:sl
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Under date of December 5, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 27, 1963:

Specimens received Available in Bureau

Q176 Documents pertaining to Mr. and Mrs. Oswald furnished by Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Specimens personally delivered November 27, 1963, by Agents of your office

Various letters written in Russian purportedly by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K43, and his wife, MARINA, K44 (Your items 158-167, 127-155, 109-114, 250-260, and 361)

Results of examination:

The documents in Q176 which are handwritten or hand printed and signed Lee H. Oswald and the signature on the typewritten letter in Q176 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, whose purported known handwriting also appears in K43.

The remaining documents in Q176 (excluding Marriage Certificate 11-PYA 333281) are handwritten in Russian and signed M. Oswald or Marina Oswald. Due to the difficulty of properly evaluating the handwriting characteristics in a non-Latin alphabet language, a definite conclusion could not be reached whether the letters written in Russian and signed M. Oswald or Marina Oswald in Q176 were written by MARINA OSWALD, whose purported known writings appear in K44.

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DL 100-10461

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office under communications dated December 3 and 4, 1963:

Specimens received: 12/5/63

K49 Two sheets of paper with handwriting in the Russian language prepared by MARINA OSWALD

K50 One sheet of paper dated 12/3/63, bearing Russian handwriting prepared by MARINA OSWALD at Dallas, Texas

Result of examination:

It was concluded that MARINA OSWALD, K49, K50, and K44 (previously submitted) wrote the letters in Russian in Q176 (Soviet Embassy File), previously submitted, signed M. Oswald or Marina Oswald.

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DL 100-10461

Under date of December 5, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised Honorable JAMES J. ROWLEY, Chief, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. 20220, as follows:

Specimen:

Evidence received from the Secret Service and personally delivered by Special Agent Orrin Bartlett of the FBI on December 3, 1963

Q 177 - Q178 Two cartridges

Results of examination:

The two cartridges, Q177 and Q178, from Lee Harvey Oswald's revolver are a .38 Special Western "Lubaloy" cartridge and a .38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge. No firing pin impressions were found on these cartridges. Further, no marks suitable for comparison with Oswald's revolver were found.

No latent fingerprints were developed on Q177 or Q178.

It is pointed out that test bullets and cartridge cases obtained from the M3 revolver of Oswald were microscopically compared with all similar specimens in the National Unidentified Ammunition File and no identification was effected.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Under date of December 5, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information to Honorable JAMES J. ROWLEY, Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. 20220, concerning a microscopic examination:

Specimen:

Evidence received from the Secret Service and personally delivered by Special Agent Orrin Bartlett of the FBI on December 3, 1963:

CLEAN CLOTHES OF OSWALD

Q179 Belt
Q180 Tie
Q181 Tan sweater
Q182 Olive sweater
Q183 Blue-gray shirt
Q184 Red and gray sport shirt
Q185 Blue shirt
Q186 Blue sport shirt
Q187 White shirt

Results of examination:

Specimen Q179 is a size "32" tan leather belt manufactured by "Hickok." Such belts are common and distributed and sold through numerous outlets throughout the country. Nothing of significance was noted about Q179.

Specimen Q180 is a brown and tan necktie. No labels were found in Q180 and the manufacturer is not known to the Laboratory.

The Q181 sweater is approximately a size "small" sleeveless lamb's wool sweater. No labels or markings were found in Q181. The manufacturer is unknown to the Laboratory. This sweater exhibits an average amount of wear.

Specimen Q182 is a size "small" new-appearing olive-colored woolen sweater with white and black stripes. This sweater was manufactured by the Campus Sweater and Sportswear Company, 3955 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio. Campus brand sweaters are sold through numerous outlets throughout the country.

Specimen Q183 is a blue, gray, black and white knit short-sleeved sport shirt. A label in Q183 indicates it was manufactured in Hong Kong. This same label also bears the name "HADSON SPORTSWEAR" which may be the name of the company distributing such shirts.

Specimen Q184 is a well-worn, red, gray and black shirt or pajama top. Two sheets of purple toilet tissue were found in the pocket of Q184. A small visible marking "85M" appears on the lower front left lining of Q184. This appears to be manufacturer's marking; however, the significance of it is not known. No labels were found on Q184.

Specimen Q185 is a blue cotton short-sleeved sport shirt manufactured by "Arrow." Arrow brand shirts are distributed and sold nationally. A manufacturer's number, "4591B1WAY SP SS8 S1PS1631L," is present on the front lower right flap of the tail of Q185. The significance of this number is not known.

The Q186 blue cotton shirt exhibits considerable wear. A label indicates it was manufactured by Sedgefield Men's and Boys' Sportswear, Blue Bell, Inc., New York, New York. Specimen Q186 is a size "small."

The Q187 white cotton shirt is a size "15 1/2." A label present in the collar indicates this shirt was "STYLED FOR PORTER'S NEW ORLEANS." A manufacturer's marking "SANDO 67 12 15^{2}-" appears on the lower right shirttail of Q187.

Specimens Q180 through Q187 were examined for visible and invisible laundry and dry cleaners markings, but none were found. The Q183 through Q187 shirts all appear to have been laundered recently by hand.

None of the fibers previously found on the K1 gun could be associated with specimens Q181 through Q187.

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DL 100-10461

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning an examination requested of evidence personally delivered by Agents from the Dallas Office on November 27, 1963:

Specimens received: 11/27/63; Personal delivery by SA Warren C. DeBrueys and SA Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Office.

Q196 Yellow cardboard box (Item 284) containing miscellaneous items such as marking device, fountain pen and antibiotic drug

Q197 Book printed in Russian language (Item 324)

Q198 Russell Stover candy box (Item 273) containing miscellaneous medicinal preparations

Specimens received: 11/27/63; personal delivery by SA Warren D. DeBrueys and SA Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Office.

Q209 Small blue pouch containing items of jewelry and other miscellaneous material as listed in Item 286 Dallas Police inventory 11/26/63 (Sheet #11185G)

Q210 Bag containing ten foreign coins, Item 374 Dallas Police Department inventory 11/26/63 (Sheet #11192G)

Results of examination:

A chemical examination was made of specimens Q196 through Q198 and nothing of significance was noted concerning any of these items. Specimen Q198 contains five sulfa preparations, four antibiotics, two laxatives, five antipyretics and analgesics, two vitamin preparations, one antacid, an oral contraceptive, medicated skin cream, nasal decongestant, and a small vial of ammonia. No cavities or secreted material was found in any of the items in Q196.

An examination of specimens Q209 and Q210 revealed no cavities or secreted material.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Under date of December 5, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning an examination requested under date of December 4, 1963:

Specimens received: 12/4/63

Q207 Letter written in Russian found in OSWALD's room on the night of 4/10/63, by MARINA OSWALD

Result of examination:

It was concluded that specimen Q207 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 and K43, etc.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

The text of an undated letter written in the Russian language which had been left at the PAINE residence and subsequently turned over to the FBI Office in Dallas through the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, was translated into the English language by SA BOGUSLAV. This English translation is as follows:

"1. This is the key to the mail box which is located in the main post office in the city on Ervay Street. This is the same street where the drug store, in which you always waited, is located. You will find the mail box in the post office which is located 4 blocks from the drug store on that street. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.

"2. Send the information as to what has happened to me to the Embassy and include newspaper clippings (should there be anything about me in the newspapers). I believe that the Embassy will come quickly to your assistance on learning everything.

"3. I paid the house rent on the 2nd so don't worry about it.

"4. Recently I also paid for water and gas.

"5. The money from work will possibly be coming. The money will be sent to our post office box. Go to the bank and cash the check.

"6. You can either throw out or give my clothing etc. away. Do not keep these. However, I prefer that you hold on to my personal papers (military, civil etc.).

"7. Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise.

"8. The address book can be found on my table in the study should you need same.

"9. We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross in English)

---

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 DL 89-43

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV/jj/pm Date dictated 12/5/63

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.

"10. I left you as much money as I could, $60.00 on the second of the month. You and the baby (apparently) can live for another 2 months using $10.00 per week.

"11. If I am alive and taken prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of the bridge through which we always passed on going to the city (right in the beginning of the city after crossing the bridge)."

DL 100-10461
RPG:cv
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised Mr. JESSE E. CURRY, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, as follows concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 2, 1963:

Specimens:

Q188 Bullet from EDWIN A. WALKER's residence

Results of examination:

The remaining physical characteristics of the bullet, Q188, are the same as those of the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and the same as those of 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano bullets manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company. The mutilation of Q188 prevents stating that it is of Western manufacture to the exclusion of all other sources.

Specimen Q188 was fired from a barrel rifled with four lands and grooves, right twist. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination of President KENNEDY (described as specimen K1 in Laboratory report PC-78243 BX) are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on specimen Q188.

Because of the extreme mutilation and distortion of Q188 and because the individual microscopic marks left on bullets by the barrel of the K1 rifle could have changed subsequent to the time Q188 was fired, it was not possible to determine whether or not Q188 was fired from K1.

There are no specimens presently being maintained in the National Unidentified Ammunition File which could have been fired from the K1 rifle or which logically should be compared with Q188. Further, no bullets or rifles which

logically should be compared with specimen Q188 have come to the attention of the FBI Laboratory since March, 1963.

The copper jacket and the lead core of the Q188 bullet were determined to be slightly different in compositions from the copper jackets and lead cores of the Q1 and Q2 bullets.

Although the differences in composition between the Q188 and the Q1 and Q2 bullets were small and do not indicate that these bullets represent two different types of bullets, it was not possible to determine if these bullets came from the same box. It is to be noted that there is no assurance in the fabrication of ammunition that all the ammunition ending up in one box possesses bullets from the same batch of metal, that is, with the same composition.

The bullet, Q188, is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for comparison with any additional bullets which may be received.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:vm; mja

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning an examination requested by Dallas T3, under date of December 3, 1963:

Specimens received: 12/5/63, from source abroad

Q208 Two portions of Mexican Tourist Card (Form FM 8) No. 240855, issued to OSWALD by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans on 9/17/63

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the two handwritten OSWALD signatures on Q208 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning document examination requested by the Dallas Office under date of December 2, 1963:

Specimens received: 12/4/63

Q211 One check prepared on an Eastland National Bank counter check form with the words "Eastland National" being marked out and the words "Bank of America" written above, dated 11/16/63, payable to W. H. Anderson Service Station, in the amount of $3.40, signed "Virgil L. Reece," bearing the number L1889370D TEXAS

Result of examination:

It was concluded that Q211 was not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 27, 1963:

Specimens received: 11/27/63

Q212 Seventeen-page typewritten manuscript entitled "Part I The Collective" found among personal effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the hand printed corrections on Q212 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning an examination requested by the New Orleans Division under date of December 4, 1963:

Specimens received: 12/5/63, from New Orleans

Q213 Rough draft layout for handbill commencing with words "HANDS OFF CUBA!" and ending with the words "Everyone Welcome!"

Q214 Job ticket #D 7548 dated 5/29/63 for the Jones Printing Co.

Q215 Three copies of handbill commencing with the words "HANDS OFF CUBA!" and ending with the words "EVERYONE WELCOME!"

Q216 A 2½" by 3½" hand printed copy of what appears to be a membership card, entitled "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER"

Q217 A printed copy of hand printed membership card entitled "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER"

Q218 One 4" by 9" offset printed paper soliciting membership and/or contributions to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

Q219 Application for Fair Play for Cuba Committee

Result of examination:

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, prepared the hand printing on specimens Q213 and Q216.

Q215 agrees with the limited descriptive data appearing on the job ticket, Q214.

It was concluded that Q215 came from the same printing source as specimens Q43 through Q45, previously submitted.

The rubber stamp impression "A. J. Hidell P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans" on Q219 was prepared from the rubber stamp kit, K39, previously submitted. K39 was previously identified as having been used in the preparation of Q43 through Q45.

Evidence was found on Q218 and Q219 indicating these specimens were prepared from a paper or parchment plate which had at least two images thereon. Due to the limited number of significant typewriting characteristics present, no conclusion could be reached whether Q218 and Q219 were prepared from the same typewriter. No characteristics were noted on Q218 and Q219 which would indicate whether they did or did not come from the same offset printing lot.

Q217 does not contain a sufficient number of significant printing characteristics to determine whether it came from the same printing source as Q67, previously submitted, and the 159 cards, previously submitted, and designated as Item 115.

The FBI Laboratory further advised that a search was made in the files of the Identification Division on the basis of the name "A. J. Hidell" and fingerprint card signatures of individuals using this name or a similar name were compared withthe various questioned Hidell signatures in this case but nothing of interest on the signatures was noted.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:vm

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning photographic examination requested by the Dallas Office under communication dated December 3, 1963:

Specimens received: 12/5/63

Q220 One Polaroid photograph taken by Jack A. Weaver on 11/22/63, 829 Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, depicting the automobile occupied by President JOHN F. KENNEDY and party

Result of examination:

The Polaroid photograph Q220 does not contain sufficient detail in the area of the corner sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository to determine whether an individual was within the view of the camera at the time this picture was made. The form recorded by the photograph in this window does not conform to the forms of people which are visible in other windows recorded by this photograph. This form is the same general shape of boxes later located in the window in question.

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DL 100-10461
RPG/jj

Under date of December 10, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 4, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/6/63

"Q221 - Q223 Three cartridge cases obtained from A. R. Papurt, Barr's Gun Shop, Dallas, Texas

"Results of examination:

"The cartridge cases, Q221 through Q223, were compared with test cartridge cases obtained from Oswald's rifle, K1. As a result of this comparison, it was determined that Q221 through Q223 could not have been fired in Oswald's rifle."

DL 100-10461
RPG:sl
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New Orleans Office on December 4, 1963:

Specimens received December 6, 1963 from FBI, New Orleans

Q224 Book entitled "Shooter's Bible - Stoeger Arms Corp" bearing handwriting on application form inserted between Pages 265 and 264

Result of examination:

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, did not prepare the handwriting on the application inserted between Pages 264 and 265 of Q224.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Under date of December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New Orleans Division under date of December 5, 1963:

Specimens received: 12/6/63, from New Orleans

Q225 Passenger Immigration Questionnaire dated September 16, 1959, and bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the Oswald signature on Q225 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case.

DL 100-10461
RPG:cv
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New Orleans Office on December 7, 1963:

Specimens received December 9, 1963, from FBI, New Orleans

Q226 Guest register of the Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, showing the registration of LEE H. OSWALD on September 17, 1959

ALSO SUBMITTED: Two Photostats of page containing OSWALD registration in Q226

Result of examination:

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, wrote the name and address "LEE H. OSWALD, Fort Worth, Texas" appearing opposite the date September 17, 1959, in Q226.

DL 100-10461
RPG:cv
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New Orleans Office on December 5, 1963:

Specimens received December 7, 1963

Q227 Personal history sheet bearing the name "LEE OSWALD"

Result of examination:

It was determined that the names erased from the last item of Q227 are "ARTHOR" or "ARTHER ABEAR" and "EDWARD VOGEL".

DL 100-10461
RPG:sl
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office under date of November 27, 1963:

Specimens received were personally delivered November 27, 1963

Q228 Eighteen pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont (your item 303)

Q229 A booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen (your item 305)

Q230 A Russian book dated 1962 at Safia (your item 324)

Results of examination:

The negatives that were previously designated Q65a were compared with specimens Q228 through Q230 but could not be associated.

Part of the Q65a negatives are copies of identification cards in various stages of alteration and this examination was made to determine whether or not sections that were cut out of the Q228 through Q230 books were used in the alteration of the identification cards.

DL 100-10461
RPG:cv
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Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 5, 1963:

Specimens received December 9, 1963

Q231 6.5 mm cartridge case made available by Mrs. LOVELL T. ~~X~~ PENN

Results of examination:

The cartridge case, Q231, is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case. Q231 was compared with the evidence cartridge cases, Q6, Q7 and Q48, which were previously identified as having been fired in OSWALD's rifle. As a result of this examination, it was determined that Q231 could not have been fired in OSWALD's rifle. This conclusion is based on differences in firing pin and breech face marks.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 6, 1963

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At about 1:00 p.m., December 5, 1963, I received from THOMAS J. KELLEY, Inspector, U. S. Secret Service, the following material:

An opened letter typewritten commencing "Friend Lee" and signed typewritten "Pedro Charles" and signed in ink "Peter." Together with the above typewritten letter was received an envelope postmarked "La Habana Cuba, 9:30 a.m., November 28, 1963." This letter is addressed to "Lee Harvey Oswald, Mail Office, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A." This letter was sent air mail.

FLA.

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

183

by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH/gm Date dictated 12/5/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

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The following is a translation from the Spanish language of a typewritten letter, headed La Habana, 10 de Noviembre, 1963, with address of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mail Office, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., and salutation of Amigo Lee. The letter is closed "Siempre sincerely, Pedro Charles," and signed in ink "Peter"; in an envelope addressed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mail Office, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., postmarked La Habana, Cuba, November 28; 9:30 a.m., 1963; which letter was received from THOMAS J. KELLEY, Inspector, U. S. Secret Service, on December 5, 1963, by SA ROBERT C. LISH:

"La Habana
Nov 10, 1963

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Mail Office
Dallas, Texas
U.S.A.

"Friend Lee:

One time more I write you since the last time that we saw each other in Miami. The Spanish books that you took from the hotel and I have hardly anything. I told you of the man who was thinking of visiting here shortly and you ought to close the business as soon as possible, like I told you before in Miami, I recommend much prudence and do not be foolish with the money I gave you. So I hope you will not defraud me and that our dreams will be realized. After the affair I am going to recommend much to the chief that he certainly will have much interest in knowing you as they need men like you. I told him you could

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on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN:mja 184 Date dictated 12/5/63

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put out a candle at 50 meters and he did not want to believe me, but I made him believe it because I saw you with my own eyes and the chief was astonished. Good Lee, practice your Spanish for when you come to Habana for Habana is the land of the free, of the beautiful women and the rich Habana tobacco. Don't forget to do all I told you to the very letter and leave nothing that could lead to your trail and when you receive my letters destroy them as always. After the affair I will send you the money and we will see each other in Miami where always.

"Sincerely always

Pedro Charles

Peter"

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DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

Under date of December 11, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning document - fingerprint examination requested by the Dallas Office under date of December 5, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/9/63

"Q232 Envelope addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, Mail Office, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., postmarked La Habana, Cuba, November 28; 9:30 a.m., 1963

"Q233 Typewritten letter headed La Habana, 10 de Noviembre, 1963, addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, Mail Office, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., bearing salutation of Amigo Lee and ending 'Siempre sincerely, Pedro Charles' signed 'Peter'.

"Specimens available in Bureau

"Q234 Envelope addressed to Mr. Roberto Kennedy, Secretary of Justice, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., postmarked on reverse side Habana, Cuba, Nov. 28 9:30 AM, 1963

"Q235 Typewritten letter headed La Habana, 27 de Noviembre, 1963, addressed Mr. Robert Kennedy, Secretary of Justicia, Washington, D. C., bearing on reverse side the handwritten and typewritten signature 'Mario del Rosario Molina' Cuba

"Result of examination:

"It was concluded that specimens Q232 through Q235 were prepared on the same typewriter. This machine is equipped with Remington Number 10 large pica type, first used on standard correspondence machines in October, 1935. This typewriting was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

"It was concluded that the envelopes, Q232 and Q234, came from the same source. These envelopes have a yellowish tinge indicating they are from an old batch. It was noted that the postmark on the reverse side of both envelopes is the same and that the '9:30 A.M.' portion of the postmark is upside down on both envelopes. Furthermore, both envelopes have

"an illegible postmark on the face of the envelopes of which only the '1963' is legible. In addition, it was noted that the same kind of three-cent stamp was found on both envelopes.

"Q233 measures 8.38" x 12.95" x 0.0020" (manifold paper). Q235 measures 8.30" x 12.89" x 0.0042" (bond paper). No watermarks or other significant characteristics were noted which would indicate the source of the paper or envelopes, Q232 through Q235.

"It was found that the same type of pen and ink were used to prepare the signatures on Q233 and Q235. These signatures are limited in nature and are not comparable with each other. Hence, it could not be determined if both signatures were written by the same individual.

"No indented handwriting was found on Q232 through Q235. No microdots were found on Q232 through Q235.

"It was concluded that the envelopes, Q232 and Q234, had been previously opened and resealed.

"No latent prints of value were found on Q232 through Q235."

DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

Under date of December 11, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New York Office on December 6, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/10/63, from FBI, New York

"Fifteen documents relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD furnished to New York Office by VINCENT T. LEE of FPCC

"Q236 POD Form 3573 (Change of Address) postmarked Irving, Texas, November 2, 1963, addressed to F.P.C.C. 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

"Q237 POD Form 3573 postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, May 14, 1963, addressed to Fair Play for Cuba Commit. 799 B'way, New York 3, N. Y.

"Q238 POD Form 3573 postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, June 12, 1963, addressed to Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 B'way, New York, N. Y.

"Q239 Envelope postmarked New Orleans August 17, 1963, addressed to Mr. V. T. Lee

"Q240 Accompanying two-page letter dated August 17, beginning Dear Mr. Lee and signed yours truly Lee H. Oswald

"Q241 Envelope postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, August 4, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee

"Q242 Accompanying two-page letter dated August 1, beginning Dear Mr. Lee and ending Thank you Lee H. Oswald

"Q243 One-page letter dated August 12, 1963, beginning Dear Mr. Lee and signed sincerely yours Lee H. Oswald

"Q244 Accompanying affidavit, State of Louisiana, City of New Orleans, Parish of New Orleans, dated August 9, 1963, and charging Lee H. Oswald and others with disturbing the peace

"Q245 Accompanying newspaper clipping entitled 'Pamphlet Case Sentence Given'

"Q246 Yellow handbill entitled 'HANDS OFF CUBA'

"Q247 Membership application form addressed to 'The Fair Play for Cuba Committee'

"Q248 Four-page handwritten letter addressed to Dear Mr. Lee and ending on page four yours truly Lee H. Oswald

"Q249 One-page letter beginning Dear Sirs and ending sincerely Lee H. Oswald

"Q250 Two-page letter dated May 26, beginning Dear Sirs and ending on page two yours respectfully Lee H. Oswald

"Result of examination:

"It was concluded that the questioned handwriting and hand printing appearing on specimens Q236 through Q250 were prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case."

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DL 100-10461
JWB/rms

On December 7, 1963, HARRY M. CORMICK of the "Dallas Morning News" advised the Dallas Office of the FBI that in February, 1963, a friend of his, GWYNNE GASSAWAY, 3708 Armstrong, had written a letter to the editor which letter had been published in his paper. As a result of this letter being published, Mrs. GASSAWAY received an anonymous communication signed "A Worker".

MC CORMICK said on November 24, 1963, the "Dallas Morning News" carried a facsimile of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's letter to JOHN CONNALLY, "Secretary of the Navy". MC CORMICK said Mrs. GASSAWAY saw this facsimile letter of OSWALD's in the paper and has told him she believes the handwriting in the facsimile and the handwriting in the anonymous communication she received, are the same. MC CORMICK was advised by Mrs. GASSAWAY that the original anonymous letter which she received had been turned over to the FBI by her in February, 1963.

The anonymous communication, dated February 16, 1963, signed "A Worker", postmarked February 16, 1963, Dallas, Texas, which was previously turned over to the Dallas Office by Mrs. GASSAWAY, was located in Dallas files and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on December 9, 1963 for comparison with the known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for the purpose of determining whether the anonymous communication was or was not written by OSWALD.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

Under date of December 11, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by Dallas Office on December 9, 1963:

"Specimens received 12-10-63

"Q251 Envelope postmarked 'DALLAS, TEXAS FEB 16 5:30 PM 1963' addressed to 'Mrs. Gwynne Gassaway 3708 Armstrong, Dallas, Texas' and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 2-16-63 captioned 'Re Your Letter in the Times Herald 2-16' and signed 'Yours truly A. Worker'

"Result of examination:

"It was concluded that Q251 was not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case."

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 56

COPY
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

Under date of December 13, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 7, 1963:

"Specimens received 12-10-63

"Q252 Forty-seven photographs, numbered 1 through 47 (on the back of each photograph) and bearing the initials 'JPA' (Detective J. P. ADAMICK, Dallas Police Department, November 23, 1963

"Result of examination:

"The photographs in Q252 were examined in the Laboratory but nothing of particular interest was noted. In the absence of requests for specific examinations, no further examination will be conducted."

Under date of December 11, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New York Office on December 5, 1963:

"Specimens received 12-11-63 from FBI, New York

"Q253 Undated letter written on a 3 inch by 3 inch piece of yellow paper beginning 'Dear Sirs: Enclosed a small example..' and ending on the reverse side '...any size you desire.'

"ALSO SUBMITTED: Two photographic posters and two photographic negatives pertaining to 'The Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee'

"Result of examination:

"It was concluded that Q253 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case."

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DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

Under date of December 16, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office under date of December 11, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/12/63

"Q254 - Q257 Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases obtained from Irving, Texas, Police Department

"Results of examination:

"The four cartridge cases, Q254 through Q257, were compared with test cartridge cases from Oswald's rifle, K1, and it was determined that they could not have been fired in this rifle."

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date December 10, 1963

Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, released to the FBI the hereinafter described personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which was taken from OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963.

A receipt for same was executed by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON to W. M. DICKEY and D. W. REUBEN, Property Clerks, Dallas Police Department, on Property Clerks Invoice Number 11378G:

1. $13.00 in currency consisting of one $5.00 bill and eight $1.00 bills;

2. 87¢ consisting of one fifty cents piece; three dimes; one nickle, two pennies;

3. Dallas Transit Company Shoppers Transfer dated Friday, November 22, 1963, bearing number 004459, perforated "P M", and also perforated "Lake Wood", bearing the initials on the back, "RMS;"

4. Paycheck stub from American Bakeries Company dated August 22, 1950, or August 27, 1960, reflecting amount of pay as $66.17, less Federal income tax $7.40, less Social Security $1.99, reflecting net amount of check as $56.78;

5. One narrow, black belt with buckle;

6. Small box top bearing the name "Cox's, Fort Worth;"

7. Brass key marked, "P. O. Dept. Do Not Dup.", Number 1126;

8. Silver color Marine Corps emblem ring;

9. Chrome ID bracelet with expansion band with inscription "Lee."

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 10, 1963

Dallas Police Department Property Room Invoice Number 113786 reflects that $13.00 in currency was in possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. An examination of this currency reflected same consisted of one $5.00 bill and eight $1.00 bills, described as follows:

Denomination	Type of Bill	Serial Number	Series
$5.00	Federal Reserve Note	K 66289277 A	1950 B
$1.00	Silver Certificate	V 32884290 A	1957
$1.00	Silver Certificate	D 94667133 J	1935 H
$1.00	Silver Certificate	U 19065809 A	1957 B
$1.00	Silver Certificate	B 24233511 A	1957 A
$1.00	Silver Certificate	H 55237503 A	1957 B
$1.00	Silver Certificate	H 66952997 A	1957 A
$1.00	Silver Certificate	K 34575513 A	1957 A
	(Above bears pencil notation "300" - bill term)		
$1.00	Silver Certificate	T 04763132 A	1957 B

Said property invoice also reflects eighty-seven cents (.87) in coin in possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. Examination of same reflects it consists of one-half dollar; three dimes; one nickle, and two pennies.

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 12/19/63

Mr. W. E. HAGERTY, Credit Manager, R. E. Cox Department Store, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

HAGERTY checked on pending charge accounts and all discontinued charge accounts but failed to find any record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. HAGERTY advised that COX operates four department stores in Fort Worth, but he handles the accounts for all of these stores.

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on 12/16/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY: ERH Date dictated 12/19/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG/jj

On December 10, 1963, a request was made for the serial numbers of currency found in the possession of OSWALD at the time of his arrest to be searched through the National Stolen Property File.

Under date of December 13, 1963, Dallas Office was advised that no record could be located in the National Stolen Property File concerning the serial numbers of such money.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jj

Under date of December 13, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 11, 1963:

"Specimens received 12-12-63

"Q262 Dallas Transit Company Shoppers Transfer Number 004459 dated 11-22-63, perforated 'P.M.' and also perforated 'Lake Wood,' bearing the initials on the back 'RMS'

"Q263 Dallas PD Prisoner Property Receipt dated 11-22-63, Number 2833, with one narrow, black belt with buckle

"Q264 Dallas PD Property Envelope Number 113786, containing the following:

"Brass key marked 'P. O. Dept. Do Not Dup.' Number 1126
"Silver color Marine Corps emblem ring
"Chrome ID bracelet with expansion band with inscription 'Lee'

"Result of examination:

"Q263 and Q264 were examined for concealed messages but none was found."

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

E. Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI Examinations

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DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639
RPG:vm

Under date of December 2, 1963, the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI, advised that the finger and palm prints of JACK L. RUBY, FBI No. 693 083 E, are not identical with latent impressions remaining unidentified in the assassination case involving President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Under date of December 6, 1963, the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI, furnished the results of an examination requested by the New Orleans Office under date of December 4, 1963, as follows:

Specimens:

Four ticket stubs obtained from Continental Trailways Main Office, Alexandria, Louisiana

No latent impressions of value developed on the specimens.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:sl; mja

Under date of December 6, 1963, the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI, advised as follows concerning an examination requested by Dallas T3, under date of December 3, 1963:

Specimens: Two portions of Mexican Tourist Card issued to Lee Harvey Oswald, Q208

The specimens were examined, but no latent impressions of value were developed.

DL 100-10461
RPG:sl
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Under date of December 10, 1963, the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI, advised as follows concerning an examination requested by the New Orleans Office on December 4, 1963:

Specimens: Q213, rough draft layout for handbill
Q216, hand printed copy of what appears to be a membership card.

No latent prints of value were developed on the specimens.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

F. Miscellaneous

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 3, 1963

1

On November 28, 1963, Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY of the Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, turned over to me the following items which were related to the shooting of J. D. TIPPIT of the Dallas Police Department. Captain DOUGHTY stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was charged with this shooting on November 22, 1963.

1. One gray man's jacket with "M" size in collar, laundry mark 30 and 030 in collar, zipper opening, name tag ("Created in California by MAURICE HOLMAN") on lining of jacket. This jacket bore the initials of W.E.B. which is W. E. BARNES and G.M.D. which is GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, officers of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory. This jacket also bore tag number D 9738 on the bottom of the jacket. Captain DOUGHTY stated this jacket was found by Captain W. R. WESTBROOK of the Dallas Police Department on an open parking lot west of Patton Street between 10th and Jefferson Streets, Dallas, Texas.

2. Five live .38 caliber western special shells initialled "E.B." which were found in the left front pocket of LEE HARVEY OSWALD following his arrest at the time he was searched by ELMER BOYD, a detective of the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department.

3. Four live .38 caliber shells found by Dallas police officer JERRY HILL at the time he was arrested by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963.

4. Four empty .38 caliber hulls. Regarding two of these hulls, Captain DOUGHTY stated at first that an unidentified witness at the scene of the shooting of Officer TIPPIT at 400 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, had turned them over to Officer J. M. POE of the Dallas Police Department who delivered these two hulls to the Police Crime Laboratory at the Dallas Police Department. Captain DOUGHTY stated that subsequent information verified that one DEMINGO BENAVIDES of 501 East Jefferson, had found these two hulls on November 22, 1963 in the block of 400 East 10th Street

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on 11-28-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN/MVS Date dictated 12-3-63

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near where the shooting of Officer J. D. TIPPIT occurred on that date, and that BENAVIDES was the individual, in fact, that had turned these hulls over to Dallas Police Officer POE. One of these hulls was found by BARBARA JEANNETTE DAVIS of 400 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas, and this hull was turned over to Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY of the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. This hull was found in the front yard of BARBARA JEANNETTE DAVIS of 400 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas. The other empty hull was found by VIRGINIA DAVIS of 400 East 10th Street, who resides at that address. VIRGINIA DAVIS found this empty hull in her front yard and turned it over to Detective C. M. DOHORITY, Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. Captain DOUGHTY stated that all hulls were received in the Police Crime Laboratory on November 22, 1963.

Captain DOUGHTY stated that at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested on November 22, 1963, there actually were six live .38 caliber shells found by Dallas Police Officer JERRY HILL in the gun found on OSWALD. Two of these live .38 caliber rounds were released to U. S. Secret Service on November 26, 1963 and were at the time in custody of the U. S. Secret Service, as far as he knew. Captain DOUGHTY stated that he wanted to point out this fact since only four of the live .38 caliber shells found by Dallas Police Officer JERRY HILL at the time OSWALD was arrested by the Dallas Police Partment on November 22, 1963, were being turned over to the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/1/63

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Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, Captain of Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, furnished me with a piece of wood approximately 40" long and 3/4" in width for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Captain DOUGHTY stated that there was a possibility that there might be fingerprints on this wood since he had obtained same from the window ledge on the 6th floor where it is believed that the assassin fired the rifle in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT R. J. DRAIN:jj Date dictated 12/1/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 12/18/63

Mr. R. S. TRULY, Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), advised that on approximately December 16, 1963, a room adjoining the shipping room on the first floor of the TSBD Building was being cleaned and articles in there were being removed. He said that this room has been utilized by various employees who would leave articles of clothing as well as other articles from time to time in the room. He said that some of the colored men eat lunch in this room and play dominoes there. He said that in the course of this room being cleaned up a blue jacket with gray quilted lining and zipper front was located and that it was not claimed by any of the employees who have access to the room. He said that in view of this it was his thought that perhaps this jacket belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was an employee of the TSBD as of the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY in front of this building on November 22, 1963. TRULY said that he had been unable to ascertain through inquiry among employees that this was OSWALD's jacket or that anyone had specifically observed OSWALD wearing it. He stated, however, that he himself had a vague recollection of having possibly seen OSWALD wear a jacket similar to that one in the past. He pointed out that he believed the morning of November 22, 1963, was a cool enough morning that a jacket would have been desirable at the time of the morning OSWALD would have reported for work in the TSBD Building.

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on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON/cv Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

IV. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639
AHS:eah:mam
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On November 27, 1963, the Washington Field Office advised that on November 26, 1963, ROBERT D. JOHNSON, Chief Counsel, Passport Office, Department of State, informed SA KENNETH J. HASER that a National Broadcasting Corporation Representative made telephonic inquiry that date seeking to identify from passport files one JACK LAWRENCE, of Dallas, born about 1939, an alleged associate of JACK RUBY; that passport files were negative, and no additional information had been located regarding LAWRENCE.

On November 28, 1963, TOM PETTIT, NBC Correspondent, informed SA JOSEPH B. ABERNATHY, of the Dallas FBI Office, that he was leaving for New York and stated he had recorded a lengthy interview with AL BOGARD, Salesman, Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Commerce at Industry, Dallas. This interview concerned OSWALD's having come in to look at new cars some two weeks earlier and OSWALD's being permitted to test drive a new Comet. PETTIT quoted BOGARD as stating that JACK LAWRENCE, a former salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, had considerable additional information in this regard.

The following investigation was conducted by SA'S TOM E. CHAPOTON, JR., and ALLEN H. SMITH at Dallas, Texas:

On December 5, 1963, FRANK PIZZO, Assistant Sales Manager, Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, stated that JACK LAWRENCE was hired as a salesman on October 22, 1963. He was discharged on November 23, 1963, after another former salesman, BOB TETER, had told him that LAWRENCE had received a Bad Conduct Discharge from one of the military services, because he had tried to help FIDEL CASTRO when CASTRO first began to fight BATISTA in Cuba.

Mr. PIZZO made available an application of LAWRENCE with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company for a bond, which had been executed in connection with his employment. The following information was taken from the application:

Name: JACK ALAN CARROLL LAWRENCE

Address: YMCA, 605 Ervay, Dallas, Texas

Former address: 144 10th Avenue, South Charleston, West Virginia

Date of birth: 9/14/38

Social Security No.: 236-58-6645

Previous employment:

5/63 - 9/63, Sears Roebuck, Charleston, West Virginia;

1/63 - 5/63, Unemployed. At St. Petersburg, Florida and Charleston, West Virginia for confirmation LINDA LAWRENCE;

11/62 - 1/63, Forsythe Advertising, under WILLIAM FORSYTHE, Fort Lauderdale, Florida (company now defunct);

3/62 - 11/62, Electronics Communications, Inc., 72nd Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida, under SID SMITH;

1/62 - 3/62, Morrison's Cafeteria, Inc., Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida.

References: SID SMITH, EUGENE BOYD, care of Electronics Communications, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida

JAMES HILL, Sears Roebuck & Company, St. Albans, West Virginia

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, 2600 Beach Boulevard, Gulfport, Florida

GENE SITES, E Street, South Charleston, West Virginia

Mr. FIZZO said that LAWRENCE had applied as a result of an advertisement and had related he had been stranded in Dallas when his car broke down and he had to sell the car.

On December 6, 1963, JOE MC REE, Secretary, YMCA, Dallas, stated that JACK LAWRENCE, 1006 First Avenue, Charleston, West Virginia, checked in on October 6, 1963, and checked out on November 30, 1963, leaving forwarding address as JACK LAWRENCE, 144 10th Avenue, South Charleston, West Virginia, telephone RI 4-0857. He occupied Room 811 during this time. Mr. MC REE was not acquainted with LAWRENCE and knew of no one else who was.

On December 7, 1963, ROBERT D. TETER, 3737 Higgins, Apartment 222, Dallas, Used Car Salesman for Eagle Lincoln-Mercury, 5211 Lemmon Avenue, stated that he had formerly been employed as a salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury and had met JACK LAWRENCE during this employment, since LAWRENCE was also a salesman.

On one occasion, date not remembered, but which was prior to the assassination of the President, he and LAWRENCE had gone out together one evening and had a few drinks. He could not recall any of the details of their conversation during this evening out, but said he did remember LAWRENCE telling him he had gotten a Bad Conduct Discharge when he had tried to help FIDEL CASTRO when CASTRO first began to fight BATISTA in Cuba. He said he did not remember other statements made by LAWRENCE, but did recall LAWRENCE had been very emphatic about some of his ideas. TETER said that this had come to his attention because somebody at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury had recognized OSWALD as having been in that agency to see about a car and all the ensuing publicity about OSWALD being an admirer of CASTRO.

TETER said the last he heard LAWRENCE had gone back to West Charleston, where his wife was living, address unknown.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1963

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Mr. ALBERT GUY BOGARD, Salesman, Downtown Lincoln Mercury, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following written statement:

"Dallas, Texas
December 9, 1963

"I, Albert Guy Bogard, make the following statement voluntarily to C. Ray Hall, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I have been told that I do not have to make a statement, and that I have a right to talk with a lawyer before making any statement. I have been told that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born December 30, 1924, at Coushatta, La., and finished the eleventh grade in school. I am now living in Dallas, Texas, and work as an automobile salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury located at 118 East Commerce.

"On Saturday, November 9, 1963, at about 3:00 to 4:00 PM, a young man came in the showroom at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, and stated he was interested in a car. This young man was alone, and I did not see him drive up in a car. I introduced myself to this man, and asked him for his name about twice before he ever told me his name. This man said his name was Lee Oswald.

"I showed the man all the cars in the showroom, then went outside with him and showed him cars we had

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

C. RAY HALL and

by Special Agent S. MAURICE J. WHITMAN Date dictated 12/10/63

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outside. He seemed interested in a red Comet hardtop, so I asked him if he would like to take a ride in one of our cars. It was at this time that the man said his name was Lee Oswald. I asked him if he had a trade-in, and he said he didn't, but was going to pay cash. I asked him if he meant a cash down payment, or full payment of the car in cash, and he said he had some money coming in within two or three weeks and would pay cash for the car.

"I got a car similar to the one in the showroom and I asked the man if he wanted to drive it. He said, 'Yes, I wondered if you were going to let me drive one before I bought.' This man, who had told me his name was Lee Oswald, drove out of our place and drove South on Industrial Blvd. for a short distance, then turned around and drove to Stemmons Freeway. In driving North on Stemmons Freeway, this man drove at speeds up to 75 to 85 miles per hour. He turned off on the Inwood Road exit, then crossed under the Freeway and came back on to the Freeway going South. He drove South to the Colorado Street exit, where he turned off and turned back on to the Freeway going North. He then drove back to my place of business.

"After we got back, I tried to get this man to give me a down payment, and fill out an order for a new car, but he would not do so. I again tried to get the man's address and phone number, but he would not give either his address or a phone number. I do not now recall whether the man said he lived in Oak Cliff or not. I gave this man my business card, and when he would not give me his address, I wrote the

name 'Lee Oswald' on the back of one of my cards and put it back in my pocket.

"On November 22, 1963, after President Kennedy had been killed, I heard a radio broadcast about Lee Oswald being picked up as a suspect, and thought about the man being in about two weeks previously. I found the card in my pocket, that had the name Lee Oswald on it. This was sometime in the afternoon of November 22, 1963. I mentioned this name on the card to some of the other people at the place where I was working, and showed the card to them, remarking, 'He isn't a prospect any more.' I then threw the card in the waste basket.

"That night, while watching the news on television, I saw pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald, the person who was being held by the Dallas Police Dept. in connection with the death of President Kennedy. The following day, I saw photographs of this lee Harvey Oswald in the newspaper. I am positive that this Lee Harvey Oswald, who was arrested in connection with the death of President Kennedy, is the same person who came to my place of business on November 9, 1963, and gave me his name as Lee Oswald.

"The day after President Kennedy was killed, two Special Agents of the FBI, one of whom was named Clements, contacted me, and I related to them the same information as set out in this statement.

"I have read this statement which is written on this & four (4) other pages and it is true to best of my

knowledge.

"/s/ Albert Guy Bogard

"Witnessed:
"/s/ C. Ray Hall, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 12/9/63
"/s/ Maurice J. White, Spc. Agt., F.B.I., Dallas, Tex. 12/9/63"

The following is a description of BOGARD:

Name	ALBERT GUY BOGARD
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	12/30/24, Coushatta, Louisiana
Height	6'
Weight	169 pounds
Hair	Sandy red, curly
Eyes	Blue
Military Service	NSN 848-06-04, Navy from 4/24/44 to 11/22/47
Social Security Number	433-30-3486
Education	11th grade
Occupation	Car salesman
Relatives	Wife, ILA C. BOGARD 3029 Gorton Road Shreveport, Louisiana; Ex-wife, Mrs. LESLIE J. (MIRIAM) SPURGEONS, Shreveport, Louisiana; Parents - Mr. and Mrs. A. T. BOGARD, Route 1, Coushatta, Louisiana.

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Date 12/11/63

Mr. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, advised he was formerly employed as an automobile salesman for Downtown Lincoln Mercury, Dallas, Texas. He is presently working as a trainee at the Fina Service Station, 2681 Royal Lane in Dallas, and as soon as the Fina Service Station at Stemmons Expressway and Inwood Road is completed he will be employed as manager at that location.

While working for Downtown Lincoln Mercury, one night about a week or two before President KENNEDY was assassinated, BROWN was scheduled to be on duty that night. Another salesman, ALBERT BOGARD, came by and told him he had a prospect for the sale of a car, by the name of LEE OSWALD. BOGARD said that OSWALD had been in looking at cars, but didn't have enough money for a down payment, and was supposed to come back when he got some money. BOGARD asked BROWN to take care of OSWALD, if he came in, and they would split the commission if the car was sold. BROWN then wrote the name "LEE OSWALD" down on something, and thought he wrote the name down on the back of one of BROWN's cards. No one named OSWALD came in, and he forgot about the matter.

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, after President KENNEDY had been killed, he came to work at about 3:00 PM, and BOGARD remarked to him that LEE OSWALD had been arrested in connection with the assassination. BOGARD then said, "OSWALD was the name of the guy I was going to sell the car to, and I gave you his name as a prospect." BOGARD also reminded BROWN that when BOGARD was talking to OSWALD at Downtown Lincoln Mercury, BROWN started to walk into the office where BOGARD and OSWALD were talking, but BROWN walked away when he noticed that BOGARD had a customer. BROWN said he thought he remembered this incident, but didn't pay any attention to the customer BOGARD was talking to, and definitely could not identify this customer. BROWN stated he has seen the photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspapers, and on television and he could not say that he had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD before. However, BROWN was positive that BOGARD gave him the name of LEE OSWALD, as a prospective customer, a week or two before President KENNEDY was assassinated.

When BROWN got home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about OSWALD, telling him that

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agents C. RAY HALL and MAURICE J. WHITE/BJD mjw Date dictated 12/10/63

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she had seen the name of OSWALD on a piece of paper among his effects. He told her that this was a prospective customer, but he thought he had written the name on one of his cards. They both looked around the house, but could not find the card or a piece of paper, with the name of OSWALD on it.

On November 23, 1963, BOGARD told BROWN that he was sure that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD that he had seen on television, was the same OSWALD that had been in to see him about buying a car.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/11/63

Mrs. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, advised that her husband was formerly employed as an automobile salesman for Downtown Lincoln Mercury, Dallas, Texas.

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she watched the television news concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. When she heard that a man named LEE OSWALD had been arrested, she recalled seeing the name of OSWALD on a piece of paper that her husband had left at the house. When her husband came home late that afternoon, she asked him about it, and told him she thought she had seen the name of OSWALD on a piece of paper, about two weeks previously. Her husband then told her that one of the other salesmen where he worked, had given him the name of OSWALD as a prospective customer.

Mrs. BROWN said that she recalled the name on the piece of paper was "OSWALD," and she thinks this name was preceeded by two initials, but she does not remember what the initials were.

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on 12/10/63 at Waxahachie, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agents C.RAY HALL and MAURICE J. WHITE/RJD Date dictated 12/11/63

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AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

At 11:00 a.m. on November 23, 1963, SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL received a telephone call from one JACK LAWRENCE, residence YMCA on Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, who stated a person he believed to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD had recently appeared at Downtown Lincoln Mercury in Dallas, at which time he had indicated a desire to purchase an automobile. The individual stated he had no money at that time but expected to have cash in sufficient amount to purchase an automobile within "a couple of weeks."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 12/13/63

JACK A. LAWRENCE, who is presently staying at the home of his parents in law at 144 Tenth Avenue, South Charleston, W. Va., was advised that he was being contacted in connection with a phone call he had made to the Dallas, Texas, Office of the FBI the day after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. LAWRENCE was asked what he knew about JACK L. RUBY, and he said he knew nothing about this man, had never seen him and had had no contact in any way with him. He said he had heard a great deal about him, which was all second hand and which was general knowledge around Dallas. He said he had heard that RUBY was a close friend of the Sheriff of Dallas County, as well as a close friend of newspaper people, especially since he was in the office of the Dallas Morning News at the time of the assassination. He said he had also heard that RUBY knew members of the Dallas police very well. He said all this he had heard after the shootings and that none of it was first-hand knowledge to him.

Mr. LAWRENCE was asked what he knew about LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he said he had never known or seen this man and had never heard of him until his arrest after the assassination. He said that he had called the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas, because of an incident which occurred and about which those who knew of it first hand would not report same, and he felt that all such information should be reported. He said that he called the FBI right in front of those involved; and as a result, his leaving his employment in Dallas at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Company was speeded up and occurred the same day he made the call.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that right after the assassination of President KENNEDY and the arrest of OSWALD the Assistant Sales Manager, PIZZO, and a salesman, AL BOGARD, talked about OSWALD being in there about ten days before. He was looking at a $3,500 Comet Caliente Sports Car, fully equipped. He took one of these cars, a demonstrator belonging to salesman GENE WILSON, for a test drive. This drive took place along the same route taken when President KENNEDY

Dallas 44-1639

On 12/11/63 at South Charleston, W. Va. File # Pittsburgh 44-403

by SA JOHN B. WOODRUFF and LEON ROSS GRABBE/ dictated 12/11/63

emq

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came to Dallas and covered the route where he was assassinated. At the same time, the salesman wrote up papers covering the sale of this car to OSWALD, but he told them he was not taking the car at that time, but he would be back in three weeks to get the car and he would pay for it in full in cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he knew nothing further about OSWALD but felt this should be reported to the FBI even though the others would not report it.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that in January, 1959, he was in the service and that at that time CASTRO was over throwing the government in Cuba. He said he and others in the service were very much in favor of CASTRO's actions, and they wanted to go down and help him, but he said that he was not discharged from the service until it was too late to go down and do any good. He said that now he is glad he did not help CASTRO because he no longer favors what he has done or what he stands for. He said he is opposed to what CASTRO stands for now and would not help him under any circumstances.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1963

MARY ADDA DOWLING, 617 West Tenth, advised she is currently employed at Skillern's Drug Store No. 41, Preston Road and Forest Lane. She advised that until recently she was employed with the Dobbs House at 1221 North Beckley working during daytime hours. She said that she did not know who LEE HARVEY OSWALD was when she formerly waited on him when he ate breakfast in the morning, usually between 7:00 and 7:30 a.m., but that since OSWALD has received so much publicity in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, she became aware that he was the one who had been a customer at the Dobbs House. She recalled that OSWALD was in the restaurant on Wednesday morning, November 20, 1963, at about 10:00 a.m. She said that OSWALD was apparently in an ugly mood at the time and said something "nasty" to her using curse words regarding his order. She said she told him that if his order was not right that the Dobbs House would make it right. She said that shortly thereafter, OSWALD again used curse words in addressing her because she did not give him more coffee as soon as he thought she should. She recalled that Officer J. D. TIPPIT was in the Dobbs House at that time, apparently as a customer, and that when TIPPIT heard OSWALD making his outburst toward her, TIPPIT shot a glance at OSWALD. She said OSWALD was already getting ready to leave, and nothing was said between TIPPIT and OSWALD. She stated there was no indication that TIPPIT and OSWALD ever knew each other.

She noted that she had known Officer TIPPIT for approximately five years because he had formerly come into the Continental Bus Station in downtown Dallas in which bus station she worked in the drug store. She said that TIPPIT was usually in the Dobbs House each morning about 10:00 a.m. or shortly thereafter to drink coffee.

Regarding OSWALD, Miss DOWLING said that she

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on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON/gc Date dictated 12/7/63

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had not seen OSWALD in the Dobbs House on Thursday or Friday, November 21 or 22, 1963, and she attributed it to the possibility that OSWALD may have been angry with her because of their clash on November 20, 1963. She recalled that sometime prior to their clash on November 20, OSWALD had on one or two occasions asked her for her name, and she would not tell him her name.

Miss DOWLING stated that she had never to her recollection seen JACK RUBY prior to the time of the President's assassination on November 22, 1963, but that she did recall that the night manager at the Dobbs House, DOUGLAS LEAKE, had said after JACK RUBY shot OSWALD that RUBY had been a customer of the Dobbs House during night hours in the past.

She said she had no information of association between OSWALD and RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1963

1

Mr. WILLIAM F. GORMAN, JR., also known as BILLY F. GORMAN, JR., 1306 North Beckley, advised that he works a shift with the U. S. Post Office in Dallas, whereby he gets off work at midnight and that before retiring, he usually stops at the Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, for a little to eat inasmuch as it is convenient to where he lives in the next block. He said that he had seen JACK RUBY in the Dobbs House on about three occasions. He said that on the first occasion RUBY introduced himself to him as BILLY GRAHAM, the evangelist. GORMAN stated he told RUBY he was delighted to meet him and that he himself was Bishop SHEEN. He said that on a second occasion when he observed RUBY in the Dobbs House there was no occasion for conversation between him and RUBY. He said that on a third occasion when he saw RUBY at the Dobbs House, RUBY did not speak to him, and he thought he might have offended RUBY on the first occasion by the response he had made to RUBY. He said that someone at the restaurant, either an employee or customer probably, had told him that this individual was named JACK and also gave his last name, but the last name did not stay with him. He said that whoever told him this had advised him that this person had a "strip-tease" place in Dallas.

GORMAN advised he never really knew RUBY's full name of JACK RUBY until after RUBY became involved in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY and was given considerable publicity as a result of his having been charged with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GORMAN said that on the first two occasions that he saw RUBY in the Dobbs House, RUBY had in his company a quite attractive girl, a different girl each time. He said that he never saw OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and had no information which would reflect there was any association between OSWALD and RUBY.

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on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON/gm Date dictated 12/7/63

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DL 100-10461
HRD:cv
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Information received from DOUGLAS LEAKE, Night Manager of the Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, as received on December 5, 1963, has previously been reported.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 24, 1963

1

JERRY DUNCAN, operator of an Enco Service Station, 1030 North Zangs, Dallas, advised that OSWALD lived at 1026 North Beckley just across the street from his station. Although he had no automobile, he came to the station on occasion. He secured change with which to make long distance telephone calls from DUNCAN at least twice. He believes this was approximately six weeks ago. The calls were made from a coin telephone booth located at the side of his station, telephone number WH 3-0062.

Approximately six weeks ago, OSWALD went out with one of DUNCAN's employees, JOHN L. FORD, to drink beer. So far as DUNCAN knows, they were out together only on the one occasion. FORD has left Dallas, and his whereabouts is unknown to DUNCAN. He could not supply his last Dallas address or the identity of anyone who might supply background data concerning him. He did recall that FORD's home address is Monroe, Louisiana, but could not supply a street address. He advised that FORD is a white male, age 24.

DUNCAN advised he has never observed JACK LEON RUBY in the neighborhood or associated with OSWALD.

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on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents RALPH E. RAWLINGS and WARREN A. LARSON/pm:gm Date dictated 11/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 1963

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Records, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect the following long distance calls were placed from WH 3-0062, a coin box, located at 1030 North Zangs, Dallas:

Date	Place	No. Called	Parson Called
9/29/63	Chattanooga, Tenn.	875-2398	
10/1/63	Camden, Arkansas	836-9295	BOBBY ALLEN
10/1/63	Commerce, Texas	886-	
10/2/63	Beloit, Kansas	738-	Sherif
10/3/63	Fort Worth, Texas	923-4230	Mrs. RONALD SMITH
10/3/63	Houston, Texas	486-9747	
10/6/63	Chattanooga, Tenn.	875-2398	
10/6/63	Mena, Arkansas	394-4086	HENRIETTA and RALPH ALLEY
10/7/63	Shreveport, La.	631-2964	
10/10/63	Denton, Texas	382-9194	PATTY JACKSON
10/10/63	Shreveport, La.	631-2964	
10/11/63	Arlington, Texas	275-9022	WALTER DONALDSON Trinity House Arlington State

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH/rms Date dictated 12/9/63

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Date	Place	No. Called	Person Called
10/12/63	Monroe, Louisiana	323-6530	
10/15/63	Shreveport, La.	631-2964	
10/16/63	Hubbard, Texas	669-2234	
10/17/63	Palestine, Texas	723-9142	L. H. RICH Cardinal Home
10/18/63	Ida, Louisiana	284-	WILSON LOWE
10/18/63	Harlingen, Texas	423-0279	
10/19/63	Beaumont, Texas	835-8092	Marie's Tavern
10/20/63	Brownwood, Texas	645-8887	
10/22/63	Denison, Texas	465-5013	
10/25/63	Arlington, Texas	274-5581	Emergency Room Arlington Hospital
10/25/63	Arlington, Texas	274-2187	
10/25/63	Mena, Arkansas	394-4086	HENRIETTA and RALPH ALLEN
10/25/63	Altus, Arkansas	668-2481	
10/25/63	Columbia, Missouri	442-3345	

The above information is available upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum issued to [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas.

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DL 100-10,461
ADN/gm

The following investigation was conducted by SA ALFRED D. NEELEY on December 12, 1963:

The following investigation was conducted as a result of information received showing that a long distance call had been placed to 465-5013 (HOmestead 5-5013), Denison, Texas, from a public telephone WH 3-0062, Dallas, Texas, which phone LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly made long distance calls from.

Public telephone records show that HO 5-5013 was listed in the name of Mrs. CLARENCE R. STILL, 830 West Munson Street.

Mrs. CLARENCE R. STILL, 830 West Munson, Denison, Texas, advised that she receives almost daily long distance calls from her daughter, Mrs. WARD GAINES, 827 North Crawford Street, Dallas, telephone WH 2-0634. Mrs. STILL stated that she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had no information that her daughter, Mrs. GAINES, had called her from WH 3-0062.

FD-302 (Rev. 8-8-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/18/63

JAMES WARD GAINES, 827 North Crawford, Dallas, Texas, employed by Boedeker - Verner, 111 North Marsalis, Dallas, advised that he has read newspaper accounts revealing that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided a short distance away from Mr. GAINES' residence. Mr. GAINES stated that neither he nor his wife were acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the period that OSWALD resided in the Dallas, Texas, area, or at any other time.

Mr. GAINES stated that his wife is currently visiting with Mrs. GAINES' mother, Mrs. CLARENCE R. STILL, 830 West Munson, Denison, Texas, and Mrs. GAINES will not be home until Christmas Day.

Mr. GAINES stated that he believes that his wife maintains frequent contact with her mother in Denison, Texas, by their personal telephone, as well as by public telephones. He stated that his wife uses the public telephones to keep their telephone bill from becoming too big.

Mr. GAINES stated that a woman whose name is known to Mr. GAINES only as BONNIE, who lives in the apartment house north of Mr. GAINES' residence, has indicated that she believes she saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD in a washeteria. Mr. GAINES stated he had no other information regarding BONNIE's having seen OSWALD.

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on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GTB GEORGE T. RINNEY: mam Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
RJA:BJD

Patty Jackson

B. Harper AAF

On December 12, 1963, PATRICIA LOU JACKSON, age 19, a student at Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, advised that telephone number 382-9194 is the long distance phone at her residence, Houston Hall, located on the campus. Miss JACKSON stated she has received numerous long distance calls on the above telephone from her boyfriend, MIKE HARPER, who formerly resided at 1015 North Zangs Boulevard, Dallas. Miss JACKSON stated that HARPER often used a pay telephone located near his residence when calling her. She stated she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never heard of him prior to the assassination of the President.

Texas

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

1

WALTER DONALDSON, 102-C Trinity Dormitory, Arlington State College, advised that he is a student at the college and that his home is 7525 Wentwood, Dallas, Texas, where his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. DONALDSON, Jr., reside. He stated that he knew of no one who might have called him from the pay phone at North Zangs Boulevard, Dallas, unless it was his mother who would have been in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas shopping.

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on 12-12-63 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOSEPH M. MYERS Date dictated 12-13-63

MVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/14/63

1

Mrs. ALBERT A. LEWIS, 102 Norris Street, was interviewed concerning information received that a long distance telephone call had been made to telephone number 886, Commerce, Texas from the Dallas telephone number WHitehall 3-0062, which is a coin box located at 1030 North Zangs Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, from which LEE HARVEY OSWALD had allegedly made long distance telephone calls. Mrs. LEWIS stated she is the subscriber of telephone number 886 in Commerce. She said about two months ago her cousin, Mrs. DAVE GARNER, at Dallas, Texas had called her from a pay telephone in Dallas. Mrs. GARNER does not have a personal telephone and this was the reason for the call from the coin box.

Mrs. LEWIS said she had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963.

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on 12/12/63 at Commerce, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOE A. COPELAND/jt Date dictated 12/14/63

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DL 100-10461
WKB:mvs

Re: JOHN LAURELL FORD, aka
John L. Ford

@ Approx 1939

JOHN LAURELL FORD was interviewed by Agents of the New Orleans Office and advised that his permanent residence is 218 Vernon Street, Monroe, Louisiana. He has been employed by the Redmond House Movers, Monroe, for approximately eight years except for the four-month period, July through October, 1963. In July, 1963, he went to Houston, Texas in an effort to reconcile with his second wife and he resided in Houston for approximately two months at 4731 Galveston Road until it was apparent that the reconciliation would fail. About the first of September, 1963, he moved to Dallas, residing with his sister, JEAN, and brother-in-law, LINDELL ALLEN, at 323 Elston, and later at 2423 Martha. He returned to Monroe, Louisiana on November 4, 1963. In Dallas, he was employed by Duncan-Humble Service Station, 1030 North Zangs, owned by Gerald DUNCAN. He does not believe that he ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor had he ever heard the name ALEK HIDELL or O. H. LEE, and never knew or heard of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN. He did not recognize the photographs of either OSWALD or RUBY which were exhibited to him.

The records of the Sheriff's Office, Monroe, Louisiana, reflect that FORD, FBI No. 677293D, was arrested on July 8, 1957 for improper muffler and resisting arrest. He was fined $25.00 and costs and $100.00 and costs or 60 days. He was again arrested December 1, 1960 on a muffler violation and fined $25.00 and costs. LA.

Mrs. GLENDA FOSTER, daughter of D. H. REDMOND, who operates the Redmond House Movers by whom JOHN LAURELL FORD is employed, advised that FORD had previously worked for her father and resumed his employment on November 24, 1963. LA.

The New Orleans Office has been requested to recontact FORD re the telephone call from Duncan's Service Station to Monroe, Louisiana on October 12, 1963.

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DL 100-10461
JVA/jj

Mr. HERMAN I. HARRISON, owner, Harrison's Barber Shop, 2005 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, advised SA JOHN V. ALMON on December 5, 1963, he recalls having cut LEE HARVEY OSWALD's hair on two occasions, although he was not aware of OSWALD's identity until after the President's assassination. HARRISON stated that OSWALD was quiet and made no comment concerning his personal affairs, associates or political ideas. He had no further information concerning OSWALD, was not acquainted with JACK RUBY, and was not aware of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 28, 1963

1

Mrs. BONNIE RICHEY, Secretary to Warehouse Manager, Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, advised that she takes most of the calls that come into the Depository with the remainder of the calls being taken by CAROLINE ARNOLD and SARAH STANTON. Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. RICHEY stated she has some faint recollection of receiving a call on about November 21 or 22, 1963, for some person, name not recalled, whom she did not know, and recalls that during the conversation some mention was made of the person sought being employed as a janitor. She stated that her recollection is very hazy in this regard, and she cannot be more definite about the call, cannot state that she did or did not receive the call, and has no recollection of receiving a call for LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/gm Date dictated 11/28/63

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HRD:mvs

DL 100-10461

Information received November 27, 1963 from CAROLINE ARNOLD and SARAH STANTON and other Texas School Book Depository employees who may have operated the company switchboard on November 22, 1963 that they were unable to recall receipt of any telephone calls for LEE HARVEY OSWALD on that date, has previously been reported.

Dallas, Texas

DL 100-10461
REB:BJD

The San Antonio Division by communication dated December 11, 1963, advised that a letter postmarked December 9 at 4:30 PM at Las Cruces, New Mexico, addressed to the FBI Office at Austin, Texas, was received in the morning mail on December 11 and read as follows:

"Mrs. Smith's son saw a man kill Officer Tippit. Said not Oswald. 328½ East 8th Street, Dallas, Texas".

The letter was on a half sheet of unruled typewriter paper all in penciled long hand except the envelope address which was printed. There was no return address on the letter.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM on December 12, 1963:

The city directory reflected that 328½ East 8th Street, Dallas, was vacant. However, one MILLER I. SMITH was listed at 328 East 8th Street and his employment was listed as attendant at Hill Texaco. There was no listing for Hill Texaco in the city directory and a contact with Texaco Company was unproductive.

Inquiry at 328 East 8th Street indicated that a SMITH family resided at 328½ and ARTHUR TROY SMITH was contacted at this address and advised that he did not know any MILLER I. SMITH. He said his wife works at Tenzear's Sewing Factory near the Ford Motor Plant and his mother lives in Arkansas where he had worked for some 20 years until recently. He said he was presently employed by HAROLD L. WILSON, contractor, as a laborer and on November 22 he was working in North Dallas for WILSON building a church. He said he did not see the Presidential parade or the assassination of President KENNEDY and was not present when Officer TIPPIT was shot. He said that possibly his son, WILLIAM ARTHUR SMITH, age 20, observed the shooting. He said that his son was presently visiting his son-in-law who is a Mexican and works at a paper mill in Dallas, possibly Owens. He said his son-in-law has not been back to Mexico in over a year that he knew of. He advised that he cannot read or write and knew no one in New Mexico.

DL 100-10461
REB:tjd

AT DALLAS, TEXAS.

DAVID SHAEFER, 505 East 10th Street, advised SA's JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM that he was not present at the scene of Officer TIPPIT's shooting on November 22, 1963 but that his son-in-law, JIMMY BURT, claimed he was with WILLIAM ARTHUR SMITH and within a half block of the shooting.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Texas TA.

Date 12/14/63

ROSS BURT was contacted at the residence of DAVID SHEAFER, 505 East 10th Street, Apt. 8, Dallas, and advised his son, JIMMY BURT told him that he was with WILLIAM ARTHUR SMITH at the time an individual shot and killed a police officer in the 400 block of East 10th Street. He said his son was presently living next to C. L. HOWARD, General Delivery, Belmont, Louisiana. He further claimed his son had been stationed at a missile base in Denton, Texas and had gone to Fort Hood, Texas to receive discharge papers. He said his son had been AWOL on numerous occasions in the past and he was being discharged from the military. He advised, however, that his son had lived at 505 East 10th, Apt. 8, for the past three months.

BURT said he did not know whether his son was discharged or AWOL again. He said that the Fort Hood, Texas base sent his civilian clothes home not too long ago. He advised his son was married to the daughter of DAVID SHAEFER and that she and their small baby are living next to the HOWARDS in Belmont, Louisiana.

on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA's JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM/tjd Date dictated 12/14/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/13/63

WILLIAM ARTHUR SMITH, age 20, 328½ East 8th Street, was interviewed at the residence of his brother-in-law, TIMMIE ANZALDUA, 1831 Idaho Street, Dallas. He advised that he observed Officer TIPPIT when he was being shot by an unknown white male but he did not report it to the police because he claimed he had been on two year's probation for auto theft and he thought he might get in trouble with the police. He said he was too far away from the individual to positively identify him but he said he was a white male, about 5'7" to 5'8", 20 to 25 years of age, 150-160, wearing a white shirt, light brown jacket and dark pants.

SMITH advised that he did not believe it was OSWALD when he first saw OSWALD on TV because it looked like OSWALD had light colored hair. He was exhibited a photograph of OSWALD and stated that the individual he observed had dark hair like the New Orleans Police Department photograph of OSWALD. He said he saw this individual walk up to the police car and as the policeman started to emerge he heard four or five shots, the policeman fell to the ground, whereupon the white male continued down 10th Street and turned left on Patton heading towards Jefferson. He said this was the last time he saw the individual and he immediately went up to talk to Mrs. MARKHAM, a neighbor of his who lives at 328½ East 9th Street. He stated that she was a witness to the shooting also and had been interviewed by the police on a number of occasions. SMITH advised that his reason for being in the area was that he was visiting a friend of his, one JIMMY BURT, who was living with his father-in-law, DAVID SCHAFFER at 505 East 10th Street. He said he thought JIMMY might have seen the shooting also but he was not certain for he believed he had arrived at JIMMY's house prior to the time of JIMMY's arrival. He advised that JIMMY was AWOL from the Army Missile Base at Denton, Texas, at the time. He said that he believed JIMMY was awaiting discharge for being AWOL on a number of occasions. He believed that JIMMY was presently visiting his father, ROSS BURT, somewhere in Louisiana, possibly Bellmont.

SMITH advised that he did not have any relatives in New Mexico and ANZALDUA, his brother-in-law, is originally from

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM/BJD Date dictated 12/13/63

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Refurgio (ph), Texas, near Corpus Christi. He said that he did not believe ANZALDUA had any relatives in New Mexico either.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

Date 12/4/63

Captain WILL FRITZ, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, made available the following letter which was received by the Dallas Police Department on December 4, 1963, postmarked December 2, 1963, Los Angeles, California:

"For F.B.I.

"Dear Mr. Policeman

this is to let you know you have the rong man. My son Joseph Lee Young is the man. he is a negerio 38 years old weighs 215 lb. and has a mushstash he is 5 foot and 9 ins. high.

DC
CMLIF

BAPPROX 1925

he was a comminest and was mad at the president because he would not do all the things the negerio leaders wanted him to do. Also he was mad because he took all his money to go to wash. when they had the march in wash. and the pres. would not see him. my son belonged to a group of bad men. He told me he was the man who shot the preseident, your man you got brought him the gun that your man let him in the night befor. Another man brought him some chicken a bottle of whiskey that all 3 staid most of the night the other 2 left later came back & brought the gun then left. my Joseph Lee was given 2 thousand dollars for doing the shooting the other man 1 thousand and your mam was to get 1 thousand to but he was caught befor he got his money. I saw all of the money my son had and told me what he did. he wanted to give me 1 hundred dollars But I wantend not that kind of money he said if I say what he told me he would realy get me or one of his group. but I dont care he also told me he did not mean to shoot the gov. but ment to get the pres. wife Jackie. he said they were going to get more before they were done.

CMLIF

"/s/ Netty Mae Young"

The envelope is addressed "Rush Please Dalas Police Dalas Texas".

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent GEORGE W. H. CARLSON /cv Date dictated 12/4/63
JAMES W. BOOKHOUT

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DL 100-10461
WKB:BJD

The Los Angeles Office was advised of the information furnished by Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department re NETTY MAE YOUNG and her son, JOSEPH LEE YOUNG. Los Angeles has advised that they have been unable to locate these people for interview but are continuing their efforts in this regard.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

V. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1
DL 100-10461
JVA/jj

On December 2, 1963, a woman, who refused to disclose her identity, telephonically advised SA JOHN V. ALMON that an individual named [redacted] who operates an upholstery shop at [redacted] Dallas, Texas, had informed her husband that prior to the assassination of the President, he had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY together at 518 Cockrell Hill Road, Dallas, Texas.

[redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised SA ALMON that one [redacted] with her daughter resides at the residence of his sister-in-law, [redacted] He stated that the daughter, name unknown, entertains teenage boys at all hours of the night, and that approximately six weeks ago, while observing their activities, he saw a young man who somewhat resembled a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he had seen on television at that address. When questioned further concerning the identity of this individual, [redacted] stated the young man appeared to be approximately 18 years of age, tall, slender, and wore a mustache. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to him but he was unable to identify the young man mentioned as being OSWALD. [redacted] stated he did not know JACK RUBY and that he was not aware of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

[redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised SA ALMON on December 5, 1963 that her brother-in-law [redacted] is a "nut who imagines things." She stated the family is afraid of him and that in her opinion he should be confined to a mental institution.

BT #62-1965
DL #89-43
JRB/ar
Page 1

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN R. BRECKENRIDGE:

AT MISSOULA, MONTANA

On November 26, 1963, Chief of Police TED E. FOUST, Missoula Police Department, contacted SA BRECKENRIDGE and advised that on November 24, 1963, one Reverend A. F. OLSON, 310 Alder Street, Missoula, who operates the Revival Center, Missoula, had brought the following document to his office. This document is handwritten and starts: "As the words come to me from the Lord." This document goes on to say: "Oswald was only a tool in the hands of Satan. This man Ruby is a tool in the hands of Satan--there is a great power back of this, Satan is the father of sin, the tools of Satan are people--no matter who they might be."

1

DL 89-43
PEW:cah

On November 27, 1963, Miss ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, 5733 Primrose Drive, Citrus Heights, California, advised after seeing pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she believes he resembles an individual she saw on an airplane between Dallas, Texas, and San Antonio, Texas, January 2, 1963. She was unable to recall the name of the airline on which she traveled but informed it may have been American Airlines.

E. Carrigan

1
DL 100-10461
GTB:jj

On December 5, 1963, DON STEVENS, Chief, Airport Passenger Services, American Airlines, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised SA GEORGE T. BINNEY that telephonic contact with PARKS WILLIAMS, American Airlines Record Room, Greater Southwest International Airport, Fort Worth, Texas, reveals that American Airlines has some records in the form of reservation record cards on file at Fort Worth. Mr. STEVENS stated these records could be made available through PARK WILLIAMS, telephone FL 1-9911, Extension 385, American Airlines, Fort Worth.

JAMES R. HEGLER, Chief, Reservations Administration, American Airlines, Greater Southwest International Airport, Dallas, advised SA GEORGE T. BINNEY on December 7, 1963, that reservations card for American Airlines Flight 59, dated January 2, 1963, in name of E. CAMPBELL, reveals a teletype reservation was made from American Airlines in Los Angeles, California, on January 2, 1963, for passenger E. CAMPBELL. This passenger came to Dallas via American Airlines Flight 122, coach section, from Los Angeles, taking Flight 59 from Dallas to San Antonio, Texas.

A search of all available reservation cards for Flight 59 failed to reflect name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by that name or aliases. A check of passengers who applied for Flight 59 and whose names appeared on waiting list was also negative.

Mr. HEGLER advised that airline passengers departing the United States for Mexico are recorded by name on U. S. Government form I-94 (Arrival and Departure Record) which is retained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service or Customs Agents, San Antonio, Texas.

DL 100-10461
JBA:cv
1

Information was furnished on November 26, 1963, by Mr. BILL ALEXANDER, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, concerning EVERETT C. COX receiving insurance checks at 2220 Thomas Road, Fort Worth, Texas, believed to be the address of MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On December 5, 1963, the following investigation was conducted by SA EARLE HALEY:

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

A check of the Fort Worth City Directory and Telephone Directory reflected ERVIN L. COX and JEWEL COX resided at 2220 Thomas Road (Haltom City), Fort Worth, which is on the far east side of town.

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD's address is reflected as 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, which is on the west side and not identical with Thomas Road.

1
DL 100-10461
HRD:gmf

On December 4, 1963, JOHN GARNER CURRIE, WAYNE ARNOLD WARREN, and PERRY WARREN HARDWICK, all residents of Goodall Wooten Dormitory, and ANNE PENN CHEW BORN, 2207 Rio Grande, all freshmen students at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, advised Special Agent H. T. BURK that they accompanied by JODIE LYNN PHILLIPS, a student at Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas, traveled from Austin to New Braunfels, Texas, in PHILLIPS' automobile, on the afternoon of November 23, 1963, where HARDWICK was to go deer hunting.

While in New Braunfels, they entered an unknown grocery store and upon observing a newspaper there with headlines concerning the assassination, they made remarks intending to convey the impression that was the first news they had received concerning the event. They made other remarks with the intention of misleading persons in the store into thinking they had known LEE HARVEY OSWALD personally.

After leaving HARDWICK in New Braunfels, they started back to Austin, Texas, and planned en route to attempt to play a joke at another store by pretending they were personally acquainted with OSWALD.

In Kyle, Texas, they entered a general store where they attempted to give the impression they had known OSWALD personally.

CURRIE, WARREN, HARDWICK and BORN all advised Special Agent BURK that both incidents were merely jokes, admittedly in bad taste, and that none of them had ever heard of OSWALD prior to the assassination and had no knowledge or information concerning him. They were unable to identify a photograph of OSWALD as being anyone known to them.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

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JODIE LYNN PHILLIPS, a student at Abilene Christian College, advised that on December 3, 1963, he, along with JOHN GARNER CURRIE, WAYNE ARNOLD WARREN, PERRY WARREN HARDWICK, and ANNE PENN CHEW BORN left Austin, Texas, in his, PHILLIPS', car and drove to New Braunfels, Texas. While in New Braunfels, they all entered an unrecalled grocery store. While in the store they observed newspaper headlines about the assassination of President KENNEDY and made remarks leading people in the store to believe they knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and attempted to get people in the store to discuss the assassination.

He stated that all of them, with the exception of HARDWICK who stayed at New Braunfels, started back to Austin, Texas. En route to Austin, they stopped at a small unrecalled grocery store at Kyle, Texas, and again all made remarks indicating that they were acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said this was their idea of a joke and he now realizes that this was in very poor taste and a very poor joke. He stated that he does not know OSWALD and that none of the others knew OSWALD.

The following description of JODIE LYNN PHILLIPS, was obtained during above interview:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	January 12, 1945, Temple, Texas
Height	5' 8"
Weight	145
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Occupation	Student, Abilene Christian College, Abilene
Residence address	1219 Florida Street, Amarillo, Texas
Father	J. T. PHILLIPS, JR., Amarillo, same address; occupation realestate

on 12/9/63 at Abilene, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s COLEMAN MABRAY and URAL E. HORTON, JR. /wvm Date dictated 12/9/63

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DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639
WOJ:mvs

On December 8, 1963, the San Antonio Office advised that on that date, a Mrs. ALLIE DuBOSE, Beauty Operator, 904 Belthair, Brownsville, Texas, advised that a Mrs. JACKSON, full name unknown, owner of Brownsville and Dallas Motels, advised Mrs. DuBOSE on December 4, 1963 that OSWALD stayed at her Dallas Motel, date unknown, and gave a $15.00 check on his closed New Orleans bank. OSWALD left a coat containing valuable papers which JACKSON stated she is keeping for the FBI.

According to Mrs. DuBOSE, JACKSON's identity was known to JAMES POE, 7221 LaVista, Dallas, Texas, who sold JACKSON Colonial Motel at Brownsville, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM O. JOHNSON at Dallas, Texas:

On December 9, 1963, Mr. JAMES POE, 7221 LaVista, advised that he sold the Colonial Motel at Brownsville, Texas to a Mrs. ESTELLE JACKSON, who is owner of the Avalon Motel and Apartments, 1015 Fort Worth Avenue. He stated that she resides at 2733 Ledbetter Drive, Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

Mr. GEORGE SMITH, Manager, Avalon Motel and Apartments, 1015 Fort Worth Avenue, advised that he has managed this motel since 1959. He stated that the motel is owned by Mrs. ESTELLE JACKSON who resides at 2733 West Ledbetter Drive, Dallas. He stated that she recently returned from Brownsville, Texas where she recently purchased another motel, the Colonial Motel.

SMITH advised that Mrs. JOHNSON spent last night at the Avalon Motel at which time he and Mrs. JACKSON discussed some changes to be made at the motel. He advised that at no time since the assassination nor last night was there any discussion concerning the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD might have stayed at this motel.

SMITH advised that pictures of OSWALD in newspapers and on TV did not resemble anyone who might have stayed at the motel.

SMITH and Interviewing Agent examined registration cards of motel for past six months, and no registration for OSWALD was located under true name or known aliases.

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on 12-9-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639

by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON Date dictated 12-10-63
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

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Mrs. ESTELLE JACKSON, 2733 West Ledbetter Drive, advised that she is owner and operator of the Avalon Motel and Apartments located at 1015 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas. She stated that she also owns the Colonial Motel at Brownsville, Texas where she had recently been on a business trip.

Mrs. JACKSON advised that the pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which she saw on television and in the newspapers, looked like someone she had seen in the past. She advised that he could have stayed at the Avalon Motel but is not certain She said that they have many patrons at this particular motel and it is physically impossible to recall each individual.

Mrs. JACKSON advised that in June of 1963, there was a man by the name of ROBERT AHLER who stayed at the motel for approximately three weeks and whom she suspected of having communistic tendencies. She advised that AHLER allegedly came to Dallas from New Orleans but was originally from New York City.

B APPROX 1128 - [illegible]

I.A. TELP.

JACKSON described AHLER as white male, 30-35 years of age, 5' 10", 170 lbs., dark blond curly hair, blue eyes, and had considerable acne on face.

JACKSON stated AHLER came to Dallas to go to work for Trinity Universal Insurance Company and left there without notice. He also left the motel without notice leaving only a suitcoat in the room. She said he left owing a motel bill.

JACKSON advised that she had reason to be suspicious of AHLER because of the fact that he had numerous pieces of literature in dresser drawers that she thought were communist propaganda. She stated that she also noticed that one of the booklets he had, had a swastika on it.

JACKSON advised that while AHLER was at the motel, he averaged $20.00 a week in phone calls to New Orleans.

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on 12-9-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 ~~DL 44-1639~~

by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON ~~mvs~~ Date dictated 12-10-63

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She stated that all the calls were to the same location, because individual on other end of the line always answered "Club". She stated that the calls appeared mysterious and she could not ascertain what AHLER or party at the other end of the line were talking about.

She advised that while AHLER was here, he wrote two checks on the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans which were returned marked "Account Closed". She said checks were in the amount of $15.00 and $5.00.

JACKSON stated that after AHLER left, a law firm in New York City had appeared most anxious to ascertain whereabouts of AHLER. JACKSON advised that she has not seen or heard from or about AHLER since that time. She stated that when he left he took everything with him including the propaganda literature. She said the only thing that was left was a suitcoat which she gave away to an unrecalled individual about six months later. JACKSON advised that AHLER in no way resembled pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

JACKSON volunteered that she was acquainted with JACK RUBY inasmuch as she had had some difficulty with him in December of 1961. She stated that a man by the name of BUDDY KING resided at the Avalon Motel for a short period of time. She stated that KING was from New Orleans and was formerly a member of "Our Gang" comedy in Hollywood, California. She stated that he came to Dallas to appear as Master of Ceremonies for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club. She stated that while KING was here he suffered a slight heart attack and was taken from the motel to the hospital. She stated that he was in arrears on his motel bill at the time that he went to the hospital, and a short time later, JACK RUBY came to the motel to try and get KING's belongings. She stated that RUBY wanted them without settling the bill, and she refused to let him have them. She stated that he got mad and that the had some words over the matter. She stated that he threatened to blacklist her through the Variety Guild but later calmed down after she threatened him with a suit. She advised that she has not seen RUBY since that time.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-23-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

Sergeant LIONEL ESTOPINAL, Record Room, New Orleans Police Department, advised as follows:

Sergeant ESTOPINAL advised that at 11:30 AM, he had received a phone call from a reporter, name not recalled, with the Fort Worth Press, who stated that he was doing a background story on the OSWALD family and wanted to know about an open case against ROGER RALPH OSWALD, a brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ESTOPINAL checked and found out that the only brother was ROBERT LEE OSWALD. He said that the reporter apparently was trying to get him to say that ROGER was a brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Their record on ROGER RALPH OSWALD, a waiter, is for a [redacted] and has been disposed of. The reporter is supposed to call him back at which time he will try to find out why the man thinks that ROGER RALPH OSWALD was a brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69

by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS /dmk Date dictated 12/3/63

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TP 62-455
LEB:vb
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AT TAMPA, FLORIDA

At 9:30 p.m., December 2, 1963, Captain DANIEL GALLUP, Judge Advocate Section, MacDill Air Force Base, telephoned SPC WILLIAM R. RUMPH and stated that Captain GALLUP's wife had her hair set that day at Valdez Hair Design School, 4324 South Manhattan Avenue, Tampa, Florida by a hair dresser named JEWEL (Last Name Unknown). During the hair dressing session, JEWEL remarked to Mrs. GALLUP that she had a boy friend who was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that this boy friend had said that OSWALD was in Tampa during President KENNEDY's visit on November 18, 1963. JEWEL's friend also allegedly knew of a gun in OSWALD's possession.

On December 3, 1963, inquiry was made of Valdez Hair Design School, 4324 South Manhattan Avenue by Special Agents ONNIE K. WALKER and LIONEL E. BELANGER and it was ascertained that the only employee named JEWEL was JEWEL JOCHUMSEN.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

1

JEWEL JOCHUMSEN, age nineteen, 2405 Davis, Tampa, Florida, was interviewed at Valdez Hair Design School 4324 South Manhattan Avenue. She advised that she could not recall specifically discussing LEE HARVEY OSWALD with anyone on the day before, but that a friend of her family, by the name of JOE SUCO, who is a teacher in the Hillsborough County schools, apparently knew someone who knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She could not recall ever stating that this person, who is a friend of SUCO, ever said that OSWALD had been in Tampa at anytime, nor could she recall that OSWALD had a weapon of any kind. She did recall that SUCO had visited her family from time to time and that the subject of the assassination of President KENNEDY had come up, but she could not recall anything specific about this except that Mr. SUCO apparently knew something about LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she did not consider the matter important and she believed that the information furnished to the FBI concerning statements made by her were garbled or very much in error.

8 April 1964

She stated that she does not keep company with any boy at this time, and certainly she would have reported any factual information to the FBI.

On 12/3/63 at Tampa, Florida File # TP 62-455

SA ONNIE K. WALKER &
by SA LIONEL E. BELANGER:wb Date dictated 12/3/36

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

1

JOE SUCO, a teacher at Martin Van Buren Jr. High School and who resides at 2402 Harper Street, Tampa, Florida, and who receives mail at his sister's residence at 2002 Oakwood Street, Tampa, Florida, was interviewed at the Martin Van Buren Jr. High School.

Mr. SUCO stated that he knows the JOCHUMSEN family very well and that he had visited them frequently in the past. He said that like everyone else in the country, he had spoken of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and recalls vaguely in his mind that somewhere, someplace, someone, had mentioned that OSWALD had been in Tampa. He stated that as hard as he tried to recall, he could not recall who had told him this. He said that he has no factual information concerning OSWALD and the only thing he knows about OSWALD is what he read in the papers, heard on the radio or saw on television. He said that it is perfectly possible during his conversation with the JOCHUMSEN family he may have mentioned something as a fact concerning OSWALD when in truth, it was only heresay as far as he was concerned.

Mr. SUCO stated that he was deeply shocked by the news of the President's death and would not hesitate to bring anything of factual value in this case directly to the FBI.

On 12/3/63 at Tampa, Florida File # TP 62-455

by SA ONNIE K. WALKER & SA LIONEL E. BELANGER:vb Date dictated 12/3/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

Mr. HENRY W. GILLILAND, 5717 Link Avenue, Austin, Texas, employed by the City of Austin, Fire Department, advised that he overheard a rumor on the streets of Austin on December 3, 1963, to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had given a check to a tavern or bar at Pflugerville two or three weeks ago, the check being in the amount of $20.00 and that the check was a no good or worthless check.

GILLILAND advised that he does not know the name of the bar but that he is acquainted with Pflugerville and knows that there are only three taverns in Pflugerville. He does not know the source of this rumor and states that he cannot vouch for its veracity.

On 12/3/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 89-67. SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK / njs Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

Mr. OTTO PRINZ, owner and operator of the Prinz Tave, Mlugerville, Texas, advised that he does not have a worthless check on anyone at the present time and, to his knowledge, he has never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD other than the information concerning him that has appeared in newspapers and on television. Mr. PRINZ examined a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that the photograph is not familiar to him.

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On 12/4/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 89-67 SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK / njs Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

Mr. WILLIE PRIEM, operator of Priem's Tavern, Pflugerville, Texas, advised that he does not have a worthless check in the amount of $20.00 or any other amount on hand at the present time. He advised that he has never had a check in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to his recollection, and that OSWALD is unknown to him other than the information concerning OSWALD that has recently appeared on television and in the newspapers concerning the assassination.

PRIEM observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that the photograph is not familiar to him as being anyone that he has ever seen or had as a customer in his tavern.

SA 89-67
On 12/4/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK / njs Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

Mr. B. L. KNEBEL, owner of Knebel's Tavern, Pflugerville, Texas, advised that he does not have a worthless check in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has never had such a check. He advised that OSWALD is unknown to him personally and after examining a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, KNEBEL advised that to his knowledge he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 12/4/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 89-67
SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK / njs Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

Mrs. LEE LIVELY, owner and operator of Lively's Cafe, Pflugerville, Texas, advised that she does not have a worthless or no account check in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She advised that OSWALD is unknown to her and after examining a photograph of OSWALD, she advised that she cannot recall ever having seen such an individual as a customer in her cafe.

On 12/4/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 89-67 SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK / njs Date dictated 12/4/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/19/63

Mrs. JANE GUERRY, 2005 Missouri, Fort Worth, Texas, was contacted, and personal acknowledgment of her letter dated December 10, 1963, was made. She stated that she never knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. She stated that she has no definite information concerning either of these individuals, and that everything she possesses is information that she had obtained by reading the newspapers. She stated that the only thing that concerns her is the fact that in her opinion the Dallas Police Department did not properly arrange the removal of OSWALD from the police department to the county jail. She stated that she has no information of her own knowledge that OSWALD had planned the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. GUERRY stated that she is a handicapped person and is employed by the Goodwill Industries, 605 South Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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on 12/18/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA B. TOM CARTER: mam Date dictated 12/19/63

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DL 100-10461
HRD:mam
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Officer ARTHUR HAMMETT of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised SA JOHN J. FLANAGAN at 12:25 PM, November 25, 1963, he had just received a long distance telephone call from RAY CARNEY, news director, Radio Station KBEA, Mission, Kansas, in which CARNEY stated that during the Cuban Revolution, in which he had been a news correspondent, he had been contacted by an individual who requested that he fly in a "flying tiger type harassment". CARNEY was of the opinion that such individual was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The purpose of his call was to seek HAMMETT's advice as to what to do with such information. Officer HAMMETT stated he had told CARNEY to give the information to the FBI and had indicated he would, himself, advise the Dallas Office of the matter.

RAY CARNEY, news director, Radio Station KBEA, Mission, Kansas, advised SA'S MAURICE F. DANIELS and GEORGE A. ARNETT on November 25, 1963, he had telephoned his friend, Officer ART HAMMETT of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, on that date, to determine if there was any newsworthy information available on the RUBY matter. HAMMETT had been unable to furnish any information. During their conversation, CARNEY mentioned he had been attempting to contact GUS HALL, a national official of the Communist Party, USA, at Communist Party Headquarters in New York, for the past four weeks, in order to arrange an appearance for HALL on a Station KBEA discussion program called "Hotline". He had last contacted HALL's office on November 18, 1963, and had been advised by HALL's secretary that HALL would return on November 23, 1963. CARNEY commented that this was somewhat coincidental since it was the day following the President's assassination but stated that he did not mean to imply that HALL was implicated in any manner or had any connection with either RUBY or OSWALD.

CARNEY stated that while he was news director for Station KBOX in Dallas, Texas, during 1960 and 1961, he was contacted by an anti-Castro Cuban General, name not recalled,

who attempted to recruit him as a pilot for an attack on Cuba and also sought his assistance in obtaining funds and publicity for the venture.

As a result of this contact, he received considerable publicity and was later contacted by numerous pilots who desired to volunteer their services in an anti-Castro force. CARNEY stated he had furnished the names of these individuals to the Cuban and also to the FBI in Dallas.

Subsequent to this contact, he was contacted by an individual he believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the latter part of 1960 or early party of 1961. This individual attempted to obtain the names of the volunteers and expressed pro-Castro sympathies to CARNEY, in an effort to convince him that Castro was right. CARNEY refused to furnish the information to the individual and referred him to the FBI. He had explained to this individual he had been in jail in Havana in December, 1959, and was personally aware of the ~~direct~~ true conditions in Cuba under Castro.

CARNEY was contacted several times by this same individual during the following months, but he refused at all times to divulge the information requested.

CARNEY stated one RICHARD TULLIS, JR., whereabouts unknown, but who might be reached through his father, RICHARD TULLIS, SR., of Dallas, was well acquainted with both pro-Castro and anti-Castro Cubans and might be in a position to furnish additional information concerning OSWALD.

CARNEY stated he had been acquainted with JACK RUBY of Dallas only by reputation, and that he was not aware of any relationship between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He was likewise not aware of any connection between either OSWALD or RUBY and GUS HALL.

DL 100-10461
HRD:mam
3

Miss TINA BAKER, room clerk, Maple Terrace Apartments, Dallas, Texas, advised SA'S JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM on December 2, 1963, that RICHARD TULLIS had been in Washington, D. C., for the past several months and was residing at the Mayflower Hotel there. She was not acquainted with TULLIS' son and did not know his whereabouts.

Mr. RICHARD TULLIS, SR., Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., advised on December 4, 1963, his son, RICHARD ANTHONY TULLIS, JR., was residing at the Seamans Institute, 25 South Street, New York, New York.

It is noted that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Russia as of May, 1961, for which reason no further efforts will be made to interview ART HAMMETT, DICK MOORE, EARL BURNHAM or TOM MATTS.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12-11-63

RAYMOND B. CARNEY, news director of radio station KBEA, Mission, Kansas, when re-interviewed furnished the following information:

He said that after his first interview he realized that there was some conflict between the dates he alleged he had been contacted by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the dates OSWALD was in Russia. CARNEY said to the best of his recollection he had met OSWALD or an individual of similar name and description three times in May of 1961 at Dallas-Garland Airport.

CARNEY said that these meetings were recalled to mind by him during the telecast concerning the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. He said he thought he recognized the name and photographs of OSWALD as possibly the pro-CASTRO individual who had, while he was new director of station KBOX, Dallas, contacted him to determine details of his alleged "Underground Air Force Recruitment of Anti-Castro Cubans." CARNEY emphasized that he could not positively identify the individual as OSWALD and the fact that OSWALD was in Russia from October, 1959, to June, 1962, would certainly cause considerable doubt that the two individuals were identical.

He could give no specific description of OSWALD and pointed out that two and a half years have elapsed since the three meetings took place with this individual at hangar #1 at Dallas-Garland Airport. CARNEY said that the meetings were held in the KBOX news car and all took place within a period of seven or nine days during May of 1961. The only other contacts he had with this individual were telephone calls over the next two or three months during which time this individual attempted to solicit names and information concerning individuals who had contacted him as a result of a newsstory on station KBOX. This story included a discussion by an anti-CASTRO Cuban general relative to activities and events in Cuba.

On 12-6-63 at Mission, Kansas File # KC 62-8156

by SA CLARENCE J. DANIELS
SA GEORGE A. ARNETT bg Date dictated 12-11-63

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CARNEY stated that in his capacity of news director of KBOX he had put the story on the air upon promise of this Cuban general, name unrecalled, of getting the first shot at any newsworthy story from the anti-CASTRO Cuban forces. CARNEY said that he did not recall the name of this individual, where he came from or where he went. He said he did recall, however, that this individual had mentioned something about going to Houston, but was unaware as to whether he had gone to Houston or not.

Concerning the individual he thought was identical with OSWALD, he could recall that he was violently pro-CASTRO and thought he claimed to be a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the meetings with this individual and subsequent telephone conversations no information concerning his actual identity was obtained other than the name which was either LEE OSWALD or similar to it. He did not know when this individual arrived in Dallas, nor did he know where he came from or where he went.

CARNEY said that he was sorry he seemed so positive in his identification of OSWALD upon initial interview, but since he was not then sure of the dates he had met this individual he thought perhaps he was identical with OSWALD. Upon sufficient reflection and more accurate pinpointing of the time he felt that although a remote possibility exists that it was OSWALD, it was now his considered judgment that it probably was not.

CARNEY said although it was his practice to make notes on his steno pad on all interviews such as the foregoing, he was almost positive that he had no notes relative to the meetings with this individual in Dallas. He said he would make a thorough search of his old papers and personal effects and if he located anything that

would further identify this individual he said he would contact the FBI.

CARNEY said the following persons in the Dallas area might be cognizant of the identity of the individual he thought was OSWALD as he was associated with them during the period that these meetings took place:

ART HAMMETT, Dallas Police Department;

DICK MOORE

EARL BURNHAM

TOM MATTS, all formerly associated with radio station KBOX, Dallas, Texas

1
DL 100-10461
JVA/jj

Mr. GEORGE HASH, 325 Cooper Street, Cedar Hill, Texas, telephonically advised SA JOHN V. ALMON on December 1, 1963, that his aunt, Mrs. GEORGE P. MC ELROY, who resides near the community of Ovilla, Texas, informed his mother that she recalled an individual who called at her home making inquiries concerning the location of a gunsmith in the area. This visit was approximately two weeks prior to the date of interview. Mr. HASH stated that Mrs. MC ELROY had also advised she heard numerous gunshots near her home and was of the impression a firearms range might perhaps be located nearby.

Mr. A. B. MC ELROY, Bear Creek Road, Ovilla, Texas, in the absence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. GEORGE MC ELROY, advised SA JOHN V. ALMON on December 5, 1963, that there is no gunsmith located in or near the community of Ovilla, Texas, and that nearly everyone in the community owns firearms and frequently hunts small game in the area. He stated his sister-in-law, Mrs. MC ELROY is an imaginative person and that since the President's assassination almost any stranger reminds her of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

1

FRANCES HERNANDEZ, 1917 Annex, advised she, JOSEPHINE SALINAS, and HENRIETTA VARGAS, all employees of McKell Sportswear Company, Second Floor, 501 Elm Street, Dallas, while on their way home about 5:10 p.m. on November 19, 1963, and after leaving the parking lot near the Texas School Book Depository, observed two men with an automobile, about a 1956 Buick, color light blue. The older of the two men was observed to hand a rifle to the younger of the two men, who then walked from the Buick toward a white car which was a compact, but she did not know the make of it. She stated the younger man might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but she is not able to say definitely it was OSWALD. She stated she has no other information.

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON/sl Date dictated 11/26/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

1

JOSEPHINE SALINAS, 13740 Birchlawn, advised she, FRANCES HERNANDEZ, and HENRIETTA VARGAS, all employees of McKell Sportswear Company, Second Floor, 501 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, while on their way home about 5:10 p.m. on November 19, 1963, and after reaching the parking lot near the Texas School Book Depository, observed two men with an automobile, about a 1956 Buick, color light blue. The older of the two men handed a rifle to the younger man, who then walked from the Buick toward a compact white car, but she did not know the make of it. She stated the younger man might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but she is not able to say definitely it was OSWALD. She stated she has no other information.

on 11/26/63 at Farmers Branch, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON/sl Date dictated 11/26/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 24, 1963

Mr. WARREN CASTER, Manager, Southwestern Publishing Company, Seventh Floor, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, residence 3338 Merrill, Dallas, on November 22, 1963 informed that he was not in Dallas, Texas, He stated he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD. I.F.B.

Mr. CASTER related that on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, he purchased a 30.06 rifle and a .22 rifle at Sanger's in Dallas. Subsequent to the purchase of the above rifles, he took them to the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, and exhibited the two rifles to Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, and stated that he had intended to hide the two rifles in his office because he was going to give the .22 rifle to his son for Christmas. On second thought, he was afraid that the guns might be stolen, so he took them to his home on November 20, 1963.

He stated he has never seen anyone with a gun at the Texas School Book Depository other than the above related incident.

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on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/pm Date dictated 11/24/63

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MM 89-35
FPG:rm
1.

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:

LYNDON LOUIS HOLTZCLAW, 670 Northeast 137th Street, North Miami, Florida, on November 29, 1963, advised as follows:

Prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and approximately at the time President KENNEDY was in Miami, HOLTZCLAW observed in what he described as an "off-beat newspaper" a story predicting the assassination of President KENNEDY. The newspaper was described as a tabloid type newspaper, smaller than an ordinary newspaper and definitely not a magazine.

HOLTZCLAW observed the newspaper in a drug store located on the northeast corner of the intersection two blocks west of the railroad tracks on 79th Street. To the best of his recollection, he observed the same newspaper containing the same article in another drug store, A Rexall drug store, located near 9th Street and 8th Avenue, Hialeah, Florida. HOLTZCLAW stated he recalled going into the drug store as he habitually did almost daily and seeing on the front page of the paper a picture of a bridge. He stated the car depicted was an open car, and it appeared to have been a hand sketch rather than a photograph. He stated to the side of the picture was a story to the effect that "On November 22, 1963, at 9:39 p.m. as the Kennedy motorcade progresses toward downtown Dallas minutes before making his speech two men will be waiting nearby with high-powered rifles." He stated that also on the front page of the paper was a red headline to the effect, "We Will Shoot Your President," to the side of which appeared in smaller letters, "Says Fidel."

HOLTZCLAW stated he also recalled that the names of two men were mentioned, one being a Spanish name and the other being LEE H. OSWALD. He also stated

there was some comment in the story about their being from the lower Gulf area.

HOLTZCLAW stated that immediately after he learned of the President's assassination he returned to the two drug stores and attempted to find the newspaper but was unable to do so. He stated the only such paper he observed in the drug store upon his return was the "Home News," which is printed in Hialeah, Florida. He said he questioned people at the drug stores about the article but had been unable to secure any information. He stated he had also gone to the office of the Hialeah "Home News" but had been unable to learn anything.

On December 2, 1963, JOSEPH HACK, Manager of East Hialeah Pharmacy, 1001 East 25th Street, Hialeah, (this is the extension of Northwest 79th Street, Miami) advised he does not recall any such article in any newspaper. HACK stated he did not know exactly what tabloid-type newspapers were handled by the store, but identity of all newspapers sold in the store would be known to the Dade County News Supply Company which supplies all publications sold by the store.

It was observed that the store had for sale on December 2, the Hialeah, Florida, "Home News" and the "National Enquirer," a tabloid-sized weekly newspaper, and the New York "Daily News," Sunday edition.

Mrs. EDNA WILLIAMS, Cashier, East Hialeah Pharmacy, advised that the store handled one other similar newspaper in addition to the three mentioned above. She was unable to recall the name of it. Mrs. WILLIAMS said she remembered that a man had come into the store shortly after President KENNEDY's assassination and had made inquiries concerning a story he had seen in a paper in the store. She stated she did not recall any such story and recalled no red headline on any paper except those on the "Sporting News," which is also handled by the store.

RUBY CHITTICK, Cashier, Hialeah Drugs, 925 East 8th Avenue, Hialeah, Florida, advised that the only tabloid-sized newspapers handled by the store was the "New York News," Sunday edition, and the "National Enquirer." She said the Sunday edition of the "New York News" always had the comic sheet as the cover page, and she had never seen a red headline on it or on the "Enquirer." Mrs. CHITTICK recalled that shortly after President KENNEDY's assassination a man had come into the store, asking for a copy of a week-old paper with a story about the assassination on the front page. She stated she recalled no such story.

NICK MESSINA, Assistant Manager, Dade County News Supply Company, 3801 25th Avenue, Miami, advised that his company supplied the East Hialeah Pharmacy with newspapers and periodicals; that the only tabloid-type newspapers delivered to that store were the "New York News," Sunday edition, the "National Enquirer," and the "National Star Chronicle." Mr. MESSINA said the Sunday edition of the "New York News" always had the comic page for a cover sheet. He said that the "Enquirer" and the "Star Chronicle" both feature sensational-type news and photographs. He said he had never seen a red headline on either, and that both papers feature a photograph on the front page rather than a news story. He advised that the "Enquirer" is published weekly; that the "Star Chronicle" is published every other week.

MESSINA made available copies of the "National Enquirer" for the dates December 15, December 8, November 24, November 17, 1963, which were reviewed. Nothing pertinent was noted. It is noted that this publication bears a date approximately two weeks ahead of the date on which it actually appears on stands for sale. Mr. MESSINA stated in all probability the November 11, 1963, issue of the "National Star Chronicle" would have been on the newsstands approximately one week before the President's assassination. MESSINA advised he would attempt to locate back issues of the "National Star Chronicle."

On December 3, 1963, MESSINA telephonically advised he had located issues of the "National Star Chronicle" for November 11, and November 25, 1963, and that neither contained an article predicting the assassination of President KENNEDY. MESSINA said the "National Star Chronicle" is published every other Monday at 32 Gramarcey Park South, New York City. It is noted that the masthead of the "National Enquirer" shows it is published weekly by the Best Medium Publishing Company, 655 Madison Avenue, New York City.

On December 5, 1963, DON CLAPROOD, Associate Editor, Hialeah - Miami Springs "Home News", 300 East 1st Avenue, Hialeah, advised he recalled HOLTZCLAW's coming into the "Home News" office shortly after the President was assassinated and claiming he had observed a story predicting the President's assassination. CLAPROOD stated HOLTZCLAW impressed him as being somewhat peculiar.

CLAPROOD advised that all news stories cross his desk, and he positively had never seen a story such as described by HOLTZCLAW. CLAPROOD said the only other local newspaper which would have been on sale in Hialeah during the pertinent period was the Dade County "Times Union," which was published for only a few weeks and which was printed by the Universal Printing Company.

The issues of the "Home News" for September 27, through November 22, 1963, were reviewed. It was noted the paper employs red headlines; however, no such item as that described by HOLTZCLAW was observed.

At the Universal Printing Company, 500 West 18th Street, Hialeah, Florida, copies of the Dade County "Times Union," including issues of October 3, through November 21, 1963, were reviewed. Nothing pertinent was noted.

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DL 100-10461
HRD:gmf

On November 27, 1963, Mr. WAYNE JANUARY, American Aviation Company, Red Bird Airport, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN V. ALMON he had information which he believed to be of pertinence to this case and requested that he be contacted personally.

DL 89-43
KBJ:JVA:cv
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The following interview was conducted by SA's KENNETH B. JAC[illegible]nd JOHN V. ALMON on November 29, 1963:

[illegible]EXAS DALLAS, TEXAS

[illegible] owner, American Aviation Company, [illegible]ing, Red Bird Airport, advised that Room 101, [illegible] from Febru[illegible]11, 1963, he, together with several friends, on [illegible]ented the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, which [illegible]s is owned by one JACK RUBY. JANUARY stat[illegible] February, 1963, he received an anonymous tel[illegible]m a man who offered him the sum of $5,000. [illegible]redo, Texas, and back with no questions a[illegible]aid that he surmised that this individual [illegible]sport narcotics to Dallas and for this reason [illegible]offer. JANUARY further stated that duri[illegible] received a second anonymouse telephone [illegible]o wanted him to fly $12,000,000.00 wo[illegible]o Mexico City where he was to pick up th[illegible]urn with it to Dallas. He stated that thi[illegible]ed him $400,000.00 to make this flight wi[illegible]ned.

JANUARY st[illegible]g the latter part of July, 1963, a man and [illegible]he had never seen before contacted him at his [illegible] which time they inquired about chartering a plane for [illegible]p to "Old Mexico", JANUARY stated that when he asked thi[illegible]an questions essential to such a flight he was definitely evasive in his answers. JANUARY explained that this individual did not appear to know exactly where he desired to go in Mexico but said something about the West Coast. Furthermore, he did not appear to know when he desired to return or exactly how many passengers could be expected on the flight. JANUARY said that this man, after stating that he did not wish to make the flight for a couple of months, stated that he would consider the information which JANUARY had given him and let him know at a later date. He said that when the couple left he observed a third man who had been waiting in their automobile during the entire conversation, and after observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television it now seems to him that this man somewhat resembled OSWALD although he was not definitely sure in this respect. JANUARY was unable to offer any additional information which might be of assistance in identifying the man and woman who inquired about the flight to Mexico. He said

that they did not appear to him to be persons of sufficient financial means to charter a trip such as the one discussed.

JANUARY reiterated the fact that the man, accompanied by the unidentified woman, who made inquiries concerning a chartered flight to Mexico, was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said that he has no records or any other method of identifying the persons who contacted him during the latter part of July, 1963.

JANUARY further commented that he never visited the Carousel Club when he did not observe several plainclothes officers, and when a friend of his attempted to date one of the performers, KATHY KAY, she informed this friend that she had to go with another man, whom she identified as a plainclothes officer.

JANUARY concluded with the opinion that JACK RUBY was not the type individual who would have killed, or attempted to kill, anyone charged with the assassination of the President. He said that he does not think that RUBY would care that much, even about his own mother.

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DL 89-43
GWHC:mja

On November 26, 1963, the Boston Office, advised Mrs. RAYMOND JOHNSTON, 91 Pleasant Street, Rumford, East Providence, Rhode Island, advised on September 1, 1963, while in Washington, D.C., to enroll her son in Gallaudet College for the Deaf, she and her husband met one GENE LAMSON. Mrs. JOHNSTON stated that in her opinion, GENE LAMSON bore a striking resemblance to the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which appeared in newspapers and on television.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

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Mr. WILLIAM H. DeGAN, Security Officer, Neiman-Marcus, Ervay and Commerce Streets, produced the file on EUGENE LEROY LAMSON dated August 1, 1962. He was employed by Neiman-Marcus from August 13, 1962, to September 28, 1963, at which time he was terminated because he was not a satisfactory sales person. He resided at 1919 Stevens Forest Drive, Apartment 103, Dallas, Texas, but listed his permanent address at 35 Waldron Avenue, Glen Rock, New Jersey. LAMSON was born April 2, 1940, at Portland, Maine, being 5'8" in height, 130 pounds and single. LAMSON's Social Security Number was 140-32-0890, and his father's name is LEROY E. LAMSON of the Glen Rock, New Jersey address. LAMSON attended the Trap Hagen School of Design and the Royal College of Art, the latter school being in London. LAMSON formerly worked for the Socony Mobil Oil Company, 150 East 42nd Street, New York City, at various times from June 27, 1957, to September 8, 1961.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN and NAT A. PINKSTON/cv/rms Date dictated 11/27/63

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Mr. FRANK LEYVA, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised Special Agent ROYAL J. BLASSINGAME on November 26, 1963, it was believed a long-distance telephone call between WILLIAM B. UHLHORN, Isla Verde, Puerto Rico, and WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN was believed to have some pertinence to this case, and that WILLIAM B. UHLHORN appeared to be connected with a construction firm, known as "Uhlhorn International, S. A."

On November 27, 1963, Miss RAMONA STOKES, Office Manager, Uhlhorn International, S.A., 1519 Ponce De Leon Avenue, Santurce, Puerto Rico, advised Secret Service Special Agent in Charge FRANK LEYVA and Special Agent ROYAL S. BLASSINGAME that WILLIAM B. UHLHORN is president of the company, whose headquarters are in Panama City, Panama, with a branch office in Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama. He left Puerto Rico via Eastern Airlines to Miami, Florida, at 5:05 P. M., November 26, 1963, en route Balboa and Panama City on company business, exact date of return unknown. The company has a construction contract for a Navy radio station located at Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico. UHLHORN is originally from Memphis, Tennessee, but after World War II settled in Harlingen, Texas, where he also operates the Uhlhorn Construction Company. His son WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN, also known as "BUTCH," is a student at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. UHLHORN's wife SHEILA also left Puerto Rico, November 26, 1963, for New York, New York, to visit relatives in New Jersey. Their names and addresses unknown.

On November 27, 1963, GUSTAVO MARENO, Service Manager, Dunn and Bradstreet, 609 Condado Avenue, Santurce, Puerto Rico, advised Special Agent BLASSINGAME records of

his company disclosed Uhlhorn International, S.A., was incorporated under the Laws of Panama, and the president, WILLIAM B. UHLHORN also operates the Uhlhorn Construction Company, Harlingen, Texas. The Puerto Rico Branch of the company was opened in September, 1962. The only additional available information was that the company was engaged in the construction of radio station facilities at the Navy site at Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico.

On November 27, 1963, LUIS FEBUS, Identification Division, Police of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised Investigative Clerk DORSEY ANDRES HOWARD his records contained no information identifiable with WILLIAM B. or SHEILA UHLHORN.

ROSARIO DAVIDA, Retail Credit Company, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, furnished Investigative Clerk HOWARD information on the same date pertaining to WILLIAM B. UHLHORN, which was found to contain no pertinent information in addition to that appearing in the records of Dunn and Bradstreet.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/4/63

WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised he did not have to make a statement and any statement he did make would be voluntary and could be used against him in a court of law. He was further advised of his right to consult with an attorney. UHLHORN stated he would be willing to cooperate fully with the FBI in furnishing any information in his possession that might be of assistance in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. UHLHORN was interviewed in a Bureau automobile in the close proximity of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House located at 3105 E. Binkley, Southern Methodist University (SMU).

UHLHORN stated he had been talked to by Special Agents of the U. S. Secret Service on Wednesday morning, November 27, 1963, at 9:00 a.m. He stated that on this occasion the Secret Service Agents questioned him relative to his knowledge of or association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD indicating they were of the belief that UHLHORN had met with and talked to OSWALD on Thursday the day before the assassination of President KENNEDY. UHLHORN stated that at that interview with the Secret Service Agents he had emphatically denied knowing OSWALD or having any knowledge of a meeting at any time at any place with OSWALD. He further related that the first time he ever knew that OSWALD existed was through news media following the assassination of President KENNEDY when he observed OSWALD's picture and saw OSWALD for the first time. UHLHORN further advised he had no recollection of ever knowingly or unwittingly seeing or observing OSWALD prior to the assassination either at close hand or from a distance.

UHLHORN stated that the assassination of President KENNEDY was of general interest to every student at SMU and of course was the topic of discussion among UHLHORN's acquaintances and fellow students at SMU. UHLHORN discussed the assassination of the President with his roommate and his girlfriend. He also telephoned his mother, Mrs. JACQUELIN WALSH UHLHORN, 1008 Ebony Drive, Harlingen, Texas, prior to his departure from Dallas, Texas, by airplane for Thanksgiving holiday at Harlingen, Texas.

UHLHORN stated that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, his father, WILLIAM BAYNE UHLHORN, telephoned him at the Fraternity House however UHLHORN was out and upon his return to the Fraternity House at about 5:00 p.m., November 24, 1963, he returned the call

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROCKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY:ym Date dictated 12/3/63

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to his father who resides at Santurce, Puerto Rico. During his conversation with his father at this time, his father had asked him if he had seen the OSWALD slaying on television and asked him what it looked like. UHLHORN said his father indicated he was unable to keep up with the news on a current basis in Puerto Rico and for this reason was extremely interested in all details concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and subsequent events.

UHLHORN advised he did not talk to anyone other than his father from San Juan at the time of his call and that his father and mother are separated and have already taken divorce action and UHLHORN's sister resides with his mother at Harlingen, Texas.

The following is a description of UHLHORN as obtained through observation and interview:

Name	WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN, also known as BUTCH
Born	1/16/44, at Harlingen, Texas
Race	White
Nationality	American
Height	6'1"
Weight	200 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown (wears horn-rimmed glasses)
Complexion	Fair
Build	Heavy
Father	WILLIAM BAYNE UHLHORN, age 42, Box 8311, Santurce, Puerto Rico
Mother	JACQUELIN WALSH UHLHORN, 1008 Ebony Drive, Harlingen, Texas
Brother	JACK BAYNE UHLHORN, age 14, resides with mother
Sister	PENELOPE UHLHORN, age 16, resides with mother
Occupation	Student, Junior class, SMU, Finance Major
Military service	None
Residence	Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House, 3105 E. Binkley, SMU, Dallas, Texas
Automobile	1964 Buick Riviera, two door hardtop, gold color.

DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639
GTB:WGB/gm:BJD

The following investigation was conducted by SAs WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY at Dallas, Texas:

On December 2, 1963, WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN, student at Southern Methodist University, advised that he had heard a rumor that a colored employee of Mustang Service Station located on Hillcrest Avenue near Southern Methodist University, had remarked that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had driven JACK RUBY's Cadillac to the service station for servicing.

On December 2, 1963, LOWELL DEE ENGLISH, owner and manager, Mustang Service Center, 6511 Hillcrest Avenue, advised that his employee, ROBERT ROY, had made the comment that while in business for himself a few months ago at Ross Avenue Automotive, Dallas, Texas, LEE OSWALD had taken a 1959 Cadillac convertible to ROY to be repaired. ENGLISH stated he had discussed this matter at length with ROY and had endeavored to determine from ROY if he had saved the work repair order used in connection with the repairs of this alleged 1959 Cadillac. ENGLISH further advised that ROY had stated that in connection with the repairs of the Cadillac, he had driven OSWALD down town to JACK RUBY's burlesque house in Dallas. ENGLISH asked ROY how many times he had driven OSWALD, and ROY alleged that he took OSWALD down town several times. ENGLISH stated ROY had commented that the individual he knew as LEE was identified by ROY as being OSWALD through newspaper pictures after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ENGLISH stated that he had subsequently searched through the repair orders which ROY had in his possession with negative results. ROY advised ENGLISH that additional repair orders had been retained by the bookkeeper who had handled ROY's accounting matters in connection with the operation of the Ross Avenue Automotive repair.

ENGLISH advised that records of his office revealed that ROBERT V. ROY was employed at the Mustang Service Station when ENGLISH took over the management of the service station on November 30, 1962. In March or April, 1963, ROY resigned to become self employed at the Ross Avenue Automotive

Service. ROY came back to work in October, 1963, at the Mustang Service Station.

On December 2, 1963, ROBERT VERNON ROY, mechanic, Mustang Service Station, residence 2318 Hatcher, advised that during the period he was self employed at the Ross Avenue Automotive Service located at 4228-30 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, in late August or early September, 1963, he recalls that an individual known to him as Mr. LEE came to him for the purpose of doing repair work on a 1959 white Cadillac Convertible De Ville (62 Series). ROY stated that to the best of his recollection, LEE had stated on the first occasion of coming to him that he had been referred to ROY by a colored man who works at Cullum and Boren, a sporting goods company in Dallas, Texas.

ROY stated that he identified the person he knew to be Mr. LEE as LEE OSWALD through observing photographs of OSWALD in the Dallas newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was displayed to ROBERT VERNON ROY at this time, and he positively identified OSWALD as being the man for whom he did automotive repair work on a 1959 white Cadillac Convertible.

ROY stated that the repair work that he had performed for the person he knew as Mr. LEE would appear in his records. He made available two separate stacks of automotive repair orders to interviewing agents. A search of these records reflected no reference to a 1959 Cadillac.

ROY stated that additional repair orders were in the possession of an individual who had done accounting work for Ross Automotive repair. He identified this company as Whitehill Taxkeeping System of Dallas, 13037 Glenside Drive, Dallas, Texas, home phone BL 4-2330.

ROY stated that he had performed services for Mr. LEE on approximately four separate occasions and on one occasion LEE was brought to the Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service in

a 1960 blue four door Chevrolet by three other men whom ROY could not describe. On two other occasions when Mr. LEE came to ROY with the Cadillac, ROY drove Mr. LEE to the downtown area of Dallas, letting Mr. LEE out of ROY's car near the intersection of Elm and Akard not far from Whittle's Music Store.

ROY denied ever observing Mr. LEE in any burlesque house in downtown Dallas, Texas, and further denied ever observing Mr. LEE in the company of JACK RUBY, whose photograph ROY had also observed in the Dallas newspapers following the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ROY denied having stated that he had driven Mr. LEE to a burlesque house in downtown Dallas and further denied any knowledge that the 1959 Cadillac Convertible upon which he had done repair work belonged to or was connected in any way with JACK RUBY.

On December 3, 1963, Mr. GORDON F. CULLUM, President, Cullum and Boren Company, 1509 Elm Street, Dallas, advised that his company employs approximately ten Negro men, and he would attempt to determine which one of these men may have taken a company car to the Ross Avenue Automotive Service for repairs.

On December 3, 1963, J. WALTER MALLOY, Cullum and Boren Company, advised that records of his office reveal a repair order from Ross Avenue Automotive bearing No. 1184 and dated June 8, 1963, in the name J. W. MALLOY on repair of a 1958 Chevrolet station wagon involving relining of brakes and replacement of two twin drums. This bill was paid by check No. 28331 on June 8, 1963, to Ross Avenue Automotive, 4228-30 Ross Avenue, in the amount of $27.85.

Mr. MALLOY advised that the station wagon had been driven to Ross Avenue Automotive by employee JAMES EARL FUCUALS.

On December 3, 1963, JAMES EARL FUCUALS advised that he recalled driving the company station wagon to Ross

Avenue Automotive sometime ago; however, he could not recall the date. He stated further that he could not recall ever having referred anyone to Ross Avenue Automotive. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were displayed to FUCUALS, who stated that he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD except in newspaper photographs following the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ROBERT VERNON ROY was reinterviewed at Mustang Service Station on December 3, 1963, at which time he made available additional automotive repair orders which he had located through a search of his automobile. A review of these automobile repair orders failed to reflect any record of repair for a 1959 Cadillac. ROY also conducted a search of his former place of business at 4228-30 Ross Avenue and his second automobile, making available additional auto repair work orders to interviewing agents. A review of these auto repair work orders failed to reflect repair on a 1959 Cadillac.

On December 3, 1963, OLIVER C. VAN HOESEN, 2201 West Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information:

A conditional sales contract executed by VAN HOESEN on July 23, 1963, in behalf of ROBERT ROY for Whitehill Taxkeeping System reflected that this bookkeeping system went into effect September 1, 1963. Mr. VAN HOESEN advised that this account was serviced by a representative named HANK STILL, the salesman who had sold the plan to ROY. Mr. VAN HOESEN stated that he, VAN HOESEN, had retained no papers or repair orders of any type belonging to Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service. He stated that these papers would have been in the possession of HANK STILL on a temporary basis; however, STILL had advised him that all such papers had been returned to Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service. VAN HOESEN further advised that ROY's affairs were in a very turbulent condition and that he had gone out of business with his affairs and papers in complete disarray and confusion. He stated that subsequent efforts by VAN HOESEN to contact ROY relative to submission of his tax work papers had been negative and that

VAN HOESEN has subsequently disassociated himself with the Whitehill Taxkeeping System. HANK STILL, according to VAN HOESEN, is currently a student attending a college located at Lubbock, Texas, possibly Texas Tech.

VAN HOESEN stated that at no time during his contacts with ROY at the Ross Avenue Automotive Service did he, VAN HOESEN, observe a customer driving a 1959 white Cadillac Convertible, nor could he recollect the description of any of these customers.

On December 4, 1963, ROBERT VERNON ROY was reinterviewed at Mustang Service Station, at which time he advised that LEON WILLIAMS, an accountant, 1201 South Brighton, Dallas, Texas, had handled some accounting work for him during August and September, 1963.

On December 4, 1963, LEON FREDERICK WILLIAMS, 1201 South Brighton, made available automotive repair work orders of August and September, 1963, of Ross Avenue Automotive Service, a review of which reflected no reference to a 1959 Cadillac or the name LEE. Mr. WILLIAMS stated that he had no additional automotive repair records pertaining to Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service.

On December 4, 1963, JAMES EARL FUCUALS was reinterviewed at Cullum and Boren Company at his request, at which time he furnished the following additional information:

FUCUALS advised that he recalls now that a white man came into Cullum and Boren wanting to look at the yellow pages of the telephone directory indicating that he needed his brakes fixed and wanted to know where the nearest garage was. FUCUALS said that he could go to the Ross Avenue Automotive since he had taken a company car there and received satisfactory service. FUCUALS said that he believes the white man went to the garage on Ross Avenue, and at any rate he wrote the telephone number and address down.

This white man came into the Cullum and Boren store about two or three weeks after FUCUALS had taken the station wagon to the Ross Avenue Automotive Repair, and he described the white man as approximately 35-40 years of age, approximately 5'9", heavy shoulders, wearing a sport coat or brown jacket and slacks. FUCUALS also believes this man was wearing suede loafer type shoes. FUCUALS did not observe the kind of automobile the man wanted repaired. FUCUALS again was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said that this white man whom he referred to Ross Avenue Automotive did not in any way resemble OSWALD.

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DL 100-10461
AE:BJD

The following investigation at Lubbock, Texas, was conducted by SA AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR.:

On December 12, 1963, HANK STILL, 3015 28th Street, student at Texas Tech, advised he resided and worked during the past summer in Dallas and he sold bookkeeping systems. He recalled selling a system to ROBERT ROY, operator of the Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service. He said ROY had very inadequete records at the time and it was necessary to post the new system from existing records which may not have been complete. STILL advised he took existing records to his home and made the postings into the new system, but he returned every item to ROY. He stated he is certain that none of them were retained elsewhere for any purpose.

He reported he has no knowledge of any person using the name of LEE or of any white 1959 Cadillac which may have been repaired by ROY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/16/63

1

JOE LORIA, 4230 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows.

He had known an individual named "SCOTTIE" who had frequented his lunch room several months ago. He did not know SCOTTIE's true name but knew him to have been engaged to one WANDELL RENE WHITLEY, daughter of Mrs. LEE WHITLEY, 346 Classen, Dallas. SCOTTIE had told him he had worked for General WALKER as a chauffeur and had lived at his residence. He had built himself up as an important person but LORIA, who says he is interested in police work, judged SCOTTIE to be a "con man" and warned Mrs. WHITLEY that she should check into this man. As a result the above mentioned engagement was broken. In connection with the possible association between SCOTTIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, LORIA said that about seven or eight months ago SCOTTIE had been in his restaurant and in his company was an individual who he believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He based this identity on a photograph of OSWALD he had seen in the Dallas newspapers and he could recall only the one time that he thought he had seen OSWALD and SCOTTIE together. LORIA recognized the fact he serves many customers daily but said he would "bet money" it was OSWALD who was with SCOTTIE.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRAY Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/16/63

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Mrs. LEE WHITLEY, 346 Classon, telephone FL 2-4735, employed Henry Investment Company, Braniff Building, Harry Hines Boulevard, advised she had known WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, who was also known as WILLIAM MC EWAN MC DUFF and SCOTTIE, for approximately one year as he had been engaged to her daughter. She knew none of his friends and was certain based on her knowledge that he had no association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She last saw him in the spring of 1963 following the time the engagement between DUFF and her daughter had been broken.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas 300 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRER:jjm Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 2-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/18/63

Mrs. RENE ADLER, 346 Classen Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows:

She had formerly been engaged to WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF but had broken this engagement when it had been determined this man was not a suitable prospect for marriage. She met none of his friends during their courtship and was certain she had never been introduced to any person by him who might possibly be identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she had seen pictures of OSWALD on television and in the newspapers and was certain she had never met this person or seen him physically.

on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRER/BUD Date dictated 12/18/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/16/63

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Continuing

Mrs. FRANK MEIER, manager of the apartment building at 5420 Lewis, advised WILLIAM M. DUFF had resided for several months in Apartment 123 with CHARLES HOLLOWAY. She knew of no association between DUFF, JACK RUBY, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD as she did not know RUBY and OSWALD. She had understood DUFF had gone to Oklahoma City.

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas 302 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURREY JJ Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/17/63

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Dallas, Texas

CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Apartment 123, 5420 Lewis, employed as Assistant Manager, Skillern Drug Store, 5400 E. Grand, advised as follows:

WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, known by the nickname "SCOTTIE", had formerly been his room mate for several months and he knew of no association between DUFF, JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He knew nothing concerning RUBY or OSWALD except what he had read in the newspapers. He is certain DUFF left Dallas about seven or eight weeks ago, possibly longer, by bus for Oklahoma City because he had taken him to the bus station and had seen the bus ticket with the destination Oklahoma City. DUFF had told him he was going into the U. S. Army but he doubted DUFF's word in this respect.

303

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRER:jl Date dictated 12/17/63

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D. 12/17/63

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JUANITA BUCHANNON, owner, El Dorado Lounge, 1010 North Haskell, advised as follows on December 16, 1963:

She had first met WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, known to her as "SCOTTIE", about seven or eight months ago when he started hanging around the bar and making a "big splash." She described him as a "con man" and she knew of no association between DUFF, RUBY and OSWALD. She did not know OSWALD but knew RUBY as she had been a former employee of his when he owned the Sovereign Club. She knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD based on her acquaintance with RUBY.

On December 17, 1963, she advised DUFF had a former friend named ANDRE ANGELES (phonetic) whom she described as a white male, age 31 - 32, height six feet, weight 165 lbs, thin build, red hair, blue eyes, freckles on face and wearing horn rimmed glasses. ANDRE has called the El Dorado Lounge from Washington, D. C. approximately eleven times in recent months attempting to locate one RIED TIPPINS (phonetic), also a friend of DUFFs.

At the time of the last call, December 16, 1963, ANDRE advised he was in Washington, D. C. using the name DON MOON, telephone number 481-7057. She asked ANDRE if he had seen "SCOTTIE". ANDRE replied words to the effect "No, and I'd rather not talk about it." She recalled ANDRE had known JACK RUBY and had mentioned gambling with him.

The only other unusual incident she recalled was the fact ANDRE called her from Washington, D. C. the Sunday prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY telling her he was flying to Dallas on Friday, November 22, 1963, with a lot of money and wondered if she and her husband would meet him at the airport. They did not meet him and she did not know whether ANDRE had come to Dallas.

304

on 12/16/63 and 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639 DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRER:jj Date dictated 12/17/63

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Date 12/16/63

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HERMAN GERRARD, 6214 LaVesta Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he had known WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF but knew of no association between him and LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY as he knew neither of the latter individuals.

305

DL 44-1639

on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRER:jj Date dictated 12/14/63

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DL 100-10461
JTM/jj

Dennis, Lewis

On December 17, 1963, Sgt. BRADY KELSEY, U. S. Army Recruiting Service, 1114 Commerce, advised WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF had expressed his intention to enlist in the Army July 30, 1963, and he had been rejected for [redacted] reasons on August 15, 1963. DUFF was notified of the reason for his rejection and this included the fact he had many traffic arrests in Los Angeles, California, and had been arrested there for [redacted] in 1961, the charge being dropped. KELSEY said that when an alien attempts to enter the United States Army, he must show his papers of intent and the Immigration and Naturalization Service is notified if the man is inducted.

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DL 100-10461
JTM/jj

On December 12, 1963, JEFF WOOSLEY, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1402 Rio Grande Building, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows:

WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, Registration # A11330675, was born November 4, 1931 in Scotland. He entered the United States in 1957 and gave as the person he would be living with the name of a sister, MARGARET LAWSON, 715 W. Mission, Alhambra, California. The last address he gave Immigration and Naturalization Service was 5201 Willis, Dallas, Texas. Previous addresses were 316 LaFrance, Alhambra, California, and 407 S. New Avenue, Monterrey Park, California. Additional descriptive data includes his height 5'8½" to 5'9", weight 150 - 160, eyes blue, hair brown, receding.

On December 17, 1963, a stop was placed with Mr. WOOSLEY regarding WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF. WOOSLEY said that if DUFF had entered the military service his office would ultimately receive this information.

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DL 100-10461
JTM/jj

A review of the Dallas file concerning WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF indicated the following.

In January of 1963, information was received that WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF had met one FRANCES BERNARD, 5201 Willis, on a bus in Los Angeles and had married her three weeks later. BERNARD had had the marriage annulled shortly thereafter, after she had called a brother of DUFF at 7614 E. Glenden Way, Alhambra, California, at which time she was notified he was formerly married and was "no good."

On December 11, 1963, Lt. ELMO CUNNINGHAM, Dallas Police Department, advised as follows:

His file on WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, born November 4, 1931, indicated he had been given a polygraph examination in connection with the assault on General EDWIN WALKER and had been absolved from having had any part in this assault. He had been interested in the activities of DUFF as he believed him to be a con man and check passer. However, he had no warrant on DUFF. DUFF's room mate was listed as CHARLES HOLLOWAY, 5420 Lewis Avenue, Dallas. He had received an anonymous call several months ago informing him DUFF had gone to Oklahoma City. CUNNINGHAM telephonically contacted FRANCES BERNARD whom he had previously interviewed and she advised she had no information regarding DUFF.

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DL 100-10461
WKB/jj

RE: FABIAN MC ELROY

As indicated in previous Dallas report of December 10, 1963, entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. IS - R - CUBA" on November 23, 1963, Mrs. ROBERT D. (VIRGINIA) YOUNG, Dublin, Texas, furnished information concerning an individual who came to her residence about October 1, 1963, inquiring as to the whereabouts of a priest active in the Roman Catholic Church in Dublin. She reported this incident to a sheriff at Stephenville, Texas.

Upon viewing the photograph of the subject on television on November 22, 1963, she noted a resemblance between this person and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but concluded OSWALD was not the man referred to above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

1

LYNN CORNNELL, Chief of Police, made available the note given to him by Father STEPHEN KEOCH, which is quoted as follows:

"Father on Sept. 26th I was here to buy me a true Bible to carry back to Cuero, Texas for a trial before the Public.

"But since you were gone inwhich no one knows where, I am on my way back to Dublin, Texas where the real building stands in all incations of a true Catholic.

"Thank You
"Fabion McElroy"

"Keep this Father and think of God."

CORNNELL advised FABION MC ELROY is unknown to him, and CORNNELL had been unable to develop any information concerning MC ELROY in the Dublin, or Stephenville, area.

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on 11/27/63 at Stepehnville, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent COLEMAN MABRAY:mja Date dictated 12/1/63

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MM 89-35
FPG:rm
1.

On November 30, 1963, ROY KATON, Tamiami Gun Shop, 3050 Southwest 8th Street, Miami, Florida, contacted SA STUART GODWIN, JR. KATON stated that he had just purchased a carbine .30 caliber, serial No. 479693, made by Quality H.M.C. from one JERRY MC FADDEN. KATON stated in identifying himself MC FADDEN had produced a driver's license, No. 4898798, issued at Dallas, Texas.

KATON stated that MC FADDEN furnished no Miami address and that he had not recorded MC FADDEN's Dallas address as shown on the driver's license. KATON said that MC FADDEN's conversation indicated he was acquainted with both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. KATON observed that MC FADDEN appeared to him to be something of a "nut," and he was furnishing this information for whatever value it might have. MC FADDEN allegedly told KATON that he was broke and that he and his wife were returning to Dallas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 9, 1963

JERRY ANDREW MC FADDEN, Mesquite, Texas, advised he was in Miami, Florida, on November 30, 1963, in an effort to get his wife to return to Dallas with him. He stated that he did sell a gun to the Tamiami Gun Shop, Miami, Florida, on or about November 30, 1963, and he recalls that the operator of this gun shop asked him, MC FADDEN, if he, MC FADDEN, knew OSWALD or RUBY. According to MC FADDEN, he did not tell the gun shop operator that he, JERRY MC FADDEN, knew either OSWALD or RUBY. He admitted that it is altogether possible that during the conversation he may have left the impression with the gun shop operator that he knew OSWALD or RUBY.

Photographs of OSWALD and RUBY were exhibited to MC FADDEN, and he stated that he did not know either OSWALD or RUBY.

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on 12/6/63 at Mesquite, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE W. H. CARLSTON and JAMES W. BOURDOUT Date dictated 12/9/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/63

JULIA ANN MERCER, residence 5200 Belmont, Apartment 208, Dallas, Texas, no telephone, who is employed at Automat Distributors, 1720 Canton Street in Dallas, advised she was born February 10, 1940, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

She advised that at about 10:50 AM, November 22, 1963, she was driving a rented white Valiant automobile west on Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass below Houston Street and at a point about 45 or 50 feet east of the overhead signs over the right entrance road to the underpass, there was a truck parked on the right-hand side of the road, which truck blocked her progress for a few seconds until the lane left of her cleared and she was able to pass around the truck. This truck appeared to have the two right wheels up on the curb. The hood of the truck was open. On the driver's door the words "Air Conditioning" were printed in black letters and the words formed a half-moon shape. The truck was a green Ford pickup, with Texas license.

She advised there was a man sitting under the wheel of the car, slouched over the wheel. This man was wearing a green jacket and was described as a white male, who appeared to be about 40 to 45 years of age, and to be of heavy build.

Another man was at the back of the truck on the street and was reaching over the tailgate when she drove up. This man took out from the truck what appeared to be a gun case. This case was about 3½ feet to 4 feet long and about 8 inches wide at the widest point and about 3, 4, or 5 inches wide at the narrowest point. This case was brown in color and had a handle. The man took this out of the truck and proceeded to walk away and as he did the small end of the case caught in the grass or sidewalk and he reached down to free it. The man then proceeded to walk across the street and up the grassy hill toward the overpass. She said that is the last she saw of this person.

She noticed at the time there were three policemen standing there talking near a motorcycle on the bridge just west of her.

She advised that the man who took the gun case from the truck was a white male in his late 20's or early 30's, with

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on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 11/23/63

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dark brown hair, sun-tan complexion, about 5'9" or 5'10" tall, and weighed about 165 to 170 pounds. He was wearing what appeared to be a gray jacket with brown pants and a plaid shirt. He was also wearing a wool stocking hat with a tassel in the middle of the hat.

MERCER advised she could identify this man if she saw him again.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

JULIA ANN MERCER, residence 5200 Belmont, Dallas, appeared at the FBI Office, Dallas, and she was shown a group of photographs which included that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which was taken at New Orleans, Louisiana, August 9, 1963, New Orleans Police Department No. 112723. After examining the photographs Miss MERCER advised that it did not appear that any of these persons had been the person she had seen take what appeared to be a rifle case from the pickup truck at approximately 10:50 a.m. on November 22, 1963, on Elm Street near the Texas School Book Depository building. She was then shown the photograph of OSWALD separately and said that this did not look like the person who had taken the rifle from the truck.

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on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /mac Date dictated 11/25/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/28/63

JULIA ANN MERCER, Residence 5200 Belmont, Apartment 208, Dallas, Texas, who is employed at the Automat Distributors, 1720 Canton Street, Dallas, was shown a group of photographs which included a photograph of JACK RUBY. MERCER could not identify any of the photographs as being identical with the person she had observed slouched over the wheel of a green Ford pickup truck parked about 10:50 AM at a point near the place where President KENNEDY was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

She then was shown a photograph of RUBY, and she advised the person in the truck had a rather large round face similar to RUBY's, but she could not identify him as the person.

She then was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she stated that OSWALD was of the same general build, size and age as the person who took a long package from this truck, but she also could not identify him as being the one who took the package from the truck.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas 31f File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent HENRY J. OLIVER AND LOUIS M. KELLEY:mam Date dictated 11/28/63

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DL 89-43
HJO,LMK:mam
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The following Wholesale Air Conditioning Parts Supply Companies in Dallas, Texas, were contacted by SA HENRY J. OLIVER on November 27, 1963. All persons contacted advised that they do not know of any air conditioning repairman who has a green Ford pickup truck which has air conditioning written on the doors in black letters:

Mr. JACK HOLUB, Manager
Harry Alter Company, Inc.
2332 Irving Boulevard

Mr. RAY HOLT, Office Manager
Barbeck Refrigeration Supply
1515 Edison

Mr. R. O. DEITRICH, Salesman
Central Engineering and Supply Company
1925 Cedar Springs

Mr. WAYNE WEBB, Manager
Climate Supply Company
2332 Valdina

Mr. L. E. CARROLL, Partner
Dallas Hermetic Company
1605 Dragon

Mr. HERMAN BUTCHER, Warehouse Manager
Electrical Supply Company
1101 McKinney

Mr. EDWARD PENNY, Salesman
Electromotive Corporation
1301 McKinney.

DL 89-43
HJO,LMK:mam
2

Mr. JIM PETERSON, Manager
Thermal Supply Company
333 Howell
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following companies were contacted by SA LOUIS M. KELLEY on November 27, 1963:

Keller - Northrup, Inc.
4616 Travis

Knox Wholesale Plumbing Supply Company
5622 East University

Pamaco, Inc.
1714 S. Harvard

Snell Refrigeration Service
2900 Main

White O. E. Filter Service
1411 North Peake

Worthington Air Conditioning
Mercantile Dallas Building

DL 89-43
REB:cv
1

Dallas, Texas

On December 8, 1963, EDWIN HULLEIT, 107 South Edgefield, an employee for Norco Air Conditioning, 1326 Morrell, telephonically advised SA C. E. UNDERHILL that about 1:30 p.m. he observed a 1957 or 1959 green Ford pickup, Texas License 3J947, with "Air Conditioning" written on the passenger side parked in front of the Guthrey Club, Corinth and Industrial.

On the same date, SA's ROBERT E. BASHAM and VERNON MITCHEM attempted to locate this pickup in the vicinity of Corinth and Industrial with negative results.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM on December 9, 1963:

Dallas, Texas

LORENE CROFTS, Dallas County Records, advised 1963 Texas License 3J947 was transferred from JAMES R. NIX to FRED LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vitae, Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1963. She said this license is for a 1959 pickup, Vehicle Identification No. F10C9D27125. B. APPROX 1901

Texas

Mrs. EILEEN LEETH and FRED W. LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vitae, Dallas, advised that he purchased a light green pickup, 1959 Ford, from a wholesaler who had repossessed the pickup from JAMES NIX when NIX went into debt. He said that the pickup has black lettering on the sides but runs straight across, and the name has been blacked out with black paint between "Air Conditioning" and "Dallas, Texas". It is noted that Mr. LEETH is a white male, 59 years of age, 5'11", 160 pounds, dark hair graying at the temples and base. He added that he has an employee, white male, 30 to 35 years of age, 5'7", dark hair, working for him, but they were working at BEN MITCHELL's place near Love Field on the morning of November 22, 1963, and that traveling to that area they did not use Houston Street or the Triple Underpass. He said he did not know of the assassination until completing the work at MITCHELL's place when he turned on the truck radio.

21

DL 100-10461
LMK:mam
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA's HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY on December 9, 1963:

JOE MURPHY, Patrolman, Traffic Division, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was stationed on the Triple Underpass on Elm Street to assist in handling traffic. At approximately 10:30 - 10:40 AM, a pickup truck stalled on Elm Street between Houston Street and the underpass. He was unable to recall the name of the company to whom this truck belonged but stated it is the property of the company working on the First National Bank Building at Elm and Akard in Dallas.

There were three construction men in this truck, and he took one to the bank building to obtain another truck in order to assist in moving the stalled one. The other two men remained with the pickup truck along with two other officers. Shortly prior to the arrival of the motorcade, the man he had taken to the bank building returned with a second truck, and all three of the men left with the two trucks, one pushing the other.

MURPHY noted that the men did not leave the truck except for the one he took to the bank building, and all three left together sometime prior to the arrival of the President's motorcade. He described the stalled truck as being a green pickup and noted the truck had the hood raised during the time it was stalled. This truck had side tool bins on it, and they had a considerable amount of construction equipment in the back.

MURPHY further stated it was probable that one of these men had taken something from the rear of this truck in an effort to start it. He stated these persons were under observation all during the period they were stalled on Elm Street because the officers wanted the truck moved prior to the arrival of the motorcade, and it would have been impossible for any of them to have had anything to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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DL 100-10461
GWHC:mja

By communication, dated December 11, 1963, Mr. HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice, furnished the following information:

In a letter received by the Attorney General recently from MARVIN JONES of 1714 Life Building, Dallas, Texas, the following information is furnished:

"(1) I was personally told by a member of the Sheriff's office that on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, about 5:00 A.M., the Sheriff's office either sent a car to transfer Oswald or requested that the transfer be made at that time, but that Dallas Police Chief Curry refused to transfer him at that time because of press notice, although Ruby was transferred without notice to the press.

"(2) One television report stated that employees and other persons entering the building where Oswald worked were checked by the Dallas police on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, and that Oswald entered carrying a package but it was not checked by the policeman for the reason that Oswald said it contained a window shade.

"(3) Mr. Jack Gay, one of my law partners, learned Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963, from one of his clients that some man had stated that he would give his life to kill President Kennedy. This information

was given to Chief Greene of the Police Department of Farmers Branch (a suburb of Dallas) because the person hearing the statement made was a female who resides in Farmers Branch. It is my understanding that Chief Greene has made some investigation of this matter."

DL 100-10461
HRD:cv
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Item 1 appearing in a letter from MARVIN JONES, 1714 Life Building, Dallas, Texas, to the Attorney General dated December 11, 1963, is being covered in the investigation regarding JACK L. RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/16/63

Mr. MARVIN JONES, attorney, 1714 Life Building, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

JONES said he is a general practitioner in law and as a result has occasion to handle some criminal cases. He stated that he has practiced law in Dallas for approximately seventeen years. JONES stated that Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, is always available and does not tolerate anyone working for him, DECKER, not doing a good job.

JONES stated that this is not true of the Dallas Police Department. JONES said, "It is not how well you do your job but how well you impress your boss at the Dallas PD." JONES alleged that the above attitude has been prevalent among the officers of the Dallas Police Department during the last two administrations at the Dallas Police Department.

JONES pointed out as an example of the attitude of the officers of the Dallas Police Department the following incident. JONES said that on the morning of November 22, 1963, he heard Officer [MARVIN (LNU)], who works the area around Jackson and Akard Streets in Dallas, make the statement, "Wouldn't it be a shame if they shot at the President and missed him." JONES said he had no further information concerning the above matter, and that he, JONES, did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has had no personal dealings with JACK RUBY.

324

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY AND GEORGE W. H. CARLSON: mam Date dictated 12/16/63

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D 12/19/63

MARVIN TRANTHAM, 4632 Santa Barbara Drive, advised he is a Dallas policeman assigned to Traffic Division. His tour of duty is at the corner of Jackson and Akard Streets working traffic. TRANTHAM advised he did not recall making any statement regarding the President on November 22, 1963.

He advised if he did make a statement it was all in fun as his duty was to aid in the protection of the President on his trip in downtown Dallas.

325

on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES C. KENNEDY and WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN:vm Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/16/63

Mr. MARVIN JONES, attorney, 1714 Life Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that within a day or so after the assassination of President KENNEDY, he, JONES, heard over the TV or radio that employees and other persons entering the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building where LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed were checked by the Dallas Police Department on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, and that OSWALD entered the building carrying a package. Mr. JONES said that according to the commentator, the package that OSWALD was carrying was not checked by the policemen, for the reason that OSWALD is alleged to have said it contained a window shade.

Mr. JONES stated that he, JONES, does not recall who the commentator was, what program, the time of day, or whether he heard it on radio or TV. He stated that he was unable to furnish any further information in connection with this matter.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 18, 1963

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Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on this date advised that there was no one from the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963 prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY who was screening individuals or packages that were brought into the Texas School Book Depository building. Chief CURRY stated that if they were stopped by any officer, it would have been for some other purpose. He stated that as far as he knew, no one was questioned that day relative to any package that was brought in by anyone to the Texas School Book Depository building.

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on 12-18-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN Date dictated 12-18-63

MVS

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DL 12/16/63

Mr. JACK GAY, attorney, 1714 Life Building, Dallas, Texas, informed that JIM HOUSTON, a client, who is active on the Americanism Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, of Farmers Branch, a suburb of Dallas, Texas, related that he, HOUSTON, attended a forum where one Mrs. (FNU) STEWART was present. After the forum, several people, including Mrs. STEWART, who had attended the forum, went to the home of HOUSTON. During a discussion at the home of Mr. HOUSTON, Mrs. STEWART said that an unnamed person had told her that he, the unnamed person, would give his life in exchange for KENNEDY's life.

Mr. GAY said that he now understands that Chief of Police PETE GREENE, to whom GAY reported the above, contacted Mrs. STEWART, and she denied saying that she heard such a statement made. Mr. GAY said that he, GAY, has no further information concerning the above matter, having turned all the information he has ever to Chief PETE GREENE, of the Farmers Branch Police Department.

Mr. GAY said that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has never met JACK RUBY personally. He stated that on one occasion, several years ago, a BERNARD FERGUSON, also known as "Buttercup", from Nevada, was an entertainer at the Chalet in Dallas, Texas, and apparently received a better offer from JACK RUBY to entertain at the Carousel Club. Mr. GAY stated that BERNARD FERGUSON wanted some kind of contract in connection with his employment with RUBY; however, GAY told FERGUSON that he, FERGUSON, was too young for a contract, being only seventeen years old, and also was not a citizen of the United States. Mr. GAY stated that he recalls that he talked to JACK RUBY over the telephone in connection with this matter.

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY AND GEORGE H. CARLSON: mam 328 Date dictated 12/16/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/18/63

Chief of Police PETE GREEN, Farmers Branch, Texas, advised that JACK GAY, an attorney who practices law at Farmers Branch in Dallas, Texas, advised him several days ago that a man named JAMES HOUSTON, 3028 Randy Lane, Farmers Branch, Texas, had told him that HOUSTON had heard a woman state that during the summer of 1963 this woman had heard a man say that he would give his life for President KENNEDY's life. Chief GREEN said that he could not recall the woman's name who is alleged to have heard this statement but that he had contacted her and she had stated that she had never heard such a statement made and did not know anything about such a statement having been made.

Chief GREEN stated that he believes JAMES HOUSTON is unreliable because last year the Farmers Branch Police Department had proved to his satisfaction that HOUSTON was trying to perpetrate a swindle on an insurance company concerning his automobile.

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on 12/17/63 at Farmers Branch, Texas File # 89-43 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/BJD Date dictated 12/18/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-7-68) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/18/63

Detective JOHN GALLI, Farmers Branch Police Department, Farmers Branch, Texas, advised that the person who was contacted by Chief of Police PETE GREEN concerning allegations of her having heard a statement to the effect that one person would exchange his life for President KENNEDY's, GALLI stated that this individual is Mrs. JACKIE STEWART, 3429 Mapledale, Farmers Branch, Texas.

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on 12/17/63 at Farmers Branch, Texas File # 89-43 100-10461

330

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/BJD Date dictated 12/18/63

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.

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Date 12/18/63

Mrs. CLARENCE E. (JACKIE) STEWART, 3429 Mapledale, advised that she had been contacted by Chief of Police GREEN of the Farmers Branch Police Department regarding a rumor that had been circulating that she had heard someone threaten President KENNEDY. Mrs. STEWART stated emphatically that she had never heard any threatening remark made at any time by anyone concerning a threat on the life of President KENNEDY. She said she could not imagine how such a rumor got started but that she had never heard anyone say that they would exchange their life for President KENNEDY's life either during the summer of 1963 or at any other time. She also said that she had never made a statement to the effect that a man had told her that he would exchange his life for President KENNEDY's life. She stated she was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

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on 12/17/63 at Farmers Branch, Texas File # 89-43 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/BJD Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
HRD:cv
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The following is in reference to information received from Mr. FRANK RIGNEY, Anderson Furniture Company, 2222 Harwood, Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963, concerning an attempt by an unidentified white male to place a long distance telephone call to Indiana on November 22, 1963, which information has previously been reported.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/17/63

Mr. FRANK RIGNEY, Anderson Furniture Company, 2222 Harwood, Dallas, advised he examined the telephone bill for his company following its receipt from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, on or about December 2, 1963. Mr. RIGNEY stated the bill failed to indicate any long distance calls had been made by anyone from Anderson's Furniture Store to any locality in the State of Indiana on or about November 22, 1963.

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./BJD Date dictated 12/17/63

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.

Date December 11, 1963

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A search of the records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company revealed that tickets on cancelled long distance calls emanating from Dallas were destroyed on November 26, 1963. These were all long distance tickets made on cancelled calls and were involved in a study of a group of such calls attempted to be made from Dallas on November 22, 1963. These tickets were traced through the accounting department of the telephone company and back to the Central Ticket Investigating Bureau, which is a group making a special study for the telephone company of long distance calls which have been cancelled. From that point they were returned to the accounting department at which place these tickets were all destroyed.

It was determined that it appears likely that any long distance call which may have been placed from Dallas to a locality in Indiana, was on a ticket that was destroyed. No specific information was available from the records of the telephone company concerning any long distance call placed at Dallas on November 22, 1963 from Anderson Furniture Studio, 2222 North Harwood, Dallas, telephone RI. 1-5311.

The above information is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which subpoena should be directed to Mr. R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, South-western Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

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on 12-11-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH Date dictated 12-11-63

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DL 100-10461
WHG; JCK:cjr

The following investigation was conducted as a result of an interview with JOHN EDWARD RODDENBERRY, by the Philadelphia Office.

A search of the current and past Dallas City and Telephone Directories failed to list a Ramous Bar.

A check of all taverns and bars within a four block direction on each street from the corner of McKinney and Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, failed to reflect any bar named Ramous.

Previous investigation has further reflected that LEE HARVEY OSWALD rented premises at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, from May 9, 1963, to September 23, 1963, and was employed by the William B. Reily Company Incorporated, New Orleans, from May 10, 1963, to July 19, 1963, and filed claims for unemployment insurance in New Orleans on July 22 and 30, 1963, and August 6, 1963, making it highly improbable that he was in Dallas at any time during July, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/19/63

Mrs. JEAN BRISCOE, Manager of the Governor's Palace, 4040 Travis, advised this was a 24-unit apartment building.

Mrs. BRISCOE stated she recalled JOHN E. RODDENBERRY as an undesirable tenant who had resided in the apartments for a short time during the summer of 1963.

After consulting her records, Mrs. BRISCOE stated RODDENBERRY put up a $75.00 cash deposit on July 19, 1963 and moved in shortly thereafter. On departing RODDENBERRY failed to give notice or turn in a rented television set, and since his departure Mrs. BRISCOE stated she had been frequently contacted by individuals representing firms who had accepted worthless checks from RODDENBERRY.

Mrs. BRISCOE viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated this individual had not been seen by her at the apartments and insofar as she knew, had never visited him (RODDENBERRY) while residing at the Governor's Palace Apartments.

Mrs. BRISCOE concluded that RODDENBERRY had informed her he was representing the International Counseler Service while a resident of the apartments and her records did not reflect the exact date of his departure, but it would have been shortly after August 1, 1963.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN & JAMES C. KENNEDY/cjr Date dictated 12/19/63

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11/29/63

MARTIN ROSS, Vice President, Big State Construction Company of Arlington, Inc., 114 Fairview, advised that a truck driver from his company, WILLIE HORTON, found a piece of paper which apparently was adding machine tape paper with the name LEO HARVEY OSWALD on one side and the name REDDING, 2122 Meadock or Weadock on the opposite side.

Mr. ROSS advised that HORTON turned this in to him on November 29, 1963, on which date it was found by HORTON, who found the piece of paper on the Stemmons Expressway where the company is installing a median guard rail on the Stemmons Expressway.

ROSS said HORTON told him he found this piece of paper just west of the Trade Mart entrance off the Expressway.

Mr. ROSS advised that he desired to make this available to the FBI for whatever significance it may have concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. ROSS advised that WILLIE HORTON's residence is 522 Northwest 18th Street, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Mr. ROSS further stated he had no more information concerning this matter.

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on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBLEY D. MADLAND & EMORY E. HORTON/jt Date dictated 11/29/63

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DL 100-10451
HRD:cv
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With reference to a slip of adding machine tape paper bearing the name LEO H. OSWALD on one side and the name REDDING and address 2122 "Meadock" or "Weadock" on the opposite side received from Mr. MARTIN ROSS of the Big State Construction Company, the Dallas City Directory and telephone book were examined on December 9, 1963, by SA HAROLD R. DOBSON with the result that no streets named Meadock or Weadock were found and no individual named REDDING was found residing on any street bearing a phonetic similarity to those street names.

A closer examination of the adding machine tape paper on that date disclosed the possibility that the street address was "Wood Oak" Street.

HRD

1 12/11/63

Mr. J. R. REDDING, 2122 Wood Oak Street, Irving, Texas, Vice President of World Gift Company, Inc., 845 Regal Row, Dallas, Texas, advised he had returned to Dallas approximately four months ago from opening a branch of his company at Reno, Nevada, and that this was the first time he had been in Dallas since 1951. He recently purchased a house at the address given above and moved into it within the past forty-five days.

He has no friends or associates in Dallas at this time other than officials and employees of his company and could not recall furnishing his residence address to anyone with the possible exception of public utilities and other services in order that their facilities at his home might be begun. He never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and has never written OSWALD's name. He caused a search of company records to be made which disclosed the company is suing one BARBARA OSWALD of 157 Fredericks Road, Tonawanda, New York, as of November 26, 1963, but he had no connection with the case and was unable to see any pertinence of it to the case at hand.

He was of the opinion that the slip of paper had probably been used by a serviceman of one of the public utilities who had probably received a radio message to turn on facilities at his new home. From several irregular lines underneath the name LEO H. OSWALD it was his opinion that the individual writing same had been merely "doodling". He was unable to recognize the handwriting as belonging to any person he knew.

He recalled having considerable difficulty with a General Electric clothes drier which came with his house which occasioned several visits there by servicemen from the General Electric Company.

He had never seen the slip of paper before and could offer no further suggestions as to its origin.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent HAROLD R. DOBSON /cv Date dictated 12/11/63

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DL 100-10461
HAO:BJD

Re: ROY T. RUTHERSFORD

Phoenix on December 7, 1963, advised that the Douglas, Arizona Police Department on December 7, 1963, advised that at 8:35 PM on that day they had received a long distance call from an unknown female caller in Miami, Florida. This unknown female stated to Sergeant FULLER, the answering officer, "do you have ROY T. RUTHERSFORD in custody". Sergeant FULLER replied no, at which time the female caller said "well you should know about him because he's the one who helped LEE OSWALD". The caller then hung up. The operator came on the line and advised FULLER that the call had been placed from a pay phone in Miami, Florida, but she did not know the number. Sergeant FULLER checked his records and determined that they had a record of RUTHERSFORD as he was arrested in 1959 for a minor offense. RUTHERSFORD at the time was employed by a local mining concern and was a resident of Douglas. These records described RUTHERSFORD as a white male, born May 29, 1919, and listed his address as 501 D Avenue, Douglas.

Phoenix on December 12, 1963, advised that investigation at Douglas, Arizona, revealed that ROY T. RUTHERSFORD and his wife, ELOISE formerly resided at 501 D Avenue, Douglas, Arizona, where he was employed as a carpenter, smelter worker and hamburger stand owner. Credit Bureau records contain an inquiry dated September 21, 1960, indicating RUTHERSFORD resided at 9333 Spring Drive, Houston 55, Texas. The only arrest record at Douglas, Arizona, was on August 17, 1961, for a traffic violation. RUTHERSFORD was described as a white male, born May 29, 1919, at Tularosa, New Mexico, 5'10", 155 to 160 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, medium to dark complexion.

Houston on December 13, 1963, advised as follows:

ROY T. RUTHERSFORD, 541 Texas Avenue, South Houston, Texas, advised he had never met or known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he and his wife have not been in Dallas, Texas. RUTHERSFORD said the only person he knows who might have called Douglas, Arizona, is a MARGARET MOFFITT, 134 South Dixie Highway,

A132.

Hallandale, Florida. He advised he met MOFFITT in Douglas, Arizona, in 1959. MOFFITT had called the Douglas, Arizona, Police Department to locate RUTHERSFORD and his wife in December, 1961. RUTHERSFORD said he last saw MOFFITT in the summer of 1961 at which time MOFFITT had stayed at his home in Douglas, Arizona. He put her on a bus for Hallandale, Florida, when he observed her to be an alcoholic and political fanatic. RUTHERSFORD advised neither he nor his wife have written or talked to MOFFITT since 1961.

Miami on December 14, 1963, advised that MARGARET MOFFITT, Hallandale, Florida, was interviewed on that date. She stated she was joking in the telephone call she placed on December 7, 1963, to the Douglas, Arizona, Police Department, when she remarked that ROY T. RUTHERSFORD had helped OSWALD. She knows nothing about OSWALD and feels sure RUTHERSFORD does not. She stated that RUTHERSOFRD owed her money and she was attempting to locate him.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-8-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

Mr. LEE ALLEN SHERMAN, 2218 Finley, Irving, Texas, advised he is employed at the Great Southwest Warehouse, Heavy Hauling Division, 3191 Commonwealth, Dallas, Texas. He said his immediate supervisor is Mr. CHARLES CAMPLEN and that shortly after he heard of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was engaged in a conversation with Mr. CAMPLEN in which conversation he told Mr. CAMPLEN that pictures of OSWALD appearing in the paper strongly resembled a man he met at "drag racing." He said he was unable to recall whether he met this man at the Sportsdome, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, or at the home of one of the racing drivers who appears there. He said that he is well acquainted with all of the drivers and owners, and this man he felt sure was neither a driver nor an owner, but he recalled he observed this person about the first or middle part of October, 1963. The time would have been during the late afternoon or early evening on a Saturday. He said he seemed to recall the unknown individual was standing by a racing car, and he asked this man a question about the car, and the man responded, "Speak up. I'm hard of hearing." Then another man, identity not recalled, remarked, "That guy is not deaf."

Mr. SHERMAN said he told Mr. CAMPLEN about this incident and felt the unknown man might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD because his recollection had been "stirred up" as a result of seeing OSWALD's picture in the paper and on television.

He described this unknown person as a white male American, early to mid 20's, 5'10"-11", 165 pounds, thin build, color and length of hair not recalled, had high forehead, hair combed back to side, not believed ducktail, wore a dark shirt with collar, short sleeves, no coat and dirty blue jeans. Mr. SHERMAN was unable to recall his posture or the type of shoes he was wearing. He said he was unable to recall that this individual associated with or talked to any other persons,

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on 12/7/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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but he was quite sure he did not participate in any races as a driver or passenger.

SHERMAN observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which was made at New Orleans, Louisiana, No. 112723, on August 9, 1963, and said that the cars and hairline of OSWALD strongly resembled the unknown person about whom he was talking. He said he is not positive that he saw this person at the Sportsdome Race Track -- it could have been at an owner's home where some work was being done on a car. He could not recall the make of the car but believed the engine was running and the hood was up, and he thought this man was just watching people work on the vehicle.

Mr. SHERMAN said the cars used by the racers are "the bottom of the barrel -- anything that has wheels and will run may be used."

He said he had no other contact with this person and has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 29, 1963

LLOYD SINEATH, Manager, Charleston Heights Motel, 4241 Rivers Avenue, North Charleston, South Carolina, was interviewed and he furnished the following:

One WALTER, last name illegible, registered at the Charleston Heights Motel, September 3, 1962, in Room Number 17. SINEATH stated that this individual was driving a 1956 model Chevrolet automobile. He believes the car was green and white in color. The car bore Virginia license Number 759078.

The white male paid for one night's lodging and remained at the motel for two days, leaving without paying the balance of the bill. When he departed he left several articles of personal property and a few clothes in the room.

SINEATH stated that sometime later he received a letter from this individual from someplace out of state requesting that he send the clothing and personal articles to him. SINEATH stated that he destroyed the letter and does not recall the exact locality from which the letter was mailed. He disposed of the clothing and personal articles and did not send them as he was requested by this individual.

When the man registered alone at the motel, he appeared to be very nervous and emotionally upset. The man carried on a rambling conversation and did not make sense during his talk with him advised SINEATH.

SINEATH further advised that after seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television several times, he feels that it is probable that the man who registered at his motel on September 3, 1962, is identical with OSWALD.

He is not certain that it was OSWALD. He further stated that he does not know what this man was doing at Charleston, South Carolina.

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on 11/27/63 at North Charleston, S.C. File # Savannah 44-1200

by Special Agent WARDLAW E. SKINNER/fme Date dictated 11/27/63

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SINEATH described the white male who registered at the motel as WALTER, last name illegible, as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	About 30
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	155 pounds
Build:	Slim
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Color unrecalled
Complexion:	Unknown
Dress:	Casual, in old sport shirt and trousers.

RH 44-390
WBW/pgh
- 1 -

On December 2, 1963, Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH, Virginia State Division of Motor Vehicles, Richmond, Virginia, advised Special Agent CHARLES F. HEINER that her files reveal that 1962 Virginia license 759-078 was issued to WALTER STOKES LIBBY, JR., 2419 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, for a 1955 Chevrolet.

On December 2, 1963, Mrs. VIRGINIA LESTER, Operator's License Section, Virginia State Division of Motor Vehicles, Richmond, Virginia, advised SA HEINER that files of her section reveal that WALTER STOKES LIBBY, JR., 2419 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, was described therein as a white male, born July, 1940, 5' 11", 155 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes.

The 1962 Richmond City Directory lists WALTER S. LIBBY, 2419 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, and reveals his employment as a technician at Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Virginia.

On December 2, 1963, Mrs. LOIS MILBURN, Secretary to the Personnel Officer, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Virginia, advised Special Agent WILSON B. WADDY that WALTER S. LIBBY, JR., 2419 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, born July 14, 1940, at Summit, New Jersey, was employed as a technician for Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company in Richmond from June 12, 1961, to September 28, 1962, at which time his employment was terminated for medical reasons.

According to Mrs. MILBURN, LIBBY was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, on an assignment for Virginia-Carolina on about September 1, 1962. He departed Richmond for Charleston but could not thereafter be immediately located at Charleston. When he returned to Richmond he was obviously mentally unbalanced which resulted in his discharge from Virginia-Carolina Chemical.

Mrs. MILBURN exhibited receipts that were obtained from LIBBY on his return to Richmond from Charleston, South Carolina, which supported expenses that had been incurred by LIBBY at Charleston. These receipts included motel receipts, gasoline receipts, etc.

A review of one of these receipts revealed that LIBBY stayed at the Charleston Heights Motel, Charleston Heights, South Carolina, on September 3 and 4, 1962.

It was also observed that on these receipts LIBBY had written notes to himself, addressed to "WALT", which were accusations that he was cheating Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

1
DL 89-43
JDW:mvs

On December 3, 1963, at 2:10 P.M., MELVIN R. SUTTON, 1318 Old Jacksboro Road, Graham, Texas, telephonically advised SA J. DOYLE WILLIAMS he has information pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD which came to his attention in California in 1947.

SUTTON stated he was formerly assigned to Army security and that he was acquainted with OSWALD in California.

SUTTON stated he was unable to discuss the matter on the telephone because he felt this matter was something dealing with security and he should be contacted personally for the information he has. He declined to give any information as to the nature of the information and insisted that an Agent contact him.

SUTTON stated he does not have a telephone and that he is employed in Olney, Texas. He declined to state the name of his employer.

DL 100-10461
WEL:vm:mam
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The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM E. LOGG, JR., on December 6, 1963:

Sheriff JOHN EDWARDS, Young County Sheriff's Office, Graham, Texas, was contacted to determine the reliability of MELVIN R. SUTTON. Sheriff EDWARDS stated he presumed the inquiry was because of "SUTTON's telephone call". He then explained SUTTON had been in the office of Attorney PAYNE ROYE, Graham, Texas, when he telephoned the Dallas FBI Office. Sheriff EDWARDS advised Mr. ROYE had informed him of the call and had also told him SUTTON was drunk at the time he made the call. Sheriff EDWARDS advised SUTTON was a bricklayer who works for his father-in-law and was presently working at Olney, Texas.

Attempt was made to contact SUTTON at Olney, Texas, and it was ascertained he had returned to Graham, Texas.

MELVIN R. SUTTON was contacted at 1318 Old Jacksboro Road, Graham, Texas, and advised he had been in the Army Security Force in Germany stationed at Frankfort, Germany, in 1948. He explained he was assigned to the motor pool of the Army Security Agency-Europe at Frankfort, Germany. He related the Sergeant in charge of his unit held weekly discussions and following one of these discussions one of his, SUTTON's, buddies, one ERNST BRUEX (phonetic), had remarked that he had known a fellow named OSWALD in Louisiana who had acted like a Communist. SUTTON was unable to furnish any additional information except that BRUEX, whose name he did not know how to spell, was a Cajun from Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

SUTTON was asked why he had refused to furnish this to the Agent to whom he had spoken on the telephone, and he replied he was afraid someone might have listened in and then "they" would get to BRUEX before the FBI could. It was pointed out to SUTTON that he had reportedly stated in his telephone call that he had been in the service in California and had been acquainted with OSWALD. He then stated he had been misunderstood, that he had meant to say he had known a fellow named OSWALD back in 1947 in the service, but this OSWALD had been from Oregon. He was unable to furnish further identifying information concerning this man. It is to be noted that in the year 1948, LEE HARVEY OSWALD would have been only nine years of age.

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DL 100-10461
GWHC/jj

The New York Office requested the Dallas Office by communication dated December 10, 1963, to check the records of the Southwest Index Bureau in Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/16/63

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Mr. CHARLES HOLMAN, Southwest Index Bureau, Tower Petroleum Building, informed that his index covers Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado.

Mr. HOLMAN checked the records of the Southwest Index Bureau and was unable to locate any record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any of his aliases, indicating that OSWALD had ever filed a claim.

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE W. H. CARLSON:jj Date dictated 12/16/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 26, 1963

ROBERT H. TAYLOR was interviewed in the late hours of November 23 and the early hours of November 24, 1963, in his motel room, Number 11, at El Motel.

Mr. TAYLOR advised he departed his residence in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, November 16, 1963, and was originally headed for California. He stated he arrived in El Paso, Texas, on November 18, 1963, and there changed his plans about his trip to California. He decided instead to travel to Tampa, Fla., to visit friends.

He said he spent the night of November 19, 1963, in Van Horn, Texas, and anticipated spending the next night in Houston, Texas. On the morning of November 20, 1963, he began to notice an automobile traveling about the same speed he was traveling. He described this car as a small, black, foreign made convertible, the make of which was unknown to him. This car was occupied by two male individuals, and had a luggage rack on the back trunk, which rack was covered by green canvas and was strapped down. TAYLOR said it appeared to him there were three pieces of luggage under this green canvas.

He said to the best of his recollection, this automobile had a California license, the number of which was unknown to him. TAYLOR related that sometime around noon, he stopped for gas, and observed the same foreign made automobile already in the service station being serviced. He said that while his own car was being serviced, he got out to stretch his legs, and observed these two individuals more closely. He said one of these individuals was untalkative and appeared very edgy. He would take one step and look around and take a sip of a soft drink he was drinking. The other individual appeared friendly, and during the course of a conversation with this individual, TAYLOR ascertained that these two persons had just left the state of California, exact location unknown, and were headed for Dallas, Texas.

TAYLOR said he did not recall seeing this automobile again after leaving this service station.

TAYLOR advised that on Friday, November 22, 1963, he stopped at a motel in Pensacola, Fla., and upon observing the news broadcast which contained the information of the

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On 11/23/63 11/24/63 at Brooksville, Florida File # TP 62-455

by SAs PATRICK J. LENNON and IRWIN FRANK DAVIS:em Date dictated 11/26/63

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assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, TAYLOR observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said this photograph immediately struck him as resembling the individual previously described as untalkative whom he had observed at the service station, and with whom he had not carried on any conversation. He described this individual as:

White Male
In his twenties
5'10" to 6' tall
155 lbs.
Light brown hair
Fair complexion
No outstanding peculiarities
Wore a T-shirt and dark pants.

TAYLOR described the second occupant of the automobile whom he had observed in the service station as:

White Male
In his forties
6' tall
200 lbs.
Dark brown hair
A full beard, appearing to be several days growth
Olive complexion.
Wore dark shirt and dark pants
Wore sun glasses
Spoke with an accent, origin of which was unknown to TAYLOR.

TAYLOR was unable tp pinpoint the exact location of the service station. He could not name the brand of gasoline purchased; however, he advised he uses Texaco gasoline whenever possible, and will only use name brand gasolines in his automobile. He said this station was located in the country, and described the station as a small, clean, modern station. It did not have a restaurant connected thereto. TAYLOR advised he pays for his gasoline by cash. He described his own automobile as a 1958 Oldsmobile Station Wagon.

CEDRIC YOUNGER VON ROLDESTON, also known as Arthur Dean Swift, advised that he had information which might be of value in connection with the investigation of HARVEY LEE OSWALD. He stated that he and his twentyfour year old wife, ONEDA RUTH VON ROLDESTON, arrived in Alexandria, Louisiana around 2:00 A.M., on the early morning of October 11, 1963. He registered at the Hotel Bentley and they both went immediately to bed, sleeping most of the same day.

Adjacent to the lobby of this hotel was a campaign headquarters for a candidate whom he believed was "GILLIS," and this was a Democratic Headquarters.

Outside of this headquarters and in the lobby, he saw a man talking to three other men. This man was not dressed in a suit, but had on a light colored jacket and a hat. He stated that all he can say about the three men were that they wore normal business suits. He observed this man in conversation for some time, but did not overhear any of the conversation. After the three men left, this same man came over to him and asked him where he was from and where he was going. He felt this was a strange request but then engaged in a brief conversation with this man. During the general conversation, this man said "VERY SOON A LOT OF CATHOLIC LEADERS OR RULERS WILL BE SHOT." He does not remember any further conversation with this man and does not know if he was registered at the hotel or not. He stated that this was the last time that he saw this man, until he later saw a picture of OSWALD.

He stated that the next day, he and his wife were asked to leave by the manager of this hotel. He stated that he does not know why they were asked to leave, since he always pays his bills, and has never been asked to leave any hotel before.

They drove through the southern states and eventually into Washington, D. C., arriving there on October 31, 1963.

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He came to Washington, D. C., because he wanted to see Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY to see if he could get a pardon and to see if he could get some help for his seven children. He stated that he wanted to have them raised in a Catholic School. He wanted the pardon, because in 1952, he was convicted for Extortion, and he served time for this crime. He stated that he wanted to clear the records for his little children who were coming along. He also wanted to mention to him about the statement about "A lot of Catholic rulers or leaders will be shot."

He was not successful in seeing KENNEDY, and he tried to get in touch with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), but he did not follow this through. He then went to the Soviet Embassy, where he met the Second Secretary of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), GENNADI N. SEREBRYAKOV. He went to the Embassy because he is a great admirer of Premier KHRUSHCHEV, and he wanted to give KHRUSHCHEV one of his landscape paintings. The painting was accepted and he was informed that it would be sent to KHRUSHCHEV. He told the Secretary that he admired KHRUSHCHEV because "he is the only ruler who would part with virgin gold to feed his own people and the world."

While there, he showed the Secretary some colored photographs of paintings he had done previously. Mixed up with the colored pictures was a postcard from the Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, Louisiana, and he himself, did not know that this postcard was with the pictures. When the Secretary came to the postcard, which was a picture of a dining room in the hotel, he appeared for a moment to show surprise, but said nothing. It was as if he recognized the place or name of the hotel.

He left then, and he and his wife traveled north to New Jersey, New York, and into New England. On the day that the President was shot, they were in New England. He saw the television and the newspapers, and after observing

the many pictures of OSWALD, he is positive that OSWALD is identical to the man he talked to in the lobby of the Hotel Bentley at Alexandria, Louisiana, on October 12, 1963. He stated that he is an artist and he knows facial construction, and that is why he is positive that this man was OSWALD. He stated that he then also recalled the statement about top Catholic rulers or leaders being killed, and here was KENNEDY shot, as well and two top Catholic Rulers in Viet-Nam. He stated that he did not know the names of the two Catholic rulers in Viet-Nam who were shot, but they were brothers and they ran the country. He recalled reading about it in the newspapers. He also then recalled how the Secretary of the USSR Embassy looked when he saw the pictures of the Hotel Bentley dining room.

He then tried to get in touch with ROBERT KENNEDY at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, but was not successful, so he and his wife then made their way to Washington, D. C., arriving there on December 3, 1963. He again went to see the Soviet Embassy, and the same Secretary talked to him. He asked this man if he recalled their previous conversation. He recalled that on the previous visit to the Soviet Embassy, he had told this man to "trust President KENNEDY and the Catholic People. Don't trust the Baptists and the Protestants in Texas." The man did not recall the conversation, but told him that the picture had been forwarded to KHRUSHCHEV. The man then wanted him to tell him where he was going and where he could be located. He told this man he traveled constantly with his wife and did not have a home. He felt this was a strange request for this man to ask of him.

He then left and again tried to get in touch with ROBERT KENNEDY to tell him of his information. He could not see Mr. KENNEDY. Then he and his wife drove to the Quantico, Virginia, Marine Base, and here he told the Officer in Charge of the Military Police his story and asked him if he would get in touch with the FBI for him. He stated that he is glad that this information is in the right hands and he was advised that the matter would be looked into.

As a matter of background, VON ROLDESTON stated that he came from England as a small boy. He was raised in this country and is a naturalized citizen, and he does not have any home. He and his wife travel continuously, and he gets work doing landscape work wherever he stops. He stated that he has done landscape work and portrait work all over this country. He specializes in landscape work, and usually contracts for a job doing a mural on a wall of a bowling alley or restaurant. When he first grew up, he stated that he was violently anti-Catholic, but in recent years, he has seen the light and now he is pro-Catholic. He stated he is not a communist.

He once recalled in 1952 of writing a letter to STALIN in which he told STALIN to "blow up Rome" and to go ahead on the development of rockets in space. He stated that he was right about the rockets, and the Russians must have taken his advice and developed them. He then exhibited a letter from T. A. MEADE, a Vice President of the AMF Pinspotter Company. In this letter, Mr. MEADE thanked him for his suggestion that when KHRUSHCHEV came to this country, he should be shown a bowling alley, so that the people of Russia could also have bowling alleys. He stated that he read in the papers later on his visit KHRUSHCHEV did visit a bowling alley, and this again shows that his suggestions were taken by the Russians. For this reason, on his recent visit with the Soviet Embassy, prior to the death of KENNEDY, he told this Second Secretary to trust President KENNEDY and the Catholic People. He did not want them to do anything to President KENNEDY. He stated that he had the greatest of admiration for President KENNEDY. He exhibited his photograph album which contained letters of recommendation indicating that he was a proficient artist.

He stated that he did not know where he and his wife were going from Fredericksburg, Virginia. He stated that they both just take off and drive.

The following is a description of VON ROLDESTON as obtained through interview and observation:

Name	CEDRIC YOUNGER VON ROLDESTON
Alias	Former name, ARTHUR DEAN SWIFT, legally changed
Age	47
DOB	March 3, 1916
POB	Leeds, England
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	6'
Weight	250
Hair	Brown-gray
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Obese
Posture	Erect
Occupation	Painter - landscape artist.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 2, 1963

1

Miss BILLIE JEAN WARREN, 11325 Prelude, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is employed by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Dallas as a long-distance operator.

She stated that on November 22, 1963, between 12 o'clock Noon and just prior to hearing that President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was shot, exact time not recalled, she handled a call to a PABLO BRENNER or BRUNER in Mexico City, Mexico, from a Riverside 8 exchange in Dallas, Texas. She said she could not recall the name of the individual in Dallas who placed this call or the telephone number but that this person stated the call was an "emergency." She said that it took approximately five minutes to get the call through to Mexico City and when the party from Mexico City came on the line she overheard the individual from Dallas tell BRENNER or BRUNER "He's dead, he's dead." She did not hear any more of the conversation, however, the individual in Dallas while waiting for the call to go through was talking to someone else, and there appeared to be a great deal of noise in the background as if a lot of people were talking. She said this call to Mexico City lasted approximately one minute.

Miss WARREN advised that she is long-distance operator 681 and was certain that the name BRENNER or BRUNER would appear on the toll ticket in addition to the name of the person making the call from Dallas inasmuch as this was a person-to-person call. She said that this call was not placed from a pay station.

She did not know how the telephone company files their toll tickets but assumes that they are filed by the name of the person to whom the telephone is registered and possibly by telephone number. She said that this toll ticket might possibly be located in the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company files by contacting an official of this company.

Miss WARREN advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY were unknown to her prior to seeing them on television and in the newspaper after President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was assassinated.

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on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent S VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER/gmf Date dictated 12/2/63

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1 December 6, 1963

The following information was obtained from records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company concerning all long-distance calls placed from Dallas, Texas, to points in Mexico on November 22, 1963:

CALLING NUMBER	TIME	CALLED NUMBER	PLACE	PERSON
RI 8-6211 (Room 2915)	8:55 PM	27-2445	Mexico City	HOLMAN
RI 8-5011	3:30 PM	21-4406	Mexico City	ED WEBBLEMAN
RI 8-5011	3:00 PM	21-4406	Mexico City	ED WEBBLEMAN
RI 8-6437	1:50 PM	12-9962	Mexico City	Dr. P. E. ELLIGRAN
RI 8-6437	2:10 PM	12-9962	Mexico City	Dr. P. E. ELLIGRAN
RI 8-2982 (MONROE)	5:45 PM	11-3921	Mexico City	GEORGE LAREA
RI 8-2435	4:00 PM	15-6986	Mexico City	FRED MERONDA
RI 8-2019 (FRANK YOUNG)	9:50 AM	25-6204	Mexico City	ROBERT B. YOUNG
RI 8-1471 (RUBEL, Room 1246)	10:55 PM	20-1936	Mexico City	
LA 1-9023 (TREVINO)	8:20 PM	22-2868	Mexico City	

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on 12/6/63 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH Rcl /gmf Date dictated 12/6/63

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CALLING NUMBER	TIME	CALLED NUMBER	PLACE	PERSON
RI 8-5734	10:00 AM	18-0427	Mexico City	HERNANDEZ
RI 8-9441	10:45 AM	20-499	Monterrey, Mex.	RALPH NAVARRO
RI 8-2097	10:30 AM	24-355	Monterrey, Mex.	SANTOS
RI 8-6437	11:10 AM	22-247	Tampico, Mexico	Secretary of Chamber of Commerce
RI 8-5011 (FELLMAN)	4:20 PM	590	Monclava, Mexico	VILLAREA
RI 8-8355	5:10 PM	483	Delicias, Mexico	RENATO RUIZ
RI 8-1938	8:30 PM	37119	Saltella, Mexico	JOSE MARIA LUCIO
RI 8-6811 (MARTEL)	10:30 AM	36975	Obergon, Mexico	TROXEL
RI 8-6811	3:20 PM	36975	Obergon, Mexico	TROXEL

The above information is available upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum issued to [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

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DL 100-10461
HRD:mvs

With reference to information received from Miss BILLIE JEAN WARREN, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company long distance operator, on December 2, 1963, that between 12:00 o'clock noon and immediately prior to her receiving news of the assassination on November 22, 1963, she handled an emergency telephone call to Mexico City, Mexico for one PABLO BRENNER or BRUNER from a RIverside-8 telephone exchange in Dallas, Texas, from a check of long distance calls to Mexico conducted by SA ROBERT C. LISH on December 6, 1963, it is noted that none of the calls from a RIverside-8 exchange in Dallas found, coincided with the time of the call as reported by Miss WARREN.

No further effort is contemplated in this regard.

DL 89-43

The following investigation was conducted by SA J. DOYLE WILLIAMS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 26, 1963, at 9:07 p.m., a telephone call was received by SA J. DOYLE WILLIAMS from an individual who declined to identify himself but who stated he had information pertaining to LEE H. OSWALD and worthless checks he had written. The caller stated a collection agency in Dallas had several worthless checks signed LEE H. OSWALD and that this agency was attempting to collect on the checks for Braniff Airlines in Dallas.

The caller stated that he felt it most important that the FBI should be advised of these facts, however, that under the circumstances he could not identify himself because if he did so, the source of the information to the FBI would immediately be known to the collection agency. He stated he had friends working at the collection agency and that he had overheard conversations between them to the effect the collection agency did not want anything said about the fact that they had the checks, since OSWALD was dead, and that they did not want to bring the matter to the attention of the police or FBI.

The caller stated he felt this was wrong and that he was furnishing this information for whatever value it may be. He further mentioned something about Mexico City; however, stated he did not have specific information regarding details of the facts in question.

Special Agent WILLIAMS telephonically contacted the residence of E. E. HOLLAND, collection manager for Braniff Airlines, 5215 McComas, telephone number TA 4-8944. However, Mrs. HOLLAND stated Mr. HOLLAND was not expected home until approximately 10:00 p.m. or later.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 29, 1963

EARL E. HOLLAND, Supervisor, Collection Department, Braniff Airlines, 7th Floor, Braniff Building, stated an exhaustive search of company records dating back to 1959 disclosed Braniff Airlines had never received a worthless check from L. H. OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or A. J. HIDELL.

HOLLAND stated all worthless checks received by Braniff Airlines are turned over to Doctors and Merchants Adjustment Service, Incorporated, 3014 Cole Street, Dallas, for collection if the company is unable to effect collection of such checks within 30 days after receipt of such checks.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent J. DOYLE WILLIAMS & LELAND D. STEPHENS/csh Date dictated 11/27/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date November 29, 1963

FRANCIS L. HEALD, manager, Doctors and Merchants Adjustment Service, Incorporated, 3014 Cole Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

A search of company records disclosed no checks in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD or LEE HARVEY OSWALD have been received from Braniff Airlines in Dallas, Texas, or any other agency in Dallas or elsewhere for collection.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent J. DOYLE WILLIAMS &
LELAND D. STEPHENS/cbh Date dictated 11/27/63

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DL 89-43
PEW:cah

On November 23, 1963, JOHN WILLIAMS, Braniff Airlines, San Antonio, Texas, advised the FBI Office at San Antonio that he had received information that date from the United States Customs, International Airport, San Antonio, to the effect WILLIAM NORMAN OSWALD had left the United States on October 29, 1963, and had re-entered the United States November 8, 1963. OSWALD's address was furnished as 1600 Sylvan Drive, Dallas, Texas.

WILLIAMS advised further that the Braniff Airlines Manifest indicated OSWALD had arrived at San Antonio on Braniff Flight 50, November 8, 1963, from Mexico D.F., destination Dallas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/63

Page 1

DEAN OSWALD, 620 West 5th Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. VIOLET STRATE, 804 North 4th Street, Hamilton, Montana, and advised as follows:

He stated that he and his father, W. N. OSWALD, left Dallas, Texas, on November 19, 1963, via AMERICAN AIRLINES, Flight #23, for Los Angeles, California. He said that they later traveled to Seattle, Washington, and to Missoula, Montana, and then on to Hamilton, Montana, arriving on November 21, 1963, for a visit with Mrs. STRATE.

He stated that at about 6:00 p.m., he placed a long distance telephone call from the residence of VIOLET STRATE, telephone #530-M, to his wife, CAROL OSWALD, in Dallas, Texas, telephone #WH-2-1551. He advised his wife did not answer at this number, so he then called her at Dallas telephone #WH 2-4602, which is the number of his father and mother in Dallas. He said he contacted his wife at this number and talked to her for a few minutes. He said his father also talked to his wife, Mrs. W. N. OSWALD, at this number.

DEAN OSWALD said that he did not know LEE H. OSWALD.

DEAN OSWALD was born September 13, 1939, at Dallas, Texas. He is employed with his father at the STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., which is operated by W. N. OSWALD. DEAN OSWALD is returning to Dallas, Texas, with his father on November 23, 1963, leaving from Butte, Montana, via airline.

On 11/22/63 at Hamilton, Montana File # DT #62-1965
DL #89-43

by SA ROBERT E. OLDS and SA JOHN R. BRECKENRIDGE/ar Date dictated 11/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

Page 1

W. N. OSWALD, 1900 Sylvan Drive, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the residence of his sister, VIOLET STRATE, 640 North 4th, Hamilton, Montana, and advised as follows:

He stated that he and his son, DEAN OSWALD, had left Dallas, Texas, on November 13, 1963, via AMERICAN AIRLINES, Flight #23, for Los Angeles, California. Since then they had traveled to Seattle, Washington, Missoula, Montana, and on to Hamilton, Montana, arriving at Hamilton on November 21, 1963. He said that at about 12:00 noon, November 22, 1963, he placed a long distance telephone call to Dallas from the residence telephone of his sister in Hamilton, #530-M. He said he had called his office, Dallas telephone #FD 7-3911. He said that at about 6:00 p.m., November 22, 1963, he and his son, DEAN OSWALD, had talked long distance from Hamilton telephone #530-M to Dallas telephone #WH 2-4832. He said that this was his residence telephone in Dallas and that he had talked to his wife and his son, DEAN, had talked to his wife, CAROL OSWALD.

W. N. OSWALD said that he did not know any person by the name of LEE H. OSWALD.

He advised that he operates the STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., 4012 West Illinois Street, Dallas, Texas.

W. N. OSWALD was born on February 6, 1906, at Hamilton, Montana. He said that he and his son, DEAN, will return to Dallas on November 23, 1963, via airline flying out of Butte, Montana, at approximately 10:30 a.m., on November 23, 1963.

On 11/22/63 at Hamilton, Montana File # BT #62-1835

SA ROBERT E. OLDS and DL #39-43

by SA JOHN R. BRECKENRIDGE/ar Date dictated 11/23/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

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Mr. WES WISE, Sports Department, KRLD-TV, was interviewed at which time he furnished the following information. Mr. WISE said on December 4, 1963 he made a talk before the Oak Cliff Exchange Club at a luncheon meeting at the El Chico Restaurant in Oak Cliff. WISE said although his specialty is sports, eventually the conversation at the meeting got around to the assassination of the President since persons present knew WISE was associated with KRLD-TV, the CBS outlet in Dallas, Texas.

WISE continued that at the conclusion of the meeting, one of the guests came forward and reluctantly volunteered information that on November 22, 1963 just after news had been broadcast of the President's assassination, he observed a red 1957 Plymouth four-door sedan proceeding west at a rapid rate of speed on Davis Street in Oak Cliff. WISE said his source stated after a short period of time, this car returned to the parking lot at the El Chico Restaurant where the car parked beside the restaurant and the occupant remained in the car. The source told WISE because of the mysterious maneuverings of this car, he walked close to the car and determined the license number was PP 4537. The source told WISE at the luncheon meeting that evening while observing TV, a picture of OSWALD was shown and the source recognized OSWALD as being the individual he observed in the red 1957 Plymouth on that afternoon.

WISE said as he recalled, this occurred on the same corner where OSWALD reportedly left a taxicab following his trip from downtown Dallas.

WISE said he had checked the license PP 4537 through the License Bureau and it was ascertained this license was issued to CARL AMOS MATHER, 4309 Colgate Lane, Garland, Texas.

WISE stated at this time he desired not to furnish the identity of his source of information, but added if investigation indicated this individual might be involved in the OSWALD case, WISE would reveal the identity of the source.

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on 12-4-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent mvs CTB CHARLES T. BROWN Date dictated 12-4-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

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Mr. MILTON LOVE, Dallas County Tax Office, Dallas, Texas, advised 1963 Texas License Plate PP 4537 was issued for a 1957 Plymouth automobile in possession of CARL AMOS MATHER, 4309 Colgate Street, Garland, Texas.

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on 12-5-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

370

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 12-10-63

MVB CTB

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

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Mrs. JUDY BACHMAN, Merchant's Retail Credit Association, Garland, Texas, advised CARL AMOS MATHER, 4309 Colgate Street, Garland, Texas, has been known to MRCA records since April, 1957. His file was last checked June, 1958. MATHER was born October 22, 1927. The file indicates MATHER formerly resided at Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1957 and he is a former resident of Grand Prairie, Texas in 1958. He formerly resided at 1020 Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. A report from Merchant's Retail Credit Association at Tulsa, Oklahoma indicates MATHER was formerly employed by the Harley Davidson Motorcycle Company in Tulsa. At the present time, MATHER is employed by Collins Radio Company, Richardson, Texas. These records indicate MATHER has an account at the First National Bank, Grand Prairie, Texas. Relatives are shown as A. L. or U. L. MATHER, Rogers, Arkansas, and his wife has a relative, WAYNE RILEY, at Kansas City, Missouri.

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on 12-5-63 at Garland, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 12-10-63

mvs CTB

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

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SA CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr., observed a 1957 Plymouth, four-door automobile parked in the driveway at 4309 Colgate Street, Garland, Texas, which car had 1963 Texas License PP 4537. It was observed that this car is a light blue over medium blue color.

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on 12-5-63 at Garland, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 12-10-63

mvs CTB

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Date December 14, 1963

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Mrs. CARL A. MATHER, 4309 Colgate Street, Garland, Texas, stated she and her husband own the light blue over medium blue 1957 Plymouth automobile bearing 1963 Texas License PP 4537 which was parked in the driveway at this address. Mrs. MATHER stated she and her husband also own a 1954 Ford station wagon which is white over light blue in color.

Mrs. MATHER stated on November 22, 1963, her husband left his work at Collins Radio Company in Richardson, Texas at approximately 2:00 or 2:30 P.M. in the afternoon at which time he came to their home at 4309 Colgate Street, Garland, Texas. Mrs. MATHER stated she and her husband were friends of former Dallas Policeman J. D. TIPPIT who was shot on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. Mrs. MATHER said shortly after her husband arrived home, they took their two children with them in their 1954 Ford station wagon at which time they proceeded to Dallas, Texas to the TIPPIT home to express their condolences to Mrs. TIPPIT, and to assist her in any way possible. Mrs. MATHER said she and her husband and the children remained at the TIPPIT home together until around 5:00 P.M. They arrived at the TIPPIT home at approximately 3:30 P.M. that afternoon. Around 5:00 P.M., Mr. MATHER left the TIPPIT home with the two MATHER children and drove to the MATHER home in Garland where he fed the two children and put them to bed.

Mrs. MATHER was questioned as to knowledge of her husband or anyone else driving a red late model automobile in the vicinity of the El Chico Restaurant on the afternoon of November 22, 1963 at which time Mrs. MATHER stated she was at a loss to understand any connection between the red automobile reportedly bearing Texas License PP 4537 and her family. Mrs. MATHER said as best she could recall, her husband was at the TIPPIT home constantly on the afternoon of November 22, 1963 following their arrival there at about 3:30 P.M.

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on 12-5-63 at Garland, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. mvs Date dictated 12-10-63

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FD-302 (Rev. [illegible])

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

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Mr. WES WISE, Sports Department, KRLD-TV, advised Mr. T. F. WHITE, a Mechanic at the Mack Pate Garage, 114 West 7th Street, Dallas, Texas, is the individual who furnished WISE information on December 4, 1963. WISE stated on December 4, 1963, WHITE had told WISE he (WHITE) observed a 1957 red Plymouth automobile on the parking lot adjacent to the El Chico Restaurant in Dallas, and WHITE believed the individual driving the car at the time was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

WISE stated although he did not desire to furnish the identity of his source of this information at first, it would be permissable for an FBI Agent to interview WHITE at this time to further check out WHITE's story.

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on 12-9-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 12-14-63

MVB

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 14, 1963

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Mr. T. F. WHITE, Mechanic, Mack Pate's Garage, 114 West 7th Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed regarding a red 1957 Plymouth reportedly seen by him on the parking lot of the El Chico Restaurant on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. Mr. WHITE was advised Mr. WES WISE, Sports Department, KRLD-TV, Dallas, had furnished information which Mr. WISE obtained from Mr. WHITE reflecting the individual driving the red 1957 Plymouth was believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. WHITE stated he saw the red car at approximately 2:00 P.M. on the parking lot of the El Chico Restaurant. He stated he now believes the car to have been a red 1961 Falcon and he believed the automobile had 1963 Texas License PP 4537. WHITE said he observed the man driving the car from the side of his face, and when he saw television pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the night of November 22, 1963, he believed the man he saw at the El Chico Restaurant parking lot was identical with OSWALD. He said the man sat in the car for a short period of time and then left at a high rate of speed, going west on Davis Street.

Mr. WHITE was advised that the license number furnished by him had been checked and ascertained to be assigned to the 1957 Plymouth automobile which had been observed by an FBI Agent and determined to be light blue over medium blue in color. Mr. WHITE was also advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been captured at the Texas Theater in Dallas at approximately 2:00 P.M., after having shot Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT at approximately 1:18 P.M. Mr. WHITE was further advised witnesses have stated they observed OSWALD fleeing from the scene of the TIPPIT shooting on foot and he was observed by other witnesses to enter the Texas Theater shortly after the shooting.

Mr. WHITE said he thought he had obtained the correct license number on the car, and, upon seeing OSWALD on television on the night of November 22, 1963, he thought OSWALD was possibly identical with the man he had seen driving the red automobile on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

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on 12-13-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 12-14-63

MVS CTB

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DL 100-10461
VM:JTK:cv
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The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE N. DENTON:

On December 3, 1963, HENRY O. WYNEKEN, 913 Coral Street, Corpus Christi, Texas, advised that his mother-in-law, Mrs. O. E. LYNGE, Allen, Texas, visited with him over the past weekend. Mrs. LYNGE related that one of her daughters, Mrs. ROY HEFNER, who teaches in the public school system of Richardson, Texas, related to her than an unknown student at this Richardson school remarked several days after the assassination of the President, JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, that he, the student, was in the vicinity of downtown Dallas and saw someone that he now thinks was LEE HARVEY OSWALD get into a 1963 white Chevrolet Impala hardtop with no license plate. This reportedly happened a short time after the fatal shooting. Mr. WYNEKEN stated that he did not know if Mrs. HEFNER had contacted the Dallas Police Department or the FBI.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER:

On December 5, 1963, A. M. ANDERSON, Principal, Lake Highland High School, 10301 Kingsley Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that Mrs. LILLIAN HEFNER was a teacher at Lake Highland but had been absent from school for the past two days due to the fact that her husband, ROY HEFNER, was in the hospital. He stated that he did not know when Mrs. HEFNER would return to school. He advised that Mrs. HEFNER's home address is on Keith Drive in Allen, Texas, and she could be telephonically contacted at SA 7-3426.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/8/63

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Mrs. LILLIAN HEFNER, teacher, Lake Highland High School, Dallas, Texas, residence, Allen, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, DAVID PENNINGTON, an eighth grade student at Lake Highland Junior High School, told her that he, his older brother JOHN and another student were parked near the Triple Underpass watching the Presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963, and that shortly after the shooting occurred they saw a white male that they later identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD run out of the Texas School Book Depository Building, get into a late model Chevrolet station wagon with no license plate on the front and drive in the direction of the Dallas "Times Herald" Building.

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on 12/5/63 at Allen, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VERNON MITCHEM AND JOHN T. KESLER:cv:mam Date dictated 12/6/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/8/63

DAVID PENNINGTON, 9115 Livingshire, Dallas, Texas, age 13, was interviewed at the Lake Highland Junior High School, in the presence of Principal DAN LAIR.

DAVID PENNINGTON advised that on November 22, 1963, he was in the downtown area of Dallas, Texas, and witnessed the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

DAVID PENNINGTON advised that shortly after hearing the rifle shots fired, he saw a grey 1963 Super Sport Chevrolet, bearing no license plates, proceed immediately after the President's motorcade.

PENNINGTON, when questioned concerning the location of the 1963 Chevrolet shortly before the shooting, explained that the Chevrolet in question was parked on the north side of Elm Street, west of the Houston and Elm Street intersection.

PENNINGTON, when questioned concerning person or persons driving the aforementioned Chevrolet, advised he had been unable to observe person or persons operating same. He advised cars were parked all along Elm Street down to the Triple Underpass.

PENNINGTON advised he was accompanied by his brother, JOHN PENNINGTON, and SIDNEY HOLCOMB. After seeing the assassination of President KENNEDY, they immediately departed for Lake Highland Junior High School, arriving there at approximately 2:00 PM, at which time he advised he informed Mrs. LILLIAN HEFNER of the aforementioned assassination.

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on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. KESLER AND VERNON MITCHEM: mam Date dictated 12/6/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/8/63

Appears 1548

ALFRED SIDNEY HOLCOMB, 8931 Audelia, Dallas, Texas, age 15, was interviewed at Lake Highland Junior High School. HOLCOMB, when questioned concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, advised the first information he had concerning the assassination was when he heard about it from an unknown individual somewhere between downtown Dallas and Lake Highland Junior High School.

HOLCOMB advised that he, DAVID PENNINGTON, and JOHN PENNINGTON had observed the Presidential Motorcade at the intersection of Lemmon and Inwood Drive, Dallas, Texas. After observing the motorcade, the three of them had lunch at Kip's Hamburger Stand, near the intersection of Lemmon and Inwood and thereafter proceeded back to Lake Highland Junior High School.

HOLCOMB advised he did not witness the assassination of President KENNEDY, but as soon as he, JOHN PENNINGTON and DAVID PENNINGTON heard of the assassination, DAVID suggested they that they tell everyone at school they had personally witnessed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

HOLCOMB advised according to various rumors around Lake Highland Junior High School, apparently DAVID PENNINGTON has been advising everyone that he, DAVID, witnessed the assassination. This is not true.

HOLCOMB advised that he was driving the vehicle in which he, DAVID and JOHN PENNINGTON rode to downtown Dallas, observed the Presidential Motorcade, and returned to Lake Highland Junior High School.

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on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. KESLER AND VERNON MITCHEM: mam Date dictated 12/6/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/8/63

Mr. DAN LAIR, Principal, Lake Highland Junior High School, Dallas, Texas, advised he has known DAVID PENNINGTON for several years and has also known DAVID's brother, JOHN PENNINGTON. He advised both boys have been known in the past to exaggerate and moreor less fabricate stories in order to attract attention.

Mr. LAIR stated he could not understand how DAVID and JOHN PENNINGTON could have possibly witnessed the assassination of President KENNEDY and have returned to Lake Highland Junior High School by 2:00 PM., November 22, 1963.

380

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. KESLER AND VERNON MITCHEM: mam Date dictated 12/6/63

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DL 100-10461
KBJ:mvs

On November 25, 1963, Confidential Informant Dallas T-4 advised that he is personally unacquainted with suspect LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but is slightly acquainted with JACK RUBENSTEIN, having infrequently patronized his night clubs at Dallas, Texas, in the past. Informant knows nothing of RUBY other than his personal appearance.

Informant advised that a man possibly involved in the events of November 22-24, 1963, at Dallas, or with RUBY or OSWALD in the past is a "beatnik" known to associate with PAT KIRKWOOD, Jr. Informant could not recall the beatnik's name, other than CHARLIE.

CHARLIE is described by informant, who has met him, as of probably American birth, but of recent immigrant Middle-European stock. He is about 40 years; 5' 4" tall; 130 pounds, hair black, balding; wears small goatee beard; sloppy dresser; personally dirty; quiet in demeanor; has a lively gifted mind. CHARLIE has no apparent livelihood; but lends his mind to PAT KIRKWOOD, Jr., and lives off him and others in KIRKWOOD's circle. KIRKWOOD operated "The Cellar", a night club, Dallas-Fort Worth area, frequented by beatniks. KIRKWOOD's father was under Federal indictment about three or four years ago for gambling, after raid by Texas Rangers on his premises.

Informant believes CHARLIE and PAT may be involved with either RUBY or OSWALD simply because they are, from news and TV accounts, odd-ball, or "way-out" people.

CHARLIE departed Fort Worth about early spring, 1962. He traveled in Europe. He returned to the United States through South America, and via Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico. PAT KIRKWOOD, Jr., and his wife, GAY LOVETTE PETTA, by pre-arrangement, met CHARLIE at Brownsville, Texas, where the trio spent about ten days together. They stayed at 25 Coria, in Brownsville, then the residence of a JOSEPH F. PETTA, a beauty parlor operator, and uncle of Mrs. PAT KIRKWOOD, Jr. (JOSEPH F. PETTA is reportedly now employed at Vernon's Beauty Shop, Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas.)

During CHARLIE's stay with the KIRKWOOD, JR.'s in Brownsville he was reported in possession of a walking stick, leather covered to conceal a long steel sword blade, which he got in Europe.

KIRKWOOD, JR., has a Dallas-Fort Worth reputation as "the daddy of beatniks". He appeared about four years ago in Life magazine's coverage of a beatnik protest demonstration in Burk Burnett Gardens, in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

KIRKWOOD, JR., subsequent to the meeting in Brownsville with CHARLIE, opened in November, 1962, at San Antonio, Texas, a companion night club, "The Cellar". CHARLIE helped him in this. "The Cellar", San Antonio, was later closed, when it was put "off limits" by the United States Air Force.

Further to the character of PAT KIRKWOOD, JR., source advised that about 1961 KIRKWOOD, JR., indicated that he could have a certain house in the Grand Prairie area "burned down for $35". This house was then up for sale, and KIRKWOOD indicated that he could easily burn the house for a cash-out on the insurance money. The house, which stood at 610 East 6th Street in Grand Prairie, has since been torn down.

Source said his purpose in furnishing the above information was to draw attention to CHARLIE and PAT KIRKWOOD, JR., as typical of low-grade night life in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Source is aware of no personal relationship between suspect OSWALD or KIRKWOOD, JR., other than that from current press and TV commentary OSWALD is indicated as possibly associated with odd-balls and beatnik types.

Source upon recontact could furnish no further specification for his above conclusions that CHARLIE and PAT KIRKWOOD might have had some past association with JACK RUBY and/or OSWALD. He stated he offered the above information because of the geographic proximity, and the seemingly odd-ball or beatnik qualities the four persons have in common. It is source's further impression that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee generally has "beatnik" adherents.

DL 100-10461
KBJ:cv
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The following investigation was conducted by SA's BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER and MALON LUCAS JENNINGS at River Oaks, Texas:

On November 27, 1963, JOHN FRANKLIN HARDESTY, 1029 Banks Street, presently employed at "The Cellar", Fort Worth, owned by PAT KIRKWOOD, JR., advised LEE HARVEY OSWALD is not known to him, and he has no recollection of ever seeing him. HARDESTY worked for KIRKWOOD in San Antonio from about January 15, 1963, to March, 1963. He said "The Cellar" in San Antonio was opened in December, 1962. He advised that a CHARLES WOMPER WILLIAMS, who now lives in Burleson, possibly helped KIRKWOOD open "The Cellar" in San Antonio.

The following investigation was conducted on November 27, 1963, by SA's BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER and MALON LUCAS JENNINGS at Fort Worth, Texas:

PAT KIRKWOOD, JR., 3220 Cortez Street, owner of "The Cellar", Fort Worth, Texas, advised he is slightly acquainted with JACK RUBY, owner of the Carousel Club in Dallas. He stated that RUBY accompanied by some of his employees (strip girls) have in the past come to Fort Worth for entertainment in "The Cellar", which is the only after-hours place open in this area. He stated he has never had any discussion with RUBY, and RUBY has never caused any trouble in his place.

KIRKWOOD advised he is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

KIRKWOOD identified CHARLES ROBERT WILLIAMS, also known as "Womper", as the individual who traveled Europe and who would have been referred to as "CHARLIE". This individual helped him open "The Cellar" in San Antonio, Texas, in November, 1962.

CHARLES ROBERT WILLIAMS, Route 2, Old Alverado Highway, Burleson, Texas, mailing address in care of J. B. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas, brother, advised as follows:

He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, does not know if he has ever met OSWALD or ever seen him.

During approximately 1960 and 1961, he toured Japan, Manila, Hong Kong, Singapore, India, and thence to Marseilles and Paris, France, and Munich, Germany, returning to the United States at port of entry, New York City, in the middle of 1961. He rode a bus to Fort Worth and then to Tuxpan, Mexico, where he joined PAT KIRKWOOD, JR., and wife. They stayed in Tuxpan for approximately one week and then spent three or four weeks in Monterey, Mexico. To the best of his recollection they returned to the United States through the port of entry at Matamoris, Mexico. WILLIAMS did not visit Mexico during the summer of 1962.

WILLIAMS helped KIRKWOOD open "The Cellar" in San Antonio on December 7, 1962, and worked there until it was closed in March, 1963. The only other time he worked for KIRKWOOD was in 1959 when KIRKWOOD opened "The Cellar" at Fort Worth.

WILLIAMS visited Tuxpan, Mexico, and Mexico City in the summer of 1963, returning to the United States in August, 1963. WILLIAMS has not been out of the United States until October 23, 1963, Saturday, when he and KIRKWOOD, and their dates spent the week end in Mexico.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date December 2, 1963

Captain ROBERT ALLEN, Vice Squad, San Antonio, Texas, Police Department, advised that PAT KIRKWOOD, JR. opened the "Cellar" on December 7, 1962, at San Antonio, Texas, and ceased operation on April 4, 1963. The Cellar was located at 202 1/2 East Houston Street, and was considered by Captain ALLEN as a hang-out for some local hoodlums and accordingly frequent checks were made at this establishment and a number of arrests of individuals visiting this establishment were made during the period that it was open.

The records of the Vice Squad of the San Antonio Police Department reflect that PAT KIRKWOOD, JR. gave his address as 3220 Cortez Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and the following individuals assisted KIRKWOOD in the opening of this establishment which was considered a "Beatnick joint":

CHARLIE WILLIAMS
W. C. SIMMS
EUGENE JAMES PAUL, JR.

TEXAS

Other individuals who also assisted in the opening of this establishment but whose addresses were not listed and the home addresses not known were:

EUGENE CRUMB
JAMES HARRELL
ROLAND Z. REFT

TEXAS

Captain ALLEN stated that the father of KIRKWOOD, PAT KIRKWOOD, SR., allegedly resides in Fort Worth, Texas, and is a gambler. Captain ALLEN had no information as to the identity of any of these individuals who may have been acquainted with OSWALD, the assassinator of President KENNEDY.

On 11/26/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA MORTON P. CHILES, JR./mkd 385 Date dictated 12/2/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

9/2/23
P. II

VI. ALLEGATIONS REGARDING ACQUAINTANCESHIP OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK L. RUBY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

1 DTL

Mr. RICHARD L. SAUNDERS, Advertising Salesman for the "Dallas Morning News", home address 3553 High Vista, telephone number CH 7-9059, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed in the advertising section of the "Dallas Morning News" and he furnished the following information:

He was near the Triple Underpass in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, at the time of the President's assassination. SAUNDERS' location was approximately 100 yards from the Texas School Book Depository Building. SAUNDERS was near the intersection of Elm Street and Stemmons Freeway, which is approximately 100 yards from the Texas School Book Depository Building. He said that after the President's car went by him to the hospital he drove to the "Dallas Morning News" building and went to his desk on the second floor of that building. He estimated that it took him a total of 10 minutes to arrive at his office after the President's car passed him and said this would make his arrival time at approximately 12:40 p.m.

He advised that when he came to the Advertising Section of the building, he saw JACK RUBY, who was standing near Mr. SAUNDERS' desk, and was not actually at that time sitting in SAUNDERS' chair. RUBY was "ashen white" in the face, and was visibly shocked when SAUNDERS first saw him. SAUNDERS felt that RUBY was probably more "shook up" than any of the other people in the office at that time.

JACK RUBY has habitually come to the "Dallas Morning News" on Fridays for a long period of time and it was certainly not unusual for him to be in the Advertising Section at that time.

Mr. SAUNDERS believes RUBY has always been a person striving for recognition but he wanted this recognition for doing the right thing. SAUNDERS first called on JACK RUBY six or seven years ago when RUBY was operating the Vegas Club and SAUNDERS has the impression that RUBY has always tried to run a clean show. RUBY apparently tries to keep his shows on a little higher plane than the average stripper show.

SAUNDERS was of the distinct impression that RUBY was genuinely shocked and was in fact dazed after hearing of

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agents JACK B. PEDEN and JAMES R. GARRIS:BL/sl Date dictated 12/4/63

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the President's assassination. He said that if it turns out that RUBY had any connection with OSWALD, it will "be the biggest error I have ever made in my judgment of a person." When SAUNDERS originally started contacting JACK RUBY in 1957 for RUBY's advertisements, he gave RUBY credit on occasion for his (SAUNDERS') convenience. He never doubted JACK RUBY's word at any time and RUBY never turned out to be a bad credit risk but always paid off exactly as he had agreed. To SAUNDERS' knowledge, RUBY never carried a gun on his person except on occasion when RUBY would be carrying money. He has seen RUBY on numerous occasions at his desk in the club counting money and generally RUBY would have a gun with him either on the table or in a drawer of the table. On one occasion he saw RUBY with a sizeable sum of money in a bag and saw RUBY put a gun in the same bag. He does not believe RUBY carried a gun unless RUBY had large sums of money in his possession.

RUBY was known as being a "woman chaser" according to SAUNDERS and was believed to be particularly interested in the strippers who worked for him.

RUBY was known by SAUNDERS to respect authority and the President of the United States was theoretically the highest authority in the United States. For this reason, SAUNDERS believes RUBY was particularly shaken up over the President's assassination, and this could have been the reason that in SAUNDERS' opinion that RUBY eventually killed OSWALD. He said that RUBY could have continued to brood over the fact that OSWALD shot the President. He further said that on the morning of the shooting of OSWALD, RUBY may have had the gun on because he might have had a large sum of money on his person and in SAUNDERS' opinion could have gone to the police department without intending to kill OSWALD.

He characterized RUBY as being a highly nervous individual but he was of the opinion that RUBY did make some efforts to upgrade himself and his shows. He pointed out that only a short time before the assassination RUBY had told him that he (RUBY) had recently gotten an injunction against other burlesque show operators so that they could not advertise their Amateur Nights. He advised that the Amateur Nights had been advertised and on these nights either girls who had never stripped before or girls who would hold themselves out as never having stripped before would put on shows. RUBY was well pleased that he had arranged to stop the advertisement of these nights.

SAUNDERS related that during the seven years he has known RUBY he has carried on conversations with him quite frequently. At no time did RUBY ever discuss or mention politics or President KENNEDY.

He also informed that he knew of no relationship between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 4, 1963

GEORGIA MAYOR, Secretary in the Advertising Division, "Dallas Morning News", home address 115 West 7th Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, she returned from her lunch hour at approximately 12:30 p.m. She said that when she returned JACK RUBY was sitting in a chair directly in front of her desk. She said she is not sure which way he was looking but she had a faint impression that he was looking out at the scene where President KENNEDY was assassinated. She emphasized that she is not sure of this, however. She pointed out that in the particular chair where RUBY was sitting the Texas School Book Depository Building was clearly visible and further that the particular window from which the assassin shot is clearly visible.

Miss MAYOR stated that she had received information as she was returning from her lunch hour that the President had been shot. She stated that HAL COLEY had furnished her this information and she said that after stopping briefly downstairs to cash a check she came directly to the advertising room by the elevator. She said further that DICK SAUNDERS, the employee whose desk is in front of hers, and in whose chair RUBY was sitting, can verify the above information.

Miss MAYOR stated that when she first saw RUBY she did not notice him looking particularly dazed or pale but that at approximately 1:00 p.m. she again saw RUBY at JOHN NEWNAM's desk and at that time he seemed very dazed. She advised that he just stared into space when she noticed him at NEWNAM's desk. Miss MAYOR informed that she does not know the significance of RUBY being at that one particular spot where he could observe the assassination scene and admitted that she realized the distance was approximately 600 to 800 yards from the "Morning News" Building to the Texas School Book Depository Building.

390

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639 ~~DL 100-10461~~

by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN & JAMES E. GARRIS:BL/rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

DON J. CAMPBELL, Advertising Salesman, "Dallas Morning News", home address 5514 Swiss, telephone number TA 1-0792, furnished the following information:

JACK RUBY has in the past for a number of years been a regular advertising customer with the "Dallas Morning News". It is the usual thing for him to be in the Dallas News Building with his advertisements on a Friday morning.

On Friday, November 22, 1963, at approximately 12:00 noon, CAMPBELL returned to the Advertising Office and JACK RUBY was in the office at that time. CAMPBELL heard from some unrecalled source that RUBY ate breakfast at the cafeteria of that building on that particular day. CAMPBELL, who has handled RUBY's accounts for the past few years, and RUBY discussed business and at the conclusion of that business, RUBY talked to CAMPBELL about his, RUBY's, business.

On this particular day, RUBY mentioned what a "lousy" business he was in and talked about some of the problems of running a night club. He spent some time talking about some of the physical fights he had been in in connection with his night club and informed CAMPBELL that he, RUBY, was a very capable fighter. At that time he made a statement to CAMPBELL that any time he felt like he was fixing to have trouble with someone, he would always get a gun and have it on his person.

RUBY did not at this time or at any other time to CAMPBELL's recollection, mention anything about President KENNEDY, the parade which was going on at that time, or discuss any kind of politics.

CAMPBELL had another customer he had to see and left the building at approximately 12:25 p.m. CAMPBELL advised he did not return to his office before RUBY's departure. He further advised that while he was in the office RUBY was not near the desk of Miss GEORGIA MAYOR to his (CAMPBELL's) knowledge.

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639 ~~DL 100-10461~~

by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN and JAMES E. GARRIS:BL/rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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Date December 4, 1963

JOHN NEWNAM, Advertising Salesman, "Dallas Morning News", home address 3124 Kingston, Dallas, telephone number FE 1-8090, advised that he watched the Presidential parade on November 22, 1963, at Austin and Main Streets by Sanger-Harris Brothers. He said he returned to his office on the second floor of the "Dallas Morning News" Building at approximately 12:40 p.m. He furnished the following additional information:

When he arrived in the office, JACK RUBY was sitting at NEWNAM's desk. A short time after he, NEWNAM, sat down, JERRY COLEY came into the office and stated that the President had been shot. Everyone in the room, of course, was perturbed. A short time after receiving this news, RUBY called his sister and while he was talking to her he told Mr. NEWNAM to listen. He put the receiver to Mr. NEWNAM's ear and Mr. NEWNAM heard the party on the other end which party he feels sure is RUBY's sister. From the gist of the talk, she was obviously very upset.

When NEWNAM first came into the office and saw RUBY, RUBY did not appear to be particularly upset and he does not believe RUBY had heard of the shooting at that time. A short time later, NEWNAM looked up from his desk and saw RUBY leaving the office. NEWNAM could not state the exact time that he saw RUBY leaving, but he estimated it to be at approximately 1:30 p.m.

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639 ~~DL 100-10461~~

by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN and JAMES E. GARRIS:BL/rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

1

BILLIE A. RAY, Advertising salesman, Dallas "Morning News," home address 157 Arbor Lane, Lancaster, Texas, telephone number 221-5233, furnished the following information:

On November 22, 1963, the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY, RAY had returned from lunch and had been in the office for approximately 10 minutes when one of the boys in the office ran in and remarked that President KENNEDY had been shot. RAY recalls seeing JACK RUBY sitting in DON CAMPBELL'S chair which chair is directly in front of the desk of Miss GEORGIA MAYOR. At the time RAY noticed RUBY, RUBY was facing away from the window of the building. It is not unusual in RAY'S opinion for RUBY to be where he was since he has been around the office for so long a period of time doing business.

RAY further recalled seeing JACK RUBY near a small TV set in the office listening to the details of the President's assassination. JACK RUBY had a very strange look on his face at that time and seemed to stare without comprehending the events.

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN and JAMES E. GARRIS:EL Date dictated 12/4/63

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

1

MAX ADAMS WALLACE, JR., Artist, Advertising Department, Dallas "Morning News", home address 2811 Linhaven, Mesquite, Texas, telephone ER 9-4892, advised that the venetian blind near his desk would undoubtedly have been raised on November 22, 1963, at the time President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated. It is noted that this particular window is the only window through which the assassin's location could be seen by a person sitting in front of the desk of GEORGIA MAYOR in the Advertising Section.

WALLACE advised that he is not acquainted with JACK RUBY and does not recall having seen him in the office on this day of the President's assassination.

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639
Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN and JAMES E. GARRISON Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/25/63

MICHAEL PAINE, 2377 Dalworth Street, Apt. 217, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone AN 2-7976, an employee of Bell Helicopter, Arlington, Texas, telephone CR 5-5211, was interviewed at the home of his estranged wife, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

PAINE advised after examining a photograph of JACK RUBY that he had never seen this person in the company of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARINA OSWALD and that he had never heard either of them mention RUBY's name.

He stated that LEE OSWALD had no interest in cafe society, night clubs or burlesque clubs and he doubts very much that OSWALD was ever in an establishment of this type in Dallas, Texas.

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on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas File # 89-43 DL 44-1639

by Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM & JOSEPH G. PEGGS/bad Date dictated 11/24/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/24/63

1

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, telephone BL 3-1628, advised that she has known LEE OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, since about February 1963. She stated that he never exhibited any interest in night clubs or in striptease joints and recalled that on one occasion in September 1963 RUTH PAINE was in New Orleans and she exhibited a curiosity about the striptease joints along Bourbon Street. She and MARINA OSWALD with their children toured Bourbon Street together but LEE OSWALD was never interested and stayed home and did the dishes.

She examined a photograph of JACK RUBY and stated that she has never seen this individual in the company of LEE or MARINA OSWALD and has never heard either one of them mention his name.

She advised that LEE OSWALD showed very little interest in drinking and she does not believe he drinks at all and thus she is of the opinion he would not be in a night club or beer joint.

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on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas 396 File # 89-43 DL 44-1639

by Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM & JOSEPH G. PEGGS sah Date dictated 11/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/28/63

GEORGE A. BOUHE, 4740 Homer, Apartment O, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of residence.

Mr. BOUHE was asked if he was aware of any relationship whatsoever between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. Mr. BOUHE stated that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD approximately a year and a half ago through OSWALD's wife. He pointed out that he had made it a point of meeting Mrs. OSWALD since he had become aware that she was from his own home town in Russia. In this connection, he stated that he had left Russia in 1924 and has been residing in the United States since that time.

Mr. BOUHE was emphatic in stating that he had never even heard the name JACK RUBY until the name appeared in the paper following the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. He said that neither LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor his wife, MARINA, had ever mentioned JACK RUBY in his presence. He likewise stated that in his contacts with the Russian colony in Texas, he had never heard the name of JACK RUBY mentioned.

It was pointed out to Mr. BOUHE that JACK RUBY had within the past few years resided at 4749 Homer Street. BOUHE pointed out that all residences on the Homer Street in the 4700 block are of the apartment building type. He said that the apartment which he occupies rents for $75.00 a month, whereas the apartments at 4749 rent for $200.00 a month. He said he has never been in contact with individuals residing in the apartments across the street from the apartment in which he resides.

Mr. BOUHE said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never resided on Homer Street or anywhere in the area of the 4700 block of Homer to his knowledge. He pointed out that when he first met OSWALD, he was residing at 2703 Mercedes in Fort Worth, Texas. When OSWALD first came to Dallas he resided at the YMCA for a couple of ~~years~~ weeks. Following his residence at the YMCA, he said OSWALD secured a room in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, but he could not recall this address nor did he have a record of it in his papers. At this point, Mr. BOUHE produced a card on which he kept addresses, and this card bore the notation dated November 1, 1963, 602 Elsbeth , Oak Cliff, for OSWALD and a notation dated June 1, 1963, reflecting an address of 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (Mr. BOUHE said he received this information second hand).

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on 11/28/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639 DL 89-43

by Special Agent JOHN J. FLANAGAN: mam Date dictated 11/28/63

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DL 89-43
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Mr. BOUHE advised that he was not too well acquainted with OSWALD, repeating that he met him through his wife. According to BOUHE, OSWALD frequently beat Mrs. OSWALD, and he recalled that on one occasion when he and some other members of the Russian colony had visited the OSWALD residence they had found it practically devoid of furniture, with the young child sleeping on the floor. Accordingly, he and other members of the group felt sorry for the OSWALDs and between them secured some child's furniture and clothing, along with milk and other groceries for the family. Even while they were making this material available to the OSWALD family, he said that OSWALD was extremely ungrateful and beligerent, stating that his family did not need such items even though it was very obvious that they did.

Mr. BOUHE advised that to his knowledge OSWALD never had any money of consequence except on those occasions immediately after he had cashed his weekly pay check.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/27/63

Dallas, Texas

BECKY JONES, 115 North Adams Street, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, where she is employed as a cigarette girl.

JONES advised that she has known JACK RUBY for the past four months as he hired her to go to work in his club at that time.

JONES stated that she last saw RUBY on Thursday, November 21, 1963, and therefore had no opportunity to talk with him regarding the death of President KENNEDY. She advised that the Master of Ceremonies at the Carousel Club had made the statement that he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Carousel Club strictly for publicity reasons; that no one else in the club has said that they saw OSWALD there. JONES viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that she had never seen him before.

JONES stated that RUBY was friendly with numerous policemen and that he liked the police. She knew of no specific police officers or newsmen with whom he was particularly familiar or friendly.

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /cv Date dictated 11/27/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/27/63

KAREN BENNETT KARLIN, also known as "Little Lynn", 3809 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, where she is employed as an exotic dancer.

Mrs. KARLIN advised that three months ago she began dancing as an amateur; that she began this employment as she is pregnant and her common law husband, BRUCE KARLIN, is unemployed.

She stated that she last saw JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club on Thursday night, November 21, 1963. She did not talk to him at all the following day as the club was closed, however, she thought that the club would be open Saturday night so she went to work only to find the club closed. She called RUBY as she did not have enough money for transportation back to her home in Fort Worth. She asked RUBY for enough money for transportation, and RUBY called the man at the garage next door to his club and told him to give her $5.00 which he did. She called RUBY again on Sunday, November 24, 1963, at 10 or 10:30 a.m. as she needed money to pay her rent. He told her that he would send her $25.00 for her rent by Western Union. At about one or two p.m. on Sunday, November 24, 1963, Mrs. KARLIN called Western Union in Fort Worth and was told that the money order was waiting in the Western Union Office. Mrs. KARLIN accompanied by her husband, BRUCE, then went to Western Union in Fort Worth and obtained the $25.00 which had been forwarded to KAREN BENNETT, in care of Western Union, Fort Worth, Texas. KAREN used her Texas driver's license as identification.

At the time she talked with RUBY, Sunday morning, she asked him if the club was going to be open Sunday night. He became upset regarding this then talked harshly to her indicating that he did not feel she was showing the proper respect toward the deceased President. She stated that during her telephone conversation he sounded vague and preoccupied. Mrs. KARLIN advised that she knows nothing of JACK RUBY's social or private life; that he was thoughtful and respectful to her.

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43 DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /cw Date dictated 11/27/63

She was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she advised that he was not known to her; that he has never been in the Carousel Club to her knowledge. She advised that RUBY knows many policemen but that she knows no particular policeman or newsman with whom he is friendly.

Mrs. KARLIN pointed out that it is very difficult to identify anyone in the club from the stage due to the lighting arrangements.

She stated that she knew a "LARRY" and that he worked at the Carousel Club for RUBY for a short time as a light operator. She described LARRY as white male, approximately 23 years old, sandy hair, 5'8" to 5'10", slender build with four upper front teeth missing. She said that LARRY attempted to impress her by showing her a badge and telling her that he was a policeman.

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 57

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MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

FD-302 (Rev. 8-8-61) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/28/63

BONNIE LOUISE HETHCOAT KELLY, 3500 Armstrong, Highland Park, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1213½ Commerce Street, Dallas, where she is employed as a cocktail waitress.

KELLY advised she was hired by JACK RUBY in March, 1963, as she answered an "ad" in the newspaper. She stated that RUBY was good to her; that he advanced her money on occasion, and appeared to be genuinely concerned regarding her welfare and the welfare of her children. She stated she never dated him and he never asked her to do so. She heard him make a statement at one time that the girls in the club probably would not go out with him if he asked them.

KELLY stated that everyone at the Carousel Club knows that the Master of Ceremonies, BILL DE MAR, lied when he said he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Carousel Club. She said that if OSWALD had ever been at the club one of the waitresses would have remembered him; also, that from the Master of Ceremonies' position on the stage, one cannot see into the audience, due to the lighting arrangements in the club.

KELLY was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she advised she had never seen him at the Carousel Club or associating with JACK RUBY.

KELLY advised she knows none of the policemen by name with whom JACK was friendly by name; that JACK liked all policemen and many of them came to the club.

105-82555-1212 only 401-610

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN & JOSEPH G. PEOGS/eah Date dictated 11/28/63

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JOYCE LEE WITHERSPOON MC DONALD, also known as "Joy Dale", of 424½ West Tenth Street, Apartment 3, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street where she is employed as an exotic dancer.

MC DONALD advised that she has known JACK RUBY for the past two years as two years ago she went to work for RUBY's sister as a waitress at the Vegas Club in Dallas. She began employment at the Carousel Club as a stripper in August, 1963.

MC DONALD described RUBY as a friendly, helpful person and stated that she had never heard him discuss politics other than that he made it known that he approved of President KENNEDY's physical fitness program. She advised that she last saw RUBY at 3 o'clock Friday evening, November 22, 1963, at which time she went to the Carousel Club. RUBY was sitting in the club crying. She mentioned to him what a terrible thing it was that the President had been killed, and he told her not to talk about it as it would only upset him further. She thought his actions to be strange at the time as she had never seen him cry before; that he usually attempted to project himself as a rough, tough individual.

MC DONALD was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she advised that she had never seen him in the Carousel Club and that she doubted very much if the Master of Ceremonies at the club, BILL DE MAR, had ever seen OSWALD there as it is very difficult to distinguish faces in the club due to the lighting arrangements.

MC DONALD stated that RUBY knows numerous policemen; that he liked all policemen, however, personally knew Detective BOB CARROLL of the Dallas Police Department and also knew TONY ZALPY (phonetic), a reporter with the Dallas Morning News. She stated that she knew of RUBY's association with CARROLL and ZALPY as each had come to the club on numerous occasions and had gone to RUBY's office to discuss matters with him.

According to MC DONALD, around October 11, 1963, RUBY met a fellow by the name of LARRY (LNU) and got him a

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas 403 File # DL 44-1639 DL 89-43

by Special Agent JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /cv Date dictated 11/27/63

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job at the State Fair Grounds during Fair Week working with DICK MILES, a fellow from Los Angeles, California, whose address is unknown, BOB CRABEN and MARVIN GARDNER, who resides at 7223 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles 46, California.

After the fair had ended, JACK RUBY gave LARRY a job at the Carousel Club operating the stage lights from about the middle of October until November 23, 1963, when LARRY departed from Dallas, and his present whereabouts is unknown to Miss MC DONALD. She stated that she did not know LARRY's full name nor did she know anything concerning his background. Several days prior to his departure from Dallas, he had indicated that he was "getting itchy feet" and was ready to move on.

LARRY was described as white male American, about 23, sandy hair, 5'8" to 5'10", slender, and with four front upper teeth [redacted] missing.

1 Date 11/28/63

MAYRILYN MIRANDA MOONE, 3120 Healy Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, where she is employed as an exotic dancer.

Miss MOONE advised she has known JACK RUBY for approximately four years as she has worked as a waitress in numerous clubs in Dallas including the Vegas Club which is operated by RUBY's sister. She booked two weeks ago with RUBY as a stripper.

Miss MOONE described JACK RUBY as follows:

She said that he gave the first impression that he was a playboy and lady's man; that he "came on strong", however, she later thought him to have homosexual tendencies and was overly aggressive toward people to give the opposite impression and to cover up a bad inferiority complex. She stated that sometime after she had first met RUBY he began calling her on the telephone, and he would recite poetry to her which was very suggestive and almost obscene. She stated that he talked a great deal regarding sex but again she stated that she felt it was merely to cover up his homosexual tendencies. She said that RUBY also telephoned a girl friend of hers, ELAINE ROGERS, who presently lives at 1728 North Fitzhue Street, and talked to her over the telephone regarding sex in a similar manner.

Miss MOONE advised that she knew of no particular policeman or newsman whom RUBY knew personally as it was her understanding that he knew a number of Dallas police officers.

Miss MOONE was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she advised that she had never seen OSWALD. She said that it would be very difficult for anyone on stage at the club to recognize faces in the crowd due to the lighting arrangements. Miss MOONE advised that she did not feel that RUBY shot OSWALD out of any sense of patriotic duty but felt it was just another attempt on his part to make everyone think he was a "big man".

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas 405 File # DL 89-43 DL 44-1639

by Special Agents JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /cv Date dictated 11/27/63

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1 Date 11/27/63

KAREN GREEN WILLIAMS who resides at 2064 Kirby, Apartment D, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. WILLIAMS was born and grew up in Dade City, Florida, and lived in Dade City until June 8, 1963, at which time she came to Dallas and married BILLY DON WILLIAMS. Her husband up until November 15, 1963, was employed by Melnik Construction Company in Dallas and is presently unemployed. On Tuesday evening, November 19, 1963, Mrs. WILLIAMS and her husband went to the Carousel Club in answer to an ad which appeared in a local newspaper and applied for a job as a strip-tease dancer. Mrs. WILLIAMS talked to RUBY on that evening, and he hired her for $90.00 per week.

The last time Mrs. WILLIAMS saw JACK RUBY was at closing time on Thursday night, November 21, 1963, and she has not seen him nor heard from him since that time.

Mrs. WILLIAMS was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at which time she stated that OSWALD was unknown to her, and she was certain that she had never seen him in the Carousel Club. She stated that it is almost impossible to recognize anyone in the audience due to the brightness of the lights on the stage. Mrs. WILLIAMS knows nothing concerning RUBY's personal life or political beliefs as her brief acquaintanceship with him has been on a strict employer-employee basis. Mrs. WILLIAMS advised that she dances under the name of FELISA PRELL as she did not want it publicly known that she was working as a strip-tease dancer. During her previous stay at the Carousel Club she has not noted any specific police officers or newsmen with whom RUBY was particularly friendly.

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas 406 File # DL 44-1639 DL 89-43

by Special Agent s JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /cv Date dictated 11/27/63

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November 24, 1963

BILL DE MAR, presently residing at Shady Oaks Motel, Cabin 8, located at 1512 Fort Worth Avenue, RI 7-0065, advised he is employed as a ventriloquist and for the past two weeks has worked at the Carousel Club located at 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, this being the fourth time he has worked at this spot. He, before coming to Dallas, has worked at the T-Bone, Wichita, Kanaas. He advised his whereabouts would always be known to his mother, Mrs. W. D. CROWE, 824 West Idlewilde Drive, Evansville, Indiana, HA 3-7245.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department No. 112723, taken August 9, 1963, was exhibited to DE MAR, and DE MAR said he believes this is the man he saw seated among the patrons of the Carousel Club "one night last week." DE MAR advised he works seven nights each week and, therefore, is unable from his recollection to determine which particular night of the week he observed OSWALD seated in the group around the runway in the club and due to the seating arrangement at this club, he, DE MAR, would be unable to say whether or not OSWALD had a party or group with him at the time he was seen.

DE MAR stated he, in addition to his ventriloquist act, puts on a memory demonstration and he believes OSWALD was among a number of persons at the club that was used by him in performing this memory demonstration.

DE MAR advised to the best of his recollection he had never seen OSWALD at the club previously and had no information as to any associations that OSWALD might have at the Carousel Club, Dallas.

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on 11/24/63 at 407 Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43 / DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH & EMORY E. HORTON csh Date dictated 11/24/63

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November 25, 1963

Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley Street, advised that she and her husband owned the building at that address in which she rents several rooms on a regular basis. Mrs. JOHNSON furnished the following information:

On October 14, 1963, a young man using the name O. H. LEE rented a room at that address, which room is a tiny room opening out onto the dining room and living room of the building. Mrs. JOHNSON was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD whom she identified as the individual renting this room. The man told her that he came there to rent a room in order to be near his work. He stated he would be returning to Irving, Texas, each weekend.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised that OSWALD regularly left the house early during the morning hours to go to work and would return about 6:00 p.m. from work. He usually made one or more telephone calls from the telephone located in the dining room section of the house. All of these calls were local calls and he made no long distance calls. In each instance, he made the calls himself and at no time did he receive a telephone call. She could not follow the conversations inasmuch as he always spoke in a foreign language which she could not identify.

While residing there, OSWALD carried on practically no conversation with her or with the other individuals living there, and to her knowledge, never had any visitors. He spent most of his time, in fact about 95 per cent of the time, in his room where she believes he did quite a bit of reading. Occasionally, he would come to the living room and watch television with others for a few minutes at a time, during which time he would not converse with the other people. She said OSWALD appeared to be a hard working man, neatly dressed, and to the best of her knowledge, neither drank alcoholic beverages nor smoked. He appeared to be a timid type of individual but, in her opinion, not a good mixer. She stated she never knew he was married since he furnished no information

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on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43 DL 44-1639

by Special Agent EDMOND C. HARDIN & RALPH E. RAWLINGS/csh Date dictated 11/25/63

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89-43
DL 44-1639

concerning his background. He usually brought food to the house where he would prepare and eat his meals in his room. Practically every weekend he would be away from the house. He would leave his room on Friday morning and would return to the house after work on Monday evening. There were two exceptions to this routine. On the weekend of Sunday, November 17, 1963, he remained at that address over the weekend. He was absent from his room on the night of Thursday, November 21, 1963.

Mrs. JOHNSON was shown a photograph of JACK RUBY. She stated she is sure she has never seen this individual and that he has never been in her house. She repeated that to her knowledge OSWALD never had a guest at this house.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

1

Mrs. ALLEN LEWIS, 2514 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information:

Upon viewing a photograph of JACK RUBY, she stated she has never seen this individual to her knowledge and has no information concerning him.

Upon viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she advised she had seen this individual on one or two occasions under the following circumstances: Several weeks ago, she learned a woman of foreign birth began residing with her child across the street from Mrs. LEWIS at 2515 West 5th Street, the home of RUTH PAINE. She understood that her husband was working somewhere in Dallas and sometimes came to visit his wife. On October 27, 1963, she noticed a man resembling OSWALD's photograph, whom she presumed was OSWALD, sitting in a lawn chair in the yard of Mrs. PAINE. Some children were playing in the yard and she does not recall any other individuals in contact with him at that time. She believes she had seen him previously sometime in October, 1963, date unrecalled, one morning when he came out of the house and entered an automobile which had just pulled up, which car was driven by a man who in no way fits the description of RUBY. This car was an old car, a black Chevrolet. The men drove off and she has not seen the driver since. She presumed the man picked OSWALD up to take him to work. She is not sure the man who left the house was OSWALD, but is sure he was not Mr. PAINE.

When she and Mr. LEWIS began residing here in May, 1963, she learned that Mrs. PAINE and her husband were separated. Mr. PAINE came back on several occasions to visit her during the week ends. She talked to him only on one occasion, namely, during the afternoon of November 24, 1963, shortly after the murder of OSWALD. PAINE stated he wanted to talk with them, but did not specify his purpose. She surmises that he wanted to apologize for the events which had occured at Dallas relative to the assassination of President KENNEDY, inasmuch as OSWALD had been visiting in his home and OSWALD's wife had been living there. He did not mention OSWALD or the tragedy.

410

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
~~DL 89-43~~

by Special Agents RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN/eah Date dictated 11/27/63

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44-1639
DL 89-43
JGP:sah:mam

The following individuals all of whom live in the immediate vicinity of the residence of Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, were exhibited photographs of JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD by SA JOSEPH G. PEGGS. All of these individuals stated that RUBY and OSWALD were unknown to them:

Mr. and Mrs. ALLEN A. LEWIS, 2514 West 5th Street

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM MORRIS, 2534 West 5th Street

DONALD CHRISTIANSEN, 2520 West 5th Street

1

Date 11/27/63

Mrs. BILLY W. MORSE, 2534 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information:

During the afternoon of October 27, 1963, she was visiting her cousin, Mrs. ALLEN LEWIS, at 2514 West 5th Street. Around 5:30 or 6:00 PM, she recalls seeing a man sitting in a lawn chair across the street at 2515 West 5th Street. He was alone except for several small children playing in the yard. She recalls that this man resembled the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but is not sure he was the same man.

Upon viewing a photograph of JACK RUBY, she stated she is not certain she has seen this man, but believes she may have seen him on one occasion during the Summer of 1963 when a man resembling his photograph came next door to her home and picked up her neighbor, BILL SIMMONS, who was playing in a combo in one of RUBY's night clubs. This man may have been RUBY. She is certain, however, that she has never seen RUBY and OSWALD together.

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on 11/27/63 at Irving, Texas 412 File # DL 44-1639 / DL 89-43

by Special Agents RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN/eah Date dictated 11/27/63

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Date December 2, 1963

1 T-C

JOSEPH McREE, Resident Secretary, Downtown YMCA, 605 North Ervay, advised that he has been interviewed previously by the FBI concerning OSWALD and has furnished the information below to the FBI.

He stated that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY personally but has seen JACK RUBY in the Y on a number of occasions, since he was a member of the Health Club and had been a resident at the Y about 10 or 12 years ago when he first came from Chicago. He stated that he has never seen OSWALD or RUBY together that he could recall.

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on 12-2-63 at Dallas, Texas 413 File # 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT E. BASHAM JAMES J. WARD MVS Date dictated 12-2-63

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1 Date December 2, 1963

GERALD L. JENSEN, 9834 Twin Creek Drive, Dallas, Assistant Executive, Downtown YMCA, 605 North Ervay, advised that he has been interviewed previously by the FBI about JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that JACK RUBY had been a member of their Health Club until about two months ago when his membership lapsed. He stated that RUBY had lived at the Y approximately 10 or 12 years ago when he first came from Chicago. He said that he did not know either OSWALD or RUBY personally, but had seen RUBY working out with weights at the Health Club on a number of occasions. He stated he talked to RUBY at one time and he seemed personable enough, and when he learned RUBY had shot OSWALD, he could not believe it because he did not believe that this was the sort of man that would have done such a thing. He said that according to the Resident Manager or Secretary, OSWALD had stayed at the Y on October 3, 1963. He said that he believed the Resident Manager had mentioned this to the FBI previously. He has never seen OSWALD and RUBY together as far as he knew or could recall.

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on 12-2-63 at Dallas, Texas 414 File # 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT E. BASHAM JAMES J. WARD mvs Date dictated 12-2-63

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12/10/63

ROY McWHORTER advised he is the City Servant for the Jehovah Witnesses in the Dallas area. He also advised he resides at 2948 Valley View, Dallas, and there are approximately 15 Jehovah Witnesses congregations in the Dallas area. Each one of these congregations maintains its own records regarding members and there are no central records for the Dallas area or for the United States.

According to McWHORTER, a 5 x 7 membership card is initiated and maintained on each member after the member has stayed a sufficient length of time to be baptized into the Jehovah Witnesses religion. This card is maintained in the files of the organization to which the member has just been baptized and never leaves these files until the member is transferred due to his business or for personal reason to another congregation in a different section of Dallas or a different city in the United States. At this time the card is mailed from one congregation to the other and it is never carried on the person of the member. He also stated this card shows the background information regarding a member and his progress in the Jehovah Witnesses congregation.

McWHORTER further added the only time the name of a Jehovah Witness would appear on one of their manuals or books would be in a case where the member was acting in the capacity of a lecturer to other members. McWHORTER stated he is positive that had LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife been a member of the Jehovah Witnesses in the Dallas area he is positive due to his position in the organization he would have had knowledge of the membership.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas 415 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES R. GRAHAM, Jr., and HAROLD R. DOBSON:vm Date dictated 12/10/63

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Dec December 4, 1963

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JOE R. FRANKLIN, Texas Department of Corrections number 172094 was interviewed on December 2, 1963, at the Wynne Prison Farm, Texas Department of Corrections, where he is an inmate presently serving two years for forgery.

FRANKLIN stated that in the last two weeks of October, 1962 while he was employed by the Fox and Jacobs Construction Company in Dallas, he had occasion to visit a blood bank located on Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. He sat next to a man for one hour prior to giving his blood and upon leaving, this same man was still seated in the waiting room. FRANKLIN asked this man to accompany him to a tavern and they proceeded to a tavern three blocks from the blood bank on Commerce Street. This man identified himself to FRANKLIN as LEE OSWALD. While in the tavern, the owner came over and said, "Hi, LEE". OSWALD thereafter allegedly introduced this owner to FRANKLIN as JACK RUBY.

After a few hours of drinking, FRANKLIN took the person known as OSWALD to visit OSWALD's wife, who was separated from him and residing at a rooming house in west Dallas.

FRANKLIN claimed he happened to meet OSWALD two more times while OSWALD was standing at the corner of Inwood Avenue in Dallas and FRANKLIN gave him a ride to Farmer's Branch. On one occasion OSWALD gave FRANKLIN a book from the Jehovah's Witnesses and OSWALD claimed to be a member of this group.

FRANKLIN acknowledged that he has been committed to various institutions in the past for "nervous disorders" and a drinking problem.

FRANKLIN also claimed that in 1956, he uncovered information that was vitally important to the NATO alliance while serving in the United States Army in Italy. FRANKLIN concluded he is postive after having read the

On 12/2/63 at Huntsville, Texas File # HO 62-2115

by SA ROBERT E. WIATT:bp 416 Date dictated 12/2/63

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newspapers and seen pictures of RUBY and OSWALD in the news media, that these were the same two people he has reference to as reported above.

Date 12/6/63

Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER advised that she did not know of any rooming house in which LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided, and his only place of residence known to her is the apartment which he resided at 4905 Magazine Street. She said that shortly before OSWALD was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department, she observed two posters which read "Hands Off Cuba" hanging on the front porch of the OSWALD apartment. She called this to the attention of her husband, and Mr. GARNER made OSWALD remove the pamphlets.

Mrs. GARNER said that the station wagon which brought Mrs. OSWALD and the child to New Orleans was the same one which picked up Mrs. OSWALD and the baby when they left New Orleans. This station wagon was driven by a lady and had a Texas license plate on it. She did not recall the license number. Mrs. GARNER stated that she had seen photographs of JACK RUBY on television and in the newspapers and that she never observed RUBY in New Orleans and that she knows of no connection or association between OSWALD and RUBY.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA MILTON R. KAACK /mrk Date dictated 12/6/63

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1 Date 12/6/63

JESSE JAMES GARNER advised that he observed the station wagon with Texas license plate in which Mrs. OSWALD and the baby departed. He said this station wagon was cream colored and was driven by a lady who had two small children. He said that he did not obtain the license number but did observe that it was a Texas license plate. He advised that he has seen photographs of JACK RUBY in the newspapers and on television and that he has never seen him in New Orleans and that he knows of no connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. GARNER stated that shortly before OSWALD was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department, probably the day before, Mrs. GARNER told him that OSWALD had two posters attached to the screen porch of his apartment at 4905 Magazine Street. This occurred sometime between 4:30 and 5:00 p.m. after GARNER got home from work. He said that he went over to the OSWALD apartment and observed the posters which read "Hands Off Cuba." He told OSWALD to remove the posters, and OSWALD asked him, "Who rejected?" GARNER replied that he objected and that if OSWALD did not remove the posters, he would have to move.

GARNER related that OSWALD immediately took the two posters down. Mr. GARNER said that he did not know of any other place of residence which OSWALD had in New Orleans, other than the apartment in which he lived at 4905 Magazine Street.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana 419 File # NO 44-2064

by SA MILTON R. KAACK /mrk Date dictated 12/6/63

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Date 12/5/63

ERIC RODGERS, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that he was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that he saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. He stated that he was not aware of nor had he heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was he aware of or had he heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

He stated that he never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

420

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /mh Date dictated 12/5/63

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1 Date 12/5/63

JOHN MCNULTY, 4861 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that he saw RUBY's picture in the paper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. He stated that he was not aware of or had he heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was he aware of or had he heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

He stated that he never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /mh Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/5/63

Mr. ALEXANDER E. EAMES, III, 4903 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that he was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that he saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. He stated he was not aware of or had he heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was he aware of or had he heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

He stated that he never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

422

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /mh Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/5/63

JERRY CALLAHAN, 4908 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that he was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that he saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. He stated he was not aware of or had he heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the land lady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was he aware of or had he heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

He stated that he had never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /mh Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/5/63

HENRY GOGREVE, 5101 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that he was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that he saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. He stated that he was not aware of nor had he heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was he aware of or had he heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

He stated that he never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /mh Date dictated 12/5/63

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1 Date 12/5/63

Mrs. JUDY LAMEW, 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that she was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that she saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. She stated she was not aware of or had she heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was she aware of or had she heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

She stated that she never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /mh Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/5/63

CATHERINE SCHMITT, 4910 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that she was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that she saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. She stated she was not aware of nor had she heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was she aware of nor had she heard of OSWALD's landlady finding communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

She stated that she never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

426

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /dmk Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/5/63

Mrs. LOUIS N. RICO, 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that she was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that she saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. She stated she was not aware of nor had she heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was she aware of nor had she heard of OSWALD's landlady finding communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

She stated that she never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 44-2064

by SA JOHN B. LEE /dmk Date dictated 12/5/63

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1 Date December 6, 1963

MYRTLE EVANS, 1910 Prytania Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at her place of residence and advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD contacted her relative to an apartment during the first week of May, 1963. She advised that at this time she and OSWALD spent about three hours together conversing mainly about OSWALD's family.

She advised that OSWALD told her that he (OSWALD) was currently living with his aunt on French Street. She stated OSWALD did not say anything to her about living in a rooming house and that she knew of none in which OSWALD resided prior to his occupancy of the Magazine St. apartment. She stated she knows of no station wagon picking up OSWALD at a New Orleans rooming house nor does she know of any landlady obtaining communist literature from OSWALD's room. She advised she was under the distinct impression that OSWALD had been residing with his aunt prior to the time that he occupied the Magazine Street apartment.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana 428 File # NO44-2064

by SA JOHN M. MC CARTHY /lyc Date dictated 12/6/63

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Date 12/5/63

Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, furnished the following information: MRS. CHARLES F. MURRET NEW ORLEANS, LA.

She knows nothing concerning her nephew, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ever living in any rooming house. She knows nothing about any landlady finding communist literature in his room and requesting him to move. She stated she had seen on television the landlady of the Magazine Street apartment where LEE and his family had lived while in New Orleans in the spring and summer of 1963, and the landlady said she had asked LEE to remove a pro-Castro sign from the front of his apartment which LEE did. Mrs. MURRET saw no communist literature in LEE's possession while he stayed at her house for about a week after he arrived in New Orleans in late April or early May, 1963, prior to moving to the apartment. She knows of no other place where he lived in New Orleans after his arrival in the spring.

She knows of no connection between LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY. She does not know and had never heard of JACK RUBY prior to RUBY shooting LEE. The only station wagon she saw in connection with LEE OSWALD was the station wagon which a lady was driving who brought LEE's wife, MARINA, and child, to the MURRET home to meet LEE and who then drove LEE and his family to the Magazine Street apartment that LEE had rented. LEE told Mrs. MURRET the woman was the woman with whom his wife had been staying in Texas. Mrs. MURRET may have been told the woman's name but does not recall. She now assumes her name is Mrs. PAYNE, inasmuch as newspaper accounts have stated MARINA had been staying at Mrs. PAYNE's home in Texas.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 44-2064

by SA JOSEPH G. ENGELHARDT /dmk Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date December 6, 1963

Miss MARILYN MURRET, 757 French Street, cousin of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised as follows:

OSWALD arrived at the home of her mother, 757 French Street, where MARILYN lives, in the spring of 1963. OSWALD advised that he had come from Texas where his wife and child were staying at the home of a woman who speaks Russian. OSWALD stayed at the MURRET home for about a week until he had obtained a job and rented an apartment on Magazine Street. She does not know the address of this apartment. It is the only place she knows of that OSWALD rented. She saw on television the landlady of this apartment who stated she asked her husband to request OSWALD to remove a poster or leaflet, which apparently was in praise of CASTRO or Cuba. This was apparently pasted or hung somewhere on the front of the apartment OSWALD had rented. As best she could recall this television interview, the landlady said her husband told OSWALD that if he did not remove the poster or leaflet that he would have to move. OSWALD removed it. Miss MURRET was not aware of any room OSWALD had rented or of any communist literature found in the room. She stated that if there is such a rumor it was probably confused with the above incident.

She does not know of any contacts between OSWALD and JACK RUBY. She had never heard RUBY's name mentioned prior to the murder of OSWALD by RUBY. The only station wagon she is aware of that has any connection with OSWALD is the station wagon which was driven by the lady from Texas, who brought OSWALD's wife and child to New Orleans. She did not see this station wagon herself, although she was at home when the woman arrived with OSWALD's wife and child. Her mother told her they had arrived in a station wagon. MARILYN was in the house getting ready to go out and this woman came into the house for a few minutes, and she was introduced to her but she did not recall her name. She assumes it was the Mrs. PAYNE who was reported in the newspaper as being the woman at whose house OSWALD's wife and child had stayed.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, La. 430 File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOSEPH E. ENGELHARDT :dmm Date dictated 12/6/63

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1

Date December 6, 1963

CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, advised as follows:

LEE OSWALD, his nephew, arrived at his home in the spring of 1963. He stayed at the house for about a week and then rented an apartment on Magazine Street. MURRET knows of no other place where OSWALD stayed in New Orleans after his arrival in 1963. He knows nothing concerning any communist literature found in any room. He knows nothing of any landlady asking OSWALD to move.

He has no knowledge of any contacts between OSWALD and JACK RUBY. The first time he heard JACK RUBY's name was after RUBY shot OSWALD.

The only station wagon he knows of that has any connection with OSWALD is the station wagon which brought OSWALD's wife and child from Texas about a week after OSWALD had arrived in New Orleans and a day or so after OSWALD had rented the Magazine Street apartment. This station wagon was driven by a lady. MURRET arrived home as OSWALD, his wife and child and the lady driver were about to leave to go to OSWALD's apartment. MURRET drove his own car and guided them to the apartment.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, La. 431 File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOSEPH E. ENGELHARDT :dmm Date dictated 12/6/63

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1 Dec December 6, 1963

JOHN M. MURRET, 6622 Louis XXIV Street, advised as follows:

New Orleans, La

He is a cousin of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Sometime in the spring of 1963, OSWALD arrived at the home of his mother at 757 French Street, where MURRET was living at the time. OSWALD stayed at the house about a week and then rented an apartment on Magazine Street. The Magazine Street apartment was the only place he knows of where OSWALD lived after moving from MURRET's parents' house.

MURRET knows nothing concerning the finding of any communist literature in OSWALD's room and a landlady requesting him to move. MURRET saw a television interview in which the landlady of the Magazine Street apartment stated that she had requested her husband to ask OSWALD to take down a sign of some sort that was on the screen door or window of the apartment OSWALD was renting. OSWALD did take down the sign.

MURRETT knows of no connection between LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY. The first time he had heard JACK RUBY's name was in connection with RUBY's shooting of OSWALD. The only station wagon he knows of that has any connection with OSWALD is the station wagon which brought OSWALD's wife and child from Texas. MURRET was told by a member of his family that OSWALD's wife and child had been staying with this woman in Texas. The last time he saw OSWALD was on Labor Day, 1963, when he took OSWALD, his wife and child from the MURRET home on French Street to OSWALD's apartment on Magazine Street.

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On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 44-2064

by SA JOSEPH E. ENGELHARDT :dmm Date dictated 12/6/63

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12/3/63

WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD, II, was interviewed in the Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, and furnished the following signed statement reflecting that he is unable to make a positive identification of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the individual he saw with JACK RUBY at the Carousel during the first two weeks of November, 1963.

"Dallas, Texas
December 2, 1963

"I, Wilburn Waldon Litchfield II make this free and voluntary statement to James W. Bookhout and George W. H. Carlson whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that I have the right to consult with an attorney. I have been advised that this statement may be used against me in court if it is not true.

"I am 30 years old and I was born June 14, 1933 in Dallas, Texas. I reside at 2454 South Zangs, Apartment 120. I am a salesman for the Spencer International Press Inc., 155 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

"Sometime within the first two weeks of November, 1963, on either a Tuesday or Thursday night, I cannot recall the exact date. It was the night that a photographer for a National magazine was at the Carousel Club, on Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, taking pictures of the strippers for the magazine. There were four strippers and three of them signed releases but one did not.

"I arrived at Carousel Club around 10:00 - 10:15 PM as I had an appointment with Jack Ruby at 10:30 PM. Jack Ruby was not there when I arrived and the doorman informed me that there were three people already waiting to see him and I could have a seat and wait. I do not know the doorman, however, he is stocky,

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on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43 44-1639

by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/BJD Date dictated 12/3/63

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in his late 40's or early 50's, real curly hair without a part and silvery gray and has a northern or mid-western accent.

"While I was waiting I had a cup of coffee, saw the show at the Carousel Club and looked around. There were about six young fellows sitting to the left of the center of the stage and I was sitting at the first table to the left of the front door. There was about twenty eight people inside. At the table next to the aisle in front of me was a young man in a white sweater. At the table next to the wall on the aisle going to Jack Ruby's office was a man in a dark suit, had black curly hair, in late 30's or early 40's, who I later found out to be a friend of Ruby's from California and who was also waiting to see Ruby. The third person waiting to see Ruby was a photographer sitting at a table in front of me to my left.

"I do not know the names of any of the people in the Carousel Club who were patrons or waiting to see Ruby.

"About 11:10 PM to 11:20 PM the front door near where I was sitting opened and in came a dog and then in came Ruby. Ruby was wearing a dark blue suit and a dark snap brim hat. Ruby spoke to me and asked if I would mind waiting. I told him I would wait. Ruby and the dog went to the left toward his office. Ruby invited the man from California to come in to his, Ruby's office first.

"About 15 or 20 minutes later Ruby came back out with the man from California. Ruby then invited the photographer to come in to his, Ruby's, office. About 10 or 15 minutes later Ruby and the photographer came out. The photographer stopped by a post where all the electric control buttons are located.

"Ruby then invited the young man in a white sweater to come in to his, Ruby's office. This young man was in his middle 20's, 5'7" - 5'9"; and very slender. The young man was with Ruby for about 20 minutes. Ruby came out and said something to the man from California. The young man in the white sweater walked down the aisle toward me and stopped at the door. The young man turned to his right and looked toward the table where the man from California was sitting. The reason I noticed the young man in the sweater was because of his sloppy dress and wondered what he was doing there. Most of the men there were wearing suit coats or sport coats. While the young man was turned to the right I saw his face and that he was wearing a V neck white sweater, gray slacks, his hair was not combed and he did not have oil on his hair. His slacks needed pressing. He had acne pock marks on the right side of his chin. The young man was at the door about 45 to 60 seconds.

"Ruby left the man from California and walked down the aisle to the first table on the right in front of the cash register and said something to the doorman because the cigarette girl had left early. Then Ruby turned and invited me into his office. While I was in Ruby's office I met the photographer and a newly married couple. The newly married husband was 6'5" - 6'6", 245 - 260; 30's, coal black hair thick and full, very heavy build and a very flashy dresser. The man said he was an entertainer and had worked in Galveston and Florida and was playing at the Dallas Athletic Club. The newly married wife was 21 years old, from Galveston, Texas, 5'5" - 5'7"; 112 - 118; light brown hair, and was wearing a light beige or cream dress. She was wearing a corsage. The newly married couple could not have seen the young man in the white sweater. There was also a Negro who came in Ruby's office who works at the Carousel Club. The Negro man possibly saw the young man in the white sweater. The man from California and the photographer and the doorman saw the young man in the white sweater.

"I did not think anything of the young man in the white sweater until after the assasination of President Kennedy and the capture of Oswald. (Lee Harvey Oswald) From the pictures on television and then the picture in the Times Herald newspaper I remembered that I had seen a young man who closely resembled Oswald at the Carousel Club. He bore a very close resemblance to the young man in the white sweater whom I had seen at the Carousel Club as related above. I did not say anything about this until Sunday night December 1, 1963, when I called Officer Don Green of the Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department. I informed Green of what I remembered and told him that I was fairly sure that I had seen Oswald the night I was at the Carousel Club and asked his advice as what to do. Green told me he would contact his supervisor and for me to call him, Green, on December 2, 1963 at 9:30 AM. I called Officer Green and he told me to meet him, Green, at the Statler Hotel. I accompanied Officer Green to the Dallas Police Department.

"I have been exhibited a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas PD #54018 dated November 23, 1963. I cannot positively say that the photograph of Oswald is identical to the young man in the white sweater at the Carousel Club but the photograph does closely resemble the young man in the white sweater I saw at the Carousel.

"On either Monday or Tuesday November 25 or 26, 1963 when two Special Agents of the FBI interviewed Bertha Cheek at 3914 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Texas, concerning her knowledge of Oswald I was introduced to the two Special Agents and realized I had the opportunity to furnish the above information at that time but did not do so because I was not completely positive of my identification of Oswald.

"I have known Jack Ruby since October or November 1959. He owned the Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, and I used to go to the club.

"Since I have known Ruby I have never heard Ruby voice any political opinion to me. I have never heard him discuss Castro or Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I have never known Ruby to be associated with or acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald. I do not know Lee Harvey Oswald myself.

"On December 2, 1963 I furnished a sworn statement to the Dallas Police Department concerning my presence at the Carousel Club sometime during the first two weeks of November 1963. The sworn statement is true except the last paragraph wherein I made a positive identification of the individual I saw at the Carousel Club, being identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I wish to state at this time that I cannot make a positive identification of said individual as being identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I wish to state that my only reason for contacting Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club on the occasion mentioned herein was to negotiate a purchase of his Vegas Club which I was unable to do because he did not wish to sell it. Ruby said the club was 'dear to his heart'.

"I have read the above statement consisting of (8) eight pages and (12) twelve lines on page (9) nine. This statement is true and correct.

"/s/ Wilburn Waldon Litchfield II

"Witnesses:
James W. Bookhout, Special Agent FBI, Dallas, Texas, 12/2/63
George W. H. Carlson, Special Agent, FBI, Austin, Texas"

In addition to the above LITCHFIELD furnished the following description and background data of himself:

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DL 44-1639

Name	WILBURN WAIDON ~~LITCHFIELD~~ II, also known as ROBERT LITCHFIELD, BOB LITCHFIELD
Residence	2454 South Zangs Boulevard, Apartment 120, Dallas
Phone	WI 8-9508
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	6'4"
Weight	203 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Occupation	Salesman
Remarks	Wears horn-rimmed glasses; left handed; scars and marks - no visible scars or tattoos
Admitted	
Criminal Record	1952 - San Antonio, Texas - investigation - no disposition; 1952 - New York, New York - investigation grand larceny and AWOL - released to Air Police; August, 1953 - Fort Worth, Texas - 3 charges forgery and passing - 3 years; October, 1953 - Dallas, Texas - 8 charges forgery and passing - CC with 3 years Fort Worth received above; February, 1954 - Texas Prison System; December, 1954 - Paroled to Denver, Colorado; May, 1955 - Denver - investigation armed robbery; August, 1955 - violation conditional pardon - disposition voluntarily returned to Texas Prison System;

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March, 1956 - Ding.
Texas Prison System;
September, 1956 - investigation
Miami, Florida - failure to
register as ex-convict;
February, 1958 - Sacramento,
California - hold for Arlington,
Virginia;
February, 1958 - Arlington,
Virginia - 6 months;
August, 1958 - Released
Arlington, Virginia;
October, 1959 - Dallas Police
Department picked up on 1 year
old warrant that been cleared -
disposition released;
July, 1960 - Phoenix, Arizona -
failure to register as ex-convict;
March-April, 1961 - investigation
armed robbery, Dallas Police
Department

Armed Forces Record

August, 1952 to February 24,
1954, undesirable discharge, U.S.A.F.
Security Service, 6923 Per
Press Squadron, Serial Number
AF14216. During above
service received one special
court martial, sentenced six
months

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/3/63

Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following affidavit of WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD reflecting that LITCHFIELD claimed to have seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD with JACK RUBY during the first two weeks of November, 1963. Said affidavit is set forth as follows:

PAGE 1

AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, Betty Dunagan a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared Wilburn Waldon Litchfield, aka Robert, 2454 South Zangs apartment 120, WH8 9503, Business: Spenser Press, 8428 Kate.
Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: Sometimes within the first two weeks of November, 1963, either on a Tuesday or Thursday night, (Idon't remember the exact date, but this will help establish the date: It was the night that the strippers had their pictures made for the National Magazine at the Carosel. Three of them signed the release and one didn't. I do not remember the man's name who took the pictures) I went to the Carosel Club. I had an appointment with Jack Ruby between 10:00 and 10:30 pm. I entered and asked for Jack Ruby and was told by the doorman that Mr. Ruby was not in, but I could wait. There were three people already waiting to see him. The doorman was a man in his late 40's, or early 50's about 5'7" to 5'9", stocky build, close curly hair, silver colored without a part, and he spoke with a northern or mid western accent. He was wearing a blue suit, dark blue tie with light blue and red in it, and white shirt with collar unbottoned. He offered me a seat at the first table to the left of the door, and said I could wait until Mr. Ruby arrived. While I was waiting, I had a cup of coffee and watched the show and observed the people in the Carosel.

While I was watching the crowd which consisted of about 28 people, I noticed about 4 tables directly in front of me, a

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on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas 441 File # 89-43 44-1639

by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/BJD Date dictated 12/3/63

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man in a white sweater. The reason I noticed this man was that everyone else in the Carosel was either in a suit, sport coat, or in uniform.

After I had been waiting approximately one hour, the door opened. In came a dash hound, and in came Jack Ruby. Jack greeted me, said just a minute, spoke to the doorman, came back and asked me if I'd mind waiting that he had to see some other people, took his hat off, turned left, and went to the back towards his office. He came back into the club area, and the first person he saw was a fellow in his late 30's or early 40's, black wavey hair, real stocky build, who was sitting at the table directly by the door to the back, next to the wall. I was later informed by the doorman and Jack Ruby that this gentleman was an old friend from California. Jack spoke to this man roughly 15 to 20 minutes.

The next man that Jack sawwas a photographer for a national magazine similar to Stag or Male, etc. The reason I know this man was a photographer for a national magazine is that during my discussion with Jack Ruby, this man was introduced to me (although I don't remember his name) as a photographer for the above type national magazine.

The next man that Jack saw was the man mentioned earlier who was sitting 4 tables in front of me wearing a white sweater. Jack came and got this man and they walked back toward his office. They were gone about 15 to 20 minutes. Theyboth came out and Jack stopped at the table by the wall and spoke to the man from California again. The gentleman in the V neck white sweater and grey slacks walked by me under neath a bright light by the door. He was approximately two feet from where I was sitting.

After Jack got through talking to the man from California, he came over and gotme and carried me back to his office. We discussed a private club. I asked him if he would sell the Vegas. He said no, it had about $40,000 Federal taxes against it, but that he had a good, terrific idea for a private club at a location in Northeast Dallas. I asked him if he had

a lease, what the idea was and what the location was. Jack did not say. He said he was afraid someone would steal his idea from him. I left around 1:20 to 1:45 am. After President Kennedy was assasinated, and this fellow Oswald's picture was on televisionand in the paper, I remembered that he was the man that I saw in the white V neck sweater the night that I was at the Carosel Club to see Jack Ruby. I didn't say anything for about a week until Sunday, December 2, 1963, and then I called Don Green, a friend of mine, and told him about it, and asked his advise. He suggested that I come in and talk to the Police.

/s/ W. W. Litchfield II

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 2nd DAY OF December 2, 1963 A.D. 1963

/s/ BETTY DUNAGAN
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas"

Captain JONES stated that in connection with the above, WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD, had been given a polygraph examination December 2, 1963, which reflected that the information furnished by LITCHFIELD regarding his having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD with JACK RUBY during the first two weeks of November, 1963, was false. Captain JONES furnished a copy of the results of the polygraph examination which is set forth as follows:

"Mr. W. P. Gannaway
Captain of Police

December 2, 1963

Wilburn Waldon Litchfield W/M/30
Polygraph Examination

Sir:

A polygraph examination was given Mr. Litchfield upon the request of Lt. Jack Revell on this date. The examination was given to

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DL 44-1639

determine if Litchfield was being truthful about seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at the Club Carousel which is operated by Jack Ruby. Below is a list of pertinent quiestion asked.

1. Have you told the complete truth about seeing Oswald at the club the night you were there? Answer: Yes

2. Have you made up any of this story about seeing Oswald at the club the night you were there? Answer: No

3. Are you looking for any personal gain or notoriety from making this statement? Answer: No

4. Have you deliberately lied about your thinking this was Oswald? Answer: No

Mr. Litchfield tried for the first half of the examination to control his breathing pattern.

It is the opinion of this Examiner that this person has been untruthful to the above questions.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ R. D. Lewis
R. D. Lewis
Detective of Police
Identification Bureau

RDL/mel

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/3/63

Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that he interviewed WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD, II, also known as ROBERT LITCHFIELD and BOB LITCHFIELD, concerning his allegation that he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD with JACK RUBY during the first two weeks of November, 1963, at the Carousel Club.

Captain FRITZ stated that he knows LITCHFIELD from past handling of him and LITCHFIELD has the reputation of being a confidence man. Captain FRITZ stated he would not place any credence on anything that LITCHFIELD might say. Captain FRITZ stated in his official opinion after interview of LITCHFIELD concerning the above mentioned affidavit, that LITCHFIELD is definitely lying about having seen OSWALD and RUBY together.

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on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas 444 File # 89-43 44-1639

by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/BJD Date dictated 12/3/63

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1
DL 100-10461
JWB/GWHC:vm

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON:

At Dallas, Texas

On December 4, 1963, Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that in connection with his supervision of the investigation regarding remarks of WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD to the effect that on one occasion during the first two weeks of November, 1963, he had seen an individual with JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club who is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the additional investigation had been conducted. Captain JONES stated Lieutenants JACK REVILL and FRANK CORNWALL had interviewed JACK RUBY at the Dallas County Jail December 4, 1963, at which time RUBY advised that the individual wearing the V-neck white sweater at the Carousel Club on the occasion described by LITCHFIELD and who LITCHFIELD thought was identical with OSWALD, was actually EDWARD ROCCO, an employee of Cabaret Magazine. Captain JONES stated the Cabaret Magazine is published by Trans-American Export News, Skokie, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

CHESTUR ARTHUR McLAUGHLIN was interviewed at his place of employment, Worcel Mobile Homes, Palm Beach Boulevard, Fort Myers, Florida, at which time he furnished the following information:

McLAUGHLIN stated that on November 13 or 14, 1963 in the forenoon he entered a barbershop located in the Tropic Isles Shopping Center, North Fort Myers, Florida. He advised the barber, whose name he does not know, was watching President KENNEDY on television holding a news conference. McLAUGHLIN told the barber how to cut his hair at which time the barber told him he was watching "that meathead." McLAUGHLIN stated after the news conference was finished, the barber turned off the set and said to him, "Wait and see, when that S.O.B. gets to Dallas, Texas they will shoot and kill him.", referring to President KENNEDY.

McLAUGHLIN stated that on November 29, 1963 he returned to the barbershop, but had to wait to get his hair cut. He said he went to a coffee shop located in the same shopping center where he met a friend and related to the friend what the barber had told him. He said a red headed waitress overheard what he had told his friend about the barber, at which time she called to another waitress, stating do you remember what happened Friday when President KENNEDY was shot. McLAUGHLIN advised the waitress said the barber brought his television set to the coffee shop, plugged it in and told them to keep it on all day and watch the news. McLAUGHLIN said according to the waitress, the barber did not open his shop on Friday, November 22, 1963. He said he left the coffee shop and returned to the barber shop and egged the barber on regarding how RUBY got in to kill OSWALD. He advised the barber told him that the High Finger sent RUBY in to keep OSWALD from talking. He said the barber also told him gangsters were coming from Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco to kill RUBY within the next ten days.

McLAUGHLIN said the barber told him that the bullets that killed the President were five point steel nosed which shatter like a grenade when they hit a bone. He also advised the barber said OSWALD was killed with a .32 bullet which also shatters when it

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On 12/3/63 at Ft. Myers, Fla. File # TP 62-455

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by SA PETER J. BODKIN/dmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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TP 62-455

hits a bone.

The following is a description of McLAUGHLIN as obtained through interview and observation:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
DOB:	11/12/1894
POB:	Muncie, Ind.
Current Residence:	1016 Superior St., Fort Myers, Fla.
Height:	5'9 3/4"
Weight:	170 lbs.
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Gray, thinning on top
Build:	Medium
Complexion:	Ruddy
Marital Status:	Married
Occupation:	Mobile homes salesman
Employment:	Worcel Mobile Homes, Fort Myers, Fla.
Former Occupation:	Body man, Muncie, Ind.
Wife:	LEONA McLAUGHLIN, same address

DL 100-10461/mam

AT NORTH FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

On December 3, 1963, Mr. JAMES E. BARTON, Manager, Tropic Isles, Inc., Orange Grove Boulevard, advised that one ~~ROLAND~~ RONALD NEWSBIGLE operates a barber shop in the shopping center. He had no other information concerning Mr. NEWSBIGLE but was of the impression he had come from some northern state.

On December 3, 1963, Mr. HENRY WRIGHT of the Lee County, Florida, Sheriff's Office, and Officer J. WERNER of the Fort Myers, Florida, Police Department, advised their files contained no identifiable records for CHESTUR ARTHUR MC LAUGHLIN, LEONA MC LAUGHLIN, ~~ROLAND~~ RONALD RUBIN NEWSBIGLE or GRACE H. NEWSBIGLE.

On December 3, 1963, Mr. W. B. SEABROOK, Manager, Lee County, Florida, Credit Bureau, advised his files contained no information concerning CHESTUR MC LAUGHLIN, but that they indicated NEWSBIGLE resided at 25 Cypress Avenue, North Fort Myers, Florida, and that he had previously resided at 457 Clinton Street, Albany, New York. NEWSBIGLE had a satisfactory credit record.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

RONALD RUBIN NEWSBIGLE was interviewed at his place of employment, Tropic Isles Barbershop, Orange Grove Boulevard, North Fort Myers, Florida.

He advised he recalls seeing President KENNEDY holding a news conference on television during the first part of November of this year, while he was working in his barbershop. He said that he recalls telling a customer that the President should not go to Dallas, Texas as someone would probably kill him. NEWSBIGLE stated he made this remark because of the incident that happened to ADLAI STEVENSON when he was in Dallas, Texas. NEWSBIGLE stated that from what he heard on television and had read in the newspapers concerning Dallas, he felt it was a hot box and the President should not go to Dallas, Texas. NEWSBIGLE stated he never used any vile or vulgar language concerning President KENNEDY during his conversation with his customers.

NEWSBIGLE stated he knows nothing concerning RUBY except what he reads in the papers and sees on television. He advised he never made any comments regarding RUBY's going to be killed within ten days. He said that since RUBY came from Chicago and was a hoodlum, that it is possible he said he could be killed by one of his hoodlum friends.

NEWSBIGLE stated he does not know what caliber bullet killed President KENNEDY or OSWALD ~~either~~ other on television a bullet that killed OSWALD was a dum dum bullet.

NEWSBIGLE stated he was opened all day November 22, 1963 and saw President KENNEDY assassinated on television. NEWSBIGLE stated that BUD, a member of Tropic Isles, Incorporated, came to his house November 25, 1963 to see if he was going to open his shop, but he told him no. BUD then borrowed the key to his barbershop, got his television set and brought it to the coffee shop to watch the funeral procession of President KENNEDY.

NEWSBIGLE again stated he never used any vulgar or vile language concerning President KENNEDY.

On 12/3/63 at Ft. Myers, Fla. File # TP 62-455

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by SA PETER J. BODKIN/dbm Date dictated 12/4/63

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TP 62-455

The following is a description of NEWSBIGLE as obtained through observation and interview:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	3/3/07, Brooksberry, Pa.
Present Address:	25 Cypress Avenue, North Ft. Myers, Fla.
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Sandy
Build:	Slender
Complexion:	Fair
Occupation:	Barber
Employment:	Self employed
Marital Status:	Married
Military Service:	None
Wife:	GRACE H. NEWSBIGLE, same address.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 1, 1963

Mrs. EVELYN HARRIS, 1812 Ardmore, who is employed by the T. B. Butler Publishing Company, stated that on November 30, 1963, she had been visiting an aunt in Van, Texas, and while there met a woman who lives across the street from her aunt. She stated this woman is known as LUCY LOPEZ, a white woman who is married to a Mexican and had given the following story.

Mrs. LOPEZ had just come from Dallas where she had been babysitting for her daughter. She stated her daughter works at a sewing room across from the Texas School Book Depository Building. She stated her daughter and some of the other girls knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD who apparently spoke Spanish well and ate with them at a nearby restaurant. They were reportedly acquainted with JACK RUBY.

She stated on November 22, 1963, the girls, all of Spanish descent, were watching the Presidential parade from a window of the sewing room. They reportedly observed JACK RUBY walking up and down the street near the Texas School Book Depository Building and when OSWALD came out of the building, they saw RUBY give him a pistol.

Mrs. LOPEZ stated after the killing of OSWALD the girls were afraid to contact the Dallas Police Department and as far as she knew no one had interviewed any of the girls in connection with the President's assassination or the killing of OSWALD.

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on 11/30/63 at Tyler, Texas 451 File # DL 89-43
44-1639

by Special Agent ALAN L. MANNING/csh Date dictated 12/1/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/2/63

1

Mrs. LUCY LOPEZ, General Delivery, who stated her family wasafraid of the Dallas Police Department, advised that last week while staying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. LOUIS VELEZ, 3319 Hedgerow, Dallas, whose husband works for the U. S. Post Office, a man by the name of CONRAD (last name unknown to her), stated that two or three Mexican girls, names not given, who work at the sewing room across from the Texas School Book Depository Building, had seen a "chubby" man give a pistol to LEE HARVEY OSWALD when OSWALD left the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated from the conversation it appeared the girls had known OSWALD and the "chubby" man.

She stated CONRAD works as a laboratory technician with her son-in-law, RALPH ROJAS, but she does not know the name of the laboratory but thinks it is operated by the government. ROJAS resides at 3009 Clover Drive, Mesquite, Texas, telephone BR 9-1881.

She denied that her daughter, Mrs. LOUIS VELEZ, knew either OSWALD or JACK RUBY or that she had seen RUBY give OSWALD a pistol. She further denied that the persons who saw this transfer of the pistol from a "chubby" man to OSWALD were afraid of the Dallas Police Department. She stated she was leaving for Dallas on December 1, 1963, to be at the home of her daughter, Mrs. LOUIS VELEZ, 3319 Hedgerow.

DL 89-43

on 11/30/63 at Tyler, Texas 452 File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ALAN I. MANNING/cshjj Date dictated 12/1/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

JESS WILLARD LYNCH, Trailer Space No. K-49, Page Trailer Park, Page, Arizona, employed as a painter for MERRITT, CHAPMAN, AND SCOTT, INC., prime contractor, on the Glen Canyon Dam at Page, advised that in the early part of 1958 he answered an advertisement in a Dallas, Texas newspaper which resulted in his obtaining employment with BERTHA CHEEK as a cook in her boarding house at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, Texas. He stated that a short time later, he became manager of this boarding house in addition to being the cook and in the spring of 1959 he rented a room to two Cuban males, names and descriptions not recalled. He advised these two men stayed together for about four weeks at which time one of them left while the other one stayed on for about three more weeks. LYNCH stated that the one who left had been busy trying to purchase gas or oil refinery parts in Dallas and Houston, Texas, while the one who stayed on claimed to be a watchmaker. LYNCH stated both Cubans dressed very well and always seemed to have a lot of money. He never knew the Cubans to receive or send any mail, but recalled that the watchmaker usually made two long-distance telephone calls a week to Havana, Cuba using the pay telephone in the lobby of the boarding house. LYNCH advised that he (LYNCH) usually put the calls through for the Cuban, but is unable to recall any name or number called, only that it was always the same number and that the conversation was always in Spanish. LYNCH advised he is certain that one of the Cubans was arrested by the Dallas, Texas Police Department however, the charge, the date, and the disposition is unknown. He stated that neither of the Cubans had a car but the one who traveled to Houston rented a car every so often. He did not know where or for whom either Cuban worked; does not recall them having any visitors; and does not recall them being friendly with any of the other roomers.

LYNCH advised that while the boarding house was owned by BERTHA CHEEK, she had little or nothing to do with the people who stayed in the house and he does not recall that she had anything at all to do with the Cubans.

On 12/3/63 at Page, Arizona File # PX 89-42
453 DL 89-43

by SA DANIEL C. PELTON :ijc Date dictated 12/4/63

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FX 89-42
DL 89-43
DCP/ljc

LYNCH advised that Mrs. CHEEK's sister, Mrs. (FNU) ROBERTS, was the housekeeper of the boarding house and stayed in a room next to the kitchen. He advised she was quite friendly with the two Cubans during the time they stayed there. He stated he never knew of Mrs. ROBERTS being too familiar or intimate with any of the boarders and recalled only that she talked with the Cubans in the dining room during the evenings.

LYNCH advised he did not know JACK RUBY and could not recall ever having heard his name prior to the time he, RUBY, shot OSWALD and his name became familiar from television and newspaper coverage.

With regard to the information originally furnished by LYNCH, he stated that this must have been a misunderstanding on either his part or the part of the person to whom he had talked stating that he did not mention a Mrs. JOHNSON and stating that he does not know a Mrs. JOHNSON and that the person he saw on television and recognized was Mrs. (FNU) ROBERTS.

LYNCH classified BERTHA CHEEK as a wealthy woman who has dealt with "big shots", not further identified, in Dallas and stated that she is a poor bookkeeper, but the names of all persons who stayed at 5212 Gaston should be listed in the 1959 ledger book which Mrs. CHEEK should have in her possession.

LYNCH advised that there was a big turnover of roomers and estimated the turnover as 30 - 50 per month and stated this is the reason he is unable to recall any names or descriptions.

LYNCH advised that Mrs. ROBERTS told him once that her sister, Mrs. CHEEK, had at one time been under a doctor's care for a mental condition.

PX 89-42
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DCP/ljc

LYNCH advised he left Mrs. CHEEK's employ in August of 1959 because of the way things were going in regard to purchase of merchandise and treatment of some of the tenants adding that Mrs. CHEEK expected him to prepare decent meals from cheap cuts of meat and decaying vegetables.

LYNCH advised he was not seeking any publicity by furnishing the above information and added that he had no objection to his name being furnished to Mrs. CHEEK if it would help to solve the killing of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. LYNCH advised he was born on March 11, 1918 in Vincent, Kentucky. He has never been arrested and served honorably in the United States Army under Army Serial Number RA 35212316 from 1941 - 1943 and 1946 - 1948.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/29/63

Mrs. BERTHA CHEEK, Manager of the apartments at 3914 Swiss, Dallas, advised as follows:

1. that she had operated Cheek's Boarding House at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, from about 1956 to 1961, when it was razed for the construction of luxury-type apartments;

2. that she recalled having rented to two Cuban males in in 1959 or 1960 but could provide no other information concerning them;

3. that EARLENE ROBERTS, her sister, had rented the room to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 1026 Beckley, Dallas, Texas, Mrs. ROBERTS being employed as a housekeeper by Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON at this Beckley address;

4. that Mrs. CHEEK has been acquainted with JACK RUBY since about 1948 to the present, she formerly having operated night clubs in Dallas, this being the basis for their acquaintanceship:

   a. In 1948, JACK RUBY, according to Mrs. CHEEK, attempted to secure her investment of $12,000 in a night club venture.

   b. About eight days ago, on or about November 18, 1963, according to Mrs. CHEEK, RUBY had invited her to the Carousel where she spent several hours, during which time he attempted to secure her investment of several thousand dollars in the Carousel.

(Mrs. CHEEK stated that she had parked her car in the parking garage next door to the Carousel during this period.)

5. Mrs. CHEEK could not identify a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as anyone known to her, although when first having seen him on television, she felt she might have rented to him in the past.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas 456 File # DL 89-43 DL 44-1639

by Special Agents DAVID H. BARRY and LOUIS KELLY:vm Date dictated 11/29/63

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DL 89-43
DL 44-1639
DHB:tjd

In view of the relationship of Mrs. BERTHA CHEEK, 3914 Swiss, Dallas, Texas, to EARLINE ROBERTS, a sister who had rented the room at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, and in view of BERTHA CHEEK's acquaintanceship with JACK RUBY from 1948 to the present time, as heretofore reported, the following background data concerning BERTHA CHEEK was developed.

On November 27, 1963, SA DAVID H. BARRY reviewed files of the Dallas Office and conducted inquiry of Mrs. BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Retail Merchants Credit Association, and conducted inquiry of SANDY COBBINS, District Clerk's Office, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas, which investigation produced biographical data as follows:

Name	BERTHA CHEEK, nee Bogle, also known as Mrs. Bertha Bogle Bell (prior to 1948), Mrs. Marvin Lloyd Cheek (1948-56), Bertha Cheek, (1956-61), Mrs. Harold Clark Sims (1961-62), Bertha Cheek (1962 to present)
Race	White
Sex	Female
Nationality	American
Age	43
Birth Data	2/9/20, Troup, Texas
Height	5'5"
Weight	125-130 pounds
Hair	Blonde
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Remarks	Attractive, modish woman
Residence	3914 Swiss, Dallas, Texas
Prior Addresses	Dallas, Texas: Holiday Apartments, 5909 Gaston, (1962-63)

	Beachcomber Apartments, 5917 Gaston (1962) Cheek's Boarding House, 5212 Gaston (1956-59)
Address in Los Angeles, California	440½ Walnut, Long Beach, California (June, 1958)
Relatives	JOSEPH M. BOGLE, father, 6858 Martel, Dallas, Texas (formerly Tyler, Texas)
	EARLINE ROBERTS, sister, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas
Children	Three
Marital Status	BERTHA CHEEK, nee Bogle, married and divorced three times; 1. (FNU) BELL, (date of marriage and divorce not established) 2. MARVIN LLOYD CHEEK, married 7/31/48, divorced 3/10/56, Dallas, Texas (background concerning MARVIN LLOYD CHEEK reported hereinafter) 3. HAROLD CLARK SIMS, married Atlanta, Georgia 3/29/61 (verified), divorced 7/6/62, Dallas, Texas (verified) (background concerning SIMS reported hereinafter)

Records examined concerning MARVIN LLOYD CHEEK, as above indicated, disclosed CHEEK was born March 1, 1922, at Dallas, Texas. He was employed by HARRY TRAVERS' dance band for approximate period of 1945-50, which band played at Plantation Club, Dallas, amcunt other spots. He has been employed and currently

believed to be employed as serviceman for National Cash Register Co., Dallas, Texas. He has remarried EVALYN JUNE (LNU).

HAROLD CLARK SIMS, FBI #220 365-C, Dallas Sheriff's Office #100745, was born October 3, 1921 at Baxley, Georgia. His arrests, as substantiated by fingerprints reported in his FBI record, are two: Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle, April 5, 1956, in which received two years probation, and child abandonment, October 15, 1959, on charges filed by DOROTHY SIMS, Savannah, Georgia. Prior to his marriage to BERTHA CHEEK, he had been employed by her as a repair and maintenance man at her apartments on Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas. His address as of July, 1963, is listed as 2707 North Meridian, Indianapolis, Indiana. On April 11, 1961, SIMS made application for pardon to U. S. Board of Pardon and Paroles.

HARRY GEORGE TRAVERS, JR., wife LULU MOZELLE, of 3717 Labrodie, Fort Worth, Texas, has been on record with Merchants Retail Credit Association, Dallas, Texas, since 1928. He operated Travers Dance Band from 1935-49, at Dallas, Texas, playing at the Plantation Club, among other spots. His last reported employment was Burris Mills, believed to be located at Fort Worth, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 1963

BERTHA CHEEK, 3914 Swiss, Dallas, Texas, was reinterviewed and registration records were reviewed covering rentals at Cheek's boarding house, 5212 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas, for the period 1958 and 1959 in an effort to identify two Cuban males who had rented for the periods of four and seven weeks, individuals who reportedly had been friendly with or had visited MARLENE ROBERTS, then in residence, she being a sister of BERTHA CHEEK and currently the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD had rented a room as O. H. LEE.

In an effort toward obtaining some identification of these two Cuban males, Mrs. CHEEK was advised that the rental had been made by JESS WILLARD LYNCH, then manager, who had advised that one Cuban, renting for seven weeks, had claimed to have been a watchmaker and was reported to have called Havana, Cuba, twice a week from the pay station at the boarding house, 5212 Gaston; that the second Cuban renting for four weeks, had claimed to have been a buyer of gas and oil refinery parts; that the names, physical descriptions or additional background data concerning these Cubans were unknown.

Mrs. CHEEK, who advised she had owned three or four boarding houses at this time, all managed by people whom she had obtained through the Union Gospel Mission on Park Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that she only had a vague recollection of JESS WILLARD LYNCH, who was said to have rented to the two Cuban males.

Mrs. CHEEK said she had no recollection whatsoever of the two Cuban males, and examination of the register of guests failed to refresh her recollection, a record which is voluminous for the period in question, 1958 and 1959. In one of these years, Mrs. CHEEK said she had assisted and rented to some 365 from the Union Gospel Mission alone.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

460

by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY/gm Date dictated 12/9/63

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DL 100-10461

Mrs. CHEEK said that she had discussed this matter with EARLENE ROBERTS, her sister, now at 1026 North Beckley, and the two, discussing it together, had been unable to recall having rented to the Cubans in question. Mrs. CHEEK said that Mrs. ROBERTS had been in poor health during this period, out of work, and was only living at 5212 Gaston at the time, not participating in the management. For reasons of her illness, she had had little contact with the guests and thus it would be unlikely that she would recall the Cubans in question.

Date December 9, 1963

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Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed in an effort to identify two Cuban males who were said by JESS WILLARD LYNCH to have rented at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, Texas, during 1958 or 1959, LYNCH then having been manager of the boarding house for BERTHA CHEEK, owner and sister of EARLENE ROBERTS.

Mrs. ROBERTS stated that while she had lived at 5212 Gaston during this period, she had not participated in the actual management nor worked as a housekeeper as she was in poor health at the time. She said she had had little contact with the guests by reason of her health and has no recollection of the persons in question, described only as two Cuban males.

Mrs. ROBERTS said she had discussed this matter with her sister, BERTHA CHEEK, in an effort to refresh her recollection without success.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY:gm 462 Date dictated 12/9/63

DHB

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DL 100-10461
KBJ:cv
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By letter dated November 28, 1963, ARMOUR E. KREISCHER, 9922 Hurley Way, Dallas, Texas, advised the Dallas Office of the FBI regarding some information which had come to his attention with regard to the investigation of the actions of LEE OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and the assault upon Governor CONNALLY. In this letter he stated that Mrs. DAN H. FOLEY, 902 Cedar Hill, Dallas, informed her daughter KATHY, who relayed the information to her class in government, Bishop Dunne High School, Dallas, that she knew a woman, a close friend (unidentified by KATHY), who did actually operate a boarding house where OSWALD was in residence, and that the woman had confided that OSWALD, at that time, was known to have been employed (exact capacity unknown) as a man of all work for one JACK RUBINSTEIN, alias Ruby.

On December 9, 1963, KATHLEEN ANN FOLEY, student, Bishop Dunne High School, 3900 Rugged Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON that she had no firsthand information but that she believed it was a man who repaired her family's automobile at the Pittman Street Garage who had indicated he knew of someone, possibly who works at that garage or who is a customer, who had made the statement that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had lived in a boarding house and that OSWALD's landlady at that boarding house had made inference that OSWALD worked for RUBY. Miss FOLEY was rather vague about the matter.

On December 9, 1963, Mrs. D. H. FOLEY, 902 Cedar Hill, mother of KATHLEEN ANN FOLEY, advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON that her daughter KATHLEEN had received the information referred to above from her and that she had received it from neighbors who live on the street behind her house and that these neighbors are named Mr. and Mrs. HAPPY BROCKMAN. Mrs. FOLEY telephonically contacted Mrs. BROCKMAN who advised her that this information had originally started with an employee of a Humble service station in about the 1000 or 1100 block of Zangs Street.

DL 100-10461
KBJ:cv
2

JERRY

On December 9, 1963, Mr. GERALD A. DUNCAN, 2034 Vatican Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON he is the manager of a Humble service station at 1030 North Zangs, Dallas. When advised of the information in this matter to the effect that a former landlady of LEE HARVEY OSWALD had indicated OSWALD may have worked for JACK RUBY, DUNCAN advised that he was the original source of that information and that it was entirely erroneous. He stated that he was talking to a customer just a few minutes after JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that prior to talking to this customer he had been busy in the back of the service station possibly lubricating a car or a similar activity. He said that he did not know RUBY had shot OSWALD until this customer told him that it happened, and the customer mentioned that her mother owned a small eating place in the same building where the Carousel Club is located which club was allegedly operated by JACK RUBY. He said this customer told him that RUBY worked at the Carousel Club and that she had seen him on many occasions and knew him. DUNCAN said that he was under the impression that when this customer referred to "him" he himself thought the customer was referring to OSWALD while in fact he later realized she was referring to RUBY. He said that he quickly "put two and two together" as a result of his customer's reference to "him" and figured that RUBY and OSWALD knew each other and that OSWALD worked at the Carousel Club which was operated by RUBY. He said that he reported this to the Dallas Police Department before he had the facts straight and that he should have attempted to contact this customer to get the details straight before reporting it to any official agency.

DUNCAN identified this customer as DOROTHY FREELAND, 505 West Eighth, Apartment 202, telephone WH 2-9992, Dallas, Texas.

DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

VII. BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

A. Employment - Investigation relative to subject's past employment

B. Residence - Inquiries in neighborhoods of subject's past residences and data relative thereto.

C. Education - Data relative to subject's attendance at various schools.

D. Summary of Residences, Schools and Employments

E. Relatives - Interviews with, and data concerning

F. Associates, acquaintances and others allegedly in past contact with subject

G. Miscellaneous:

(1) Police records and credit checks and inquiries relative to possible gun repair work

(2) Selective Service Card - Fictitious registration in name of ALEK JAMES HIDELL

(3) Funds

(4) Subject's address book

(5) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

H. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA, aka Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Interviews with and data concerning

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

A. Employment - Investigation relative to subject's past employment

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/13/63

EDDIE REDDELL

1

EDDIE A. REDDELL, salesman, Mohr Chevrolet Company, North Central Expressway and San Jacinto Street, home address 201 S. Lancaster, Dallas, Texas, advised that he first met JACK BOWEN, commercial artist, at the Stork Club, Dallas, around August, 1963. REDDELL stated that in addition to selling automobiles he also sells leasing of automobiles and leased a 1963 Pontiac to BOWEN through the Continental Leasing Corporation, Dallas. In addition to this business with BOWEN, he has had several social conversations with him, mainly at the Stork Club. REDDELL stated that he has a dream of setting up an import-export business of his own. This business will consist mainly of leasing heavy equipment and automobiles. He plans to possibly have offices in Mexico. He stated he has done some research onthis matter but he has never had the money to start such a business.

In his conversations with BOWEN he told BOWEN all about this business and told BOWEN on one occasion that he intended to go to the library to obtain all the information possible regarding this business and information regarding Mexico. BOWEN at this time told him he had a girl friend who is employed at the library and told REDDELL he could use his, BOWEN's, library card. BOWEN then gave him the library card.

REDDELL stated he was aware of the fact that he could get a card of his own but he did take BOWEN's card and believes that he still has this card. He made a search of his briefcase where he had miscellaneous information regarding the leasing business he intended to try to set up and he did locate a library card from the Dallas Public Library. This card is in the name of JACK L. BOWEN, 1919 Steven Forest Drive, Dallas 8, Texas. The card is signed in the name of JACK L. BOWEN. The reference listed on the card is HAROLD K. VAN BUREN, 6416 Chevy Chase, no city listed, telephone # EM 1-5449. This card expires on November 8, 1964. REDDELL stated he does not recall ever using this library card.

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents HENRY J. OLIVER and 467 Date dictated 12/13/63
LOUIS M. KELLEY:jj

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REDDELL claimed he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said he had never heard of him prior to the shooting of President KENNEDY. He claimed he also does not know JACK RUBY but stated he does know the name as an operator of some strip-tease club in Dallas. He stated he has never seen RUBY to his knowledge and could not furnish any information regarding him. He advised that his association with BOWEN has been limited as set out above and stated that he has had no information which would indicate that BOWEN had ever known OSWALD.

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DL 100-10461
WKB:BJD

Re: JACK LESLIE BOWEN,
Aka Jack L. Bowen

Found in the wallet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his arrest November 22, 1963, by the Dallas, Texas Police Department, was the front and back of a Dallas Public Library Identification Card in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and bearing the signature LEE H. OSWALD which also reflected the name of JACK L. BOWEN, 1916 Stevens Forest Drive, telephone WH 8-8997. OSWALD's business was shown as Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall. JACK L. BOWEN was identified as JACK LESLIE BOWEN, permanent address c/o Mrs. PAULINE GRIFFIN ALLEN, 6155 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas Texas. BOWEN was located on December 7, 1963, in New York City, and interviewed there by SAs JOHN D. HURLEY, JR. and ROGER H. LEE and furnished the following information:

He is presently in New York City on business and is staying at the Martinque Hotel. He was previously employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Dallas, as an assistant art director. He was employed in this capacity for approximately two years terminating his employment in August, 1963. In the late fall or early winter of 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall as a camera trainee. Bowen recalled that OSWALD was a withdrawn, ~~social~~ person and was not liked by fellow employees. Bowen stated that on one occasion he was present while OSWALD was discussing obtaining a library card so that he could charge out books on the Russian language at the Public Library. At this time Oswald was talking to DENNIS OFSTEIN, another employee. Bowen told him that he would have to furnish the library with a reference prior to obtaining a card. BOWEN gave him his full name and address so that OSWALD could use it as a reference. He did not give OSWALD his own library card and is positive that OSWALD never used his card to obtain books. BOWEN did state that OSWALD could have secured a library card and used BOWEN's name. BOWEN advised that his, BOWEN's wife, was an employee of the Dallas Public Library but the the best of his knowledge never knew or had any contact with OSWALD.

BOWEN advised that he does not have his library card at this time and believes it is in the possession of EDDIE REDDELL, 201 South Lancaster Street, Dallas.

BOWEN stated OSWALD never discussed political beliefs or entered into political discussion at work. BOWEN did recall that OSWALD had stated he was from New Orleans and had served in the United States Marines. OSWALD also told fellow employees he was interested in the Russian language. BOWEN never met OSWALD outside of work and the only other employee that did know OSWALD outside of work was DENNIS OFSTEIN who also had an interest in the Russian language. BOWEN believes that OFSTEIN had OSWALD and his wife to dinner on at least one occasion.

BOWEN recalled being present in the office of RAY HAWKINS, foreman of the Photo Department, when OSWALD was explaining Russian symbols on maps the firm was preparing for the United States Army.

BOWEN stated that he remembered OSWALD receiving a few outside phone calls but could remember nothing about these calls. On one occasion, BOWEN received a call from an unknown Dallas Bank inquiring if the firm would back a check OSWALD was cashing which was drawn on a New Orleans bank. BOWEN transferred this call to the Secretary-Treasurer of the company.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 14, 1963

Mr. RAYMOND HAWKINS, Foreman, Photo Setter Department, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas, advised that he only knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD by sight. He became acquainted slightly with OSWALD during the period of time OSWALD was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, which he believes was only about six months. During his employment, OSWALD was employed in another department, and, in view of this, HAWKINS only saw him occasionally. On these occasions he would probably just speak to him and does not believe he ever spoke to him over six or seven times. OSWALD was not friendly and he cannot recall ever having any conversations with him other than on one occasion when he, HAWKINS, was working on some maps. There were Russian symbols on one of these maps. HAWKINS was talking to some employee, whose name he does not recall, about the maps and made a comment that he wished that he knew what the Russian symbols stood for. When he made this comment, OSWALD was passing by and apparently heard the comment and stopped and pointed out one symbol and told HAWKINS what this one symbol stood for. OSWALD then immediately walked on. He could not have been stopped but just for a few seconds and made no other comment other than what the one symbol stood for.

HAWKINS stated he did not recall the map OSWALD saw and did not recall whether the map was being done for the United States Army or for some private concern. They do prepare many maps and he could not go back to all maps prepared during the time OSWALD was employed and locate this particular map. They do some classified work and the classified work is kept under lock and key and OSWALD would not have had an opportunity to see this work. The one map he did see was just for a few seconds and he could not have seen enough of the map to learn anything about it.

HAWKINS stated he knew nothing about the personal life of OSWALD, since his only contact with him was very limited at his employment.

HAWKINS stated he did not know RUBY.

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY /mf 471 Date dictated 12/14/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

1

DENNIS OFSTEIN

Mr. DENNIS HYMAN OFSTEIN, photographer, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., 522 Browder, who resides at 6015 Bryan Parkway, Dallas telephone TA 7-7987, advised he was employed this company at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD commenced his employment in about October, 1962, and that he was a fellow employee of OSWALD until OSWALD was terminated in about the spring of 1963. He said that the nature of his work and OSWALD's work brought them in fairly close contact with each other during the average working day. He said that he had no social contact with OSWALD or OSWALD's family away from the place of employment but that he did on one occasion shortly prior to OSWALD's termination invite OSWALD and his wife, whom he had never met, to his house to pay a social visit but that they never came. He stated he also wrote a letter to OSWALD shortly after his termination at this company, addressing it to a Post Office box, Dallas, Texas, at the Main Post Office at Ervay and Bryan, inviting OSWALD and his wife to come and visit himself and his wife and again they never did come and never responded. He said that inasmuch as OSWALD had no automobile he had even offered to pick OSWALD and his wife up at their residence to take them to his house for a social visit.

OFSTEIN stated that OSWALD told him that his, OSWALD's, wife was a White Russian and that he believed he had indicated she was from Minsk; that they had met while in Russia. OFSTEIN said that possibly he himself got along with OSWALD better than anyone else who worked with OSWALD at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, probably because he did not argue with OSWALD and figured that OSWALD's personality was his own business. He said that he felt rather sorry for OSWALD because OSWALD had so much trouble getting along with other people. He said OSWALD claimed to have been in the United States Marine Corps but he could not recall that he had told him when; that OSWALD had indicated he had been stationed at one time in Japan with the U. S. Marine Corps; that he had been on some sort of rifle team in the U. S. Marine Corps at one time but gave no details of this.

DL 100-10461

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

and 12/3/63

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON:fl 472 Date dictated 12/3/63

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OFSTEIN said OSWALD brought a library book to work one day which was in Russian language and he asked OFSTEIN if OFSTEIN could read the book. OFSTEIN said he told OSWALD that he could read it to small extent. He said that he did not tell OSWALD where he learned Russian but added that he had actually learned it while he himself served in the U. S. Army in the Security Branch. He said OSWALD told him he had lived in Russia a couple of years and exhibited to him a picture which he said he took in Russia, possibly in Minsk. He said that in the picture was a big building with a river in the foreground and a military establishment in the background. He said that it was his understanding that the building was a military headquarters building. He noted that the building according to OSWALD was carefully guarded at all times and that OSWALD pointed out to him that military personnel guarding military establishments in Russia had automatic weapons which they kept loaded at all times. He said OSWALD said they had orders to shoot if any violation of the military establishment was committed. He said OSWALD inferred that apparently these military guards had no regard for lives of their countrymen. He advised OSWALD gave him information as to the disposition of military units in Russia as, for example, tank groups would be in one area, air force in another area, and possibly ground troops in another area. He said that OSWALD did not detail this to him but seemed well-versed in this disposition and had pointed out to him that the Russians had only one seaport of consequence for military operations. He said OSWALD also pointed out to him that if a person lived in the Soviet Union in an area where he could observe jets flying over, he would not see tanks or other type military activity in that area. He said OSWALD noted that he had never seen any contrails in Minsk which would have indicated an absence of jets in the Minsk area. He said that OSWALD told him the only time he had seen jets was in Moscow on May Day on one occasion.

According to OFSTEIN, OSWALD asked him at one time if he knew anything about microdots to which OFSTEIN replied he did not.

He said OSWALD told him that microdots were used as a means whereby a page of anything could be reduced down to a size smaller than a postage stamp such that it could be concealed under postage stamp and could be used in espionage operations. OFSTEIN said this statement aroused his suspicions and he asked Sgt. TOM CRIGLER, who is employed with the U. S. Army Recruiting Station, Dallas, and is a resident of the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, regarding this. He said he told CRIGLER he had run into a fellow at work who had spent some time in Russia and he wondered if the FBI should run a security check on him inasmuch as he, OFSTEIN, did not want to jeopardize his own status for any possible future security clearance in the event he ever returned to the U. S. Army. He said he did not believe CRIGLER attached any signifiance to the matter at that time. OFSTEIN noted that he, himself, is not in the U. S. Army Reserve at the present time. He said that when OSWALD never came to visit at his house after being invited he gave this matter no further thought and figured that it had no bearing on his own status thereafter. He mentioned that he never knew OSWALD's exact residence and was under the impression OSWALD lived somewhere in Dallas.

OFSTEIN said OSWALD on one occasion had some Russian newspapers with him in the plant where they worked. He said he asked OSWALD where he got the papers and OSWALD told him he bought them through a New York firm known as VICTOR A. KAMKIN. He said that two or three days after this OSWALD brought to work some publications which were in Russian but the title of which in translation to English would have been "Soviet White Russia", "The Agitator" and "The Crocodile". He said that he believed it was on the back of "The Agitator" that OSWALD wrote VICTOR A. KAMKIN, New York, and told him that if he, OFSTEIN, would write KAMKIN, KAMKIN could furnish him the cost of various publications in Russian as well as the cost per unit number of publications. OFSTEIN said that OSWALD left these three publications with him and that he still has them at his home with OSWALD's handwriting on the back of one of them.

OFSTEIN said he asked OSWALD if there were any groups in the Dallas area that had discussions in Russian as he, OFSTEIN, was desirous of refreshing his own knowledge of the Russian language. He said OSWALD told him that the persons that he knew of would not be interested in a person unless he could handle Russian quite well. OFSTEIN said that automatically ruled him, OFSTEIN, out since he does not handle Russian with ease. He said OSWALD told him that if he would practice and try to improve his vocabulary on his own that possibly sometime he, OSWALD, could arrange for OFSTEIN to get together with a group to practice his Russian. OFSTEIN said this never happened.

OFSTEIN said that he recalled that one night a week while OSWALD worked at the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall plant, OSWALD would leave work early and claimed he was going to night school; that he had some typing books; that it was believed OSWALD may have been attending H. R. Crozier Technical High School at Bryan and Live Oak Streets in Dallas.

OFSTEIN said that OSWALD kept pretty much to himself at the plant, and seemed to have no particular friends. He said that he was unaware if OSWALD had ever had any social contact with employees of the plant away from work. He said that as an indication of OSWALD's anti-social attitude he himself had on one occasion offered OSWALD a ride to the Post Office in Dallas in his automobile and OSWALD had declined. He said that OSWALD had never mentioned that he was affiliated with any organizations in Dallas or elsewhere and had never discussed politics or claimed to be a Marxist or communist. He said there was also no indication of adherence, advocacy or concern with the so-called "Communist Party Line". He said he himself never pressed OSWALD on these subjects as he thought OSWALD may have been in Russia on some mission for the United States. He said OSWALD never stated what his purpose was in being in Russia or how he got there or any details in that regard. He said that OSWALD complained of a lack of certain

commodities and food stuffs in Russia pointing out that for lack of butter in Russia the people used caviar on their bread. OSWALD told him that at eating places there would be an abundance of black bread on the table in thick, hard slabs, but that white bread was extremely difficult to obtain. He said that OSWALD told him that the government in Russia had offered persons land if they would go out and colonize, work up the land for agriculture, and stay there in the portion of Russia nearest Alaska.

OFSTEIN said that he asked OSWALD if the Secret Police in Russia had ever bothered him to which OSWALD replied that they had interrogated a couple of his neighbors regarding him but never had interrogated him directly. He said OSWALD noted that he had been to Moscow and had watched a May Day parade in Moscow; that he claimed he had been to several cities in Russia, not only in White Russia, but also in other parts of the Soviet Union.

OFSTEIN said that on one occasion he himself said something very derogatory regarding FIDEL CASTRO and OSWALD merely shrugged his shoulders and did not seem upset regarding this comment. He said that if he had had an unfavorable reaction to OFSTEIN's remark about CASTRO he did not exhibit it.

OFSTEIN said that on OSWALD's last day of employment at the plant prior to his termination, he, OFSTEIN, asked OSWALD what he was going to do for work after he left. He said OSWALD told him he was not sure; that he liked this type of work and hated to leave it; that if he could not get a job, he could always go back to Russia. He said that following this remark OSWALD "sort of snickered."

Upon being recontacted on December 3, 1963, regarding the above information which OFSTEIN furnished above on December 2, 1963, OFSTEIN stated he had recalled something else that OSWALD had told him; that OSWALD had told him not to tell anyone that

OSWALD had been in the Soviet Union for two years. OFSTEIN said that he believes he did mention this to one or two employees at the plant where he is employed (Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall) but that this was after OSWALD had been terminated as an employee there, possibly only a month or so prior to the present time.

At this time OFSTEIN furnished the three publications mentioned above for which he had furnished translations as "Soviet White Russia","The Agitator", and "The Crocodile". On the back cover of "The Agitator" OFSTEIN pointed out the following notation which he said had been made by OSWALD "VICTOR KAMKIN Book Store, Inc., 2906-14th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C." OFSTEIN stated that on the preceding day he had furnished KAMKIN's address as New York City according to his recollection, and that it is in fact Washington, D. C. as indicated here. He said in addition to the notation of the book store in Washington, D. C. on the back of "The Agitator", OSWALD had also noted some subscription rates for "The Crocodile", as well as for "Izvestia" and "Pravda".

Victor A. Kamkin

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1963

THOMAS H. CRIGLER, JR., 1705 McAdams, advised he is currently a Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Security Agency, Field Representative, assigned to the U. S. Army Recruiting Station, Dallas. He advised that he and DENNIS OFSTEIN were assigned to the same U. S. Army branch in Europe and that he knew OFSTEIN from about June, 1960, to October, 1960, purely as another person attached to the same unit with him. He said he had never become socially or well acquainted with OFSTEIN at that time. He said the caption of their group was the 507th USASA Group, Heilbron, West Germany.

He advised that in about August, 1963, he and OFSTEIN accidentally met outside the U. S. Army Recruiting Station building in Dallas, and OFSTEIN came into the Recruiting Office where the two of them had a conversation. He said OFSTEIN told him that he knew a fellow who spoke Russian. He said he cannot recall that OFSTEIN gave this individual's name, but that he himself gained the impression that the man referred to by OFSTEIN was a Russian. He said OFSTEIN told him he was interested in keeping his Russian fresh inasmuch as OFSTEIN had attended U. S. Army Language School to learn Russian. He said that he cannot now recall if OFSTEIN mentioned anything of a security nature regarding this individual, and he could not recall that OFSTEIN furnished much in the way of details at the time. He said he felt that if OFSTEIN had told him anything of a security nature regarding this individual, he himself would have probably paid much closer attention to OFSTEIN than otherwise.

He said that about a week after he met OFSTEIN in Dallas, OFSTEIN and his family visited him and his wife at their house. He said that about twice thereafter he and his wife visited OFSTEIN at his home. He said that he and his wife were not too favorably impressed with OFSTEIN and his wife and therefore did not desire to continue a close association.

On 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON/gd 478 Date dictated 12/7/63

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He said that he is unable to say if the person referred to by OFSTEIN was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, although since he did not recall OFSTEIN giving him a name for this individual, it could possibly have been OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

1

Mr. HENRY F. KIRCHNER, proof reader and Foto-setter, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., 522 Browder, advised he resides at 4117 Fernwood Drive, Garland, Texas. He stated that he was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a fellow employee at this place of employment during the time OSWALD worked there in late 1962 and early 1963. He said he never became acquainted with OSWALD because OSWALD did not indicate any desire to be acquainted with anyone in the plant and stayed very much to himself. He said that the only thing he could recall regarding OSWALD that might be of significance was that on one occasion about a day or two before OSWALD was terminated at his employment in the plant, he himself walked into the dark room where developing is performed, and apparently heard the end of a discussion. He said that OSWALD was saying "There is more freedom in Soviet Russia than there is in America under capitalism". He said that the individual in the dark room to whom OSWALD apparently addressed this remark appeared to have no desire to argue this point and walked out of the dark room without being identified by KIRCHNER. He said that he has no idea who this person was but that it would have logically been another one of a number of employees who worked in the art room or photo room at this plant. He said he never observed OSWALD having any conversations with other persons in the plant and one reason that he had little opportunity to observe OSWALD was because he, himself, worked nights during that period while OSWALD worked days. He said the only times that he saw OSWALD were when their shifts overlapped and his impression was that OSWALD was normally very quiet and kept to himself.

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on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON Date dictated 12/3/63

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DL 100-10461
GTB:mam:mja

Confidential Informant Dallas T-5 on December 17, 1963, advised that he works for the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas. Dallas T-5 stated that he had received information from a foreman at the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., RAY HAWKINS, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., for a period of about five months in late 1962, and early 1963. Dallas T-5 stated that he never knew OSWALD as a fellow employee at the company. He stated further that he understands that OSWALD worked in the Photography or Camera Department of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.

Two photographs of the strap which was used as a sling on the rifle used to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY were displayed to Dallas T-5 without identifying the source of the strap to him. Dallas T5 was asked if he could identify the strap, whereupon he advised he had never observed such a strap at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., and he could furnish no information as to the origin of the strap.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

ROBERT CLARK, Personnel Manager, Adolphus Hotel, advised he had searched his records and could find no record for LEE HARVEY OSWALD making application for employment at the Adolphus Hotel. After viewing a photograph of OSWALD, CLARK advised he could not recall OSWALD having ever appeared at his office in the Adolphus Hotel for interview.

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on 12-9-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN
JAMES C. KENNEDY
mvs

Date dictated 12-10-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 6, 1963

W. D. TYRA, Superintendent of Front Services, Adolphus Hotel, 1321 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that two or three months ago, a young man, he now believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, came up to him seeking employment as a luggage porter. TYRA said his interview with that person was brief, but he recalls that the young man indicated he would work mornings or evenings and he wanted to go to school.

TYRA said he had this young man place his name and address on a 3x5 card, which TYRA destroyed about a month ago, and he seems to recall that the name "LEE OSWALD" appeared on the card with an unrecalled street address in Irving, Texas. TYRA remembers the young man listed his address as Irving, Texas, because he asked him how he would get to work. He replied by stating he could get a ride to Dallas each day.

TYRA informed the young man that if he was interested in employment at the Adolphus Hotel he would have to execute an application for employment in the personnel office, take a physical examination and a Truth Verification Test (polygraph). TYRA added that all Adolphus Hotel employees have to take the Truth Verification Test.

TYRA believes he directed the young man to the hotel's personnel office.

He related that in view of the fact LEE HARVEY OSWALD was accused of assassinating President KENNEDY and subsequently shot and killed by JACK RUBY, owner of the Carousel Club which is located across the street from the Adolphus Hotel, he was most curious if the young man who sought employment at this hotel was the same LEE HARVEY OSWALD accused of assassinating President KENNEDY. He checked the hotel's personnel office but could locate no application executed by OSWALD.

TYRA believes the young man he briefly interviewed two or three months ago for employment was the LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was accused of assassinating President KENNEDY.

TYRA also mentioned that JACK RUBY is frequently seen at the Adolphus Hotel but he knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

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on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43
Dallas 44-1639

by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS:BL Date dictated 12/5/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/11/63

W. D. TYRA, Superintendent of Front Services, Adolphus Hotel, 1321 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that in addition to information furnished the FBI on December 5, 1963, concerning the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD applied for a job at this hotel two or three months ago, he desired to furnish the following information:

TYRA stated he recalls that the young man, he now believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who applied for a job as luggage porter at the Adolphus two or three months ago, mentioned he had one child and his wife was expecting another.

TYRA said that frequently when a young man applies for a job here and he has no openings, he refers that person to the Baker Hotel, which is located across the street from the Adolphus. TYRA was unable to recall if he referred the above-mentioned person to the Baker Hotel.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL [redacted]0461

by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS - gj Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/11/63

Mr. I. WALKER, Service Manager, Baker Hotel, 1400 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge, OSWALD was never employed at this hotel. He had no information that OSWALD ever applied for employment here.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS - gj Date dictated 12/10/63

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1 Date 12/11/63

ERNEST JETT, Personnel Manager, Baker Hotel, 1400 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised a check of his records fails to reflect LEE HARVEY OSWALD was ever employed or that he ever applied for a position at this hotel.

JETT advised he attended a hotel meeting recently in Dallas and W. D. TYRA, representing the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, commented he believed OSWALD applied for a position at the Adolphus several months ago. JETT also stated Mrs. JO FISCHER, Personnel Manager, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, remarked at the meeting that one of her employees believed OSWALD applied for a position at the Statler-Hilton.

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on 12/10/63 Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS - gj Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/12/63

1

Mrs. JO FISCHER, Personnel Director, Statler-Hilton Hotel, 1914 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 26 or 27, 1963, Mrs. LAURA LAYFIELD, who was formerly employed as a receptionist in this office, and who is presently employed as a hostess in the Court Club, Statler-Hilton, Dallas, mentioned the following to her:

On October 31, 1963, three young men came into the personnel office of the Statler-Hilton. Two of the men requested applications for bellmen, while the third man waited on the other two. The two men completed the applications and turned them over to Mrs. LAYFIELD, who checked the applications for completeness and accuracy.

Mrs. LAYFIELD recalled that one of the young men indicated on the application he completed the tenth grade; he was married, with two children, one being two weeks old; he had been previously employed as a printer; and he spoke Russian.

She informed Mrs. FISHER that since one of the men indicated he spoke Russian, which appeared somewhat unusual for a bellman applicant in Dallas, she asked the young man where he learned to speak Russian. He became very angry and informed Mrs. LAYFIELD it was none of her business. He did state, however, he was married to a Russian girl. He left in a state of anger.

Mrs. LAYFIELD recalled the application was hand printed and she believed the name on the application was (FNU) OSWALD.

Mrs. FISCHER advised that during her conversation with Mrs. LAYFIELD about the above matter, she asked Mrs. LAYFIELD what happened to the young man's application. She said Mrs. LAYFIELD remarked at first that she apparently retained the application because she believed she noted in writing on the application "Very Nasty", or some similar wording. Mrs. FISCHER said during the same conversation Mrs. LAYFIELD mentioned that the young man, while in a state of anger, grabbed his application from her and tore it up. Mrs. FISCHER said she has no personal knowledge of the above matter. She added that Mrs. LAYFIELD is prone to exaggeration at times and she (FISCHER) would not express an opinion as to the authenticity of the above.

DL 100-10461

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # _____

by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS - LAC 487 Date dictated 12/12/63

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Mrs. FISCHER stated that applications executed by anyone applying for employment at the Statler-Hilton are retained by this office. She said applications of persons rejected are destroyed after six months. She searched her files but could locate no application under the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, LEE HARVEY, LESLIE OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, or O. H. LEE.

Mrs. FISCHER advised that according to Mrs. LAYFIELD the second young man in the group was informed they had no openings for a bellman but the hotel did have an opening for a helper in the hotel employees' cafeteria. He accepted that position and began his employment on November 1, 1963. Mrs. LAYFIELD identified the young man as JAMES MURPHY.

Mrs. FISCHER made available the application of MURPHY, whom she had interviewed on two occasions, which reflected the following information (additional description of MURPHY as furnished by Mrs. FISCHER appears in parentheses below):

Name	JAMES MURPHY
Address	1715 Canton Street, Dallas, Texas
Social Security No.	488-42-7335
Date of Birth	June 16, 1936
Place of Birth	Kosciusko, Mississippi
Sex	Male
Race	White
U. S. Citizen	Yes
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Blond (dishwater blond)
Eyes	Gray (gray or blue)
Marital Status	Single
(Characteristics:	Teeth stained; chain smoker, brand unknown; penetrating star while talking)
Who recommended you for work with us?	Nobody
Emergency Address other than your own:	Sister - JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Other training, trade, special skills:	Bellhop, writer
Physical defects:	None
Past employment:	As reflected on application and Permanent Record card made available by Mrs. FISCHER: Haskell Drive In, Haskell Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 1/61 to 10/61, kitchen helper. Reason left--not enough pay. Olan Mills Studio, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 10/60 to 2/61, salesman. Reason for leaving--company folded. Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Florida, 11/61 to 12/61, bellhop. Reason for leaving--seasonal work. Jefferson Davis Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee, 1960-1961, bellman. Reason for leaving--more money.

Mrs. FISCHER made available the Permanent Record card for MURPHY which reflected the following additional information:

Insurance beneficiary:	Sister--JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
Education:	11th grade
Military service:	None indicated
Have you ever been arrested?	No
What languages other than English do you speak?	None
What office machines can you operate?	None
Number of dependents:	None

Mrs. FISCHER recalls JAMES MURPHY personally because after being employed here for about one week, he came to see her and requested an advance on his salary. His first pay check was due on November 21, 1963. He informed Mrs. FISCHER he had been "kicked out" of the Salvation Army at 800 Browder Street, Dallas, after five days and had to find a room elsewhere. He said he had been in a rented room for a week and had to pay his rent or leave.

She related that she did not see MURPHY again until November 26, 1963, when he came to her and submitted his resignation. He informed Mrs. FISCHER that he was "shaken up" over the President's death and was going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to live with his sister. Mrs. FISCHER said she noted the above information on an "exit interview card", which is a part of MURPHY's file.

Mrs. FISCHER said when MURPHY mentioned he was going to New Orleans she looked up at him with somewhat of a surprised look, after which he immediately stood up and shouted he did not know OSWALD. Mrs. FISCHER said she never mentioned OSWALD to him.

A "Past Work Record" reflected MURPHY was employed on the 6:00 AM to 3:00 PM shift, six days a week, beginning November 1, 1963. Mrs. FISCHER ascertained from MURPHY's supervisor that his scheduledoff day each week was Monday and that although he was on the 6:00 AM to 3:00 PM shift, his shift could change, depending on the need, to the 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM or 12:00 Noon to 9:00 PM shift.

Mrs. FISCHER ascertained from the payroll office that on Friday, November 22, 1963, MURPHY checked in for work at 9:23 AM and checked out at 8:50 PM. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken on August 9, 1963, was exhibited to Mrs. FISCHER, and she said she had never seen him in the personnel office at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI

1 Date 12/12/63

Mrs. LAURA LAYFIELD, hostess, Court Club, Statler-Hilton Hotel, 1914 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 1810 Mosier Street, Dallas, telephone TA 7-7877, advised as follows:

She was employed as a receptionist in the personnel office, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, until recently. On October 31, 1963, while she was in the personnel office, three young men entered. She does not recall the exact time the men entered but stated, "It was lunchtime", since the other employees had gone to lunch. Mrs. LAYFIELD said her lunch hour was 11:30 AM to 12:30 PM and she believes the three men came into the personnel office shortly after 12:30 PM. She added she was the only employee present at the time but two or three unknown applicants were in the personnel office when the men entered.

Two of the men requested applications for employment as bellmen while the third man waited on the other two. She added the three men appeared to be acquaintances.

After completing their applications, she checked the applications for completeness and accuracy. One of the young men hand printed his application, and she seems to recall the name (FNU) OSWALD appeared on the name line of the application. She said she recalls this young man in particular because he indicated on his application that he spoke Russian and it appeared somewhat unusual in Dallas for a bellman applicant to speak Russian. She also believes the young man indicated on his application (or she learned through conversation with him) that he completed the tenth grade; he was married, with two children, one being two weeks old; and he listed three prior employments, all as a printer or printer's helper.

She seems to recall two of the employments were in Dallas, Texas, and one in New Orleans, Louisiana. She was unable to recall his former employers but believed he indicated his lengths of employment as one and one-half years, one year and six months. She also believes he listed a Fort Worth address on his application and that he had been in military service. During their conversation he mentioned he had been in the Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, area for three or four years.

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS - LAC 491 Date dictated 12/12/63

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Mrs. LAYFIELD said she asked the young man where he learned to speak the Russian language, and he became very angry, shouting it was none of her business. He did state, however, he was married to a Russian girl. The young man said nothing further and left in a state of anger.

She stated that the two men accompanying the above young man left with him, but one of the young men, whom she identified as JAMES MURPHY, returned later that day and was hired as a helper in the hotel employees' cafeteria.

Mrs. LAYFIELD estimated that the above three men were in the personnel office from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Mrs. LAYFIELD believed she read in a local newspaper, after President KENNEDY was assassinated, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been employed at the Texas Book Depository in Dallas for about two months and OSWALD would have been employed at the depository on October 31, 1963, the day that the above young man was in her office. She opined, however, that if the above young man was OSWALD, that OSWALD could have walked from the Texas Book Depository Building to the Statler-Hilton Hotel or used some means of transportation, on his lunch hour, completed his application and returned to his employment there.

(It is to be noted that the Texas Book Depository Building in Dallas is fourteen blocks from the Statler-Hilton Hotel.)

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD dated August 9, 1963, was exhibited to Mrs. LAYFIELD, and she stated the above individual closely resembles OSWALD.

She said she checked the personnel office but was unable to locate the application executed by the above person. She seems to recall noting on the application in writing that the person interviewed was "very angry" or some similar wording. However, she also seems to recall that this person may have grabbed the application from her hands at the time and tore it up.

She described the person interviewed by her on October 31, 1963, as follows:

Name	Unknown, but possibly (FNU) OSWALD
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	About 30
Height	5'8" to 5'10"
Weight	140 to 150 lbs.
Hair	Medium brown or sandy, medium length, slightly receding hairline
Eyes	Unknown
Build	Slender
Scars and Marks	None noticeable
Characteristics	Deep voice; no Southern accent; stared at person while talking

She described the third man, who said nothing and waited on the other two to complete their applications, as follows:

Name	Unknown
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	About 19 years
Height	5'10"
Weight	180 lbs.
Build	Stocky
Hair	Dark, straight
Eyes	Unknown
Complexion	Dark
Scars and Marks	None noticed
Characteristics	None noticed

Mrs. LAYFIELD also advised she is acquainted with JACK RUBY and advised as follows:

In approximately the spring of 1960 she noticed an ad in a local Dallas newspaper placed by RUBY, who desired a young woman to work in his club. To the best of her recollection, the ad called for a young woman to manage or serve as a hostess at a night club.

She called about the ad and JACK RUBY answered. After conversing with RUBY for a few minutes, RUBY insisted on interviewing Mrs. LAYFIELD at her residence. When RUBY arrived, and after talking with him for a short time, he informed her he would like to hire Mrs. LAYFIELD to manage his waitresses at the Carousel

Club in Dallas. At the same time, RUBY offered to go into the night club business with Mrs. LAYFIELD. She informed RUBY that she "did not need money that bad". Mrs. LAYFIELD declined to explain what she meant by her answer to RUBY that she "did not need the money that bad". She did state that she has no personal knowledge that RUBY was ever engaged in prostitution, narcotics, or gambling.

Mrs. LAYFIELD stated she did not like RUBY's "approach" and refused his offer for employment and his offer as a business partner.

The next time she saw RUBY was in October 1960 when she was passing the Dallas County District Attorney's office in Dallas. RUBY came up to her and asked her to go to the fair with him. She refused.

Several months later she went to the Carousel Club with a friend, and RUBY greeted her. She did not see RUBY again until about four months ago, when she went to his Vegas Club in Dallas with friends and he spoke to her.

She related that the above have been the only contacts with RUBY and she has never dated him. She knew nothing about his personal life. She said RUBY never mentioned the names of any Dallas police officers and he never indicated he had friends on the Dallas Police Department.

Mrs. LAYFIELD said she knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD.

DL 100-10461

On December 13, 1963, Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS exhibited a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken August 9, 1963, to the following employees of the Personnel Office, Statler Hilton Hotel, 1914 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, and all advise they have never seen OSWALD in the Personnel Office of this hotel, and OSWALD was unknown to them prior to the time he was arrested and accused of the assassination of President KENNEDY:

Miss BARBARA LANE, Secretary;

Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, Receptionist and Interviewer;

Mrs. THELMA BREGG, Interviewer

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/12/63

ROBERT HAYES, owner, JOBCO Employment Agency, 612 Adolphus Tower, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

His records reflect that LEE H. OSWALD appeared at the office of JOBCO on October 4, 1963, and was interviewed by RAY RANDUK and filled out an application.

HAYES advised that OSWALD was sent out on one job October 10, 1963, to the DeVilbiss Company, where he had an appointment to be interviewed at 1:30 PM by JIM FRIEL. OSWALD was not hired. No other contact was reflected.

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM: mam 496 Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/12/63

RAY RANDUK, counselor, JOBCO Employment Agency, 612 Adolphus Tower, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

L. T. RANDUK

On October 4, 1963, an individual using the name LEE H. OSWALD, Social Security Number 433-54-3937, appeared at the JOBCO Office and filled out an application for employment on that date. RANDUK recalled that OSWALD mentioned he had been in the Marine Corps and also indicated he did not have a car.

OSWALD appeared at the JOBCO Office again on October 10, 1963, and RANDUK referred him to the DeVilbiss Company on Irving Boulevard, Dallas. He had an appointment to be interviewed by JIM FRIEL at 1:30 PM, but FRIEL did not hire OSWALD.

RANDUK examined a photograph of OSWALD but stated he cannot say that this is or is not the LEE H. OSWALD whom he interviewed. He stated that he has interviewed so many persons since that time that he has no clear recollection of what OSWALD looks like.

RANDUK made available the application which he stated was filled out by LEE H. OSWALD and signed by OSWALD on the back. RANDUK also identified his signature below OSWALD's signature.

This application contains the following information:

LEE H. OSWALD, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, home telephone BL 3-1628, wife, MARINA, in an unemployed status, desired a job as a commercial photographer and specified a desired rate of $1.50 per hour. He indicated he rented, had one child 20 months old, cared for by his wife, had been in the area 15 years and did not have an automobile.

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

CD 497

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM: mam Date dictated 12/12/63

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DL 100-10461
BDO:mam
2

OSWALD indicated he was 23 years old, born October 18, 1939, 5'9" tall, 140 pounds, and was a veteran of the United States Marine Corps, serving from October, 1959, to October, 1962. He listed his rating as Sergeant and his draft classification as IV-5. He indicated his nationality as "U.S." and his church affiliation as "Luth." He also indicated he had been referred to JOBCO from a newspaper ad.

OSWALD listed his preferences for work as (1) commercial photographer, printing company (2) clerk (3) mail clerk. He indicated the monthly salary he expected as $275.00 and the minimum he would take as $250.00. He indicated he had never been bonded, that he would not consider a business investment, that he would not relocate, he would not travel, and had no physical defects.

OSWALD listed his education as "RigLeia West" Grade School, Arlington Heights High School, graduating in 1958, and he put the notation "radar oper." opposite technical or trade schools.

He listed his job experience as follows: From "May, 1963, to September, 1962" (possibly meant to be 1963), Louv-R-Pak Company, 210 N. E. Vacek Street, Fort Worth, Texas, employed as a clerk at $1.35 an hour, Supervisor TOM LOPEZ, reason for leaving "seasonal work".

From "October, 1962, to May, 1963", Jaggers - Chiles - Stoval_, 522 Browder Street, Dallas, as a photographer, at $1.50 an hour, under JOHN GRIEVES. OSWALD indicated that their

business was "typograpy", and he left because of a "cut in work force". He indicated previous to that he was in the United States Marine Corps but did not list the dates on that part of the application.

In a block where the applicant is instructed to designate skills in which he has had training, the following items were checked: adding machine, mimeo-graph, file clerk and layout.

On the reverse side of the application in a space for character references, OSWALD listed ELENA HALL, 4760 Trail Lane Drive, telephone WA G-3741, and closest friend as GEORGE DE MORENSCHILDT, 6628 Dickens, telephone EN 3-1365. On the reverse side OSWALD also signed his name as LEE H. OSWALD, date October 4, 1963, and listed his Social Security Number as 433-54-3937.

Mr. RANDUK identified his own signature below the Social Security Number of OSWALD and also pointed out a notation made by RANDUK reading "Airheart Print Co.", which he stated indicated that OSWALD told him he had already applied for a job with that company. RANDUK advised that he has checked the telephone and city directories for Dallas without being able to locate any such printing company. He does not recall if OSWALD told him where this company was located.

RANDUK also pointed out notations made by him on the front of the application in the right lower corner which indicated that from his conversation with OSWALD, OSWALD indicated that he had experience in photo art layout, dark room work and commercial development.

DL 100-10461
BDO:mam
4

RANDUK also pointed out a notation made by him at the top of the reverse side of the application which indicated that on October 10, 1963, he interviewed OSWALD in the office and set up an appointment for him to be interviewed by the DeVilbiss Company at 1:30 PM, on that date.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/13/63

R. H. SCHAEFER, Regional Sales Manager, the DeVilbiss Company, 2508 Irving Boulevard, advised that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not have any contact with him. He made available an undated interview record for LEE HARVEY OSWALD to which is stapled at the top a card reading "Jobco proudly introduces LEE OSWALD". On the inside of this card it reads to Mr. FRIEL, DeVilbiss Company, 2506 Irving, introducing LEE OSWALD, position shipping and receiving clerk, date October 10, time 1:30 PM, signed R. RANDUK, Counselor.

The interview record contained the following information:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Social Security Number 433-54-3937, address 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 3-1628, a citizen of the United States, married to MARINA OSWALD, is the individual filling out this form.

OSWALD indicated that he rents, does not own an automobile, has no physical handicaps or disabilities and has never been employed by the DeVilbiss Company. He indicates that the last physician he contacted was "service physician" and describes himself as age 23, born October 18, 1939, height 5'9", weight 140, brown hair, gray eyes. He lists two dependents and indicates he can accept a position immediately.

Under education OSWALD indicates he attended "Rigley" West Grade School for nine years and Arlington Heights High School for three years taking general courses in both schools. Opposite questions as to what foreign languages he speaks and reads he placed a dash. Also opposite listing for hobbies he listed a dash. He indicated military service for the United States from 1959 to 1962 and lists his wife at the same address as shown for him as the person to contact in case of an emergency.

Under previous employment record OSWALD lists the following:

1. Leav-R-Pak, April to September, as a stock clerk under supervision of TOM GOMEZ at rate of $1.50 per hour doing stock inventory.

on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas 50t File # 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/BDD Date dictated 12/13/63

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He does not give a year for this employment and gives the address of the company as 201 N.E. Vacek Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

2. Jaggars-Chiles-Stoval, October to April (no year listed), photographer under supervision of JOHN GRIEVES at $1.50 per hour. He lists the address of this company as 522 Browder Street, Dallas, Texas, and indicates his reason for leaving was "out in work forces".

3. Military service, without specifying branch or dates.

OSWALD indicates that he has never been discharged (apparently referring to being discharged by an employer).

Under personal references OSWALD listed the following:

1. Mr. R. PAINE, 2517 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, a housewife known to him for one year.

2. Mr. M. BLEDSOE, Retired, 621 Marsalis Street, Dallas, Texas, known one year.

3. GEORGE DE MORENSCHILT, 602 Dickens Street, Dallas, Texas, an engineer known to him one year.

OSWALD indicated he has never been refused a fidelity bond. The interview record is signed on the back LEE H. OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/13/63

TENTATIVE

JAMES FRIEL, the DeVilbiss Company, 2508 Irving Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, residence 113 South Gloucester, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 5-6456, furnished the following information:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was referred to DeVilbiss by Jobco, an employment agency, and was interviewed by FRIEL on October 10, 1963, in connection with his application for a job as shipping clerk. OSWALD filled out an interview record on the premises of DeVilbiss and this interview record is in the files of DeVilbiss undated. FRIEL states that he knows the interview record was filled out on October 10, 1963, because this was the same date that he interviewed BARNHILL MARION STANLEY, whom he actually hired for the position that OSWALD was applying for.

FRIEL advised that OSWALD filled out everything on the interview record with the exception of the name of his wife "MARINA" whose first name OSWALD had failed to list. FRIEL filled this in on the interview record after LEE HARVEY OSWALD told him his wife's name.

FRIEL advised that OSWALD was shabbily dressed and he was not impressed by him and did not consider him seriously for the job at any time. He stated that he is unable to definitely identify LEE HARVEY OSWALD by photograph as being at the office on October 10, 1963. He explained that there were at least five men who appeared on that date and who were interviewed by him for the job. Therefore, he is unable to recall definitely the identity of LEE HARVEY OSWALD but can identify the interview record as being that of the person interviewed by him.

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/BJD 503 Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 16, 1963

Mrs. WILLIAM V. (ROBERTA) PARKER was interviewed at the Gregg Publishing Company, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, and furnished the following information:

She resides at 5916 Ellsworth, Dallas. Her husband is employed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Mrs. PARKER on November 22, 1963, left the offices of the Gregg Publishing Company and walked across the street to a small park from which vantage point she observed the Presidential Motorcade. With her at the time were DELORES KOUNAS and LLOYD R. VILES, also employees of the Gregg Publishing Company. She noted that 411 Elm Street is the address for the Texas School Book Depository building. The car in which President KENNEDY, Governor CONNALLY and their wives were riding had passed Mrs. PARKER only a short distance when she heard what she thought was a shot. From her location, she was unable to see whether the shot had hit anyone in the Presidential car. The shot sounded to her as though it had come from a cement memorial building to the north of the Texas School Book Depository on Elm Street. She looked in that direction but saw nothing that she could relate to the shot. During this time, she heard two additional shots and in looking around, glanced at the Texas School Book Depository building which was directly across Elm from her. She noted that a number of windows were open on the fifth and sixth floors of the building, but saw no one standing in any of those windows.

On seeing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers, she believed she recognized him as an individual she had seen on one occasion in the lunch room at the building. She did not talk to him at this time and noted that he was by himself on that occasion. She has had no contact with OSWALD and does not know him.

She advised that she has seen photographs in the news media of JACK RUBY, but to her knowledge has never seen him and knows of no connection he might have with OSWALD.

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on 12-16-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILLIAM K. BOCK 504 Date dictated 12-16-63
JAMES R. GRAHAM, Jr.
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 16, 1963

Mrs. JAMES L. (DOROTHY) LOVELADY, was interviewed at the Southwestern Publishing Company, 411 Elm, Dallas, where she is employed. She resides at 2717 Fairbrook, Irving, Texas, telephone BL. 5-4261. Mrs. LOVELADY advised that she was sick and therefore not at work on November 22, 1963, and had no information regarding the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Upon seeing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the local newspapers and on television, she recognized him as a person whom she had seen at the lunchroom in the building on one or possibly two occasions. She did not know him by name until he was identified to her through the news media, and had never had any contact with him. She advised that she did not know JACK RUBY and to her knowledge he had never been at the Texas School Book Depository or in touch with OSWALD.

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on 12-16-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM K. BOCK and JAMES R. GRAHAM, Jr. 505 Date dictated 12-16-63

mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 16, 1963

Mrs. JOSEPH A. (VICKI) DAVIS, 684 Southeast 8th Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone AN. 2-0127, was interviewed at the Southwestern Publishing Company, 411 Elm, Dallas, on December 16, 1963. Mrs. DAVIS advised that she is an employee of the Southwestern Publishing Company but was not at work on November 22, 1963 since she was sick that day. She had no information concerning the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY. With reference to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she advised that after seeing his photograph on television and in the newspapers, she recognized him as a person whom she had seen on several occasions in the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm. Until she saw his name in the papers, she did not know his name and never had any conversation with him. She had no information concerning OSWALD. She advised that JACK RUBY was unknown to her and to her knowledge she had never seen him at 411 Elm, Dallas.

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on 12-16-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILLIAM K. BOCK 506 Date dictated 12-16-63
JAMES R. GRAHAM, Jr.
mvs

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DL 100-10461
BDO:cv

R. L. ADAMS, Interviewer, Texas Employment Commission (TEC), Dallas, Texas, on December 2, 1963, advised SA BARDWELL D. ODUM that a Mr. HAMILTON, Office Manager, Al Semtner Drug Depot, 2600 block South Central Expressway, called him today mentioning that OSWALD had come to see him about a job, but that he was not impressed.

ADAMS stated that he does not recall referring OSWALD to HAMILTON, but that HAMILTON indicated that he believed OSWALD had been sent by the Texas Employment Commission. ADAMS advised TEC records do not show any referral of OSWALD to the Al Semtner Drug Depot.

Mr. OLIN BENJAMIN HAMILTON, Route 2, Parker Road, Plano, Texas (telephone 995-3444), Treasurer and Production Manager for the AL SEMTNER Drug Depot, 2416 South Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed concerning a report that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had come to see him about a job but had not been hired.

Mr. HAMILTON advised that on Monday, September 23, 1963, he had made a request of the Texas Employment Commission for referral of possible job applicants for the position of warehouseman, and numbers had reported for purpose of making application. After the assassination of President KENNEDY and the appearance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television, HAMILTON stated that he recognized the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as that of an individual who had applied for employment with the company during this period, though he stated he was unable to identify photograph of OSWALD as being one that had applied.

Mr. HAMILTON described the individual whom he recalled as LEE HARVEY OSWALD as follows: white, male, American, age 27, height 5' 7" to 5' 8", slender build, dark hair. He stated that he was wearing a suit and presented a fairly good appearance. This individual stated that he had been in the U. S. Marines. Mr. HAMILTON stated the pay for warehousemen at the firm is $1.35 per hour. This individual stated that he wouldn't take less than $1.50 per hour as he had a wife and two children to support. He failed to make a good impression with Mr. HAMILTON who described this individual's manner as arrogant and not friendly. He said that he felt he would not mix with the other boys in the warehouse.

Mr. HAMILTON feels with some certainty that the name of the person so applying was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he had destroyed the employment application which OSWALD had prepared.

Mr. HAMILTON was unable to supply any other information of pertinence.

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1
DL 89-43
PEW:cah

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in an application for employment dated May 9, 1963, with William B. Reily and Company, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, gave as one of his references, Sergeant ROBERT HIDELL, Active Duty, United States Marine Corps.

On November 24, 1963, Records Locator, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Arlington Annex, Arlington, Virginia, failed to reveal any record, past or present, for any individual having the last name HIDELL. The records do contain the name JOHN R. HEINDELL, Marine Serial Number 154-38-55, who was assigned to Marine Corps First Wing Aircraft, August 13, 1958, to October 5, 1958, during the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was assigned to this unit. HEINDELL has been discharged and his personnel record is located at St. Louis, Missouri.

On November 24, 1963, the records at Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, indicated JOHN RENE HEINDEL, Marine Serial Number 154-38-55, who was born February 1, 1938, at New Orleans, Louisiana, was last discharged January 28, 1962. His parents, GEORGE M. and NELLIE R. HEINDEL, were listed as residing at 806 Belleville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

[illegible]
New Orleans, La.

Date November 26, 1963

Personnel at Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, made available the record for JOHN RENE HEINDEL, Serial Number 1543855, which indicated he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on January 27, 1956, and entered on active duty February 15, 1956, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He was honorably released from active duty August 14, 1956, as a Private at Jacksonville, Florida, and transferred to the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

HEINDEL served in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve from August 15, 1956, to July 15, 1957, at which time he was honorably discharged to re-enlist.

HEINDEL re-enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on July 16, 1957, and entered on active duty the same date at New Orleans, Louisiana. He was honorably released from active duty July 14, 1961, as a Corporal at New Orleans, Louisiana, and transferred to the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

HEINDEL served in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve from July 15, 1961, to January 28, 1962, at which time he received an honorable discharge due to expiration of enlistment.

HEINDEL was reduced to the next inferior rank on June 23, 1961, in that he did wrongfully appear at main gate without cover on. The reduction was suspended one month unless sooner vacated.

HEINDEL's record contained a recommendation for undesirable discharge dated January 7, 1957, for fraudulent enlistment - failed to reveal he was married at time of enlistment. This recommendation was waived and he was retained in the U. S. Marine Corps.

He was awarded the Good Conduct Medal and the China Service Medal.

HEINDEL's address was listed as 806 Belleville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The following relatives were listed for HEINDEL:

On 11/24/63 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 89-36

by IC LEONARD LEWIS:gmr 510 Date dictated 11/26/63

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2
SL 89-36

Wife	MARLYS MONROE HEINDEL, 2205 Walnut Street, Yuma, Arizona
Children	JOHN RENE and ROBERT HOLT HEINDEL, 2205 Walnut Street, Yuma, Arizona
Ex-Wife	ROSE MARIE PICARD HEINDEL, 2011 Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
Parents	NELLIE R. HEINDEL, mother, and GEORGE M. HEINDEL, father, both of 806 Belleville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

HEINDEL's date and place of birth were shown as February 1, 1938, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

B. Residence - Inquiries in neighborhoods of subject's past residences and data relative thereto.

DL 100-10461
JVA:cv

The following investigation was conducted at Ennis, Texas, by SA JOHN V. ALMON:

JAMES T. MC LEMORE, 702 West Tyler Street, advised that he was not acquainted with MICHAEL R. PAINE or LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD.

Mrs. JAMES T. (JOAN) MC LEMORE advised that during March, 1963, her sister, who resides in Irving, Texas, Mrs. JASPER (LILLY) LINE, 414 Lilac Street, called to inquire about renting the residence next door. Mrs. MC LEMORE stated that her sister, who does not have a telephone, remarked during the conversation that she was using the phone of a neighbor. Mrs. MC LEMORE stated that she is not acquainted with either the PAINE or OSWALD family.

DL 100-10461
JTMc:mja

The following investigation, in the neighborhood of 214 West Neeley, Dallas, Texas, was conducted by SAS JOHN T. MC MURRER and LOUIS M. KELLEY:

Mrs. W. R. WILLIAMS, 220 West Neeley, advised on December 2, 1963, she had resided at this address since March 1, 1963. She said she did not know any of the neighbors and has had no contacts with any of them. She viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY and since she had never seen either man, she was unable to recall anyone who had lived in the house at 214 West Neeley, which is located across the alley from her apartment.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She stated that immediately prior to early November, 1962, her husband, LEE OSWALD, had been residing in the YMCA in Dallas, Texas. She was residing in Fort Worth. She recalls she had a dental appointment in Dallas and Mr. GARY TAYLOR, the then son-in-law of Mr. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, picked her up in Fort Worth in his car and took her to her dental appointment. While she was at the dentist's, another appointment was made, and Mrs. TAYLOR requested that MARINA stay with the TAYLORs until the next dental appointment, which was three or four days away. She said she lived with the TAYLORs for a few days and that LEE OSWALD had visited her at the TAYLOR house, although he did not sleep there. He continued to stay at the YMCA. She said she cannot recall the address of the TAYLOR house, but LEE OSWALD had it in his telephone book. She said the first place that she and OSWALD had a place together in Dallas after this was when they lived on Elsbeth Street. They moved into the Elsbeth Street address in Dallas in early November, 1962.

515

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 12, 1963

TEXAS

(NEE) T. QUARLES

MARY ANN STUDDARD, Secretary, American Life Insurance Company, Life Building, Dallas, was advised of the identity of the interviewers as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She furnished the following information:

MRS.

For approximately two or three months around the first part of 1961 she and her former husband, DYAL CUERIN QUARLES, lived in an apartment house at 612 Hurley Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD lived in an upstairs apartment at the same address. While the QUARLESes lived at this address, Mrs. OSWALD moved away saying she was going to work in Wichita Falls, Texas. She had previously been employed in Fort Worth for a cleaning establishment close to the Hurley Street address.

Miss STUDDARD recalled that while Mrs. OSWALD lived at 612 Hurley, Miss STUDDARD's sister, PAULA, came to visit the QUARLESes for a short period of time.

Miss STUDDARD recalled that while residing at 612 Hurley, Mrs. OSWALD had told the QUARLESes that she had a son whom she had not heard from for about six months concerning whom she was quite worried, stating that she did not know where he was but believed he was in Russia. On one occasion Mrs. OSWALD expressed concern that possibly her son had been killed.

Miss STUDDARD stated that she and her husband visited Mrs. OSWALD infrequently and Mrs. OSWALD on occasion returned the visits. Mrs. OSWALD never had any other company to Miss STUDDARD's knowledge.

Miss STUDDARD recalled that the man who owned the apartment house at 612 Hurley ran a jewelry store on Eighth Avenue, Fort Worth, in the close vicinity of Hurley Street.

Miss STUDDARD believes that Mrs. OSWALD resided at this address for approximately one month before she moved

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas 516 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY /gmf Date dictated 12/12/63

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to Wichita Falls, Texas. Miss STUDDARD could not recall Mrs. OSWALD's having mentioned having any other children other than the son that she believes was in Russia.

Miss STUDDARD could not recall Mrs. OSWALD having an automobile although she believes she might have had one. She stated, further, that she did not know of Mrs. OSWALD having a boyfriend.

FD-302 (Rev. 8-8-58) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 12, 1963

PAULA STUDDARD, Receptionist, Belden Associates, Suite 3000, Southland Life Building, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

In May and June, 1961, PAULA STUDDARD visited her sister, the then Mrs. DIAL CURRIN QUARLES, at the QUARLESes residence, 612 Hurley Street, Fort Worth, Texas. During this period, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD resided in an upstairs apartment at the same address. Mrs. OSWALD would occasionally drop down and visit the QUARLESes and in this way Miss STUDDARD became acquainted with her.

On one occasion, Mrs. OSWALD mentioned that she had a son whom she had not heard from since 1959, stating that she did not know whether her son, who Miss STUDDARD believes was LEE OSWALD, was alive or dead. Mrs. OSWALD advised that she thought LEE was in Russia.

Mrs. OSWALD also stated that she had another son, who was living in Fort Worth, Texas.

During the time that she lived at 612 Hurley, Fort Worth, Mrs. OSWALD was employed in a cleaning establishment nearby. During the period that PAULA STUDDARD was staying with her sister and brother-in-law on Hurley Street, Mrs. OSWALD left this address stating that she was going to Wichita Falls, Texas, to be a companion to a woman in that city.

PAULA STUDDARD could not recall whether Mrs. OSWALD had a car at this time and she further could not recall if Mrs. OSWALD had any associates or acquaintances who visited her.

5ff

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY /mb /gmf Date dictated 12/12/63

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DYAL CURRIN QUARLES was advised of the identity of the interviewers as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He furnished the following information:

In the latter part of 1960 or early 1961 when he was residing in the vicinity of Eighth and Hurley Streets, Fort Worth, Texas, with his then wife MARY ANN, he was acquainted with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, who resided in the same apartment building in an upstairs apartment.

QUARLES stated that although he could not recall the exact address of this apartment building he did recall that it was in a building with three apartments, two downstairs, and one upstairs. The landlord was an individual who operated a combination jewelry and antique store, as well as a watch repair shop located in a shopping center in the close proximity of the apartment building. QUARLES could not recall the name of this man.

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD visited in QUARLES' apartment from time to time and QUARLES and his wife returned the visits to Mrs. OSWALD's apartment occasionally. QUARLES recalled that Mrs. OSWALD worked in a dry cleaning establishment nearby on Eighth Avenue where she was employed as a seamstress and also waited on customers.

Mrs. OSWALD advised QUARLES that she had a son named LEE who had gone to Russia approximately six months before and whom she had not heard from for some time. Mrs. OSWALD frequently referred to her son LEE, stating that the United States officials in Washington, D. C., with whom she had been in touch knew more about her son's location than she did. She indicated that she had contacted the United States State Department and a Congressman, however, they would tell her nothing concerning her son's residence in Russia. QUARLES recalled that he asked Mrs. OSWALD why her son went to Russia and she replied that she did not know why he had gone.

Mrs. OSWALD on one occasion advised QUARLES that

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents GEORGE T. BINNEY and WILLIAM G. BROOKHART /gmf Date dictated 12/12/63

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she had two other sons in addition to LEE, one of whom QUARLES believes was in the U. S. Army at the time.

QUARLES recalled that during the time that Mrs. OSWALD resided in the upstairs apartment at the address in Fort Worth, she was visited from time to time by an individual who was unknown to QUARLES, however, who was described by QUARLES as being a white male in his early 40's, dark complexion, and usually wearing dark glasses and a hat. He was dressed neatly to QUARLES' best recollection. Mrs. OSWALD advised QUARLES that this individual was her boyfriend.

On one occasion Mrs. OSWALD came to QUARLES' apartment to ask QUARLES if he would give her some advice relative to her dismissal from the dry cleaning establishment where she had been fired. She asked QUARLES if he would accompany her to this dry cleaning establishment, with which request QUARLES complied. On this occasion, Mrs. OSWALD went to the dry cleaning establishment and engaged in a bitter argument with the owner of the dry cleaning establishment relative to her dismissal.

Mrs. OSWALD moved from the apartment building advising QUARLES and his wife that she was going to West Texas to obtain work as a maid or cook with a wealthy family. QUARLES did not know the name of the city where she went to live. He recalled that at the time he knew her, she was driving a 1954 Buick and he believes she drove this car when she moved out of the upstairs apartment.

During the time that QUARLES knew Mrs. OSWALD she informed him she had previously resided in Louisiana and that she had lived some time in New Orleans. She also indicated that she had moved around from city to city in the United States quite a lot.

Following is a description of QUARLES as obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	DYAL CURRIN-QUARLES, also known as "RED"
Date of Birth:	February 7, 1938
Place of Birth:	Yuba, Oklahoma
Race:	White
Nationality:	American
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	175 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Red
Peculiarities:	Broken nose
Temporary Residence:	1519 Bennett, Dallas, Texas
Permanent Residence:	General Delivery, Utica, Oklahoma
Parents:	J. J. QUARLES (father), General Delivery, Utica, Oklahoma EURA QUARLES (mother), General Delivery, Utica, Oklahoma
Marital Status:	Divorced from MARY ANN STUDDARD, who is employed with American Life Insurance Company, Life Building, 311 South Akard, Dallas, Texas
Occupation:	Electronics Assembler, formerly employed Western Electric, 4100 Bryan, Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 13, 1963

Mrs. JAMES L. TAYLOR, 4936 Collinswood, stated that she is the managr of the apartment building at that address. She ptated that according to her records, she rented the upper west apartment at that address on July 1, 1956 to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD was accompanied by her two sons, LEE and ROBERT. Mrs. OSWALD was in the act of moving to Fort Worth from New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. OSWALD remained in this apartment until June 1, 1957. At the time she departed from the apartment, she owed Mrs. TAYLOR $6.60 for utility bills. Mrs. OSWALD moved to 1031 West 5th Street in Fort Worth. Mrs. TAYLOR contacted Mrs. OSWALD at that address on two or three occasions, and Mrs. OSWALD refused to pay the utility bills.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that a few weeks after the OSWALDs moved into the apartment, ROBERT married and moved away from this address. She stated that LEE was 16 years of age and about three months after they moved into the apartment, he became 17 and at that time he quit school and enlisted in the United States Marines. He was attending Arlington Heights High School at the time he quit school. She stated that she never did see LEE OSWALD after he enlisted in the United States Marines. She also stated that she has never seen Mrs. OSWALD or ROBERT since the mother moved out of this apartment on June 1, 1957.

During the time Mrs. OSWALD resided at her apartment, Mrs. OSWALD was engaged in selling ladies' hose in a shoe store in Fort Worth. She stated the store was Paul's Shoe Store. On one occasion, Mrs. OSWALD told her that she had been fired from a job because she refused to do some chore which the manager requested.

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on 12/12/63 at Fort Worth, Texas 522 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND and B. TOM CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/13/63

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Mrs. TAYLOR stated that LEE OSWALD was a very peculiar young boy in that he remained home practically all the time. While at home, he played with a parakeet and read books. She stated she did not know the nature of the books which he read. She stated he was a very quiet and reserved boy. She stated that ROBERT appeared to be very different than LEE in that he was very friendly and that he had already finished high school and was working when they moved to the apartment.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that Mrs. OSWALD was a very talkative individual and very opinionated.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

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Mr. HIRAM CONWAY, 7420 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas, advised he has resided at the above address since October, 1948, and recalls Mrs. OSWALD and her three boys moving into the residence at 7408 Ewing during summer of 1949.

Mr. CONWAY stated LEE OSWALD's brother, ROBERT, and his half-brother, JOHN PIC, were real fine young men but LEE OSWALD was very vicious and high tempered. Although LEE generally kept to himself, he on several occasions started fights with neighborhood children. The fights usually resulted from his failure to win at a game or his failure to get his own way. Mr. CONWAY stated he felt LEE OSWALD to be a highly emotional child ~~that~~ who could not control himself.

Mr. CONWAY further stated that the OSWALDs moved to New York City in the summer of 1952. JOHN PIC, half-brother of LEE OSWALD, had joined the Coast Guard and was stationed in New York and it was Mrs. OSWALD's desire to move to that city in order that they might be near JOHN.

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on 12/5/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD T. BARIDEAU:jj Date dictated 12/10/63

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DL 100-10461
RTR/jj

On December 5, 1963, the following individuals in the neighborhood of 7408 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas, were contacted concerning information relative LEE HARVEY OSWALD with negative results:

Mrs. JOHN DENNIS
7404 Ewing
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. HELEN RICE
7408 Ewing
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. H. R. MASSEY
7425 Ewing
Fort Worth, Texas

FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mr. THOMAS W. TURNER, 7417 Ewing, Fort Worth, advised he has resided at the above address since the fall of 1948, and recalls Mrs. OSWALD and her three boys moved into 7408 Ewing, residing there for approximately three years. Mr. TURNER believed such was during period 1949 to 1952 but was unable to furnish specific information.

Mr. TURNER stated Mrs. OSWALD was employed by an insurance company during this period of time. He indicated the family was very quiet and tended to keep to themselves.

Mr. TURNER stated he recalls LEE OSWALD as one of the boys residing at 7408 Ewing but was not well enough acquainted with the family in order to provide additional information.

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on 12/5/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD T. RARIDEAU:ij Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT.

Date December 13, 1963

1

Mrs. W. H. BELL, 100 San Saba, on December 11, 1963, stated that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, a widow, and her three sons lived across the street from her in the house at 101 San Saba. She stated that she recalled Mrs. OSWALD lived at 101 San Saba for about three months during the summer of 1948. Mrs. OSWALD was a practical nurse. Mrs. OSWALD was continually complaining that she was very poor, she was very talkative and was continually talking about her family and stating that society was against her and how hard it was for a widow to provide for a family.

She stated that LEE was the youngest of the three boys and at that time, she noted that he was a boy who liked to be alone and as she recalled, he was a boy who did not like to be disciplined. She stated that the two older brothers appeared to be of a different personality and seemed to get along better with the other children than did LEE.

She stated that this is about all the information she remembers concerning the OSWALD family, and that she has never seen or heard of them after they moved away up until the time the assassination took place in Dallas.

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on 12/11/63 at Benbrook, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

Mr. HARRY BODOUR, 4204 Ridgehaven Road, stated that he formerly resided at 1509 8th Avenue and resided at that address for a number of years. He stated about 1947 or 1948, Mrs. OSWALD and her small son, LEE, who was then about 7 years of age, moved into the upstairs of the residence at 1505 8th Avenue. Mrs. OSWALD lived there for about six months to a year. BODOUR stated that on several occasions, he had occasion to talk with Mrs. OSWALD when he was out in his yard, and from these conversations, he learned that she had two older sons who were off in a military school and that LEE was attending the first or second grade at the Lily B. Clayton Elementary School which is nearby. Mrs. OSWALD had a job, but BODOUR does not recall where she worked.

He stated that he did not recall anything else about Mrs. OSWALD or her son, LEE.

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on 12/11/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date December 13,1963

Mrs. EDWIN ENOCHS, 4936 Collinswood, stated that she lived in the adjoining apartment to the one occupied by Mrs. OSWALD and her two sons. Mrs. ENOCHS stated that LEE OSWALD was a lone wolf type individual just like his mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD. She stated that LEE remained in the apartment practically all the time and was constantly reading books and when he was not reading, he was playing with a bird, a parakeet, which he owned. She stated that ROBERT was only in the apartment for a very short time before getting married and after he was married, he moved away. She stated that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD in her opinion had a persecution complex against society in general.

She explained that Mrs. OSWALD was constantly complaining that everyone was against her and that her employers were not fair to her. Mrs. OSWALD told her that she had been fired from two jobs while she was residing in the apartment. Mrs. ENOCHS stated that as she recalls, LEE never played with any other boys and so far as she recalls, only one boy came by to see him on one occasion. This is the only time she remembers seeing anyone in company with LEE.

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on 12/12/63 at Fort Worth, Texas 529 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND and B. TOM CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 13, 1963

WALTER DONALDSON, 102-C Trinity Dormitory, Arlington State College, advised that he is a student at the college and that his home is 7525 Wentwood, Dallas, Texas, where his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. DONALDSON, JR., reside. He stated that he knew of no one who might have called him from the pay phone at North Zangs Boulevard, Dallas, unless it was his mother who would have been in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas shopping.

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on 12/12/63 at Arlington, Texas File # DL-100-10461

by Special Agent JOSEPH M. MYERS /mvs Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

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Capt. W. R. WESTBROOK, Personnel Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he had made a search of all available records of the Dallas Police Department in an effort to identify the police car reportedly seen about 1:00 p.m., November 22, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley and had been unable to identify same.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas 531 File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT/gm Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

Capt. O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed concerning the previously reported information of Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, to the effect that about 1:00 p.m., November 22, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered his room at said residence. She looked out the front window of said residence about this time and saw police car #207 with two uniformed policemen in the car which slowed up and stopped in front of said residence. One of the officers blew the horn on the car and then drove slowly on Beckley toward Zangs.

Capt. JONES stated he was supervising an investigation being conducted by the Dallas Police Department concerning various aspects of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. Capt. JONES stated it had been determined that on November 22, 1963, Dallas Police Officer J. M. VALENTINE was driving police car #207. Capt. JONES stated Officer VALENTINE was interviewed and advised that on November 22, 1963, he was in the Juvenile Bureau, Dallas Police Department, when he was informed of the shooting of President KENNEDY. VALENTINE stated he left the Juvenile Bureau immediately and went to the Texas School Book Depository Building and assisted in the search of said building. VALENTINE advised that during this period he turned the keys to police car #207 over to Sgt. J. M. PUTNAM, who was at the Texas School Book Depository Building. Capt. JONES added that Officer VALENTINE further stated that he did not drive to the Oak Cliff area in police car #207 on November 22, 1963.

Capt. JONES advised further that Sgt. J. M. PUTNAM had been interviewed and stated upon receiving the keys for police car #207 from Officer J. M. VALENTINE at the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, he, PUTNAM, kept said keys in his pocket, and police

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on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent s JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/gm Date dictated 12/11/63

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DL 100-10,461
car #207 was not moved from the area of the Texas School Book Depository for several hours, and said car was definitely not in use at 1:00 p.m., November 22, 1963, in the Oak Cliff area.

Date December 19, 1963

1

JAMES DOUGLAS WATSON, age 19, date of birth July 2, 1944, was interviewed at the Campbell Soup Company plant site, Paris, Texas, by SA DEL D. DRAKE, JR., and prior to interview was advised of the identity of SA DRAKE. WATSON stated he resided at 1026 Beckley, Dallas, Texas, for about one week "early in November, 1963," and that he rented room 17 or 18 at that address. He thought his landlady was named JOHNSON and that his weekly rent was either $7.00 or $8.00.

WATSON claimed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, unknown to him by name until he saw OSWALD's picture on television, resided in a small room off the hall going from the living room to the kitchen. He stated he had on one occasion asked OSWALD if he wanted to go out to supper with him, and OSWALD did not even reply. He thought that on one occasion he saw OSWALD having coffee at a restaurant, but he was not certain. WATSON said if he did, it would have had to be the restaurant at the Clifton Hotel, the Beckley Cafe, or the El Fenix as these were the only restaurants WATSON frequented while residing on Beckley.

WATSON said he never saw OSWALD talk to anyone at the rooming house, but on occasion OSWALD would be in the "television room" and if anyone else came in, OSWALD would return to his room. OSWALD was usually dressed in white or light trousers, a T-shirt, or a sweater. Outside of this, WATSON claimed he could furnish no information about OSWALD because OSWALD actually never talked to him and WATSON never saw him talk with anyone at the rooming house.

WATSON stated he is now residing at 1227 Woodlawn, Apartment 3, and can always be reached through Trinity Floor Covering Company, Dallas, Texas.

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on 12/19/63 at Paris, Texas 534 File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent DEL D. DRAKE, JR./gm Date dictated 12/19/63

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DL 100-10461
HJO:gmf

The following persons were contacted on December 19, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, by Special Agents HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY. All advised to their knowledge LEE OSWALD had never frequented their respective places of business. All advised they did not know JACK RUBY and did not know of any association between RUBY and OSWALD:

Mr. CECIL WHITE
Manager and Cashier
Beckley Club Cafe
113 West Jefferson

Miss JETTIE YORK, Cashier
Mrs. FLOY CLEMENTS, Manager
El Fenix Restaurant
120 East Colorado

Mr. ZERRELL OWENS, Manager and Cashier
Mrs. JOSEPHINE SUTTON, Waitress
Coffee Shop
Clifton Hotel
214 West Colorado.

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DL 100-10461
BDO:bjd; mja

On December 11, 1963, Confidential Informant Dallas T-6 advised SA BARDWELL D. ODUM key number 1126 is the key for P. O. Box 6225 at the Terminal Annex Post Office, Dallas, Texas. This box was rented to OSWALD as previously reported, application dated November 1, 1963.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

C. Education - Data relative to subject's attendance at various schools.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

1

Mrs. LUELLA MERRETT, 3436 Indale Road, Fort Worth, advised she is currently principal of the Ridglea West Elementary School and was working in that capacity during period of time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in attendance at that school. Mrs. MERRETT furnished the following information from available records:

LEE OSWALD, 7408 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas, was born October 18, 1939. Parents were listed as Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD - mother, and EDWIN EKDAHL - step-father. Mrs. MERRETT advised LEE OSWALD entered the Lily B. Clayton School, Fort Worth, Texas, as a first grade student on January 27, 1947, while residing at 1505 Eighth Avenue, and was passed to the second grade at the conclusion of the school year on May 30, 1947. Mrs. MERRETT advised the records do not indicate where LEE OSWALD attended the second grade. OSWALD completed his third year of elementary school while in attendance at Arlington Heights Elementary School, Fort Worth, during period September 8, 1948, through June 3, 1949. OSWALD entered Ridglea West Elementary School on September 7, 1949, while residing at 7408 Ewing, and completed the fourth, fifth and sixth grades at that school. He completed the sixth grade on May 29, 1952.

Mrs. MERRETT stated OSWALD made average grades, was not absent excessively and was not a disciplinary problem. She recalls he had a difficult time with spelling and found it difficult to communicate with others. OSWALD had an IQ of 103 with such being based on tests administered January 16, 1950.

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on 12/5/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD T. RARIDEAU:jj Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

1

Mr. JACK BASS, Principal, George Clark Elementary School, Fort Worth, Texas, stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD transferred to his school from Lily B. Clayton Elementary School in Fort Worth on March 19, 1948. At that time, LEE was in the second grade and according to his records, had attended the first grade and the second grade up to that point at the Lily B. Clayton School. LEE HARVEY attended his school until June 2, 1948, at which time he was promoted from the second grade to the third grade. He listed his father as EDWIN EKDALL. The records reflected that LEE resided with his mother and stepfather at 3300 Willing, and had previously lived at 1505 8th Avenue.

The records reflected that he made a failing grade in spelling and made below average in reading. The rest of his courses were average with the exception of citizenship, which was below average. Mr. BASS stated that in the first three grades of school, the two most important courses are spelling and reading. He stated this was the only record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, that he had.

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on 12/12/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND and B. TOM CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/13/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/11/63

Mr. JOHN SHARP, Principal, Arlington Heights High School, Fort Worth, Texas, advised his records revealed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered that school on September 5, 1956, in the tenth grade, and withdrew on September 28, 1956, to enlist in the United States Marine Corps.

His file contains no information concerning any achievement test taken by OSWALD.

No diploma was issued to OSWALD by Arlington Heights High School, and the records do not reflect information concerning any diploma having been received by OSWALD.

No diploma is issued by that high school unless it is earned there.

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on 12/10/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MALON LUCAS JENNINGS /cv Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/19/63

Mrs. HOWARD L. GREEN, 7316 Oakland Lane, telephone number BU 1-3216, telephonically advised that she was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's instructor for about one year when OSWALD was in the sixth grade at the West Ridglea Elementary School in Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. GREEN stated she had called because she recalled seeing OSWALD's picture in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram", she believed in the Summer of 1962. She stated she desired to make this known to the FBI if they had not checked the old editions of the "Fort Worth Star Telegram."

Mrs. GREEN stated also that she had been contacted by a representative of the "New York Times" and also of the "Fort Worth Press", and she had told them what little she recalled about LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. GREEN stated she had given a sixth grade class picture to "Life" magazine which group picture included a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. GREEN stated that she had tried to recall all she could about LEE OSWALD, but was unable to recall specific instances about LEE OSWALD. She stated that her recollection was that he was not above average intelligence and did not show that he had too much interest in learning in the sixth grade. Mrs. GREEN stated that she has some recollection of OSWALD associating with another boy in the sixth grade and that this boy actually was more trouble than OSWALD but she could not recall his name at this time.

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on 12/14/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN /jeg Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

D. Summary of Residences, Schools and Employments

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DL 89-43
HJO:mvs

The following is a schedule showing known addresses of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the time of his birth:

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
10-18-39	Born New Orleans, La.	Bureau of Vital Statistics, New Orleans
About 1939 to 1941	Alvar St., New Orleans, La.	Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French St., New Orleans, La.
10-14-41	1010 Bartholomew St., New Orleans, La.	Dr. CUTHBERT J. BROWN, 1110 Maison, Blanche Building, New Orleans
8-17-42	2136 Broadway, New Orleans, La.	"
9-10-42	227 Atlantic Avenue, Algiers, La.	"
About 1945 to 1946	4801 Victor, Dallas, Texas	ROYDON SCHULTZ, 4726 Victor, Dallas, Texas
4-18-45	4801 Victor, Dallas, Texas	C. J. PRICE, Administrator, Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas
2-8-46	Grandburg Road, Route 45, Benbrook, Texas	MARY LOU LAUTENSLAGER, Harris Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas
About 1946	600 West 24th Street, Covington, La.	Mrs. BENNIE COMMENCE, 111 West 25th St., Covington, La.
About 1946	311 Vermont Street, Covington, La.	Mrs. A. LOGAN MAGRUDER, 321 Vermont Street, Covington, La.

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
9-19-46	311 Vermont Street, Covington, La.	Mrs. BEVERLY RICHARDSON, Covington, La.
1-27-47	1505 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas	Mrs. LUELLA MERRETT, Ridglea West Elementary School, Fort Worth, Texas
1947	1505 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas	Operator 47, Retail Merchants Association, Fort Worth, Texas
1948	3300 Willing Street, Fort Worth, Texas	Operator 47, Retail Merchants Association, Fort Worth, Texas
2-10-49	7408 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas	PATRICIA AARONS, Personnel Clerk, Lerner's Shops, New York City
December, 1949 to 1952	7408 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas	HERMAN CONWAY, 7420 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas
1949 to 1952	7408 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas	THOMAS W. TURNER, 7417 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas
July and August, 1952	325 East 92nd Street, New York, New York	JOHN EDWARD PIC, U. S. Air Force, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas
August, 1952 to January, 1954	1455 Sheridan Avenue, and 825 East 179th St. Bronx, New York	Family Court File of City of New York, made available by Judge FLORENCE KELLY

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
May or June, 1954 to about February, 1955	1454 St. Mary Street, New Orleans, La.	MYRTLE EVANS, 1910 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.
February, 1955 to about April, 1955	1452 St. Mary Street, New Orleans, La.	"
1955 to Spring, 1956	126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La.	Mrs. MILDRED SAWYER, 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La.
11-10-55 to January, 1956	126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La.	GERALD F. TUJAGUE, 442 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.
1-17-56	126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La.	NICK MAZZA, J. R. Michels, Inc., New Orleans, La.
7-1-56 until joined U. S. Marine Corps	4936 Collingwood, Fort Worth, Texas	Mrs. JAMES TAYLOR, 4936 Collingwood, Fort Worth, Texas
10-26-56 to 1-20-57	U. S. Marine Corps, Recruit Depot, San Diego, California	WILLIAM EARL UDOM, Department of Defense, Pentagon Building
1-20-57 to 2-26-57	M.C.B., Camp Pendleton, California	"
3-18-57 to 5-3-57	M.A.D., NATTC, Jacksonville, Florida	"
5-4-57 to 6-19-57	Detached Duty, Kessler Air Force Base, Mississippi	"
7-9-57	M.C.A.S., El Toro, California	"
9-12-57 to 12-22-58	Fleet Marines, Pacific Area	"

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
12-22-58 to 9-11-59	M.C.A.S., El Toro, California	WILLIAM EARL ODOM, Department of Defense, Pentagon Building

It should be noted that Mr. L. M. McCRACKEN, 3830 West 6th Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that OSWALD in about 1957 was on leave for two weeks and spent this time with his mother at 3830 West 6th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

It also should be noted that Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that while OSWALD was assigned to Mississippi, he visited one Saturday with her and her family.

1959 for few days after discharge from U.S.M.C.	3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas	Mrs. GRACE CRAMER, 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas
9-14-59	3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas	DIXIE L. WILSON, Selective Service Local Boards 111-114, Fort Worth, Texas
9-16-59	Completed immigration questionnaire at New Orleans and gave temporary address, Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, La.	CHARLES G. STOKES, Lykes Brothers SS Company, New Orleans, La.
9-19-59	Embarked New Orleans on SS Marion Lykes	ROBERT S. RADER, Lykes Brothers SS Company, New Orleans, La.
9-20-59	SS Marion Lykes departed New Orleans, La.	Mrs. RUTH SCOGGIN, Lykes Brothers SS Company, Houston, Texas

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
10-8-59	SS Marion Lykes arrived Le Havre, France	ROBERT R. RADER, Lykes Brothers SS Co., New Orleans, La.
10-15-59	Entered Russia from Helsinki, Finland	ONI Files, 8th Naval District, Algiers, La.
10-16-59 to 1-4-60	Berlin and Metropole Hotels, Moscow, Russia	Personal papers of OSWALD
1-5-60 to July, 1962	Minsk, Russia	Personal papers of OSWALD
June, 1961 and June, 1962	Visited Moscow	Personal papers of OSWALD
10-19-61	Apartment 24, #4 Kalinin, Minsk, Russia	L. A. MACK, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas
1-17-62	Apartment 24, Kalinin Street, Minsk, Russia	EUGENE URBAN, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, La.
2-22-62	Kalinin Street, 4-27 Minsk, Russia	R. McC. THOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps

It should be noted that Kalinin Street was later changed to Communist Street.

5-20-62 to 5-30-62	Hotels Ostankino and Berlin, Moscow, Russia	MARINA OSWALD
5-30-62	Departed Moscow by train and traveled through Poland, Germany and Holland and boarded ship for U. S.	

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
6-4-62 to 6-13-62	Aboard SS Maasdam from Holland to U. S.	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
6-13-62	SS Maasdam docked at Hoboken, New Jersey	Inspector CARL JOHNSON, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York
6-14-62	Flew to Dallas, Texas	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
June, 1962	7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas	Mrs. PENNY PEARSON, 7317 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas
6-26-62	7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
7-13-62	1501 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas	HIRAM L. CONWAY, 200 East North Vacek Street, Fort Worth, Texas
8-16-62	2703 Mercedes St., Fort Worth, Texas	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
9-6-62	2703 Mercedes St., Fort Worth, Texas	Correspondence with Russian Embassy
9-22-62	2703 Mercedes St., Fort Worth, Texas	Mr. E. L. CARTER, Jr., Credit Manager, Montgomery Ward, Fort Worth, Texas
Summer and Fall, about three months, 1962	2703 Mercedes St., Fort Worth, Texas	CHESTER ALLEN RIGGS, Jr., 250 Carroll, Fort Worth, Texas
Possibly October-November, 1962	1501 7th Street, Apt. 101, Fort Worth, Texas, with mother	Mr. and Mrs. L. R. HUFFMAN, 1516 South Harrison Street, San Angelo, Texas

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
10-10-62	Changed address from 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas, to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant Dallas T-7
10-15/19-62	Room 415, YMCA, North Ervay, Dallas, Texas	JOE McREE, Resident Manager, YMCA, Dallas, Texas

It should be noted that OSWALD in October, 1962, also gave the address, 3519 Fairmount, Dallas, Texas; however, Mrs. RICHARD S. BURDICK, 3829 Normandy, Highland Park, Texas, advised OSWALD never did reside at this address. His wife, however, did stay at this address for a short time in October, 1962. MARINA OSWALD also in October and first of November, 1962, resided in the homes of Mrs. FRANK HENRY RAY, 4524 Alta Vista Lane, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. JOHN R. HALL, 4760 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, Texas; and from November 11 to 17, 1962, she resided with Mrs. KATHERINE FORD, 14057 Brookcust, Dallas, Texas.

11-3-62 to 3-2-63	Apartment 2, 604 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. M. F. TOBIAS, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas
3-2-63 to 5-1-63	214 West Neeley Street, Dallas, Texas	M. W. GEORGE, 6769 Inverness, Dallas, Texas
4-12-63	214 West Neeley Street, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant Dallas T-8
4-24-63	OSWALD taken to bus station by Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas, to leave for New Orleans, La., and MARINA moved to PAINE residence	Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
Last of April, 1963, until rented apartment at 4905 Magazine St., New Orleans	757 French Street, New Orleans, La.	Mrs. CHARLES MURRET, 757 French Street, New Orleans, La.
4-29-63	757 France Street, New Orleans, La.	Confidential Informant Dallas T-9
5-3-63	757 French Street, New Orleans, La.	Mrs. LILLIAN DESLATTE, A-1 Employment Agency, New Orleans, La.
5-6-63	757 France Street, New Orleans, La.	Confidential Informant Dallas T-8
5-9-63	757 French Street, New Orleans, La.	WILLIAM I. MONAGHAN, 640 Magazine St. New Orleans, La.
5-9-63 to September, 1963	4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.	Mrs. BLAINE GREGORY, 414 Emerald Street, New Orleans, La.
5-10/11-63	Mrs. PAINE drove MARINA to New Orleans	Mrs. RUTH PAINE
5-9-63 to 9-23-63	4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.	Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER, 4911 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
5-12-63	Change of address from P. O. Box 2914 to 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.	Confidential Informant Dallas T-10
6-3-63 to 9-24-63	Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, La.	Confidential Informant Dallas T-11
July or August, 1963	Spent one night in motel at Mobile, Ala. with wife and Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET	Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
9-23-63	Mrs. PAINE left New Orleans with MARINA	Mrs. RUTH PAINE
9-24-63	PAINE and MARINA arrived Irving, Texas	"
9-26-63	OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo	HARVEY CASH, American Consul, Nuevo Laredo
10-3-63	OSWALD left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo	"
10-3-63	YMCA, Room 601, Dallas, Texas	JOE McREE, Manager, YMCA, Dallas, Texas
10-4-63	OSWALD arrived at PAINE residence, Irving, Texas	Mrs. RUTH PAINE
10-5/6-63	2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	"
10-7-63	PAINE took OSWALD to bus station at Irving, Texas	"
10-7/14-63	621 North Marsalis Drive, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. MARY BLEDSOE, 621 North Marsalis Drive, Dallas, Texas
10-12-63	Spent night at 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	Mrs. RUTH PAINE

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Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
10-13-63	Spent day and night, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	Mrs. RUTH PAINE
10-14-63	OSWALD taken to Irving bus stop	"
10-14-63 to 11-22-63	1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, in name of O. H. LEE	Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley
10-18-63	Arrived at 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	Mrs. RUTH PAINE
10-19/20-63	At 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	"
10-21-63	Left for work but returned to 2515 West 5th St. for night	"
10-22-63	Left 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas for work	"
10-25-63	After work, went to 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	"
10-26/27-63	At 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	"
10-28-63	Left 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas for work	"
11-1-63	Post Office Box 6225 Terminal Annex, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant Dallas T-10
11-1-63	After work, went to 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	Mrs. RUTH PAINE

Dates	Address	Source Information Obtained From
11-2 and 3-63	Day and night, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	Mrs. RUTH PAINE
11-4-63	Left 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas for work	"
11-8-63	Went to 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas after work	"
11-9,10,11-63	At 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas	"
11-12-63	Left 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas for work	"
11-21-63	Arrived at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, about 5:15 P.M.	"
11-22-63	OSWALD had left 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas when Mrs. PAINE got up about 7:30 A.M.	"

The following is a schedule of the schools attended, places of employment, and places where LEE HARVEY OSWALD applied for employment in chronological order:

	Source
October 18, 1939 - Born at New Orleans, Louisiana	LEE OSWALD
SCHOOLS	
September 19, 1946 to January 23, 1947 Covington Grammar School, Covington, La.	Mrs. BEVERLY RICHARDSON
January 27, 1947 to May 30, 1947 Lily B. Clayton School, Fort Worth, Texas	Mrs. LUELLA MERRETT
March 19, 1948 to June 2, 1948 George Clark Elementary School, Fort Worth, Texas	JACK BASS
September 8, 1948 to June 3, 1949 Arlington Heights Elementary School, Fort Worth, Texas	Mrs. LUELLA MERRETT
September 7, 1949 to May 29, 1952 Ridgelia West Elementary School, Fort Worth, Texas	Mrs. LUELLA MERRETT
September 8, 1952 to September 26, 1952 Trinity Ev. Lutheran School, Bronx, New York	SYLVIA MININBERG
September 30, 1952 to January 16, 1953 J.H.S. 117, Bronx, New York	SYLVIA MININBERG
March 23, 1953 to January 12, 1954 J.H.S. 44, Bronx, New York	NICHOLAS CUCHETTE
January 1, 1954 to June 10, 1954 Beauregard Jr. High School, New Orleans, Louisiana	JOHN MARTIN CATHERINE ANE
September 9, 1954 to October 14, 1954 Warren Easton High School, New Orleans, Louisiana	WILFRED O. HEAD

September 5, 1956 to September 28, 1956 - Arlington Heights High School, Fort Worth, Texas — JOHN SHARP

OSWALD never obtained a High School Diploma equivalency certificate per records of the Instruction Division, Texas Education Agency, Austin, Texas. — ELIZABETH HORTON

January 28, 1963 to April 8, 1963 - Typing course at Public Evening School, Crozier Tech High School, Dallas, Texas — TROY C. BOND

EMPLOYMENT

February 5, 1955 - Dolly Shoe Company, New Orleans, Louisiana (employed during first quarter of year) — MOSES BRENER

November 10, 1955 to January 14, 1956 - Gerard F. Tujague Inc., 422 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (time cards reflect actual time as November 15, 1955 to January 14, 1956) — GERARD F. TUJAGUE

January 17, 1956 to - J.R. Michels Inc., 442 Canal Street, New Orleans (two weeks) — NICK MAZZA

1956 - Pfisterer Dental Laboratory 227 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (actual dates unknown) — PAUL ANTHONY FIORELLO
LIONEL SLATER, JR.

October 24, 1956 to September 11, 1959 - Enlisted in U. S. Marine Corps, Dallas, Texas. Released by reason of unfitness with undesirable discharge. — WILLIAM EARLE ODOM

Duty Stations:

October 26, 1956 to January 20, 1957 - U.S. Marine Corps Recruiting Dept, San Diego, California.

January 29, 1957, to February 26, 1957 - U. S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California

March 18, 1957, to May 3, 1957 - U.S.M.A.D., NATTC, Jacksonville, Florida

May 4, 1957, to June 19, 1957 - Detached duty, Kessler Air Force Base, Mississippi

July 9,1959 - U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California.

September 12, 1957, to December 22, 1958 - Fleet Marines, Pacific Area

December 28, 1958, to September 11, 1959 - U. S. Marine Corps Air Station,El Toro, California

September 12, 1959, to December 13, 1960 - U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, N.A.S., Glenview, Illinois.

October 15, 1959, to June 13, 1962 - Russia - employed as a sheet metal worker, Minsk, Russia — MARINA OSWALD

July 13, 1962 - Made application at Leslie Welding Company (Louv-R-Pac Division) Fort Worth, Texas — HIRAM L. CONWAY

July 17, 1962, to October 8, 1962 - Employed Leslie Welding Company, Louv-R-Pak Division, Fort Worth, Texas, as sheet metal helper — HIRAM L. CONWAY

October 9, 1962 - Appeared at Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas — Confidential Informant, Dallas T-9

October 10, 1962 - Appeared at Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas — Confidential Informant, Dallas T-12

October 11, 1962 - Appeared at Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas — Confidential Informant, Dallas T-12

October 12, 1962, to April 6, 1963 Employed at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, 522 Browder Street, Dallas, Texas	ROBERT L. ~~STOVALL~~
April 11, 1963 - Filed claim with Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
April 12, 1963 - Filed claim with Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-9
April 26, 1963 - Appeared at New Orleans Division of Employment Security, New Orleans, Louisiana	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-13
April 29, 1963 - Filed disagreement with Texas Employment Commission at New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
May 6, 1963 - Filed application with A-1 Employment Service, New Orleans, Louisiana	Mrs. LILLIAN DESLATTES
May 7, 1963 - Filed claim at New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
Appeared twice at Commercial Agency, 1001 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, Louisiana	LYNN ~~GOBENA~~

May 9, 1963 - Made application for employment with William B. Reily Company, Incorporated, New Orleans, Louisiana	WILLIAM I. MONAGHAN
May 10, 1963, to July 19, 1963 - Employed by William B. Reily Company, Incorporated (Standard Coffee Company), 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana	WILLIAM I. MONAGHAM
May 15, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
July 22, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
July 30, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
August 6, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
August 9, 1963 - Arrested by New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department	FRANK HAYWARD
August 10, 1963 - Interviewed by New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department	FRANCIS L. MARTELLO
August 13, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
August 16, 1963 - Appeared at office of New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-14

August 20, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
August 27, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
September 3, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
September 10, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
September 17, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
September 24, 1963 - Filed claim with New Orleans Division of Employment Security	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
October 3, 1963 - Appeared at Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-9
October 4, 1963 - Made "Cottin Pickin' Application" at Jobco Employment Agency, Dallas, Texas	H. T. SUMMERS
October 8,1963 - Telephoned Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-15

October 8, 1963 - Made application for employment at Solid State Electronics Company, Dallas, Texas	JAMES DARL ~~HUNTER~~
October 9, 1963 - Appeared at Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-12
October 10, 1963 - Contacted Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas (may have been a telephone contact)	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-12
October 4, 1963, to October 10, 1963 - Between these dates made application with Burton-Dixie Corporation, Dallas, Texas	EMMETT ~~HOBSON~~
October 11, 1963 - Contacted Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas (may have been a telephone contact)	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-12
October 14, 1963 - Made application for employment at ~~Weiner~~ WIENER Lumber Company, Inwood Road and Maple Avenue, Dallas, Texas	SAMPSON ~~WEINER~~ WIENER
October 15, 1963 - Made application at Texas State Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, for employment	ROY S. TRULY
Contacted Texas Employment Commission, Dallas, Texas (may have been a telephone contact)	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-12
October 16, 1963, to November 22, 1963 - Employed at Texas State Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas	ROY S. TRULY

The following is a schedule of the income of LEE HARVEY OSWALD between June 13, 1962, and November 22, 1963:

		Source
July 17, 1962, to October 8, 1962, Leslie Welding Company, Louv-R-Pac Division, Fort Worth, Texas	$ 626.25	TOM KELLEY
October 12, 1962, to April 6, 1963, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, Texas	$1590.14	TOM KELLEY
May 7,1963, and May 15, 1963. Unemployment compensation	$ 66.00	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8
May 17, 1963, to July 22, 1963, William B. Reily Company, Incorporated, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana	$ 548.41	WILLIAM T. MONAGHAN
July 22, 1963, to September 24, 1963. Unemployment compensation	$ 297.00	Confidential Informant, Dallas T-13
October 16,1963, to November 22, 1963, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas	$ 208.82	O. V. CAMPBELL
(Due from Texas State Book Depository November 22, 1963)	$ 43.37	
	$3346.99	

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

E. Relatives - Interviews with; and data concerning

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DL 100-10461
MLJ, AJB:rms; mja

Confidential Informant Dallas T-16 advised that it is his recollection that during 1959 or 1960, MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, sent $50 to $100 to Russia for her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Dallas T-16 said that their procedure is that a payment order was to have been issued to the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City to transfer these funds to Russia. Dallas T-16 said he cannot locate any bank records for this transaction since these type records have been destroyed. Further, he does not recall any information being received from another bank about such a transaction.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

LESTER STROTHER, Public Relations Officer, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, 700 Throckmorton, advised that for several years before going to work for the Chamber of Commerce, he had been employed as a news reporter for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. STROTHER said that he had been working on the Star-Telegram in 1959 when the story broke that LEE OSWALD, of Fort Worth, had defected to Russia. STROTHER said he was given the assignment by his city editor to interview members of the OSWALD family. He first contacted ROBERT L. OSWALD, brother of LEE OSWALD. ROBERT L. OSWALD was then employed as a milk salesman in Fort Worth. The name of the company is unrecalled by STROTHER. He lived in a small frame house with his wife and one or two children, and STROTHER did not recall this address. The main recollection he had of ROBERT L. OSWALD from this interview was that he seemed stunned that his brother had defected to Russia. STROTHER did not recall any of the specific questions he asked the brother about LEE OSWALD and his political beliefs.

STROTHER then interviewed MARGUERITE OSWALD at her residence. He did not remember this address. The main recollection he had about this interview was that she seemed extremely sorry for herself that her son had defected to Russia. He said she wept a lot during this interview and could give no reason for her son's defection. STROTHER said he did not recall any specific questions he asked Mrs. OSWALD about LEE OSWALD's political beliefs.

STROTHER said sometime later he talked with ROBERT L. OSWALD on the telephone who informed STROTHER that he had sent a telegram to Secretary of State DULLES and a cablegram to the U. S. Embassy about his brother. He did not recall what messages had been contained in these communications.

STROTHER said that he vaguely recalled that

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on 12/6/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

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by Special Agent JOSEPH L. SCHOTT/gm Date dictated 12/11/63

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.

ROBERT L. OSWALD had called him on the telephone sometime after LEE OSWALD returned from Russia and asked him if the Star-Telegram wanted to buy the story of LEE's experiences in Russia. He asked one of the editors about it, and the editor said the paper would have no interest in the story. STROTHER informed ROBERT L. OSWALD of what the editor said, and he hung up. That was the last time that STROTHER was in contact with any member of the OSWALD family.

STROTHER said he had never maintained a file on OSWALD.

He said he did not know JACK RUBY or any of his associates.

DL 100-10461
WGB/wvm

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by SA W. G. BROOKHART and SA GEORGE T. BINEY:

On December 10, 1963, MISS AMANDA M. MIMS, Personnel Director, National Bankers Life Insurance Company, 201 South Ervay, advised that she was unable to locate any record of employment for a MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD. MISS MIMS advised that the National Bankers Life Insurance Company was not in the Irwin-Kessler Building (presently known as the National Bankers Life Insurance Building) in 1951 - 1952, but moved to the present location in 1957; the name of the building was eventually changed to the National Bankers Life Insurance Building, so it is possible that this woman worked for a general agent of National Bankers Life Insurance Company. MISS MIMS said that the general agent for National Bankers Life Insurance Company at that time was JOE F. LUKER who was then in Room 818 of the Irwin-Kessler Building, and is presently the general agent for the National Bankers Life Insurance Building.

On December 10, 1963, MR. JOE F. LUKER, general agent for National Bankers Life Insurance Company and/or American Union Life Insurance Company, 405 National Bankers Life Insurance Company Building, advised that he clearly recalled MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD since she worked for him as an insurance agent in the Luker's Insurance Agency in Fort Worth, Texas, a branch of his agency at Dallas.

MR. LUKER advised that there are no personnel records available concerning MRS. OSWALD since he only maintains these records for five years and then they are destroyed; however, it is his general impression that MRS. OSWALD worked for him at Fort Worth, Texas, from approximately June, 1950, until January, 1952. He considered her services as very good; however, she left employment of her own accord and he has had no contact with her since that time.

MR. LUKER advised that he is well aware that MRS. OSWALD is the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY but he could not recall during the time she was employed whether she had any children at all and believed that she was a divorced woman.

MR. LUKER said that he did not know any of MRS. OSWALD's associates nor was he able to recall any other person who could furnish any additional information concerning MRS. OSWALD.

DL 100-10461
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On December 16, 1963, Mr. JOHN OSORIO, National Bankers Life Insurance Company, Austin, Texas, telephonically advised SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN, Dallas, Texas, that his company has a file regarding MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, who has a life insurance policy with this company. He advised that Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, of the Dallas Office, would make available this file. ...

Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, Executive Vice President, National Bankers Life Insurance Company, National Bankers Life Building, Dallas, Texas, on December 16, 1963, advised that he had made a complete review of their files regarding MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, and that he had prepared a memorandum showing all information in this file. Mr. GILBERT made available a copy of this memorandum which is set out below:

"Marguerite C. Oswald Hospital Policy #128664-H and Life Policy #148813.

"The above subject was licensed as an agent through the Joseph Luker Agency in 1950 with this Company. She worked directly under Mr. Eddie Ohel and Mr. S. S. Bjornson who were managers in Fort Worth, Texas under the direction of the Luker Agency in Dallas, Texas. She voluntarily terminated her agents contract to represent this Company on March 6, 1952. Mr. Luker advises me that during the period the above represented this Company, she wrote between twenty (20) and fifty (50) applications per month. He further advised that she was an excellent agent, and the business she submitted to this Company was a good quality of business. He stated that she serviced her policyholders very well, and she never gave them any trouble whatsoever in connections with the business she wrote.

"Mrs. Oswald purchased a Hospital policy #128664-H on October 9, 1950 in this Company. The benefits were $6.00 per day room coverage together with the usual surgical schedule. This was a family Hospital Policy covering Mrs. Oswald and her two sons

DL 100-10461
HJO:mam
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"Robert E. Oswald and Lee H. Oswald. At the time she purchased this coverage, our records give her age as 43, Robert's age as 16 and Lee Oswald's age as 11 years. The premium for this coverage, at the time of purchase, was $5.00 per month. On July 25, 1952, Mrs. Oswald requested that we delete Robert E. Oswald from this policy stating that he had entered the U. S. Marine Corp_. With the deletion of Robert E. Oswald the premium was then lowered to $3.50 per month. On July 25, 1954, this Company had an overall rate increase on all Hospital policy-holders raising Mrs. Oswald's premium to $4.50 per month. On January 5, 1961, Mrs. Oswald came into the Home Office in Dallas and visited with Mr. Leo Good, Jr._ manager of Policy-holder Service Department, and at that time stated to him that her son_ Lee H. Oswald_ had entered the U. S. Marine Corp_ on October 31, 1956. She further stated that he was not in the United States at that time, and that the State Department was attempting to locate him, and she further stated that she belived that he was in Russia. At that time, she requested that her son_ Lee H. Oswald_ be deleted from this same Hospital Policy. The Company of course honored her request and refunded to her that portion of the premium that had been paid for Lee H. Oswald's coverage under her policy since the date he entered the Marine Corp_ which was October 31, 1956 to January 5, 1961. As there was no coverage afforded under the Hospital policy during the time he was in the service, this was the Companies practice. The amount of the refund was $75.00. As she was the only insured left under that Hospital policy at that point, her premium was then reduced to $3.25 per month which was the premium for a female at her age then. In August 1961, the Company has another overall rate increase, and at that time Mrs. Oswald's premium became $3.75 per month which is the current premium she is now paying as her Hospital policy is paid to December 25, 1963 and as of this writing is still in force.

"In addition to the above mentioned Hospital policy, Mrs. Oswald purchased a Life Insurance policy on her life on March 11, 1951

"with this Company, the policy number being #148813. When purchased, the annual premium on this Life policy was $31.21 per year. The premium on this type policy she purchased doubles starting the sixth (6th) year. On March 11, 1956, her premium doubled to $42.62 annual premium. She has been paying that premium since that date with her policy now being paid to March 11, 1964. She changed the beneficiary on the above Life policy on January 5, 1961 from her Estate to her son Robert Oswald who is still the beneficiary. On January 5, 1961, Mrs. Oswald made a loan on her Life policy in the net amount of $120.88. She repaid this loan in full on March 21, 1963.

"On the same date of March 11, 1961, Mrs. Oswald also purchased the same type as hers on the life of her son, Robert Oswald who was then age 17. The policy was #148814; however, on March 11, 1953 she allowed this policy to lapse from non-payment of premium. So the policy on her son is not in force.

"Following is a list of all change of addresses taken from our premium cards that we have on Mrs. Oswald since she bought her first insurance from this Company in 1950 to the present time.

"October 9, 1950 - 7408 Ewing
Fort Worth, Texas

"March 11, 1951 - 7408 Ewing
Fort Worth, Texas

"September 26, 1952 - 325 East 92nd Street
New York, New York

"October 28, 1952 - 1455 Sheridan
Apt. #F
Bronx, New York

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"February 9, 1953 - 825 East 179th Street
Apt. #3 C
Bronx, New York

"March 9, 1954 - 1454 St. Mary
New Orleans, Louisiana

"March 16, 1955 - 126 Exchange
New Orleans, Louisiana

"July 25, 1956 - 4936 Collinwood
Fort Worth, Texas

"May 28, 1957 - 3830 West 6th Street
Fort Worth, Texas

"May 27, 1958 - 3006 Bristol Road
Fort Worth, Texas

"November 20, 1958 - 2005 Bristol Road
Fort Worth, Texas (Mrs. Oswald corrected this address from 3006 Bristol Road.)

"March 24, 1959 - 313 Templeton Drive
Fort Worth, Texas

"January 27, 1960 - 1605 8th Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas

"April 26, 1960 - 1111 Herring Avenue
Waco, Texas

"May 27, 1960 - 1410 Hurley
Fort Worth, Texas

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"July 21, 1960 - 1407 8th Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas

"September 12, 1960 - Box 305
Boyd, Texas

"March 27, 1961 - 1612 Hurley
Fort Worth, Texas

"June 14, 1961 - Box 608
Crowell, Texas

"August 25, 1961 - 1808 Eagle Street
Apt. #3
Vernon, Texas

"December 11, 1961 - Box 982
Vernon, Texas

"August 29, 1962 - 808 Summit
Apt. #301
Fort Worth, Texas

"December 28, 1962 - 1013 5th Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas

"September 25, 1963 - 2220 Thomas Place
Fort Worth, Texas (This address shown on Hospital Policy at this date.)

"1013 5th Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas (This address shown on Life Policy #148813 at this date.)"

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/16/63

Mr. W. M. YOUNG, Identification Officer, Sheriff's Department, Fort Worth, Texas, stated that he resided at 3233 Willing in Fort Worth from approximately 1941 until 1960. He stated that in about 1948 he recalled some people living at 3300 Willing whom he now believes was Mrs. OSWALD and her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He explained that the house at 3300 Willing was a rent house, and the tenants moved frequently. He stated at this time he does not recall anything definite about either Mrs. OSWALD or her son, LEE. As he recalls, the OSWALDs only lived in this house for a few months. He stated that there was no one in that neighborhood at the present time who would possibly remember the OSWALD family.

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on 12/16/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER: mam Date dictated 12/16/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-61-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 6, 1963

TY E. REED, manager, Holiday Inn Motel, Highway 71, North, Fayetteville, Arkansas, advised telephone HI 2-9591 is the pay station in the lobby at the Holiday Inn.

His records, he informed, revealed at 4:25 P.M. on July 6, 1963, a JOHN M. MURRET, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, no firm listed, checked into the Holiday Inn Motel and was assigned rooms 236 and 238. MURRET's registration indicated five persons were in the party, but their names were not listed on the registration. The group, he stated, checked out of the motel at 11:00 A.M., July 7, 1963.

According to Mr. REED, the party was traveling in a 1962 Ford, Arkansas license 4-12122.

Mr. REED informed his records failed to reveal that any local or long distance telephone calls were made by the occupants of rooms 236 or 238 on July 6 or July 7, 1963. He advised he is unable to recall MURRET or the members of his party and his wife, who handles registrations, has no recollection of the group.

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On 12/6/63 at Fayetteville, Arkansas File # LR 89-21

by SA HENRY L. TUCK/eek Date dictated 12/6/63

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IR 89 21
RLS/eek

The following investigation was conducted by SA RONALD L. SMITH at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on December 6, 1963:

BERNARD YOUNG, Arkansas State Police, Fort Smith, Arkansas, advised Arkansas license 4-12122 is registered to the Auto Rental Service, Inc., Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Contact with Mr. RAY NUNNELEY, Auto Rental Service, Inc., Fort Smith, Arkansas, revealed this vehicle was sold to Crawford County Motor Company, Van Buren, Arkansas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 6, 1963

Mr. RICHARD BELCHER, Crawford County Motor Company, Van Buren, Arkansas, advised that he had recently purchased two vehicles from the Auto Rental Service, Inc., Fort Smith, Arkansas. One of these vehicles was a 1962 Ford, bearing Arkansas license 4-12122. He stated that the vehicle bearing license 4-12122 had been sold to JOHN KEETON, 621 Drennan Street, Van Buren, Arkansas.

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On 12/6/63 at Fort Smith, Arkansas File # LR 89-21

by SA RONALD L. SMITH:eeh Date dictated 12/6/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/18/63

ROBERT LEE OSWALD was interviewed at the Acme Brick Company, Denton, Texas, and advised as follows:

As he recalls, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was released from the Marine Corps during the middle of September, 1959. He recalls that LEE spent two days en route from California to Fort Worth, Texas, and thereafter spent three days in the Fort Worth area prior to departing for New Orleans. During this three day period, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, his brother-in-law, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD spent an afternoon hunting squirrels on his brother-in-law's farm. ROBERT recalls that LEE was using one of two .22 caliber rifles, both of which were owned by S. R. MERCER, JR., his brother-in-law. Both of these weapons were kept at the MERCER farm. One of the rifles was a single shot bolt action and the other an automatic. ROBERT LEE OSWALD cannot recall specifically which rifle was used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on that particular day.

ROBERT further recalled that sometime between the middle of June and the middle of July, 1962, following the return of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from Russia, he, ROBERT, was contacted several times by FBI Agent (FNU) FAIN (Phonetic), who was assigned to the Fort Worth, Texas, Resident Agency of the FBI. Recalling that LEE returned on June 13, 1962, from Russia, ROBERT LEE believes that all of his contacts with SA FAIN were in regard to LEE's activities during his stay in Russia. ROBERT LEE further stated that he was aware that LEE had been contacted by FBI Agents and subsequently "released" during this period. He then concluded that since LEE was "released" after being interviewed that LEE was "all right and not dangerous to our country." ROBERT further advised that he has never heard an FBI Agent comment to him regarding the feeling of the FBI toward LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the policies of the FBI regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ROBERT LEE was advised of the statement made by JOHN EDWARD PIC concerning their discussion regarding the un-American beliefs and activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he denied ever having made any statement to PIC that an FBI Agent had told him that LEE was "all right and not dangerous to our country." ROBERT LEE assumes that PIC, after discussing LEE's interview with FBI Agents, and his subsequent "release" thereafter, also concluded that LEE was not a security risk to the United States.

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on 12/18/63 at Denton, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT P. BUTLER & ROBERT J. ANDERSON/cah Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10,461
JHD/gm

The following investigation was conducted by SA JARRELL H. DAVIS at Crowell, Texas, on December 17, 1963:

JOE LONG, 318 North First Street, advised that when Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD worked for him, as he mentioned in his previous interview, she had worked for him as a practical nurse taking care of his invalid mother who resided nearby at 316 East Donnell Street in Crowell. He added that Mrs. OSWALD during the time she worked for him had lived with his mother and received her mail at 316 East Donnell Street.

Mr. LONG advised he had not recalled any additional information since he was last interviewed. He added that his mother is now in a rest home and does not even remember him when he visits her. He added she would be unable to furnish any information concerning Mrs. OSWALD as she would not even recall Mrs. OSWALD because of her present condition.

1
HO 62-2115
JWR:djw

The following is in reference to a check of the records of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 29, 1963 concerning long distance calls from the residence of DUTZ MURRET, 737 French Street, New Orleans, telephone number HU. 8-4326.

On December 6, 1963, Mr. WOODWARD of the Traffic Department, Eastern Airlines, Houston, Texas, advised SA JAMES W. RUSSELL that ELIZABETH KULIK is an Eastern Airlines employee presently stationed at Idlewild Airport, New York, New York.

The telephone directory for the City of Houston, Texas lists telephone number 644-1261 as assigned to the Houston Airport Hotel, 7777 Airport Boulevard, Houston, Texas. On December 6, 1963, SA JOHN T. KELLY ascertained through the records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Beaumont, Texas, that telephone number TW. 2-9473 is currently listed to EMIL O'BRIEN, 1615 Fairway, Beaumont, Texas.

It was also determined that telephone number TE. 2-7646 is listed to LYNN THIBODEAUX, 305 East Corley, Beaumont, Texas.

Telephone number TE. 8-3943 was determined to have been listed to its present subscriber since September 24, 1963 which does not cover the pertinent period. A further check is being made in an effort to ascertain the identity of the previous holder of this number.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 6, 1963

Information was obtained from records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Smith, Arkansas, on December 6, 1963, as follows:

There is no such telephone number as 883-0926 at Barling, Arkansas. Barling is a suburb of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and is listed on the Fort Smith exchange. This system uses only four numbers in dialing and does not use the letters for other numbers in the prefix. The number 883-0926 would have been TUrner 3-0926. This number is not an operating number. It was issued as SUnset 3-0926 in November 1963. From the records of the phone company, it is not possible to tell if this number was an operating number in July 1963.

It was further determined that all coin telephone numbers on this exchange have the second number as nine. The number 883-0926 would not be a coin telephone number.

A check of telephone number 3-9026, which would be a coin telephone, revealed that this number was issued to a public telephone booth at Exposition Park, Fort Smith, Arkansas. This number was disconnected in June 1963.

The above information should not be made public until the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Any such subpoena should be directed to [redacted], Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

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On 12/6/63 at Fort Smith, Arkansas File # LR 89-21

by SA CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR./eek Date dictated 12/6/63

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Mrs. LOWELL HOPKINS, 6870 Camp Bowie Boulevard, advised that she presently leases the book store in the R. E. Cox Department Store.

Mrs. HOPKINS stated that several years ago, in the early 1950's, she recalled that a MARGUERITA OSWALD was employed by the Literary Guild and operated a booth in Cox's Department Store which at that time was located at 7th and Throckmorton Streets in Fort Worth. Mrs. HOPKINS stated that she was more or less Mrs. OSWALD's supervisor, however, her employment was with the Literary Guild and the Literary Guild had any employment application that Mrs. OSWALD may have submitted when she was employed.

Mrs. HOPKINS stated she recalled that Mrs. OSWALD was the mother of two boys. She did not know either of them and had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. HOPKINS stated she recalled that MARGUERITA OSWALD's employment was terminated because Mrs. OSWALD had created some friction with the other women working near the Literary Guild Booth at R. E. Cox Department Store. Mrs. HOPKINS could not recall the events which caused the termination of Mrs. OSWALD's employment but there was some argument with the store employees. She has some recollection of the argument being over some costume jewelry.

Mrs. HOPKINS stated her recollection of Mrs. OSWALD is vague and, in fact, after seeing Mrs. OSWALD's picture in the newspaper and on television, she could not say that she recognized the picture as being Mrs. OSWALD because, in her opinion, there has been a great deal of change in her physical appearance.

Mrs. HOPKINS stated she had no knowledge of JACK RUBY nor did she have any knowledge that RUBY was acquainted with the OSWALDS.

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on 12/13/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN /jeg Date dictated 12/18/63

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F. Associates, acquaintances and others allegedly in past contact with subject

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

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JOHN COPORAN, News Director, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that WDSU-TV, shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, received a series of anonymous type calls linking DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. COPORAN stated that through inquiry with the New Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office, he also determined that that agency was conducting inquiries regarding DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE's activities and subsequently he interviewed FERRIE at the New Orleans Police Department, First District, where he had been placed in custody by the District Attorney's Office. Mr. COPORAN stated he developed considerable background information which included information that FERRIE was interested in hypnotism, but found no information which would in any way connect FERRIE with OSWALD, except pure speculation.

Mr. COPORAN advised that a TV news report from Dallas had alleged that an entertainer whose name he, COPORAN, did not recall, had been quoted as stating that OSWALD had been seen in the night club operated by JACK RUBY. COPORAN recalled the news story had reported that the night club entertainer was a mind reader or had a mind reading act. COPORAN advised that he furnished the news story regarding DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE to NBC News in New York with the comment that he did not believe it worthy of additional news coverage and to his knowledge the story had never been carried by NBC news staff on a national program.

COPORAN advised that subsequent to his interview with DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE, he, COPORAN, talked with BOB MULHOLLAND of the NBC News who was in Dallas, Texas, covering the OSWALD news story and he, COPORAN, commented to MULHOLLAND on the TV news report that a night club entertainer had alleged that OSWALD had been in the night club operated by RUBY. COPORAN stated that he and MULHOLLAND speculated as to the possibility that the night club entertainer and DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE of New Orleans could have had a mutual connection; however, this was pure speculation and he was merely tying in his knowledge of FERRIE based upon his interview with him

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On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY /cjo Date dictated 12/10/63

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on November 25th or 26th, 1963, and the news report that COPORAN stated he heard involved a mind reading act at RUBY's night club.

JOHN COPORAN advised that he had no knowledge of any connection between DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had no knowledge of any connection between DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and JACK RUBY or DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and BILL DEMAR. He stated he had no knowledge of any connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY or BILL DEMAR.

COPORAN confirmed that his discussion with BOB MULHOLLAND of the NBC news staff in Dallas, Texas, was mere speculation on his part in an effort to develop a possible connection between these individuals.

NO 44-2064
RLK/ush

"New Orleans, Louisiana
"December 10th, 1963

"I, DAVID W. FERRIE, hereby furnish the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent REGIS L. KENNEDY, who I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. David W. Ferrie

"In 1955, or thereabouts, I assisted, for a time, the Moisant Squadron of Civil Air Patrol, at Moisant Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana, though I cannot establish through personal records or recollection the exact dates of this connection. I have no records, or recollection, to my knowledge, to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was, or was not, a member of this particular unit of the Civil Air Patrol. To my best knowledge and belief I do not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and have no personal recollection of ever having met him. If I did ever meet him it was very casual and to my best recollection have definitely not seen him in recent years.

"In the last fifteen years, I have been in Dallas, Texas, very infrequently. Usually I only stopped at the airport. I have not frequented any night clubs in the city of Dallas in the last fifteen years. To my knowledge, I have never met JACK RUBY who, I understand, from public sources, operated a night club in Dallas, Texas. I have seen a photograph of JACK RUBY, and I do not recognize this photograph to be a person with whom I am acquainted.

"I have been asked if I am acquainted with BILL DE MAR. I am told that he operates a mind-reading act at the Carousel Bar in Dallas, Texas. I have never known of this person, and to my knowledge, have never met him.

"I know of no connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY, or BILL DE MAR, and I have never been connected with any of them insofar as I know.

"During the time that I was connected with Civil Air Patrol, in 1955 or thereabouts, there was a limited amount of fire-arms training given ordinarily to the advanced students. This training was primarily on safety features and safe handling of a gun. A student of a CAP Squadron that had

been a member for a complete course would not have received enough training with firearms to enable him to develop any proficiency in the use of a gun, in my opinion. Instructions were never given, to my knowledge and recollection, to use a telescopic sight on a rifle. The guns used were generally fire-arms owned by the members themselves and for the most part this would mean .22 calibre rifles. I have no personal recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever being a member of any cadet class that I instructed and have no records or photographs which would establish that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been connected in any way with the CAP.

"I have for years been a student of hypnotism. From my study and knowledge of the effects of hypnotic induction and the subsequent hypnotic states, I do not believe it would be possible to induce a post-hypnotic suggestion, orginarily, which would last long enough without a series of repeated suggestions, to enable an individual to commit a crime, especially one involving a series of discretionary judgements.

"I am acquainted with an individual named JACK S. MARTIN, SR. of 1311 N. Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. MARTIN has told me of how he has secured numerous honorary titles and degrees and has shown me certificates of them, which in my opinion are probably worthless. I myself have never sold or distributed any of these documents, and have no knowledge of BILL DE MAR or any information that he has any type of fraudulent medical or college degree.

"I realize that in the city of New Orleans my name has been associated with that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by certain persons. However, to the best of my recollection and belief I have never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

"I have personally typed this statement of two and a half pages and it is true and correct to the best of knowleedge belief and recollection at this time."

/s/ "DAVID W. FERRIE"

"Wintess: REGIS L. KENNEDY, SA, FBI, New Orleans, La., 12/10/63."

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/23/63

Ilya

Mr. ILYA MAMANTOV, 6911 East Mockingbird Lane, advised that he is employed as a geologist for Sun Oil Co., Dallas, Texas, and teaches at SMU, Dallas, Texas.

MAMANTOV stated he first heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife MARINA in early 1962 at which time the OSWALDs resided in Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that since 1960, he, MAMANTOV, has taught a course in Russian at Socony Mobil Research Laboratory, Dallas, Texas, and shortly after Christmas, 1962, one of his students, NORMAN FREDRICKSEN, came to him, MAMANTOV, and told him of the OSWALDs and their efforts to meet other Russian speaking persons. Further, he learned that the OSWALDs attended a party of Russian speaking persons at an unknown residence in University Park, Texas, which was held in early 1963 at which place they met several Russian speaking persons including Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, with whom Mrs. OSWALD now resides.

Mr. MAMANTOV stated that in early 1963 OSWALD lost his job in Fort Worth, Texas (employment unknown) and OSWALD then came to Dallas where he diligently sought employment as a photographer. When he was unable to find employment as a photographer in Dallas, he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, this being in about May, 1963 and left his wife with Mrs. PAINE. MAMANTOV later heard that OSWALD found employment in New Orleans, presumably as a photographer but exact nature of employment being unknown.

MAMANTOV stated that OSWALD's wife joined him in New Orleans in the summer of 1963 and in September, 1963, Mrs. PAINE went on a vacation visiting unknown states in the East and on her return to Dallas visited the OSWALDs in New Orleans and brought her back to Dallas, this being in late September, 1963.

Mr. MAMANTOV stated that he has known GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, 6628 Dickens, Dallas, Texas, for a number of years and MARINA OSWALD admitted to MAMANTOV's mother-in-law, Mrs. DOROTHY GRAVITIS, 6911 East Mockingbird, that they, the OSWALDs, were good friends of the DE MOHRENSCHILDTs.

GRAVITIS

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on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON and URAL E. HORTON, JR./jj:BJD Date dictated 11/23/63

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DL 100-10461

(MRS. IGOR VOSHININ)

Mr. MAMANTOV said he suspects DE MOHRENSCHILDT of possible subversive activities and of being a communist and mutual friends, IGOR and NATALIE VOSHININ, 3504 Mockingbird Lane, told him, MAMANTOV, that DE MOHRENSCHILDT had made a trip to Mexico City, Mexico, where they met MIKOYAN from Russia, and he, MAMANTOV, also learned that DE MOHRENSCHILDT has within recent years visited Togo, Yugoslavia, and Dahomey. Further, DE MOHRENSCHILDT is not working regularly and is not highly regarded as a geologist but some months ago received an assignment from Look or National Geographic Magazine to do extensive photographic work for them in Brazil or some other South American country. He pointed out that DE MOHRENSCHILDT does not work staadily; is not highly regarded as a geologist but seems to get along well financially and travels extensively.

Mr. MAMANTOV stated that he has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and first met MARINA OSWALD on November 22, 1963, when he, MAMANTOV, acted as translator during interview with MARINA in the Dallas Police Department. Mr. MAMANTOV has always been afraid to meet or be associated with the OSWALDs as he has been suspicious of them since he first learned about them and pointed out that he, MAMANTOV, is a relatively recent naturalized citizen (naturalized in 1955) and does not want to do anything that might put him in a bad light such as being associated with persons of questionable repute.

Mr. MAMANTOV stated that based on the above information he has come to the conclusion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD must be an underground communist agent. He stated this conclusion has been arrived at by his knowledge that any citizen or person who goes to Russia can usually only leave after they have accepted definite assignments from the Russian Government. Further, MARINA OSWALD has repeatedly frequently complained that while she and her husband were residing in Russia LEE H. OSWALD hunted frequently and MAMANTOV stated it is well known that only trusted communists are allowed to have guns, even for hunting purposes, in Russia. Further, the OSWALDs reportedly had a very nice apartment while residing in Russia which luxury is usually reserved for those of influence in the Communist Party and from all the information that he has been able to gather, LEE HARVEY OSWALD denounced his American citizenship

while in Russia, attempted to or did apply for Russian citizenship, and married a Russian girl and was later able to leave Russia with little or no difficulty. He pointed out that in the usual situation where the above circumstances were present it would be extremely difficult for an individual to depart Russia and especially take a Russian citizen with him, even though he is married to the person.

Mr. MAMANTOV concluded that he is of the opinion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is probably a subversive agent planted in this country to creat disturbances when so directed. MAMANTOV opined that OSWALD's actions on November 22, 1963, assuming that he did assassinate President KENNEDY, in all probability have international implications and OSWALD may very well have acted under the direction of a foreign power in carrying out this action. In this regard Mr. MAMANTOV said he has never received any information or statement attributed to OSWALD that would indicate that OSWALD had any animosity or opposition to President KENNEDY as an individual or as a president.

MAMANTOV stated that OSWALD's failure to express opposition to President KENNEDY should not be accepted as being of pertinence because should he have had an assignment in this regard it would be only logical that he would not discuss the matter with anyone or say or do anything that might bring attention to his assignment.

Mr. MAMANTOV stated he has no direct information indicating that OSWALD is a communist but MARINA OSWALD told Mrs. DOROTHY GRAVATIS that LEE H. OSWALD has idealistic communist views. After consulting with Mrs. GRAVATIS who is ill at this time, Mr. MAMANTOV stated that during a discussion between Mrs. OSWALD and Mrs. GRAVATIS, they were discussing mutual friends, when Mr. GEORGE BOUHE, 4740 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas, was mentioned. MARINA OSWALD stated her husband and BOUHE did not get along well and Mrs. GRAVATIS asked her if she meant that they had political differences; to which MARINA OSWALD is quoted as answering in the affirmative. Mrs. GRAVATIS then asked if it was because LEE H. OSWALD was a communist, at which time MARINA said "yes" and explained that her husband is an "idealistic communist."

Further, Mr. MAMANTOV stated he has learned from the VOSHININs and BOUHE that LEE H. OSWALD "hates America and the American way of government."

Mr. MAMANTOV pointed out that he has had no direct contact with the OSWALDS and his information has primarily been received from Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE and MARINA OSWALD through his mother-in-law, DOROTHY GRAVATIS. He stated that he is of the understanding that Mrs. GRAVATIS has had only one contact with Mrs. OSWALD that being an occasion that Mrs. GRAVATIS called Mrs. OSWALD at the request of Mrs. PAINE, who was out of town and asked Mrs. GRAVATIS to call to see if she could be of help to Mrs. OSWALD. Mr. MAMANTOV stated that Mrs. PAINE has been taking private lessons in Russian from Mrs. GRAVATIS and wanted Mrs. GRAVATIS to tutor her small children in the Russian language. He stated this has bothered him as to why Mrs. PAINE would want to study the Russian language and have her small children study the language, pointing out that she, Mrs. PAINE, is about 28 years of age, separated from her husband, and supporting two small children.

He stated that during conversations between Mrs. PAINE and Mrs. GRAVATIS Mrs. PAINE had frequently been quoted as stating that LEE H. OSWALD should be a communist and was probably doing underground work but she, Mrs. PAINE, found it difficult to convince herself that he, OSWALD, was a communist as he is such a nice young individual.

Mr. MAMANTOV stated that MARINA OSWALD claims to be a graduate pharmacist but he, MAMANTOV, questions this as MARINA came to the United States at the age of 20 years, therefore, it would have been extremely difficult for her to have completed high school and a four year course at that young age. MARINA OSWALD told Mrs. GRAVATIS that she has no parents and Mr. MAMANTOV thinks this may very well be true pointing out that MARINA was born in 1941 in Leningrad, Russia, which city was the scene of bitter fighting during World War II.

KATHY FORD DELEAN FORD

ACQUAINTANCES OF LEE H. AND MARINA OSWALD DECLAN FORD

KATYA FORD

MR & MRS -

Mr. MAMANTOV stated that DECLAN P. and KATHERINE FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas (AD 9-5642) are acquainted with the OSWALDS and MARINA stayed with them for about one month in late 1962. MAMANTOV said KATHERINE FORD was born in Russia having lived in the U.S. something more than 14 years. Mr. MAMANTOV said he has no evidence that would bear on the political background or beliefs of either Mr. or Mrs. FORD.

MAMANTOV said GEORGE BOUHE, a long time resident of Dallas, Texas, is a retired accountant that lives at 4740 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas. He said BOUHE is a bachelor who trys to help persons who are in need by giving them money and/or collecting money or clothes for such persons. He stated that soon after the OSWALDs arrived in Dallas, Texas, BOUHE helped them by collecting clothes and other similar acts and since that time has reportedly been in contact with them, probably in his philanthropic efforts.

MAMANTOV stated that while Mr. and Mrs. OSWALD were residing in Fort Worth they were in contact with two families, (FNUs) CLARK and GREGORY, both of Fort Worth, Texas, who helped the OSWALDs financially during the period they resided in that city. He said Mr. BOUHE can furnish the identities of CLARK and GREGORY. He opined that their assistance to the OSWALDs was probably caused by the fact that CLARK's wife and Mr. GREGORY were both born in Russia. He stated that CLARK is an attorney and GREGORY is an independent petroleum consultant and he believes GREGORY's first name is either PETER or PAUL.

Mr. MAMANTOV stated that one FOLKNER SCHMIDT, a German who came to the United States about two years ago and is a geologist employed by Socony Mobil Company can probably furnish information regarding GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT as they are apparently close acquaintances.

He explained that SCHMIDT told him, MAMANTOV, that he had met DE MOHRENSCHILDT who seemed to be an extremely nice individual this being sometime in 1962. Later MAMANTOV warned SCHMIDT about associating with DE MOHRENSCHILDT knowing that SCHMIDT would want to apply for his citizenship and did not feel that his association with DE MOHRENSCHILDT would be an asset at the time of making such application. A couple of days later DE MOHRENSCHILDT called MAMANTOV and says "A good friend of mine told me that you said I was a communist. If I hear of any more statements of this nature, I will come over and beat hell out of you." Mr. MAMANTOV said he had not told SCHMIDT that DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a communist but had warned him that DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a person who SCHMIDT might not want to be associated with and said that DE MOHRENSCHILDT was not highly regarded as a geologist. He stated that at most he might be accused of inferring that DE MOHRENSCHILDT might be other than a patriotic American citizen.

He stated that MARINA OSWALD stayed with TEOFIL MELLER, 5930½ LaVista Street, Dallas, Texas, during an unrecalled period while in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. MAMANTOV said the VOSHININS can in all probability furnish the name and address of the persons where the party was held in Highland Park, Texas, at which time the OSWALDs met numerous Russian speaking people as stated above.

Date December 12, 1963

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IGOR VOSHININ, 3504 Mockingbird Lane, advised that he had never met either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARINA OSWALD. He stated the first time he heard of the OSWALDs was when he read an article in the "Dallas Times-Herald" sometime during the early summer of 1962. This article stated that LEE OSWALD, a defector to the Soviet Union, was returning to Fort Worth, Texas with his Russian-born wife.

VOSHININ stated that he never actually met the OSWALDs but heard of them the first time through a Mrs. MAX CLARK who is of Russian ancestry. The CLARKs apparently met the OSWALDs on two or three occasions and advised VOSHININ that LEE OSWALD was very unpleasant, bad-mannered, and arrogant. For this reason, VOSHININ stated he had no desire to meet LEE OSWALD.

VOSHININ advised that the OSWALDs associated with what he called the BOUHE group which group is led by GEORGE BOUHE of 4740 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas. VOSHININ went on to explain that there are actually two Russian Orthodox parishes in Dallas. One is St. SERAPHIM's which is located at 4203 Newton Street in Dallas. This is the church to which he, VOSHININ, belongs. The other group, quite often referred to as the BOUHE group, has St. NICHOLAS Russian Orthodox Parish. They actually do not have a church building but meet in individual homes and have an Orthodox priest from Houston visit them every five or six weeks. This priest is named Father ALEXIS who resides in Houston, Texas. GEORGE BOUHE has taken it upon himself to contact every person of Russian descent who comes to Dallas and try to help them in getting jobs and getting settled. For this reason, he contacted MARINA OSWALD.

VOSHININ could not recall ever having heard that LEE OSWALD stated he hated America and the American way of government.

VOSHININ stated that Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT were frequent companions of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD. VOSHININ advised that originally DeMOHRENSCHILDT

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on 12-12-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr. 593 Date dictated 12-12-63
~~KENNETH B. JACKSON~~
mvs

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was a member of St. Nicholas Parish; however, due to the fact that his present wife is an Atheist, neither one of them have been attending church in recent years. VOSHININ advised that Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT is half Russian and reportedly half French and she was born and raised in China. The DeMOHRENSCHILDTs, during their association with the OSWALDs, took the OSWALDs around to visit at different houses in Dallas. VOSHININ stated that he told the DeMOHRENSCHILDTs not to bring the OSWALDs to his house, because he did not want to associate with LEE OSWALD after having heard of his poor behavior. VOSHININ stated that LEE OSWALD had the reputation of a wife-beater and he had heard this from several people who stated that MARINA OSWALD constantly bore signs of having been beaten up by LEE OSWALD.

VOSHININ advised that DeMOHRENSCHILDT belonged to a discussion group called the "Bohemian Club" which was a group of free thinkers who used to meet periodically at the Old Warsaw Restaurant. They had about 40 members and a Mr. BILL HUDSON (PH) who has a wife named BETTY and who is a wealthy oil man, was the president. VOSHININ believed that DeMOHRENSCHILDT introduced OSWALD to several of the members of this club. According to VOSHININ, DeMOHRENSCHILDT told him that LEE OSWALD was an idealistic MARXist.

VOSHININ advised that the DeMOHRENSCHILDTs were in Mexico City a couple of years ago when Soviet Deputy Premier MIKOYAN was there. During the parade for MIKOYAN, Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT ran out of the crowd and ran up to MIKOYAN and started talking to him in Russian. MIKOYAN reportedly became very alarmed at this. This above incident allegedly appeared on television.

VOSHININ stated that he could not tell if either Mr. or Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT were pro-Soviet. VOSHININ stated DeMOHRENSCHILDT doesn't believe in anything, either religious or political; however, he cannot tell about Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT who is very reserved. Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT's first husband (FNU) LeGAN (PH), is apparently of unsound mind and is in an institution in Los Angeles, California. He is also of Russian extraction and was born in China. VOSHININ stated that DeMOHRENSCHILDT is currently working for the Haitian government as a geologist. From a political point of view, DeMOHRENSCHILDT

brags that he is a staunch Republican while his wife is a staunch Democrat. VOSHININ stated that he does recall DeMOHRENSCHILDT telling him that LEE HARVEY OSWALD opposed the U. S. policy on CASTRO and Cuba. VOSHININ stated that DeMOHRENSCHILDT is the type of person who likes to argue, and he recalls having heard that DeMOHRENSCHILDT once started an argument by saying he was in favor of Nazi Germany and thought HEINRICH HIMMLER was all right.

DeMOHRENSCHILDT has a brother who is a professor at Dartmouth University who goes by the last name of VON MOHRENSCHILDT. VOSHININ went on to explain that their family was originally from Sweden and when they moved to Russia several generations ago, they Germanized their name; then, during World War II, GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT changed the prefix of his last name because of the anti-German feeling in the United States. VOSHININ stated that Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT seemed to pity MARINA OSWALD, and stated "We have to help her." VOSHININ stated he recalled on one occasion DeMOHRENSCHILDT telling him that an official of the U. S. Government, exact organization unknown, came to interview DeMOHRENSCHILDT and DeMOHRENSCHILDT was amused by how he could argue with this government official. VOSHININ stated that DeMOHRENSCHILDT and his wife are "mixed up" both emotionally and politically and seemed to enjoy it. VOSHININ stated that DeMOHRENSCHILDT had a rather troubled childhood; his father was arrested by the Communists after the Soviet Revolution when DeMOHRENSCHILDT was about eight years old and he wandered the streets begging for food, living almost like an animal. He then escaped to Poland. His father and brother also escaped. VOSHININ stated that DeMOHRENSCHILDT would never talk about his mother and when he was asked about her, he would refuse to discuss his mother in any way. DeMOHRENSCHILDT attended high school in Poland and upon finishing school, started a career in the Polish Army as a cavalry officer; however, he did not have sufficient funds to pursue this career since most Polish army officers had to have independent means to maintain themselves. For this reason, he left the Polish army and went to France and Belgium where he studied economics, obtaining a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Economics. The depression

then was in progress and he was unable to obtain employment in Europe and he moved to the United States to join his older brother. DeMOHRENSCHILDT then went to the University of Texas where he obtained either a Bachelor of Science or Master of Science degree in Geological Engineering. He worked in Venezuela for a while with an oil company and then returned to Texas. VOSHININ advised that DeMOHRENSCHILDT's current wife is his fourth wife. His first wife was French and she is currently remarried and living in Paris; his second wife was an artist, place of residence unknown; his third wife came from a prominent Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Quaker family named SHARPLES (PH). DeMOHRENSCHILDT had a daughter by his first wife who is married and has one son. She is divorced at the present. He had a boy and a girl by his third wife. The boy died and the girl is married to a doctor in Philadelphia. VOSHININ stated DeMOHRENSCHILDT is basically a nice fellow, but Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT is a very bitter individual. She is a dress designer by profession and she has one daughter, a Mrs. JEAN KRUKTON. Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT's father was apparently executed by the Chinese Reds.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

Mrs. IGOR VOSHININ, 3504 Mockingbird Lane, advised that she and her husband never actually met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or Mrs. OSWALD. She stated that they heard various bits of information from acquaintances of their own regarding Mr. and Mrs. OSWALD, and that based upon the information they had heard, they had no desire to meet the OSWALDs. She said that they gained the impression that OSWALD was a man of poor manners and poor behavior, and that he was alleged to beat his wife. She stated that one of the sources of their information regarding the OSWALDs was Mr. MAX CLARK, an attorney in Fort Worth, Texas, and his wife, both of whom reside at 4312 Selkirk, Fort Worth. She stated that another source of their information regarding OSWALDs was Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT. She noted that Mr. and Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT had indicated to herself and her husband that they considered OSWALD a Communist without any question; that they had indicated he was an idealistic pure MARXist. She said that she believed that they may have received similar information regarding the OSWALDs from other sources not specifically recalled at this time. She said that people in the Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas area were inclined to pity the OSWALDs when the OSWALDs came to this area following their return from Russia, sometime probably in 1962.

Mrs. VOSHININ stated that she and her husband feel that nothing is to be gained by their having anything to do with persons of such questionable reputation as LEE OSWALD apparently had, and that was why they made it a point to avoid ever meeting him. She noted that she and her husband are members of NTS - Russian Solidarists, which she stated is known as the National Union of the Working People, which organization has a representative in Washington, D. C. She stated this organization exists in the form of an underground movement in Russia and also has groups in other parts of the world; that its objectives include the abolishing of Communism and the promotion of private enterprise.

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on 12-10-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s KENNETH B. JACKSON WILLIAM O. JOHNSON Date dictated 12-12-63

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DL 100-10,461
WRH/gm

INTERVIEW OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT AT PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI

Mr. NORMAN E. WARNER, First Secretary of the American Embassy, Port au Prince, Haiti, interviewed Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT on December 4, 1963. The report of this interview by WARNER is as follows:

(1) Original Meeting with LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The DE MOHRENSCHILDTS met OSWALD in the summer of 1962 through some friends in Fort Worth who had become interested in helping the OSWALDS. Among these were GEORGE BOUHE, an accountant in Dallas, and MAX CLARK, a lawyer in Fort Worth, who had previously been a security officer with the Convair Plant. Someone had brought Mrs. OSWALD from Fort Worth to Dallas to visit a baby clinic. Since there was no return transportation for Mrs. OSWALD, Mr. and Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT took her back to her home in Fort Worth the following night. The precise chain leading to the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS' acquaintance with the OSWALDS was as follows, to the best of their recollection:

A petroleum engineer in Fort Worth, PETER GREGORY, first "discovered" Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. He mentioned her plight to Mr. and Mrs. MAX CLARK (who is the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS' lawyer), and to Mr. GEORGE BOUHE (a sort of local philanthropist who always is ready to help in unfortunate cases.) GEORGE BOUHE and the CLARKS then spoke to the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS about Mrs. OSWALD asking for help.

(2) Subsequent Contacts

On the occasion of the Greek Orthodox Christmas in early January, 1963, the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS brought Mr. and Mrs. OSWALD to a Russian Christmas party at the home of Mr. DECLAN FORD in Dallas. This party was attended by many people including Americans, Europeans and White Russians. The baby was left at another home during the party. Previously,

they believed, Mrs. OSWALD had stayed with Mrs. FORD for a time during her separation from Mr. OSWALD (during the fall of 1962). She stayed at about four different Dallas homes during this separation. During the Christmas party, Mr. OSWALD spent most of the evening with a Japanese girl named YAIKO (phonetic). Mrs. OSWALD was upset by this and seemed rather jealous.

(3) Employment Application

When the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS first met the OSWALDS, he had a job as a metal worker, as Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT recalls, in Fort Worth, but the company was shutting down and he had been let out, according to what they were told. The OSWALDS appeared to be in very difficult financial circumstances. The DE MOHRENSCHILDTS understood that at this time OSWALD was repaying the loan he had received from the United States Government for repatriation expenses. Subsequently, OSWALD worked in a photographer's dark room in Dallas and the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS understood that he frequently worked overtime. Mrs. OSWALD stated that even though he frequently returned late from work during this period, he would spend the rest of the evening reading. His wife resented this somewhat. He did not drink or smoke and disapproved of his wife's liking for wine on occasion and also her smoking which she had to do surreptitiously. Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT does not recall giving him (OSWALD) authority to use his name as a reference but said some people in Dallas took OSWALD to the State Unemployment Agency there.

(4) Written Resume of OSWALD's Life in Russia

In the summer or early fall of 1962, OSWALD gave Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT a typed resume of his experiences in a factory in Minsk, USSR. This resume was about 20 pages long. It was not a stupid resume; he criticized a lot of things in Russia. One striking observation was that life for a worker in Russia is impossible because of the meetings which workers are obliged to attend after working hours. Once when Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT asked him why he had come back from Russia, he replied, "I did not find there what I was looking for."

(5) OSWALD's Views on United States Domestic Affairs

OSWALD was against segregation. Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT commented that in general she had the impression that OSWALD's views were favorable toward United States Government policies. He did express admiration for CASTRO as an individual. The DE MOHRENSCHILDTS were never aware of any connection OSWALD might have had with any organizations. Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT always considered him a complete lone-wolf.

(6) Other Persons Who Knew OSWALD

On one occasion the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS took the OSWALDS to meet a friend, EVERETT GLOVER, in Dallas. The GLOVERS introduced a Mrs. RUTH PAINE (an American girl who was learning Russian) to the OSWALDS.

(7) Last Meeting with the OSWALDS

The DE MOHRENSCHILDTS believed that the last time they saw the OSWALDS was at the Christmas party in early 1963. The DE MOHRENSCHILDTS were busy with other matters and just did not have an occasion to see the OSWALDS after that. They were preparing to come to Haiti at that time and Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT did come to Haiti in March, 1963.

(8) General Impressions

According to the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS, the general impression of people in Dallas concerning OSWALD was one of distaste and even fear of him because of his brutality toward his wife and his mental instability. OSWALD resented the sympathy and interest accorded his wife by various people and Mr. BOUHE (who had been particularly active in enlisting help for Mrs. OSWALD) felt that OSWALD might even take his resentment out on him. OSWALD would sometimes insult people who were trying to help his family.

(9) Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT Told of the "Gun"

In the fall of 1962, Mrs. OSWALD said to Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT one day when the latter was visiting her, "Look how crazy he is, now he has bought a gun." (Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT received the clear impression that he had very recently acquired the gun.) Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT saw the gun, which she described as being about four feet long. She was not sure if it was a rifle or a shotgun. She did not take it in her hands or examine it closely. Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT recalled that Mrs. OSWALD said the gun had something special about it. She believed that it was automatic or that it had a telescopic sight. Thinking it over, Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT believed that the gun had been described as having a telescopic sight but stated she herself is not familiar with telescopic sights.

(10) Other Aspects

Mrs. OSWALD frequently "pecked" at her husband, even in public, and on several occasions in the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS' hearing she had commented on her husband's sexual inadequacy. They do not recall that she ever made such remarks in front of him, although she had made remarks about OSWALD which were disparaging in his (OSWALD's) presence. They were always bickering, picking on each other and fighting. They both adored their baby, however. In fact, Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT noted that Mrs. OSWALD spoiled the child and that he was worse than she in spoiling the child. OSWALD beat his wife sometimes when they quarreled.

(11) Final Comments

The DE MOHRENSCHILDTS are not aware of any close associations OSWALD may have had. "Nobody could stand him." Upon their return from Russia they lived with his mother (or it may have been his brother) in Fort Worth for awhile but were "thrown out," maybe because she was so lazy.

The DE MOHRENSCHILDTS never heard OSWALD make any threats against any individuals whatsoever. Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT considered him "cuckoo" but not "bad" in the sense of being likely to resort to physical violence. His beating of his wife was due to a special situation.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date December 13, 1963

Mr. RONNIE DUGGER, Editor, Texas Observer, Austin, Texas, was interviewed in Room 649, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

He advised that he does not have any background information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, has no file on him, and has never interviewed OSWALD.

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE W. H. CARLSON and JAMES W. BOOKHOUT jwb /gmf Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-1-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/10/63

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SAMUEL B. BALLEN, Chairman of the Board of Highplains Natural Gas Company and Electrical Log Service, Inc., 1717 Southland Center, Dallas, advised he had been previously interviewed on November 29-30, 1963, by RONNIE DUGGER, who is editor of the "Texas Observer", Austin, Texas, and who indicated he was also a reporter for the "Washington Post" newspaper. Mr. BALLEN advised that the article which appeared in the "Washington Post" on December 1, 1963, wherein BALLEN was quoted concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD was correct. He states he first met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in December, 1962 or January, 1963, at the home of GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT in Dallas, Texas, although Mr. BALLEN advised he does not recall talking to OSWALD on this occasion.

Approximately ten days later Mr. BALLEN received a telephone call from DE MOHRENSCHILDT who stated that he was trying to help OSWALD and wanted to know if BALLEN would talk to OSWALD and attempt to obtain a job for him. Mr. BALLEN stated that he on this occasion talked to OSWALD for approximately 1½ hours.

BALLEN advised that OSWALD appeared to be intelligent and extremely independent. OSWALD told him that he had been in Russia and his reason for going to Russia was to find out "what Russia was like". OSWALD said that "Russia was boring."

OSWALD advised BALLEN that he received training in photography in Russia and it was BALLEN's recollection that OSWALD had been employed by a newspaper in New Orleans, Louisiana.

During the interview OSWALD kept repeating "don't worry about me. I don't want any charity." BALLEN advised that he got the impression OSWALD was too independent and he therefore did not attempt to obtain employment for him. BALLEN informed that he was unaware OSWALD had Marxist leanings, and that during the conversation OSWALD was critical of Russia. Upon termination of the interview OSWALD said he was going to the YMCA.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas 604 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JOHN THOMAS KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM:jj Date dictated 12/10/63

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BALLEN advised DE MOHRENSCHILDT had approached his, BALLEN's, wife and other people, whose names he did not know, to have OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, out socially. Mr. and Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT went out of their way to befriend the OSWALDS. Mr. BALLEN advised that he does not know how the OSWALDS became acquainted with the DE MOHRENSCHILDTs but he believes it was possibly through the Russian community in Dallas.

Mr. BALLEN advised that DE MOHRENSCHILDT is reportedly residing in Haiti and can be contacted through the U. S. Embassy there. Mr. BALLEN is of the opinion DE MOHRENSCHILDT is a "beatnik". He said DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who is a geologist, became a "beatnik" after the death of his son. DE MOHRENSCHILDT prior to leaving Dallas had characterized OSWALD as either a "genius or a nut".

Mr. BALLEN informed that DE MOHRENSCHILDT's son-in-law, "RAGS" KEARTON, is reportedly residing in Anchorage, Alaska, and was exposed to OSWALD for about two weeks prior to leaving Dallas for Anchorage in January, 1963. KEARTON prior to leaving Dallas stated he had seen enough of OSWALD, that OSWALD was a "nut".

BALLEN states that he was impressed by OSWALD and OSWALD appeared to be very independent and a "critical thinker". Mr. BALLEN reiterated that he had no idea OSWALD had Marxist leanings.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/11/63

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Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, advised that she has found no notes or letters written by LEE OSWALD or pertaining in any way to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY or any related matter.

She advised that at the present time there are two tape recorders in her home. One is the tape recorder of her husband, MICHAEL, however it was not in her home during the time that LEE HARVEY OSWALD spent time at the residence, from October 3, 1963, to November 22, 1963, but was moved into the house when MICHAEL PAINE moved in about November 29, 1963.

She stated that OSWALD would have had access to another tape recorder but that it is not in working condition. This recorder was kept in the kitchen and she made this recorder available. It had no tape on it and did not appear to be in working condition. Mrs. PAINE stated that she has found no tape recordings or messages of any type that could have been left by LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the last time he was at the house the morning of November 22, 1963.

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on 12/10/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM and JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. 606 Date dictated 12/11/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG. ION

1

Date 12/16/63

Mr. ILYA MAMANTOV, 6911 East Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that information he furnished to Special Agents of the FBI on November 23, 1963, regarding his knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was primarily based upon information he had previously received from his mother-in-law, Mrs. DOROTHY GRAVITIS, who resides with him at 6911 East Mockingbird Lane. He said that other information that he had furnished at that time was likely obtained by him from others who had been acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. He advised that any statement he made either publicly or privately which may have indicated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was backed by the Soviet Union in the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, would have been based entirely upon his own opinion and conclusion. He said that any conclusions of this nature he himself would have drawn would have been based upon OSWALD's background.

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas 607 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents KENNETH B. JACKSON & WILLIAM O. JOHNSON /cv Date dictated 12/16/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/16/63

Mrs. DOROTHY GRAVITIS, 6911 East Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed in the presence of her son-in-law, Mr. ILYA MAMANTOV, at whose home she resides. Inasmuch as Mrs. GRAVITIS speaks no English and is of Russian nationality Mr. MAMANTOV interpreted the information which she furnished making translation to English from Russian. All of the information herein is set forth as it was furnished by Mr. MAMANTOV as a result of information given him by his mother-in-law simultaneous to the translation.

Mrs. GRAVITIS first became acquainted with Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE through the fact that Mrs. GRAVITIS had done some teaching of Russian at Berlitz School in Dallas, and Mrs. PAINE had been a student of Russian at this school. Mrs. PAINE had allegedly been a student of Russian previously, possibly at a college in Pennsylvania. Mrs. PAINE's lessons cost her $6.00 at Berlitz School and subsequent to that time Mrs. GRAVITIS gave Mrs. PAINE lessons in Russian at her, Mrs. GRAVITIS', home at the rate of $3.00 each. Mrs. PAINE was a good student. Mrs. PAINE corresponded by mail with a teacher in Russia as a means of practicing Russian. Mrs. PAINE allegedly wrote letters to this Russian teacher in Russian, and the teacher corrected the letters grammatically and sent them back to Mrs. PAINE. This Russian teacher was allegedly an instructor in English in Russia. Mrs. GRAVITIS reviewed letters that had been sent to Russia and returned to Mrs. PAINE by the Russian teacher and recalled that the letters discussed domestic matters that might have been of mutual interest to two women, but contained no political discussion.

As a result of her acquaintanceship with Mrs. PAINE, Mrs. GRAVITIS had her first conversation with MARINA OSWALD in about May or June, 1963, by telephone at a time when the PAINEs were out of town. MARINA OSWALD allegedly lived with the PAINE family at that time. Mrs. GRAVITIS had a fairly long conversation with MARINA OSWALD on the first occasion and by way of conversation asked MARINA various questions which as best she can now recall included a question as to where MARINA was from and upon being told that she was from Russia Mrs. GRAVITIS asked

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON & WILLIAM O. JOHNSON /cv Date dictated 12/16/63

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her where she lived in Russia. MARINA replied that she had lived in Leningrad and had also been in Minsk. Asked why MARINA came to the United States, MARINA replied she came with her husband. When asked if MARINA knew anybody locally, MARINA said she had met some people of Russian descent, apparently in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and that they had helped her a lot. When asked how MARINA and her husband entered the United States so easily, MARINA replied that they had luck. MARINA said she did not want to have further contact with the people who helped her in Dallas and Fort Worth because her husband did not agree with them personality-wise. MARINA described her husband as an idealist. Although MARINA did not refer to her husband as a Communist, Mrs. GRAVITIS interpreted that MARINA's husband was a Communist because she was aware that when someone in Russia says a person is an idealist it means that they support the Communist movement.

When asked where her husband worked, MARINA stated that he was out of work. Mrs. GRAVITIS told MARINA that anybody can get work in this locality; that there is plenty of construction work going on. MARINA replied that construction work was beneath the dignity of her husband. MARINA indicated, however, that she herself would take any kind of employment except for the fact that she had a small child to care for. Mrs. GRAVITIS, thinking that because young men who had gone to Russia from Latvia in years past had returned as photographers, asked MARINA if perhaps MARINA's husband wanted to be a photographer. MARINA replied that he did. When asked if it was difficult to leave her country MARINA replied that it was not difficult and that she had no parents and, therefore, it made it easy for her to leave. MARINA indicated to Mrs. GRAVITIS that her husband had moved about very freely when he was in Russia; that as an American OSWALD was able to have a separate room in which to reside, this room being in effect the same as an apartment. MARINA indicated that had her husband not been an American they may have had to share a room or apartment with others. This was considered a luxury for MARINA and her husband to have been able to reside in a separate room. When they wanted to discuss a matter without being overheard they would take a walk and carry on their discussion while walking. Mrs. GRAVITIS received no information from MARINA that OSWALD had been

able to possess a gun while in Russia or that he had been able to go hunting while there.

MARINA told Mrs. GRAVITIS that she liked the United States and was very impressed with how freely everything occurred in the United States; she made favorable comments regarding the United States. MARINA told Mrs. GRAVITIS that she baptized her child at St. Serafim Church, an Eastern Orthodox church in Dallas.

After the initial conversation with MARINA OSWALD, Mrs. GRAVITIS had approximately two other conversations over the telephone with MARINA OSWALD, in addition to other conversations with Mrs. PAINE. Mrs. GRAVITIS never met Mrs. OSWALD in person. Mrs. PAINE asked Mrs. GRAVITIS why Mrs. GRAVITIS and her family did not want MARINA OSWALD's husband to come to their house. Mrs. GRAVITIS told Mrs. PAINE that she herself felt that OSWALD was a traitor to the United States inasmuch as he had gone to Russia and then had come back to the United States. Mrs. GRAVITIS made comments to Mrs. PAINE to the effect that Mrs. OSWALD was likely in the underground in the United States as a Communist, and Mrs. PAINE did not reply, therefore, Mrs. GRAVITIS presumed this to be true. Mrs. PAINE never committed herself politically. Mrs. GRAVITIS considers Mrs. PAINE to be a loyal American.

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 58

COPY
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

1
DL 100-10461
PEW:mja

On December 5, 1963, SA HENRY F. ALSTON determined from the Locater File, El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, California, that EUGENE S. HOLMBERG, Marine Serial Number 119-83-13, is in a squadron attached overseas andhis exact current whereabouts is unknown.

DL 100-10461
JJH:mam
1

On December 6, 1963, Lieutenant E. L. MUNDAY of the Burglary and Theft Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised of having received information that a ROBERT L. VANN, an employee of the Burden Bros., Inc., 2020 North Beckley, attended school with JOHN PIC, who had a brother named ROBERT OSWALD, JR., at the Crockett Grade School. MUNDAY pointed out that VANN very possibly was also acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, noting that the latter is known to have a brother by the name of ROBERT.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/10/63

ROBERT L. VANN, 4931 Gaston Avenue, was interviewed at his residence, at which time he furnished the following information:

He recalls having a classmate by the name of JOHN PIC for slightly more than one year, during which time they were both attending the Crockett Grade School in Dallas. VANN expressed his opinion that he knew JOHN PIC, either in 1946 or 1947, when they were in the seventh grade together, just before leaving elementary school to go to junior high school. VANN recalled that PIC had two half-brothers by the name of OSWALD. VANN had become acquainted with the older of the two OSWALD brothers, who, at that time, was approximately seven or eight years of age. VANN was unable to recall whether that would have been a ROBERT OSWALD or a LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but he mentioned that the OSWALD boy was some six years younger than he and JOHN PIC, and for that reason, VANN had very little to do with the OSWALD youngster.

According to VANN's recollection, JOHN PIC and the OSWALD boy were residing, at that time, at about 4600 Victor Street, at the Prairie Street intersection, in a two-story house.

The only other detail VANN was able to recall was that he understood JOHN PIC had come to Dallas from New Orleans, Louisiana, and he recalls that JOHN PIC mentioned having been in some sort of boarding school or other type of institution away from home for a time when he was in Louisiana.

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on 12/7/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

613

by Special Agent JOSEPH J. HANLEY:mam Date dictated 12/10/63

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SL 89-36
AJR:gmr/rmb

Personnel at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, advised IC LEONARD LEWIS on November 24, 1963, that they were unable to locate a service record for one Lieutenant J. EVANS on the basis of available information. A check of name rosters at this center reflected over 350 Marine Corps personnel with the name J. EVANS or JAMES EVANS.

Personnel at this records center advised there was no Marine Corps record found on file there for any person named HIDELL.

1
SL 89-36
AJR:gmr/rmb

On November 25, 1963, an extensive search of Marine Corps records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, by Records Center personnel and IC LEONARD LEWIS, failed to locate or identify a service record or service number for YVES LEANDEZ. A check of the name roster (personnel released from active duty and serving in reserve status) also met with negative results. A check of Army and Navy records also met with negative results.

1
SL 89-36
AJR/mwf

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Personnel at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, advised IC LEONARD LEWIS on November 27, 1963, that a check of Marine Corps records at this center failed to locate or identify a record for one STEPHEN ~~L~~ EANDES.

Personnel at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, advised IC LEWIS on November 29, 1963, that a search of the Marine Corps records and name roster on file at this center failed to locate or identify a service record or service number for one JAMES RIZZUTO or JAMES ~~F.~~ RIZZUTO.

Date November 26, 1963

Personnel at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, made available a record for EARL SHELDEN PERRY, Serial Number 55438769, which indicated he was inducted into the U. S. Army on April 21, 1954, and entered on active duty the same date at Denver, Colorado. He was honorably released from active duty January 23, 1956, as a Specialist Third Class at Fort Bliss, Texas, to attend school and was transferred to the U. S. Army Reserve to complete his military obligation.

PERRY served in the U. S. Army Reserve, inactive status, from January 24, 1956, to April 20, 1962, at which time he received an honorable discharge.

PERRY's record contained a letter dated December 6, 1955, reflecting his acceptance to the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

PERRY's record reflected the dates and places of his assignments as follows:

April 21, 1954, to April 30, 1954 - 6023 SU, RC, Fort Ord, California.

May 1, 1954, to September 10, 1954 - HQ Battery, 51st FA Battalion, Sixth Infantry Regiment, Fort Ord, California.

September 11, 1954, to September 21, 1954 - En route to 59th AAA Battalion, Fort Bliss, Texas.

September 22, 1954, to November 23, 1954 - 59th AAF Battalion, Fort Bliss, Texas.

November 24, 1954, to date of release - HQ 4052 ND, SU, Fort Bliss, Texas.

PERRY's military occupation was shown as chaplain's assistant and his civilian occupation was reflected as student. He had no foreign service. He was awarded the National Defense Service Medal.

The following relatives were listed for PERRY:

On 11/25/63 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 89-36

617

by IC LEONARD LEWIS:gmr Date dictated 11/26/63

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Parents	CLARK S. PERRY, father, Casper, Wyoming, and Mrs. HAROLD G. MORGAN, mother, 632 South Grant, Casper, Wyoming
Wife	HELEN ANN PERRY, 417 West Yandell Avenue, El Paso, Texas

PERRY's Selective Service Number was reflected as 48133340, Board #13, Casper, Natrona, Wyoming. His date of birth was listed as March 17, 1933, at Casper, Wyoming. His address at the time of his release was shown as 632 South Grant Street, Casper, Wyoming.

The record indicates an Honorable Discharge Certificate was mailed to SP 4, EARL S. PERRY, #3 Wainwright, Laramie, Wyoming, and returned to the center as an incorrect address.

PERRY's record reflects he was qualified on May 29, 1954, for rifle, M-1.

KENT BIFFLE stated he was formerly a Reporter for the Fort Worth Press, Fort Worth, Texas, but is now a Reporter for the Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas.

While a Reporter for the Fort Worth Press, he was given an assignment in the latter part of 1959 to write an article on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The original basis for this article for the newspaper was information received by the Fort Worth Press by their Associated Press Wire Service that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had given up his American citizenship in favor of residing in Russia. As a result, BIFFLE stated he wrote an article entitled, "Turncoat Hangs Up On Mother".

In obtaining additional background information for this article, he did meet OSWALD'S mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD.

After he wrote this first article, he recalls two additional articles for the Fort Worth Press in January, and June, 1960, but did not recall the exact titles given these articles, but they did concern LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The information obtained for these articles was obtained through Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD. He advised she always provided him with the information, but always gave an appearance of a mysterious air. He further clarified this statement by saying Mrs. OSWALD would telephonically contact the Fort Worth Press asking for Mr. BIFFLE, but if he was not in the newspaper office when she placed the call, she would never leave her telephone number; but always stated she could call later with some confidential information.

BIFFLE concluded by saying through this background information he did obtain regarding OSWALD, he did not actually obtain the names of any friends or associates, and only met

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one other relative, that being OSWALD'S brother, ROBERT OSWALD.

He also stated he has no knowledge whatsoever which would indicate OSWALD knew, or had any association with, JACK L. RUBY.

He also concluded by saying that all the information which he actually knew regarding OSWALD was set out in his three articles in the newspaper.

BA 89-30
JSR:lms
1

RE: TELEPHONE CALL TO FRANKLIN HOKE, BETHESDA, MARYLAND, FROM PHONE OF MICHAEL R. PAINE, IRVING, TEXAS

The current telephone directory for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area, covering Bethesda, Maryland, as checked on December 7, 1963, by SA WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, reflected that JOHN L. HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, Bethesda, Maryland, is the subscriber to telephone OL 6-1990. This phone was called on June 20, 1963, from the telephone of MICHAEL R. PAINE, Irving, Texas, and a FRANKLIN HOKE was the recipient of the call.

No prior information received by the Baltimore Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation could be identified with FRANKLIN HOKE or JOHN L. HOKE.

On December 7, 1963, SA JOHN R. ALE, Washington Field Office, determined from the Washington, D.C. Credit Bureau that JOHN L. HOKE, a white, male, age 37, is employed by the Atlantic Records Corporation. He was formerly employed by International Development and has resided, since March, 1962, at 5421 Waneta Road, Bethesda, Maryland. His wife is named SYLVIA. He formerly lived in Silver Spring, Maryland, Washington, D.C. and Falls Church, Virginia.

Lieutenant EARL MC CULLOUGH, Montgomery County Police Department, covering Bethesda, Maryland, advised SA CAMPBELL on December 7, 1963, that he could locate no record for a FRANKLIN HOKE or a JOHN L. HOKE.

December 10, 1963

1

Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, advised that she is the wife of JOHN L. HOKE of 5421 Waneta Road, Bethesda, Maryland. Mrs. HOKE also stated that she is the sister of RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas. She said that the telephone call from the PAINE residence to her telephone, Bethesda, Maryland, exchange OL 6-1990, June 20, 1963, would have been a call from Mrs. PAINE to her ten year old son, FRANKLIN HOKE, to congratulate him on his birthday on that date.

Mrs. HOKE said that she does not know, and has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She also advised that she has had prior contact with Bureau Agents from the Washington Field Office concerning this case.

Bureau 62-109060
Dallas 89-43
BA 89-30

On 12/10/63 at Bethesda, Maryland File #

by SA LELAND L. HUDSON
SA WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL :lms 622 Date dictated 12/10/63

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12/12/63

Mrs. JOHN (ELENA) HALL, 4760 Trail Lake Drive, advised that her telephone number in 1962 and present telephone number is WA 6-3741.

Mrs. HALL said further that telephone number PE 7-5402 was the unlisted telephone located at her former place of employment in 1962 which was the Patterson Porcelain Laboratory. She said this telephone was for the convenience of the employees at the company in order that the business telephone would not be used.

Mrs. HALL advised that both of the above telephone numbers would have been known to MARINA OSWALD.

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on 12/11/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND /sw 623 Date dictated 12/12/63

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1 Date 12/12/63

Records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Arlington, Texas, were examined for the following subscribers and their names and addresses were determined to be as follows:

CR 5-5211 is listed to Bell Heliocopter Plant, Great Southwest Development Center, Arlington, 3006 Avenue East. MIKE PAINE or GEORGE JOHNSON give access to the plant to telephone company employees.

CR 4-3311 is listed to Dr. FRANK C. COUNCIL, 801 Randall Mill Road.

CR 5-4444 is listed to Sears Roebuck Company, Arlington.

CR 5-1517 is listed to R. F. KRYSTINIK, 2121 Greenway, Arlington.

The following telephone subscribers for Fort Worth telephone numbers were determined to be:

TE 8-2295 listed to Riverside Mattress Company, 3804 N. E. 28th Street, Fort Worth.

ED 2-1452 is listed to Veterans Furniture and Auction Company, 210 West Magnolia, Fort Worth.

The above records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Arlington, Texas, may be obtained through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [ARCHIE MARX, Supervisor,] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Arlington, Texas.

The above records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas, may be obtained through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [JOHN MOORE, Supervisor,] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

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on 12/10/63 at Arlington, Texas 624 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOSEPH M. MYERS /cv Date dictated 12/11/63

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12/12/63

Dr. FRANK C. COUNCIL, 801 West Randall Mill Road, advised that he has treated Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and delivered her of two babies, one in 1959 and one in 1961. Dr. COUNCIL stated that he did not recall ever seeing MICHAEL PAINE but may have talked to him on the telephone. Dr. COUNCIL stated that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife, MARINA. He stated that about August, 1963, Mrs. PAINE called him and asked if he could take a patient, name not recalled, but whom Dr. COUNCIL now believes was Mrs. OSWALD, and this person would be a charity patient. Dr. COUNCIL said he told Mrs. PAINE that the Arlington Memorial Hospital with which he is associated did not take charity patients and referred Mrs. PAINE to Parkland Memorial Hospital. Dr. COUNCIL stated that through doctor-patient relationship is the only acquaintanceship he has with Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE.

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on 12/10/63 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOSEPH M. MYERS /cv 625 Date dictated 12/11/63

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December 13, 1963

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The records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company were examined for the subscriber's identity to Arlington telephone number CR. 5-9022 and CR. 4-2187.

CR 5-9022 was determined to be pay phone on the first floor of the Trinity Dormitory, Arlington State College.

CR 4-2187 was determined to have been connected on August 15, 1963 at 1916 Ida Street and the subscriber is Mrs: L. A. DURDEN. Mrs. DURDEN's occupation was shown as Alteration, Bond's Clothing Store, Oak Cliff Section, Dallas, Texas.

The above records may be obtained through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to ARCHIE MARX, Supervisor, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Arlington, Texas.

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on 12-12-63 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 100-10461

626

by Special Agent JOSEPH M. MYERS/mvs Date dictated 12-13-63

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The Delaware County-Main Line (Pa.) Telephone Directory reveals that ARTHUR M. YOUNG, Swedesford Road, has telephone number NI. 4-4255. The directory reveals that the NI. (Niagara) exchange is located in Paoli, Pa.

On 12/7/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia

by SA RICHARD J. MARTIN:MEMcG 627 Date dictated 12/

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.

On November 27, 1963, at 1:50 PM, a Mrs. GLADYS PETERSON, 3507 Cragmont, Dallas, telephonically advised that an unidentified individual advised her on November 26, 1963, that he had overheard a conversation with a person called HUTCH, another unidentified party, at Hutch's Grocery Store, 2433 West Shady Grove, indicating that LEE HARVEY OSWALD frequented Hutch's Grocery Store, and that on one recent occasion attempted to cash a $180.00 personal check. The request was denied by HUTCH.

12/3/63

LEONARD EDWIN HUTCHINSON, Scandia Apartments, Apartment 505 (RL 4-5193), 601 West Sixth Street, owner and manager of Hutch's Super Market, (RL 3-3544), 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, advised of the following concerning the report that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attempted to cash a check in the amount of $189.00 at the store; that he frequented this store.

Since the assassination of President KENNEDY, Mr. HUTCHINSON stated that he had learned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had resided for a time less than a mile from his grocery at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. He said he had identified him as a frequent customer through the appearances of OSWALD on television.

The first time Mr. HUTCHINSON could recall OSWALD's coming into the store was on a Friday afternoon between 5:30 and 6 p.m. three weeks ago. Mr. HUTCHINSON placed the date as November 8, 1963. OSWALD, he said, came to the window at the small office enclosure at the front of the store, stating "I would like to get this check cashed" and presenting the check. Mr. HUTCHINSON said he noted that the check was a two-party check in the amount of $189.00; that it was payable to "HARVEY OSWALD" written in ink and drawn on a counter check form. He did not recall the maker of the check, the bank on which it was drawn or anything by which the source of the counter check could be established. He saidhe did remember OSWALD's name because he considered it odd and in that having been in the grocery business forty-one years he had become accustomed to remembering the names of those tendering large checks.

HUTCHINSON said he promptly refused to cash the check for OSWALD informing him that he did not cash two-party checks. OSWALD walked out.

Thereafter, OSWALD came into the store once or

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on 11/30/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639 ~~DL 89-43~~

by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY/cv/mam 629 Date dictated 12/2/63

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twice a week until the assassination, always he came alone apparently on foot as no car was observed, usually about 7:15 to 7:20 a.m. The store opens at 7 a.m.

There is little store traffic at 7 a.m., and usually Mr. HUTCHINSON and OSWALD were alone in this store at this time. For this reason, Mr. HUTCHINSON watched OSWALD closely and said he had attempted to make conversation with OSWALD without success. OSWALD was very tight-lipped. Mr. HUTCHINSON does not recall OSWALD's having said a word. He was not responsive even to "good day".

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he did not recall whether OSWALD had come to the store on weekends or during the course of the week.

Purchases by OSWALD always were the same--a small loaf of bread, brand not recalled, at 21¢; a package of "Mrs. BARD's Cinnamon Rolls," eight in a package at 39¢--never did he take other than cinnamon rolls; a one gallon carton of Oak Farm milk at 79¢. The total in the amount of $1.39 always was paid in cash and nearly always in change--no bills of large denomination; no checks.

On one occasion only OSWALD came to the store in the company of a woman whom Mr. HUTCHINSON presumed to have been OSWALD's wife. This was on Wednesday evening, November 13, 1963, between 6:30 and 7 p.m. Mr. HUTCHINSON said he recalled the date as he had worked that evening stocking shelves. He first noticed the two when he heard them in an adjacent aisle conversing in a foreign tongue which he could not identify. Later he took occasion to

observe them, though they were checked through the register by one of two checkers - HELEN MEASE or KAREN HOBSON - neither of whom have any recollection of this.

Mr. HUTCHISON supplied the following physical descriptions of OSWALD and of the woman whom HUTCHISON presumed to have been his wife:

Name	HARVEY OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	24 to 30
Height	5'10"
Weight	155 to 160
Hair	Dark, shabby, unkempt; always in need of a haircut
Eyes	Dark
Complexion	Dark
Dress	Dress very poorly; khaki trousers; colored sports shirt, usually brown, no hat; character of shoes not noted

Name	Mrs. HARVEY OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	20 to 21 (very young in (appearance)
Height	5'3"
Build	Medium
Hair	Light, combed back
Dress	Cotton house dress, pattern and color not noted

DL 44-1639
DL 89-43
DHB:cv;mja
4

Mr. HUTCHISON said he could supply no other pertinent information.

D 12/3/63

Mr. CLIFFORD M. SHASTEEN, 2214 Fairfax, (BL 3-6181), Irving, Texas, operator of Clifford's Barber Shop, 1321 South Story, Irving, Texas, advised that since the assassination and the appearance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television, he had identified OSWALD as an individual who had been appearing at his barber shop for purposes of obtaining a haircut for the past two or three months, usually on a Friday evening or on Staurday morning early.

His first recollection of OSWALD was when he appeared at the shop on a Saturday two or three months ago at 6:30 AM, when he had just opened. He remembers him particularly because at this time he was wearing house shoes which SHASTEEN considered out of the ordinary. He had commented to OSWALD concerning the house shoes and suggested that they must be quite expensive. OSWALD said, "No, not where I bought them". Then, he stated he had purchased the shoes in Old Mexico for only $1.50.

SHASTEEN described the house shoes worn by OSWALD as being of a light or brilliant yellow leather embossed with a design which he could not further describe and as having one metal fastener which SHASTEEN described as being of the type used on the slickers (raincoats) in the years past.

Mr. SHASTEEN said that OSWALD usually wore a fatigue-type clothing or Army or khaki trousers with pockets which he described as being "straight down in the front".

In all, SHASTEEN said that OSWALD had obtained seven or eight haircuts at that shop and that he never had liked any of them. He described OSWALD as a hypercritical and disgruntled person. He said he never had had a customer before whom he would have preferred not patronize his business.

The only time OSWALD had ever conversed in any way with SHASTEEN was when they had discussed the shoes. Initial attempts by SHASTEEN to start a conversation with OSWALD by asking him where he worked received the response only of "downtown". It was evident from this, Mr. SHASTEEN said, that OSWALD preferred not to talk at all.

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on 12/2/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY /cv/rmb 633 Date dictated 12/2/63

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.

SHASTEEN stated that at times OSWALD came to the shop apparently on foot. Occasionally, however, he would drive to the shop, driving a car which SHASTEEN had identified as belonging to Mrs. PAINE, a station wagon which he had seen parked in the PAINE's driveway.

On occasions, upon leaving the barber shop, SHASTEEN said that he had seen OSWALD cross the street to enter Hutch's Grocery Store.

On several occasions, SHASTEEN said that OSWALD came to the shop in the company of a fourteen-year-old boy, whom he described as a white male, short hair, not a flat top, dark brown in color. He described him as a little bit freckled with brown eyes and stated he usually wore blue jeans. On one occasion when this boy came into the shop for a haircut alone, not accompanied by OSWALD, he had made some statements which had astounded SHASTEEN, and it was for this reason that he had asked him his age and he was told that the boy was fourteen. SHASTEEN stated that the topic in the shop at the time was foreign aid and that most in the shop had agreed that the United States could not buy friends. The boy, who up to that time had had nothing to say, volunteered something to the effect that, "We will only be free when everyone has the same, when everyone is equal". The boy continued in this vein, SHASTEEN said, espousing what he considered to be Communist doctrine. He said he had never been able to establish the identity of the boy and only knows that he had been associated with OSWALD.

DL 100-10461
BDO:cv
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The following investigation was conducted by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM at Irving, Texas, on December 16, 1963, in an effort to identify a fourteen year old boy reportedly present with OSWALD on one occasion at Clifford's Barber Shop, Irving, Texas.

CLIFFORD M. SHASTEEN, 1321 South Story Road, operator of Clifford's Barber Shop at that address, advised that he has not been able to identify the fourteen year old boy who was in his shop on one occasion about two months ago with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that as he recalls this boy and OSWALD were in the shop on a Wednesday or Thursday at which time OSWALD had his hair cut by BERT GLOVER. GLOVER on a later date, possibly the next Monday or Tuesday, cut the hair of the fourteen year old boy, and at this time OSWALD was not in the shop but someone else had brought this boy to the shop and waited outside in a car.

On this occasion, SHASTEEN recalls that someone was complaining about high taxes, and the unidentified boy said that there would be no peace until all people had the same amount of possessions and that most of our trouble now was caused because the poor people had so little and the rich so much. This boy indicated that "peace" would come when all people had the same amount of wealth.

SHASTEEN stated that he has not seen this boy since this time and has not been able to determine who he is.

BERT GLOVER, barber in Clifford's Barber Shop, advised that he recalls cutting this boy's hair but has not been able to identify him in the neighborhood and does not know where he lives at this time. He stated that if he determines the identity of this boy he will immediately notify the Dallas Office of the FBI.

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth, Irving, Texas, advised that she has no child even as old as school age and knows of no boy of about fourteen with whom OSWALD was ever associated in the neighborhood. She further repeated

that she had never allowed OSWALD to take her car by himself anywhere.

December 12, 1963

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Mrs. DORIS BURROUGHS, Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas, advised records of this concern reflect gas service in the name of GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT at the address 6628 Dickens, Dallas, Texas, had been disconnected at the request of the user on May 29, 1963, and a request was made by the client that the final bill for the gas be sent to GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT in care of the American Embassy, Port au Prince, Haiti. This was done.

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on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm 637 Date dictated 12/12/63

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1 D 12/18/63

BONNIE MALONE, 831 North Crawford, Dallas, Texas, advised that following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, she had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD's picture on television and in the press, and she had remarked to her husband that she believes she has observed OSWALD in the past. She stated that she has been unable to determine where she saw OSWALD, and, in fact, she is not sure that it was OSWALD that she had seen in the past. She stated that if she had seen OSWALD in the past, it was possibly at the washeteria located at the intersection of Beckley and Zang Boulevard, in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas, in the close vicinity of the MALONE residence.

Mrs. MALONE stated she could furnish no further information regarding her having possibly seen OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and she could not estimate when she may have seen him.

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on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY: mam 63 Date dictated 12/18/63

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1 Date 12/19/63

Mr. VERNON E. BROCK, 9205 Oels Street, White Settlement, Texas, furnished the following information:

BROCK formerly did a lot of work among high school boys in training them for the Golden Gloves boxing tournament which is held each year in Fort Worth. He recalls that about 1955 he had a young boy by the name of OSWALD, and he believed that he was a student at Arlington Heights High School. BROCK trained a number of boys that year and helped them in preparing themselves to box in this tournament. He stated that OSWALD attended only a few classes, and as well as he can recall, OSWALD dropped out and never boxed in any of the Golden Gloves Tournaments. BROCK advised that he never closely associated with OSWALD and was unable to furnish any information as to his activities or associates.

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on 12/17/63 at White Settlement, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY: mam 639 Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/29/63

Mrs. C. L. CONNELL, 6949 Lake Shore Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised she has been a voluntary assistant to the Catholic Cuban Relief Committee of Dallas, Texas, for approximately the past year. She stated one of her Cuban refugee acquaintances, SYLVIA ODIO, 1816 A West Davis Street, Dallas, advised her telephonically on November 28, 1963, that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that he had made some talks to small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas in the past. ODIO stated she personally considered OSWALD brilliant and clever, and that he had captivated the groups to whom he spoke. ODIO further reported to CONNELL during this conversation that a call had been made in recent months by a Cuban associate of hers to an unknown source in New Orleans, Louisiana, requesting information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ODIO volunteered that information was in turn received from the New Orleans source to the effect that OSWALD was considered by that source in New Orleans to be a "double agent". The source stated OSWALD was probably trying to infiltrate the Dallas Cuban refugee group, and that he should not be trusted.

CONNELL knew of no connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CONNELL voiced the opinion that General EDWIN A. WALKER and Colonel (FNU) CASTER, a close acquaintance of WALKER, have been trying to arouse the feelings of the Cuban refugees, in Dallas, against the KENNEDY administration. She based this statement upon information furnished her by various Cubans to the effect that WALKER and CASTER made speeches before Cuban groups in recent months in the Dallas area in opposition to the KENNEDY administration policies.

CONNELL further advised she met a man some months ago through SYLVIA ODIO, who was introducted as Mr. (FNU) MARTIN from Uruguay and whom ODIO stated had tried to obtain guns for the Cuban people in their contemplated overthrow of CASTRO sometime ago. CONNELL stated she was suspicious of MARTIN since he claimed to be an airplane engineer, while at the same time ODIO stated he operated a washateria in Dallas. CONNELL further stated MARTIN apparently traveled out of the United States a great deal and was referred to by his Latin associates always as "Mr. Martin". CONNELL stated she has not seen or heard anything of MARTIN in recent months from her contacts with Cuban refugees.

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on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agents NORMAN W. PROPST AND URAL E. HORTON, JR. 640 mam Date dictated 11/29/63

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DL 44-1639
NWP,UEH:mam
2

CONNELL advised that ODIO is 26 years of age, is highly educated and intelligent, divorced, the mother of four children, and presently employed for the National Chemical and Manufacturing Company in Dallas, Texas. CONNELL stated it is common knowledge that ODIO has been receiving psychiatric treatment since coming to the United States in March of 1962 from [redacted] of Dallas. ODIO has a sister, SIRATO ODIO, a senior at Dallas University, but her parents are said to be presently in a Cuban prison.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-30-63

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Mrs. C. L. CONNELL, 6949 Lake Shore Drive, advised that she has ascertained the identity of an individual previously known to her as only (Col. Caster) to be Colonel ROBERT L. CASTORR, 12016 Fieldwood Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone AD 1-2502. She stated she also determined the identity of an individual previously referred to by her only as Mr. MARTIN to be JOHNNY MARTIN, 9923 Carnegie Dr., Dallas, Texas.

It may be noted that Mrs. CONNELL is a volunteer worker on the Catholic-Cuban Relief Committee at Dallas, Texas, and has furnished limited information on the above individuals.

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on 11-30-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent NORMAN W. PROPST & URAL E. HORTON, JR. - md 642 Date dictated 11-30-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

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Miss SYLVIA ODIO, 1816 W. Davis Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she is a Cuban refugee and a member of the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria or JURE.

Miss ODIO stated that in late September or early October, 1963, two Cuban men came to her house and stated they were from JURE. They were accompanied by an individual whom they introduced as LEON OSWALD. Miss ODIO stated that based upon photographs she has seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD she is certain that LEON OSWALD is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Miss ODIO stated she is not certain if she misunderstood the first name of LEON or if the two Cuban men who introduced OSWALD as LEON misunderstood him. Miss ODIO stated the purpose of their visit was to ask her to write some letters to various businesses in Dallas and request funds for JURE.

Miss ODIO stated that both of her parents are presently in prison in Cuba and for this reason she declined for fear her parents would be possibly harmed. These two individuals together with OSWALD then left. A few days later one of the two Cuban individuals contacted her by telephone and stated they were leaving town presumably to return to either Miami, Florida, or Puerto Rico, the headquarters for JURE. The individual who called Miss ODIO who only gave his name as LEOPOLDO stated he was not going to have anything further to do with LEON OSWALD since he considered him to be "loco." This individual known only as LEOPOLDO stated OSWALD did not appear sincere. He told them he was an ex-marine and could help them in the underground however he appeared to be very cynical and seemed to think that all Cubans hated all Americans. According to LEOPOLDO, OSWALD stated "I'll bet you Cubans could kill KENNEDY for what he did to you at the Bay of Pigs." According to Miss ODIO, LEOPOLDO told them that the Cuban people bore no malice toward President KENNEDY because of the Bay of Pigs episode.

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on 12/18/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr., and BARDWELL D. ODUM:vm Date dictated 12/19/63

643

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

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[redacted] Dallas, advised he is a resident psychiatrist attached to the [redacted] and [redacted], Dallas, Texas. [redacted] stated he is currently treating Miss SYLVIA ODIO for certain psychiatric problems that she has. [redacted] advised she does not have any problems concerning hallucinations and that if she related information concerning the association of LEE HARVEY OSWALD with certain Cuban individuals he believes based upon his knowledge of Miss ODIO that she is telling the truth and is not exaggerating.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY:vm 644 Date dictated 12/19/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

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JUAN B. MARTIN, 9923 Carnegie Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised he is acquainted with SYLVIA ODIO who approached him to help her with the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria, also known as JURE, however he did not help her and he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963, and has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY:vm 645 Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) . FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

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EDWIN L. STEIG, 713 Winifred Street, Garland, Texas, advised he attended a meeting of the Student Directorate of Cuba held on a Sunday evening at 8:00 p.m. some time during the month of October, 1963. There were about 75 persons present at this meeting which was held at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association Conference Room in the North Lake Shopping Village in Dallas, Texas. Mr. STEIG stated that he sat in the back of the room and listened to several speakers who talked about the situation in Cuba. STEIG stated that another individual sat in the back of this room who he believes is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This individual spoke to no one but merely listened and then left. Mr. STEIG stated that most of the persons present signed a guest roster which was taken by a Miss SARAH CASTILLO who held some position with the Student Directorate of Cuba.

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY:vm 646 Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

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Miss SARAH CASTILLO, 2177 Valley Ridge Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised she at one time was secretary for the Student Directorate of Cuba and on Sunday, October 13, 1963, at 8:00 p.m., her organization held a meeting in the assembly room at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association building in North Lake Shopping Village, Dallas, Texas.

Miss CASTILLO stated among visitors present was former General EDWIN A. WALKER. Miss CASTILLO stated she does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD being present at this meeting but she did not observe all of the visitors. Miss CASTILLO stated that most of the persons present signed a guest roster which has been forwarded to Miss ANNA DIAZ SILVEIRA who is with the Cuban Student Directorate, whose address is Post Office Box 613, Miami 45, Florida.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY:vm 647 Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/19/63

PETER PAUL GREGORY, 3513 Dorothy Lane, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

GREGORY recalled that on one occasion when LEE OSWALD came to his office in the Continental National Life Building, he had some typewritten sheets of paper in his possession and mentioned to GREGORY that he was working on writing a book. He showed one sheet of paper to GREGORY, and it had some kind of photograph of the factory where OSWALD is reported to have been employed while in Russia. GREGORY never read anything on these sheets of paper, and, in fact, OSWALD never showed him all the writings that he had. This was the only time he had ever talked to OSWALD about writing a book, and he could not furnish any information as to the contents of these sheets of paper.

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on 12/18/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY: mam 648 Date dictated 12/19/63

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Part III
12/23/63 DL. Rpt.
Robert P. Gemberling

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

G. Miscellaneous

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

(1) Police records and credit checks and inquiries relative to possible gun repair work

89-43
DL 44-1639
JAF/ss

The following investigation was conducted by SA JACK A. FRENCH, on November 24, 1963 at Grand Prairie, Irving, and Arlington, Texas.

The below law enforcement officers advised that their files and records contained no information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD and aliases and JACK RUBY and aliases.

FRED CONOVER, Chief of Police, Grand Prairie, Texas;

EDMON W. WATSON, Desk Officer, Arlington Police Department;

Sergeant JOHN WEAVER, Irving Police Department.

89-43
DL 44-1639
BOK:jt
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The following investigation was conducted by SA BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER:

On November 24, 1963, the following respective law enforcement agencies stated the names JACK LEON RUBY, JACK RUBENSTEIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALECK JAMES HIDELL, and O. H. LEE are unknown to their respective records:

RAY CARR, Dispatcher, Euless Police Department, Euless, Texas;

BOYD P. CROW, Desk Sergeant, Hearst, Texas Police Department;

LOUIS L. LAW, Patrolman, Richland Hills Police Department, Ft. Worth, Texas;

B. G. BAYLESS, Sergeant, Haltom City Police Department, Ft. Worth, Texas;

JAMES WHITE, Warrant Officer, Haltom City Police Department, Ft. Worth, Texas;

J. S. SMITH, Lieutenant, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Ft. Worth, Texas.

On November 24, 1963, L. W. COURTNEY, Identification Bureau, Ft. Worth, Texas states his files contain no record of JACK RUBENSTEIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALECK JAMES HIDELL, or O. H. LEE. Mr. COURTNEY states his records contain a fingerprint card bearing the name JACK LEON RUBY which was contributed by the Dallas Police Department in 1954. He stated the fingerprint card reflects the following information:

Name	JACK LEON RUBY
Date of Birth	March 25, 1911
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Dallas Police Department No.	36398
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Height	5' 9"
Weight	194
Hair	Brown

Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Occupation	Tavern operator (restaurant located 1719½ Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas)
Remarks	Index finger missing at first joint.

The record reflects RUBENSTEIN arrested December 5, 1954 for investigation of violation of the State Liquor Law.

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DL 100-10461
HJO/jj

The following investigation was conducted by SAs HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY.

Mrs. SUE HUGHES, employee, Retail Merchants Association, Irving, Texas, on December 12, 1963, advised that the only person named OSWALD in the files of this credit association is JERRY A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Street, Irving.

LEON POWERS, Chief of Police, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, on December 12, 1963, advised the records of this police department contain no arrest record in the name of OSWALD. Mr. POWERS also checked with the city water department but the only OSWALD located was JERRY A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Street.

A check of the City Directory and the telephone directory of the city of Irving, Texas, revealed only one person named OSWALD. This person was listed as JERRY A. OSWALD 423 Hughes Street.

A check of the City Directory for the city of Dallas, Texas, revealed the following persons named OSWALD.

Mrs. BERTHA OSWALD
817 Fletcher Street
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. CLARA OSWALD
4518 Bowser Street
Dallas, Texas

GRACE L., KATHLEEN and WILLIAM N. OSWALD
1600 Sylvian Street
Dallas, Texas

NORMAN DEAN OSWALD
612 Fifth Street
Dallas, Texas

JESSIE J. OSWALD
2625 Stovall Street
Dallas, Texas

JOHN and MARY OSWALD
5030 Wren Way
Dallas, Texas

LOUIS OSWALD
employed Thomas Plating Works
Residence - Mesquite, Texas

LOUIS E. and ROSEMARY OSWALD
4013 Glenridge Road
Dallas, Texas

The following persons were interviewed on December 10, 1963. All advised they did not have any type of work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. All also advised they are not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and are not related to him or his family in any way.

GRACE, KATHLEEN and WILLIAM N. OSWALD
1600 Sylvian Street
Dallas, Texas

NORMAN DEAN OSWALD
612 Fifth Street
Dallas, Texas

JOHN and MARY OSWALD
5030 Wren Way
Dallas, Texas

LOUIS OSWALD
Employed Dallas Plating Works
Dallas, Texas

LOUIS E. and ROSEMARY OSWALD
4013 Glenridge Road
Dallas, Texas

JERRY A. OSWALD
4023 Hughes Street
Irving, Texas

The following persons were located and interviewed on December 12, 1963, and all advised that they did not have any work performed on a rifle or any other type of weapon at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas:

Mrs. BERTHA OSWALD
4834 Lindsley
Dallas, Texas, who formerly resided at
817 Fletcher

Mrs. CLARA OSWALD
453 Park Row,
Arlington, Texas, who formerly resided
at 4518 Bowser, Dallas, Texas

Both also advised that they are not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that they were not related to him or his family in any way.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

(2) Selective Service Card - Fictitious registration in name of ALEK JAMES HIDELL

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/13/63

Mrs. VIRGINIA F. POE, Assistant Principal Clerk, Local Draft Boards 26-31, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

VIRGINIA F.

With regard to a Selective Service card bearing the number 42-224-39-5321, issued to ALEK JAMES HIDELL, the number 42 designated the State of Utah, and the number 224 designated the number of the local board; however, Utah has only 39 local boards, therefore, the number is false. The number 39 designates the registrant was born in 1939. The number 5321 means the number of registrants born in 1939 registered with that local board. She doubted that 5,321 registrants born in 1939 were registered with any local board. It was her conclusion that a card bearing such numbers was either fictitious or had been tampered with.

Mrs. POE advised further there is no local board number 400 in Texas since the entire state has only 137 local boards.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALLAN D. BRAY /rmb 658 Date dictated 12/13/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

(3) Funds

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

1

Records of the West Side State Bank reflect a savings account in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, mailing address U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California, was opened December 8, 1958, with a cash deposit of $200. On June 3, 1959, interest of three dollars was credited to the account. The account was closed September 14, 1959, when the total amount on deposit, $203, was withdrawn.

Records of the West Side State Bank contain no additional information regarding any accounts.

The above information contained in the records of the West Side State Bank is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. KLEBER V. JENNINGS, Cashier and Vice President, is the proper person to whom the subpoena duces tecum should be issued in the event the records were used in court proceeding.

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on 12/12/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS:mja 660 Date dictated 12/12/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

On December 13, 1963, Major HENRY MARSHALL, Marine Corps Intelligence, Navy Annex, Washington, D. C., advised that Marine Corps pay records disclose that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's total separation pay, paid on September 11, 1959, amounted to $219.20. This amount included allowance for travel, from El Toro, California to Fort Worth, Texas, unused leave, and final pay.

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DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

The following individuals at banks listed below were contacted by SAs MALON L. JENNINGS and ARNOLD J. BROWN on December 11 and 12, 1963. They all advised that no checking accounts or any other banking transactions could be located for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or under any of his aliases or in the name of his wife, MARINA OSWALD:

R. W. HIPPLE
Vice President - Cashier
Arlington State Bank
Arlington, Texas

ARVELL W. BOYD
Vice President
Azle State Bank
Azle, Texas

BOB STONE
Vice President
Arlington National Bank
Arlington, Texas

BILL SHAW
Vice President - Cashier
Bank of Commerce
Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN D. GIPSON
Vice President
City National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

T. P. BOWEN
Vice President
Continental National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

R. N. BRANSOM
Vice President
Farmers and Merchants State Bank
Burleson, Texas

WILLIAM H. KAKER
Vice President
First National Bank
Grapevine, Texas

FRED LUTTRELL
Vice President
First National Bank
Arlington, Texas

SAM BOWMAN
Vice President
First National Bank
Euless, Texas

BLEASE TIBBETS
President
First State Bank
Euless, Texas

O. L. WITT
Assistant Cashier
Fort Worth National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN FAUCETT
Vice President
Gateway National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

K. S. WOOLDRIDGE
Vice President
Haltom City State Bank
Haltom, Texas

ZACK GILLILAND
President
First National Bank
Hurst, Texas

CLARENCE PRESSLEY
Teller
Mansfield State Bank
Mansfield, Texas

T. B. HALL
Assistant Cashier
North Fort Worth State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

CHARLES C. BRINKLEY
President
Northeast National Bank
Richland Hills, Texas

GARLAND TINER
Cashier
Ridglea State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

PASCHAL WHITE
Cashier
Riverside State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

ELWOOD MC KINNEY
President
Security State Bank
River Oaks, Texas

WILLIAM A. MOORE
Assistant Vice President
Seminary State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

G. R. HAMES
Vice President - Cashier
South Fort Worth State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

BOBBY J. COOPER
Vice President
State Bank of East Fort Worth
Fort Worth, Texas

J. H. BRANHAM
Vice President
Tarrant State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

JACK WHITWORTH
Assistant Cashier
Union Bank of Fort Worth
Fort Worth, Texas

5

DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

JOHN H. SHEAR
Cashier
University State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

CURTIS E. FRANCIS
Vice President
Everman National Bank
Everman, Texas

N. H. FLEMMING
Executive Vice President
Southwest National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/13/63

1

Records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, reflect the following information.

Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 7408 Ewing, opened a commercial account, December 13, 1945, with initial deposit of $1,987.35. The account was closed October 4, 1946, reopened February 7, 1947, and again closed October 14, 1960.

A record in the bank's Central Information Files contains a notation dated February 7, 1947, that this is money from a former marriage and is to be kept separate for children of deceased husband.

On this same record other bank connections were listed as Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Commercial Trust Bank, Port Gibson, Mississippi. It listed her husband EDWIN EKDAHL was employed with Texas Electric as an engineer and that her sons ROBERT OSWALD and LEE H. OSWALD have savings account in the bank. Under credit information it was indicated that Mrs. OSWALD was employed by National Bankers Life Insurance Company and as of June 27, 1960, she was employed as a saleslady for Avon Products.

Addresses in the bank records for Mrs. OSWALD are as follows:

July 18, 1960	1410 Hurley, Ft. Worth, Texas
January 6, 1960	1605 8th Avenue, Ft. Worth, Texas
July 29, 1958	3006 or 3606 Bristol Road, Ft. Worth, Texas
September 7, 1960	P. O. Box 305, Boyd, Texas
July 7, 1960	1407 8th Avenue, Ft. Worth, Texas

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on 12/12/63 at Ft. Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS:jj 667 Date dictated 12/13/63

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April 26, 1957	3830 West 6th Street, Apt. 3 Ft. Worth, Texas
July 3, 1956	4936 Collinwood Ft. Worth, Texas
1947	1505 8th Avenue Ft. Worth, Texas
March 23, 1948	3300 Willing Avenue Ft. Worth, Texas
June 5, 1948	Benbrook, Texas

The above information is confidential and should not be disclosed except upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The proper person to whom a subpoena should be issued is T. E. GRAHAM, Senior Vice President and Cashier, First National Bank, to produce bank records in a court proceeding.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

1

Records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth reflect Savings Account No. 8218 opened December 11, 1951, by MARGUERITE C. OSWALD in the name of LEE H. OSWALD with address 7408 Ewing. The account was opened with a deposit of $1.00 and additional deposits of $1.00 on December 14, 1951, and January 10, 1952. A total of $3.00 contained in this account was withdrawn July 1, 1952.

The above information is confidential and should not be disclosed except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The proper person to whom a subpoena should be issued is Mr. T. E. GRAHAM, Senior Vice President and Cashier, First National Bank of Fort Worth, to produce these records in a court proceeding.

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on 12/12/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS/gm 669 Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/11/63

The records of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1416 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, failed to contain any information concerning contacts made with Western Union by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE, H. O. LEE or ALEK JAMES HIDELL, or any logical variation of the aforementioned names. The above includes records of the Main Branch of Western Union Telegraph Company, located at 2034 Main Street, as well as all Western Union Branch Offices, located in Dallas County, Texas; and the pertinent period in question is September 1, 1963, through November 22, 1963.

It is to be noted that all of the aforementioned records failed to contain any information indicative of the receipt of any Western Union money order in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or in the name of the aforementioned aliases. This includes all money orders paid by Western Union through the Main Branch and Dallas Branch Offices.

Western Union records also failed to contain any information in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the above aliases pertaining to cash messages sent from Dallas during the period of September 1, 1963, through November 22, 1963, and more particularly, cash messages from Dallas, Texas, to Washington, D. C., between October 1, 1963, and November 22, 1963.

The records of the Dallas Main Office, as well as Branch Offices of Western Union Telegraph Company, failed to contain any information pertaining to outgoing telegrams in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the aforementioned aliases.

No record is maintained in the Dallas Main Office or Branch Offices on incoming telegrams directed to a person. The only copy of an incoming telegram is retained at the office of origin or the office from which the message was sent.

The above records are confidential, and information pertaining thereto can be furnished only upon the proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [Mr. W. W. SEMINGSEN, Vice President,] Gulf Division, Western Union Telegraph Company, 1416 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.

670

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR.:cv:mam Date dictated 12/10/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

(4) Subject's address book

On November 27, 1963, Captain WILL FRITZ made available, to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., an address book found at the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas, Texas. This address book had writing in both the English and Russian languages. The following names, addresses and/or phone numbers were obtained from the aforementioned address book:

Flyleaf 1:

English

Louisiana employment
5241741
Extension 28
Rachal

Russian Translation

Today wedding (?)

Flyleaf 3:

Russian Translation

Top of page: Lee Harvey Oswald.

English

Freef 12.00

Elsbeth, Apartment No. 2 (Note: OSWALD's Dallas residence.)

Beckly (Note: OSWALD's Dallas residence.)

Industrial Mich Co.
2400 South Main
Mr. Cinn

DL 100-10461

Ros Page (?)

WA 7-8441

Midland 2550

To Hemphill (OSWALD usually wrote names of streets in this fashion.)

Oswald

Page 1

English

Wm. B. Reily and Co.
640 Magizane
Gen. Ofcs. 524-6131

Page 3

English

Wolke or Volke
LA 1-4115

No. 1 1147
Monday 2, 600 Bailey
Room 208
Mon.
State Em. Agency

Elbeth, Apt. 2

SMU Hillcrest
Bank
Danials to Dickens

Russian Translation

Rough street plan of Moscow, Russia, with the Kremlin in the center.

DL 100-10461

Page 4

English

7313 Davanport St.
PE 2-3245

3124 W. 5th
ED 6-0820

757 French St.
HU 8-4326

Quinn ~~Murret~~

1612 Hurley

John ~~B. Connally~~
Fort Worth, Texas
Sec. of Navy

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 982
Vernon (presumably Vernon, Texas)
Vernon, Texas 2-2080

S. S. 433-54-3937

Russian Translation

Aleksey (Lenya) (after the name Quin, Murret)

Page 5

Russian Translation

1. Application 2 cop.
2. Autobiography 2 cop.
3. Reference from work
4. Reference from residence
5. Characteristic
6. A copy of birth certificate
7. A copy of marriage certificate
8. A request from the husband
9. Photograph 8 copies

English

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 982
P. H. RI 2-6519 home
(Work) LI 2-2212

"Vernon Convalescent Home"

Box 473
Crowell, Texas
684-3271

Imm. & Nat. Service
1402 Rio Grande Blg.
251 No. Field St.
Dallas, Texas

American Pass 1733242

11 Sept. 1959

Criner (?)
Blewley Bign.
Con. Con. Servive

Russian Translation

--- citizenship
Mosgorispolkom
(Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies)
Issued January 4, 1960
(No. 311479)

Residence permit for a foreigner

(AA N. 549666)

DL 100-10461

Page 8

English

At Embassy

1. Include June - pass.
   3 fotos

2. Regis. Jun at Embass
   Birth cert.

3. Travel arrange.

4. Passport extention

Mrs. Cunningham
Texas State Employment
RI 7-2071
X 320

N. Y. Russ. Em.
Worker
Socialist Party
Re typeing papers

Buy shoes (W)
Socks (M)
Pants (M)

Crowell
316 E. Donal
Bus 4 ??
(Presumably Crowell, Texas.)

907 Burk Burnett Bldg.
Pauline Bates
ED 2-8991 or ED 2-8997
ED 5-5006

DL 100-10461

Page 9

English

U. S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
P. O. Box 2539
San Antonio, Texas
F.1E A12 530 645
Class. Section 101(A)
27 (A)
Date pet. filed
Oct. 9, 1961

Russian Translation

Russ. Am.
Mikhal A. Menskikov
New York

Sec. Navy
Fort Worth
Fred Korth

Washington, D. C.
Soviet Embassy

Ofc. 1125 16th N. W.
Sec'y to Ambassador
NA 8-8549

Ofc. 1706 18th N. W.
AD 2-3092

PE 8-1951
Ft. Worth T. V. Sta.

Page 12

Russian Translation

Znanya (Znanie) (Knowledge) (believed to be Russian bookstore in San Francisco.)

Page 13

Russian Translation

Wedding (ring)
(Crossed out:) Bank 36
5 rubles --- ---

pol. (?)

English

Ed Toraz or Editor Director
P. O. Box 2119
U P O
New York, N. Y.
Account No. 38210

Camera U S
Gun
Watch
Ring
Rail tickets

Page 14

Russian Translation

Zakharova
B-1.4365
12./ Gorkova
No. 15
(Translator's note: The above is an address.)

English

Out of work 2nd 178.50
June 2nd
171.00 June 10th
Leaves Moscow 1645
Arr 11.30

Hou - Tram n
Left to right
Mathenesser (phonetic)

Marina's visa
No. 1-1229544
imm. visa no. 52
issues on 24 May 1962
Russian pass no. K U 37790
From 11 January 1962
To 11 January 1964
Entrance visa 1959, 14 Oct.
No. 40339

Page 15

English Exit visa - 305002
Given 22 May, 1959

Russian Translation

Following the words, "Given 22 May, 1962":

Militia Administration of Minsk

English

U. S. Renewal May 24, 1962, to June 24, 1962
Service No. 1152091
U. S. Embassy, Moscow

Dallas Rooming House

Mrs. M. Bledsoe
WH 2-1985
WH 3-8993

ED 2-4101 - 272 Acme Brick

"Worker"
P. O. Box 28
Madison Square Station
New York 10, N. Y.

DL 100-10461

Imm. Card No. A 12 530 645

Immigration and Naturalization Service
1402 Rio Grande Bldg.
251 No. Field St.
Dallas, Texas
Riverside 8-5611, Ext 2644

Texas State Board of Pharmacy
Littlefield Bldg.
Congress & 6th St.
Austin, Texas
Ph. GR. 8-8146

Page 19

English

George Bouhé
4740 Homer
TA 7-2288

Anna Meller
5930½ La Vista
TA 3-2219
RI 7-4011
Stetion 521

Paul Gregory
3513 Dorothy Lane
PE 1-1630 (possibly PE 1 - 1639)

R. Harten
Hawtorn

3900 Barnett
JE 6-1981

KUTV
PE 8-7951

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Following letters "KUTV" are words of a popular Russian song.

Page 21

English

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall
522 Browder
RI 1-5501

New U. S. Passport
D 092526
June 25, 1963

Russian Translation

Bereshchagin (Russian translator's note: possibly a man's surname.)

Pages 22 and 23 Russian Translation

Calendar dates for March, April, October, November, December, January, 1960, and February, with Russian abbreviations for days of the week.

Pages 24, 25 and 26 Russian Translation

Consist of Russian words pertaining to grammar, Soviet Socialist Republics, and etc.

Page 27 (A1)

Russian Translation

Rosa Agadonova
Hotel "Berlin" Mak (?)
(Sovoy) (Savoy?)

Amer. Embassy
Moscow
Tel.
52-00-08/Chaikovsky St.
19/21
9-6 - business (?)

DL 100-10461

Alizberg, Vera V. -- (illegible)

Aksonov, Colonel
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR

English

Russ. for forin AA 549666
Amer. pass. 1733242
W/O Russian 1131147(8?)

Page 28 (A2)

English

ACLU - Box 2251
Dallas
A. Ex.
K - 42000
384
1 - Z Dinner
Room 384
Jelsavcic
"MAASDAM"
Holl - Amer.
Am. Ex.
92 Neent
120200
Rotterdam
Debovy or Debooy*

Russian Translation

*(Translator's Note: Significance of above is unknown.)

Page 29

English

West Berlin F. R. G.
Tempelhofer damm
Lee H.

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Vneshtorg Bank
Bank for Foreign Trade
Moscow
Neglinnaya Ul. 12

Kozlova (woman's surname)
K-03400 (telephone number)
(792) (possibly telephone extension)

Page 31

English

Dr. Harvey Allen
TA 1-1927
Baylor Un. Coll. of Den.

Alex Kleinrer
"Loma" Industrips
George De Mohrenschildt
6628 Dickens
EN 3-1365
(Aunt Alice)
A. P. Barre
New Orleans

Russian Translation

Vis(a) and Reg(istration ?) Office
Kolpachny Per. 9 (9 Kolpachny Lane)
Moscow

(2 lines crossed out, writing illegible)

Colonel (?) Petrikov
--- Dobromyslenski
Lane 5
Citizen Demushkina

Page 33

English

Norman, Ok.
1318½ Garfield

Everett Glover
LA 8-3901
George's friend

Russian Translation

14 (?) Zhdanova
Hotel Savoy (?) K 41980 (possibly telephone number)

Ul (Street) Zakharova
House No. 11, Apt. 72
Glovachev, Pavel (man's name)

Ella German
Ul. Lavsko - Naberezhnaya (Embankment)
No. 22, Apt. 2

Gdr. (?) Ul. Stanislavskogo
20

(Crossed out:) also Sastan (?)
Minsk

Ela German
ul. Lavskaya Embankment
No. 22, Apt. 22

to America

Page 35

English

Peter Gregory

Continental Life Bldg.

ED 6-8449

1503

Mrs. Max Clark
WA 4-9377
Russian speaker

Elena Hall
4760 Trail Lane Dr.
WA 6-3741

Garry & Alex Taylor
3519 Fairmont
Apt. 12
LA 1 - 0692

Mother of U. S. Embassy doctor
Mrs. HAL DAVISON
404 F Tuxedo Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Natalia Alekseevna

Russian Translation

Lyudmir (Lyudmila ?) Dmitrievna
Hotel "Berlin" (Savoy)

Gomam Demka (?) 20244 (Business (phone ?))

Following "Atlanta, Georgia"
NATALIA ~~ALEKSEEVNA~~

Children's Polyclinic

B - 3-91-92 Petrov. Vorot
(Petrovskie Gate ?)

Page 41

Russian Translation

Aleks. Romanovich ~~Ziger~~
Krasnaya Ul., Minsk (?)
House 14, Apt. 42

West German Embassy
B. Gruminskaya
Ul. 17
Miss Kaisenheim

Kalashnaya
Lane 6
Dutch Embassy

Van Hattun

Page 43

English

Inter. Rescue Comm.
251 Park Avenue South
New York
OR 4-4200

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Sovnarkhoz (Council of the National Economy)
of Minsk

for a job
Gorsoviet (City Council)
for a flat

Inderedko (Inter. Rescue Committee ?)

Page 45

English

Jaggers-Chiles-Stoval
Typograhy
522 Browder
RI 1-5501
miro dots

Russian Translation

7/18 Moscow, K 31 (?), Ul. Zhdanova
(above is an address)

Minsk Ul. Karla Marksa No. 35

Kon. Narokhsov. (?) Tel. 206311
Comrade Dyadev Room 279
--- (illegible)

20575 Sharapov

Minsk

687

House No. 4, Apt. 24
Ul. Kalinina

Kuznetsova, Rosa
Inter. (Intourist ?) Hotel "Minsk" U.S.S.R.
92-463

House 20, Apt. 8
Ul. Kola Miskneva (?)
Nel Norodovskvim (?)
112 In(stitute) of Foreign Languages

Page 46
English

Ruth Kloefer
306 Pine St.
New Orleans 18, La.

H. Warner Kloepfer
UN 6-0389
UN 6-2741, Ex. 276 N.Y.C.

Russian Translation

Communist Party U. S. A.
23 West 26th St.
New York

Page 47

Spanish Translation

Mexico City MEXICO
Consulate of Cuba
Zamora and F. Marquez
11-28-47
Sylvia Duran

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
15-61 55 (15-60 55)
Department of Consular Matters

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

U. S. Embassy
Lafragua 18
46 94 00
Bills 1-5-10-20
12.5 Pesos = $1.00
1 Peso = .08¢ Coins 1-5 pesos.

Page 51

Russian Translation

Medical Institute
LUCIA 31890
Ul. Kalinina 14.

Page 52

Russian Translation

smola (?) 14
stova (?)

Page 53

Russian Translation

Merezhkinsky (man's surname)
Prospect Stalina 12, Apt. 26
veogde (?) 7-14-53

(Aunt Palina)
Kharkov
V'ezed Trinklera
House 5, Apt. 7
Mikhaylovich
M

MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Metro Smolenskaya

Page 55

English

Nat. Sec. ~~Dan Burros~~
Lincoln Rockwell
Arlington, Virginia
American Nazi Party

(American National Party)
Hollis sec. of
Queens, N. Y.

(Newspaper)
International Socialist Bulletin

Russian Translation

Notary Office Ul. Zakha.
from 9 to 18:30

Recess 13-14
Saturday 9-13
Closed Sunday

Page 57

English

Robert Oswald
Route 5, Box 140
Malven, Ark.

W. S. Oswald
136 Elmeer St.
Metrice

R. Oswald
1009 Siera Dr.
Denton, Texas

Russian Translation

OVIR (?) Moscow
Ul. Ogareva
VZhA D.A. Vlgeda (?)

K 45026
DD 10206
DD 19106

Ostankino (residence of Russian writer Boris Pasternak)

--- (illegible) "B"

OVIR, Moscow
Kolpachny Lane 9

Pages 58 and 59

English

Mr. Phillipes
LI 2-2-2080 (Probably LI 2-2080)
(Possibly Vernon, Texas)

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Kharkov
V'ezd Trinklera (Trinkler's Gate ?)
House 5, Apt. 7
the Mikhaylovs
(for Marina)

Registry Office K-78545
Passport No. P311479 Jan. 4(?) 60
Minsk 25994 Ex-39
Vidim (Vadim ?) Petrovich
Teacher, Moscow, IN. OR. Yak.

Riga
Ul. Pernovas
House 39, Apt. 1
Pogorelskaya,
Lena (Lena Pogorelskaya is a woman's name)
Tel. 70540

U.S.S.R.

Prusokova, Maria
Kalinina 30 (?)
House 39, Apt. 20

U.S.S.R.

Page 60
English

Ruth Paine
2515 W. 5th St.
Irving, Texas
BL 3-1628

Russian Translation

Petrikov
Ul. Lunacharskogo 8
Argentine Embassy

Polsky (Polish ?)
Ul. A. Myskogo, (?)
30.

Page 61

English

Johnson-Moscow

Miss Moshey

The Ass. Pr.
726430
Unit. Pr.
726681
With Mosby

Mr. Goldberg

Russian Translation

(Two first lines crossed out:

"Comrade Roman
Works (at) Karl Marx Technical Library")

Radio Factory "Communar"
Experimental Shop
3-29-56

Page 63

Russian Translation

Lev Setyaev - Radio Moscow

Lev Setyaev
Leo Setyaev
V 3-65-88 (work)
Novo-Preschanaya 23/7
Apt. 65

FOREIGN

Skrylev, Elsa and Gri--
Ul. Cherkogo, House 13
Apt. 1 (at the wedding)
Nov. 6

FOREIGN

Rimma - (Translator's Note: woman's name)

Page 64

English

Special Services
42 Franklin St.
New York 13, N. Y.
Worth 4-6363
Mr. Isaacs

Washington, D. C.
1125 16th N. W. - NA 8-7550
1706 18th N. W. - AD 2-3092

Page 69

English

N. O. T.V. - W.D.S.V. (New Orleans TV Station WDSV)
1. Burns/Rottman - 523-5033

LA.

Bill Stuckey
529-2274

W.S.

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Ina Yakhagoeva (?) (woman's name)
House 4, Apt. 19, in Minsk U.S.S.R.

Ninsk
Leningradskaya
House 1, Apt. 11
Ernst Titovets (man's name) U.S.S.R.

Page 70

English

Horace Twiford
7019 Suhley
Houston, Texas
MI 9-8500

WA 3-5492

Texas School Depository
Mr. Truly
RI 7-3521

Page 73

English

Katya Ford

Delean Ford
AD 9-5642
14057 Brookcrest
Dallas, Texas

Russian Translation

Ministry of Finances of the USSR
Ul. Kuybysheva, 9
792

Page 74

English

Burton
Dixie
HA 8-1581

Mr. Hodson

Page 75

English

Elena Hall
4760 Trail Dr.
WA 6-3741

Dallas Texas State
~~Robert Adams~~
RI 7-2071
Randau at Jobco
RI 8-7604

DL 100-10461

Page 81

Russian Translation

Rimma Sherakava (Shirokova) (woman's name)
"Intourist" Moscow

Sherakov 2-05-75 (man's name)

Shirokova,
Rimma S.
Ul, Korova
Main Post Office
General Delivery

Page 82

English

Philidelphia
Russ.-Amer. Citizenship
Club 2730
Snyder Av.

Russ. Lan. School
1212 Spruce

Russian Daily Paper
Jefferson Bldg.

Russian lan. trn.
216 S. 20

Russ. Broth-Hood
Organ.
1733 Spring Grdn.

Typing

Appointment with tv

Greg
Crystal
Typing
Watch

Add. Em. in N. Y.
Job

Plug for Racio

Finger Prints

Bank Acc.

Mail

Barber shop

Page 83

English

Cuban Student
Derectorate
107 Decatur St.
New Orleans, La.
Carlos Bringuier

N. O. City address "Cowan"
David Crawford
Reporter NEW ORLEANS, LA

DL 100-10461

Cuban exile stores
117 Camp
107 Decatur
1032 Canal

Nat. Progressive Youth Organization
80 Clinton St.
N. Y. 2, N. Y.
Advance Youth Organ.

Page 84

English

Mos. - N. Y. - 381.80
Mos. - Par. - 149/89
Moc. - Lon. - 166.40
Minsk - Berlin - 48.38
Lon. - N. Y.

by train (55.71 p.
all 10 days (to Paris

Embassy
Newspapers
Ruth LA 8-1706
RI 7-2071 employ
Box 2915
ED 2-8187
Leslie Welding Co.
FR 5-5591
Tom
Ruble (P. 34220)
(L 135.)
(149.40)

DL 100-10461

Lee H. Oswald
Cardes

Rear Flyleaf 1
English

W. S. Oswald
(City hall or Federal medical certificate)
Imm. and naturat
DD 293
Marine Corps
Blank application for discharge
Library newspapers

Book 1984 - Oswald
Employment

Type papers
Crastle for watch
Hair cut
TV station
Socks - 25
Hat - 56
Overcoat - 48
Shoes - 40 - 41
Shirts - 37

Russian Translation

U.S.S.R.

Stanislav Shushkevich - Teachers
Aleksandr Rudenchek (or Rubenchek)

USSR

P. Vorosholov (?) - Teachers
Protilimsky (?)

Khill Dit (?) near movie theater
"Pobeda"
(Possibly meaning "near the Pobeda movie theater")

Rosa (woman's name) House 130
Apt. 8
U.S.S.R. Karla Oginkneta (Liebknecht ?) Street (?)

Sweat shirt - 48
Elis
Lida 32109 (woman's name and phone number)
Maria 3-38-53 (woman's name and phone number),
Apt. 20 House (sic)

Cover

English

L. H. Oswald, Stove Rd.
Leonard Calverley

Personal Labdell
Mrs. M. Oswald

From Mrs. Hail N. White No Loc.
Special

Howell Instr.
3829 W. Vickory

RI7-2071

Mr. Bargas
200 E. N. Vacey
Louv - K -
P 1316

(5) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

1

Mr. BARRY M. COHEN appeared voluntarily at the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised his telephone number was EM 1-7570. COHEN is a member of the American Civil Liberty Union (ACLU) and is presently attending the University of Texas working on his Master's Degree in Russian history. COHEN who is very active in the ACLU advised he had been discussing with Mr. GREG OLDS, home phone AD 1-0841, office phone AD 5-3353, about LEE HARVEY OSWALD joining the ACLU. OSWALD picked up a blank membership and mailed the membership with a $2.00 fee to the National Headquarters of ACLU in New York.

Approximately one month prior to the President's assassination, OSWALD attended a meeting of the ACLU, but COHEN was not at this meeting. COHEN started an investigation to determine why OSWALD attended this meeting and found that a Mrs. PAINE with whom OSWALD's wife was residing, invited OSWALD as her guest to this meeting.

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas 703 File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN/ss WHG Date dictated 12/4/63

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Date December 9, 1963

1

On December 4, 1963, Mr. GUS FALK, Area Director, Southwest Regional Office of the American Jewish Committee, 1809 Tower Petroleum Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that he determined from REUBIN GINSBERG, a member of the Board of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union, an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD attended a meeting of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union at Selectman Hall, Southern Methodist University, University Park, Texas, on October 25, 1963. He was brought to this meeting by MICHAEL R. PAINE of Irving, Texas, who is a member of this organization.

Mr. FALK then made available the letter recently sent to all members of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union by GREG OLDS, President, explaining their connections with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD's connection with their organization. This letter reads as follows:

"DALLAS CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Affiliated with the
American Civil Liberties Union

P O Box 2251 Dallas, Texas

"Dear DCLU Member:

"This is to advise you of the activities of your board's activities during the past few sad days.

"Friday night, in response to press reports that Lee Oswald was being denied legal counsel, as he alleged, three DCLU attorneys and I conferred among ourselves and decided to telephone either Police Chief Curry or Capt. Will Fritz about the matter.

"Chief Curry was unavailable. Captain Fritz assured us that Mr. Oswald had been advised that

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on 12-4-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr. 704 Date dictated 12-9-63

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afternoon he was entitled to counsel whenever he decided he wanted it. Captain Fritz reported that Oswald had not asked for counsel to that time (about 10:30 p.m.), offered the partial explanation that Mr. Oswald had been pretty busy with paraffin tests, questioning, and the like.

"To assure ourselves that Oswald had not requested counsel and been denied it, a DCLU committee consisting ot the president and the three lawyers visited the police station, arriving there about 11:30 p.m. As we were shown into the office of a police captain who'd been assisting the investigation, we heard him on the phone saying Mr. Oswald had just been charged with the President's murder, in addition to the earlier charge of killing Officer Tippit.'

"We told the captain what we wanted, he too assured us Mr. Oswald had been told he was entitled to legal counsel on request. For further verification one of our attorneys accompanied a lawyer friend who had been on the scene all that afternoon downstairs to the basement, where they talked to Justice of the Peace David Johnston, before whom Oswald had been arraigned about 7 p.m. Mr. Johnston said he had advised Oswald of his rights to an attorney's services.

"Chief of Police Curry, too, had advised Oswald at some point during Friday that the services of an attorney were available to him when he so requested. When the chief told Mr. Oswald this, I'm not sure; it would have been sometime between 2 p.m. when Oswald was arrested in Oak Cliff and 11:30 p.m. I'm not sure whether Chief Curry told the DCLU lawyer this, or whether this came from someone else, perhaps Mr. Johnston.

"Satisfied, the committee broke up and went home.

"Saturday afternoon Dallas Bar Assn. president H. Louis Nichols appeared on TV after conferring with Mr. Oswald regarding acquiring legal counsel. Mr. Nichols said on TV that Oswald wanted John Abt of New York City to represent him, or, if he couldn't, then he wanted an ACLU lawyer. Mr. Nichols said Oswald had said he was an ACLU member. Still at this time, over 24 hours later, Oswald had no attorney. Reportedly, his family was trying to contact Mr. Abt.

"I called the ACLU's New York office Saturday night to inquire whether Mr. Oswald was a member and to determine what our policy would be in answer to any request to provide legal counsel.

"I discussed the matter with Alan Reitman, associate director in charge of public relations, at his home in New Jersey. He said he would call someone nearer the ACLU office in New York City to check the membership records.

"Concerning any request for providing Mr. Oswald counsel, we agreed that this would be likely only concerning any violations of the suspect's civil liberties in his arrest and questioning. Mr. Reitman pointed out that we deal with civil cases, not criminal ones. Too, ACLU entry into a law suit usually occurs when there is a significant Constitutional question involved. The Dallas Bar Assn. would be able to provide competent counsel for a criminal case.

"Later Saturday night Mr. Reitman called again to say a thorough check of the ACLU records shows no member named Lee H. Oswald from either Dallas, Fort Worth, or New Orleans. The ACLU also found no membership under the name Hiddel, which Mr. Oswald

used when ordering the rifle from a Chicago mail order house and when renting a Dallas post office box.

"The New York office worked over the weekend on a statement for publication concerning these aspects of the case as they relate to the ACLU. The Dallas News carried part of the release Tuesday morning.

"Tuesday afternoon I was called by Mr. Reitman. In checking additions to the membership rolls received recently in New York, it was found Mr. Oswald had indeed joined the ACLU on Nov. 4. This was discovered processing some 350 checks received and deposited Nov. 4 in the bank, checking the deposit for new names. Mr. Reitman said this new information has been given the US Justice Dept. and a second statement released to the press.

"Wednesday morning, I received a call from the Times Herald inquiring about Mr. Oswald's membership. The reporter told me that Mr. Oswald had, when filling out a card to rent his Dallas post office box, listed under 'organizations' the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the ACLU. The reporter wanted to know if that was the local ACLU box. I assured him, whatever number Mr. Oswald's box was, it wasn't ours, telling him our box number is 2251.

"Wednesday afternoon I talked to New York again, asking if memberships are refused or donations refunded, considering the statement that appears on donation envelopes and membership applications: 'The ACLU needs and welcomes the support of all those -- and only those -- whose devotion to civil liberties is not qualified by adherence to Communist, Fascist, KKK, or other totalitarian doctrine.'

"I was advised that limitations are placed only on holding membership on an affiliate's or the national office's board of directors or staff. Exclusion of other members for totalitarian advocacies is, however, not a part of our organization's constitution.

"This brings you up to date on the current situation, except to say the DCLU is now compiling all available information on the handling of the Oswald (and perhaps the Rose, too) case. We do this at the request of our national office, which wants to make sure no civil liberties violations were committed.

"May I, in closing, say this. There is danger in the future, as a result of the tragedy of last Friday, that civil liberties will be under increased stress. Free speech, due process, equal protection of the law -- all these precious aspects of our country's society will be under further strain from those who, in their fear of threats to our national security, will forget the seriousness of violating these more subtle values.

"May I urge you to do what you can to improve the emotional and psychological atmosphere by reminding others when necessary of the importance of not forgetting such 'niceties' as the Bill of Rights and the Constitution in the understandable, universal tension over survival.

"If we sacrifice or lose sight of these finer points of freedom in the name of 'preventing subversion' -- or whatever -- we will have lost the moral battle. The physical affirmation of that defeat would inevitably follow, denying us even the survival we had sacrificed liberty for.

"As our late President observed: 'Our historic task in this embattled age is not merely to defend freedom. It is to extend its writ and strengthen its covenant.' And: 'If we should ever abandon these basic American traditions in the name of fighting Communism, what would it profit us to win the whole world when we would have lost our own soul?' And finally: 'Let us not seek the Republican answer or the Democratic answer but the right answer.'

"Sincerely,

Greg Olds
DCLU President
AD 5-3353 office
AD 1-0841 home
Box 384, Richardson."

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

H. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA, aka Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Interviews with and data concerning

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 3, 1963

On December 3, 1963, Inspector TOM KELLEY of the United States Secret Service turned over a letter written in the Russian language together with two Russian books.

Inspector KELLEY advised that the two Russian language books and the letter in the Russian language were turned over to Captain PAUL BARGER of the Irving, Texas, Police Department by Mrs. RUTH PAINE on November 23, 1963, as part of the personal effects of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. These two books in the Russian language and letter were turned over to the United States Secret Service for delivery to MARINA OSWALD on December 2, 1963.

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DL 100-10461

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File #

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and JAMES J. WARD / gmf Date dictated 12/3/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/6/63

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, furnished the following information:

On November 30, 1963, at about 4:30 PM, she went to the Irving, Texas, Police Department with two books and left them with an officer she believes is a Captain for delivery to MARINA OSWALD. She stated that one of these was a white cover book and is a book in the Russian language giving advice concerning the raising of children. The other is a larger blue-bound book which contains in the Russian language advice on several matters, including cooking and sewing.

She stated that she recalled that MARINA OSWALD often referred to these books and therefore thought that she might want them, and this motivated her taking these books to the station. The books were not in the same place in her home, and she believes that the white book was on top of the secretary in the southwest corner of the kitchen. She believes that the blue book was on the top of the chest of drawers in the southeast bedroom, which previously was occupied by MARINA OSWALD.

She thought that MARINA might have use for these books since MARINA does not read English.

On December 2, 1963, about 7:30 PM, two Secret Service Agents came to see Mrs. PAINE and asked her about a message written in Russian that she allegedly had sent to MARINA OSWALD. She told them that she did not send any message, and they then showed her a piece of paper on which Russian words were written. She stated to them that she had never seen the paper before and knew nothing about it. The Agents then mentioned that it was found in a book, and Mrs. PAINE then stated that she had sent MARINA OSWALD two books, but she did not know that there was any paper such as the one exhibited to her in either of the books.

Mrs. PAINE advised that she is sure she had never seen this piece of paper before, and that while the Secret Service Agent held it up she read the first line or two but

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711

on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM: BDO mam Date dictated 12/5/63

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did not get to complete it. She recalls reading something to the effect that "here is the key to the post office". She was not able to read any further since the Secret Service Agent took the paper down from where he was holding it in her line of vision.

Mrs. PAINE made available the following items which were still in her home that belonged to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) A cook book in Russian located inside the secretary in the southwest corner of the kitchen.

Found in this book between pages 138 and 139 was a slip of paper which has two numbers, W.A. 6-3741 and P.E. 7-5402.

A prescription on a form of Baylor University, College of Dentistry, Dallas, Texas, dated October 10, 1962, signed A. F. Staples, DDS, was found between pages 190 and 191. This prescription reflects the patient as MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Druckner, Chart No. 3148, narcotic registration number 6047, and reads: "Empirin compound number 3, Disp. tabs No. VI label: take tablet ---- 3-4 hours p.r.n. for pain.

(2) An envelope addressed to New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, Louisiana, inside of which was a printed card reading:

"New Orleans Public Library

"The Directors wish to acknowledge with appreciation your gift to the New Orleans Public Library.

"All gifts are accepted with the understanding that they will be utilized to the best interest of the Library in the judgment of the staff.

"We hope you will remind others that we are always interested in acquiring materials which will be of value in extending the Library's program."

Also inside this envelope was a letter reading as follows:

"New Orleans
Public Library

"Dear Sirs:

"Through a clearical errow of yours, you claim some books which I borrowed and returned serveral weeks ago are still out.

"The books may have been returned without a card, since my young daughter sometimes got a hold of the books and played with them, but the point is the books have been positively and absolutly returnd! I repeat returned!

"I'm sure you shall resolve this question by uncovering your mistake in handleing the returned books.

Yours Truly"

The above letter was not signed, and the envelope had no stamp on it. Apparently it was never mailed. It was found by RUTH PAINE in the second drawer of a chest of drawers which sits on the west wall of the southeast bedroom.

(3) A folded card entitled "Rules for Betting" published by Hipodromo De Las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F. This was found in the same drawer by RUTH PAINE as above.

(4) A paper edition of the University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, Book No. 6188, Pocket Books Inc. An examination of this book shows the following:

a. On the fly leaf appear the figures 5.80, apparently reflecting the price in Mexican pesos.

b. At the top of page 5 appear jottings in pencil showing addition of 450 and 440, the total of 10. Also close to this is a penciled notation, which is what appears to be an arrow or triangle followed by two zeros.

c. At the top of page 9 is penciled writing of the number 3, followed by what appears to be 5 8/40.

d. On page 91, a small triangle appears opposite the word "estadio" (stadium).

e. On page 174, a small triangle appears just above the word "pupila" (pupil, of the eye).

f. On page 175, at the top of the page appears "Que", which has been scratched through.

g. On page 210 appears to be a mark similar to a star by the word "topar" (one meaning is to gamble).

On the same page appears a small mark following "tontera" (foolishness, stupidity).

h. In the back of the book on a blank sheet is written what appears to be a list reading as follows:

"phone embassy
"get bus tickets
"eat

"watch Jai-lai game
"buy silver braclet
" " record"

Below this appears an illegible notation, one word of which appears to be "sopa" (soup).

Also found in this book were six picture post cards, on which nothing had been written and on which no stamps had been placed. These are as follows:

Latin Tower, Mexico, D. F.
Bull Fight in Mexico (four scenes)
Revolution Monument, Mexico, D. F.
Panoramic view of Mexico, D. F.
Bull Fight in Mexico (one scene)
Monument of the Revolution (aerial view)

The above cards are produced by Editorial Mexico, S. A. and are styled greeting cards created by Fischgrund.

(5) Paper back copy of The Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (English). An examination of this book shows the following notations:

a. On page 21 appears a bracket around the word "ashamed".

b. On page 65 appears an arrow at the top of the page in green ink.

On the same page appears a large arrow drawn in blue ink opposite the word "clearance".

c. On page 66 appears an arrow by the word "clog".

d. On page 68 appears a dagger drawn at the bottom of the page.

e. On page 169 appears a line drawn beside the word "imaginable".

f. On page 195 appears the writing in the top margin "lature".

g. On page 283 appears writing at the top of the page "oneconce".

h. On page 341 appears writing in green ink at the top of the page "stoliz".

Also on this page appears writing in green ink across the definition for "straightforward", and this word appears to read "seild".

DL 100-10461
BDO:mam
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(6) Also found was a small silver bracelet with an expandable band and the name MARINA written in a crude fashion on the top name plate part of the bracelet.

(7) Also found were two envelopes, one plain and the other being an air mail envelope, which possibly have indented writing on them.

All of the above items were found in the second drawer from the top of the chest of drawers in the bedroom in the southeast corner of Mrs. RUTH PAINE's house, and she stated that all of these items belonged to Mr. and Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

Assistant Chief of Police LEON POWER, Irving Police Department, advised that he had in his possession two Russian language books, two bags of toys and two letters for MARINA OSWALD, which were turned over to him by Captain PAUL BARGER of the Irving Police Department, he believes, on November 30, 1963. On December 2, 1963, he turned these items over to Irving Police Detective JOHN LOOPER for delivery to the U. S. Secret Service.

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on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and JAMES J. WARD /rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/4/63

Detective JOHN LOOPER, Irving Police Department, advised that on December 2, 1963, Assistant Chief of Police LEON POWER, Irving Police Department, turned over to him two Russian language books, two letters addressed to MARINA OSWALD, and two bags of toys. On December 2, 1963, at approximately 2:00 PM, he turned these items over to a Special Agent of the U. S. Secret Service at their office in Dallas, Texas.

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on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and JAMES J. WARD /rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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1
DL 100-10,461
AEC/gm

On December 9, 1963, SA ARTHUR E. CARTER examined the patient records of the Baylor University College of Dentistry and determined that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, address 6628 Dickins and 6628 Dickens, telephone EM 3-1365, was treated at the hospital on three dates, October 8, 10, and 15, 1962.

A search of the telephone directories and Criss-Cross Directories of the Dallas Division by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER determined that 6628 Dickens and telephone number EM 3-1365 are listed to "G. DE MOHRENSCHILDT."

AEC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

Dr. HARVEY WALDO ALLEN, DDS, graduate student of oral surgery, Baylor University College of Dentistry, 800 Hall Street, advised he recalled treating MARINA OSWALD, who first came to his attention on October 8, 1962, when she appeared with a lady whom he could not identify except that she acted as an interpreter for Mrs. OSWALD. Examination disclosed that Mrs. OSWALD's teeth were in very poor condition. He recalled he examined her together with Dr. A. F. STAPLES, Head of the Department of Oral Surgery, and they recommended on the first visit that she have her teeth cleaned and a full mouth x-ray survey.

He said she re-appeared on October 10, 1962, and three extractions were performed. He said he believed Dr. STAPLES gave her a prescription for a mild sedative to prevent her from having any pain after the extraction. He said the patient returned on October 15, 1962, and two more extractions were performed. He said he seemed to recall that the lady who accompanied her acted as an interpreter because Mrs. OSWALD did not speak English. He said there was no significant personal history in her historical background statement which was taken at the time of her first admission for treatment and observation. He said he seemed to recall that the lady, or man and lady, who accompanied the patient paid the bills, but a search of the hospital records could not determine whether they were paid by cash or check.

The hospital records failed to reflect any information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He said he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not know JACK RUBY.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

MARY E. GRAVES, Assistant Cashier, Baylor University College of Dentistry, advised her register of patients reflected a record dated October 8, 1962, which indicated Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Dickins (also spelled Dickens), telephone EM 3-1365, reported as a patient to Student HARVEY ALLEN on October 8, 1962. She had her teeth cleaned and a full mouth x-ray. She paid $11.00 for these services.

On October 10, 1962, this patient returned and had three extractions for which she paid a fee of $6.00. On October 15, 1962, she had two extractions and paid a fee of $4.00.

Mrs. GRAVES stated that Dr. STAPLES, an instructor, and HARVEY ALLEN, a student dentist, are still available and might be interviewed at the school.

She said there was no record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she noted that MARINA OSWALD's past record indicated she spoke very little English. She said she seemed to recall Mrs. OSWALD was accompanied by a lady who acted as an interpreter for her, and on one occasion may have been accompanied by a man and a lady.

She said she had no knowledge of OSWALD, his wife, or JACK RUBY and was not acquainted with anyone who knew them personally.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

Dr. ALBERT FRANKLIN STAPLES, DDS and DMD, Associate Professor of Oral Surgery, Baylor University College of Dentistry, 800 Hall Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he had reviewed the medical history and patient record of MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Dickins, telephone EM 3-1365, and there was little personal background concerning this patient in her medical history statement. He said he recalled her teeth were in very poor condition. She had many cavities and needed much dental attention. He said that he had no personal recollection of giving her a prescription, but he felt sure that he would have given her a prescription on October 10, 1962, when she had three extractions. He said in such cases it is the usual practice for him to give a prescription for codeine or combination of codeine and aspirin to keep the patient comfortable after such work.

Dr. STAPLES said he had no personal knowledge of JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he did not have any friends or acquaintances to his knowledge who had ever associated with them.

He said he seemed to recall that MARINA was accompanied by a lady on two occasions and possibly a man and a lady on one occasion during the three trips she made to the College of Dentistry for dental attention.

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street. She was questioned as to why the Soviets had permitted her to leave Russia. She said that when she first applied for permission from the Russian Government to leave Russia, that she did not have high hopes of being able to depart. She said that she had not heard of any specific difficulties that had to be overcome by a Russian citizen requesting permission to go abroad to live, but that she thought generally she would have a hard time obtaining the permission.

She said she knows that the ZIEGER family which had originally emigrated from Argentina and had lived in the Soviet Union for 20-25 years had decided to go back to Argentina. Mr. ZIEGER, who was an engineer, was advised that he had to fulfill the terms of his contract of three years with the firm with which he was employed at Minsk. The ZIEGERs had taken out Soviet citizenship. U.S.S.R.

She said she had received a standard letter from Russian authorities in answer to her initial request for an exit permit from Russia. She said after she received her exit permit that her friends would not believe she had actually received it. She recalled an occasion when just prior to her departure when she was being examined by a medical doctor, that the doctor asked her why she was taking the physical examination. The doctor asked her if she were going to Germany. When MARINA replied she was going to America, the woman doctor said, "Stop joking. I'm too old for this kind of joke," implying that she too did not believe that MARINA had been granted permission to go to the United States.

MARINA said again that she had met OSWALD in March and they had been married on April 30, 1961. At the time she met him and at the time she married him, she was of the impression that OSWALD did not want to return to the United

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on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas DOB File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gmm Date dictated 12/10/63

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States. She said OSWALD had prior to their marriage told her that he thought he could not return to the United States. He had told her he had written the American Embassy letters about returning to the United States, and they had not answered the letters. She said OSWALD was therefore of the impression that he could not return. MARINA said that if she had known of any desire on the part of OSWALD to return to the United States at the time of their marriage, she probably would not have married him.

With regard to the date that she had first applied for exit documentation from Russia, MARINA said she knows her application was made not before May, 1961, and probably later than that. She reiterated she did not know of OSWALD's desire to return to the United States until about three months after their marriage. Following her application for exit permit, she received about New Year's, 1962, a communication from the Russian Government that permission would be granted to her to depart for the United States. In this communication, she was requested to submit photographs and other necessary documents on which to base her exit permit. She said in May, 1962, she received the actual exit document.

MARINA was asked if she knew what the normal procedure was concerning the handling of foreign persons who had come to Russia to live. She advised she did not know what procedure was followed. She said that tourists and foreigners were generally treated in a very nice way in Russia and, in fact, many times were treated better than the citizens. She said the best hotels were reserved for foreigners and foreigners did not have to stand in line for many things as did citizens. She said the Russians have always been known for their hospitality. She said OSWALD had arrived in Russia on a tourist's visa, and she believes that while he was in Moscow at the beginning of his Russian visit, he informed Russian authorities of his desire to stay in Russia. She said she does not know how long OSWALD was in Moscow but presumes that he stayed there until shortly before the time he began employment at the Belorussian Radio and Television Factory in Minsk, which was about mid-January, 1960, she believes.

She said OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Metropole and later the Hotel Berlin in Moscow. He spent eight hours a day studying Russian and also walked around quite a bit visiting museums and other places of interest. She said he did not have much money upon his arrival in Moscow, and after a few weeks ran out of money. After he ran out of money, he charged his room and meals at the Hotel Berlin and ran up quite a sizable bill. She said later the Russian Government paid off this bill and then sent him to Minsk to work. She also advised that various Russian people in Moscow had helped him out financially, but she does not know to what extent.

In connection with his residence at the Hotel Berlin, MARINA told of an occasion when she and OSWALD were in Moscow prior to their departure for the United States. The occasion of their visit was at the same time of the film festival and rooms were at a premium in Moscow. OSWALD, who was well known at the Hotel Berlin, immediately got them a room without trouble.

She said OSWALD had no choice as to where he would be sent. She advised he probably was sent to Minsk because workers were needed there, particularly in the factory he was assigned to work in. She said that Moscow and Leningrad were over-populated, whereas Minsk, which had been almost destroyed during the war, was in a period of rebuilding and needed people and workers.

MARINA does not believe OSWALD had any trouble obtaining official Russian documentation to leave Russia. She said generally speaking, foreigners who reside in Russia do not have such difficulty. She feels sure there was no deal between OSWALD and the Russians for OSWALD to furnish information to them in return for being permitted to leave Russia. She said OSWALD had been given certain preferential treatment while in Russia which most foreigners are allowed. For example, he was permitted to live in an apartment rather than a dormitory in Minsk, when probably it would have been

better that he be required to live in a dormitory so he would actually know what Russian life was like.

He never mentioned to her that he was questioned by Russian authorities in Moscow. She does not believe there was any such questioning of OSWALD by Russian authorities. She believes he was observed and perhaps his neighbors and associates were questioned concerning his beliefs and his activities. She said there is a possibility that there will be speculators and espionage agents among tourists and immigrants in Russia. She said for this reason that tourists and immigrants are investigated to a degree in Russia. She advised the Russian authorities were undoubtedly upset because of OSWALD's decision to return to the United States. She said OSWALD had been received hospitably, given certain preferential treatment, had been furnished work, and yet had made a decision to return to the United States. This indicated that he was dissatisfied with the Russian way of life. She said, however, she did not believe the Russian authorities had made any attempt to dissuade OSWALD from his decision to return to the United States.

MARINA was questioned concerning post office procedures in Russia. She said normally mail is delivered very promptly. She stated that inasmuch as OSWALD was a foreigner that his mail would undoubtedly have been checked. She said undoubtedly letters mailed by OSWALD to the American Embassy were checked and that probably these letters took a lengthy time to arrive at their destination.

After OSWALD and MARINA made the decision to apply for permission to go to the United States, OSWALD decided to go to Moscow to see the American authorities as his letters had not been answered. He went to Moscow alone in July, 1961. He telephoned her in Minsk later the same day he arrived in Moscow and told her to take the next day's plane to Moscow. She did and arrived in Moscow the next day. It was then that she was interviewed by the American official at the American Embassy concerning her request for American visa.

She said none of their friends or even her relatives had been told of their desire to go to America. She said she had not even told her aunt. When they returned from Moscow in July, 1961, OSWALD told no one of his efforts to return to the United States. MARINA, who had taken three days off from work, told her aunt and certain of her friends that she had made application of American authorities to go to the United States. She said she had been criticized in pharmaceutical union meetings for her action. She said certain strong Communist friends had tried to convince her to remain in Russia. She said some of these people threatened to expose her to the newspaper. She said she wanted to experience life in another country and was adamant in her decision to go to America. She told the people who threatened her that she did not care. She said jokingly that when asked who her husband was, she would reply that he was an espionage agent. She said certain adult acquaintances of hers were actually afraid they would be officially criticized by the government for MARINA's action in attempting to leave Russia. She stated there were some of her girl friends who were jealous of her because they would like to travel too and they were particularly fond of the American clothes.

After they had obtained permission to leave Russia and were in Moscow making the final preparations, she had changed what rubles they had saved into U. S. dollars. She said this was necessary because dollars being international currency could be used on their trip from Russia through Poland and Europe to Amsterdam. She said they could not have used rubles on this trip.

MARINA advised of an occasion on their trip when they were in Poland and gave a Pole a U. S. dollar, and he in turn gave them enough Polish money to purchase food for a long while. She said the American dollar was much valued in eastern Europe.

She said OSWALD had told her on one occasion after their marriage that he had been offered Russian citizenship, but he had refused it. She said OSWALD did not tell her

why he had refused it, but she believes he had refused because everything in Russia had not turned out as he had expected it. OSWALD never told her who had made this offer of citizenship to him or when or where it had been offered him.

She said OSWALD had received an official permit to purchase a rifle in Russia, and he had done so. She recalls only one occasion when he went hunting. On this occasion several people at the plant where he worked took a bus to a forest nearby for a hunting trip. He went on this trip but was unsuccessful in bagging any game.

OSWALD did not to her knowledge attend any specialized school for training in radio or photography. She said he was very inept in basic electronics and could not even fix a broken iron. He did not have any secret writing equipment nor microscopes.

MARINA said she had made no deals with Russian authorities to perform assignments in the United States, and she said OSWALD had made no deals with Russian authorities to her knowledge to perform such assignments in the United States.

MARINA said PAVEL GOLOVACHOV had been a fellow worker of OSWALD's at the television and radio factory. She did not like him at first but later he became quite a friend of the family. GOLOVACHOV at the present time is attending the Technical Institute in Minsk, where he is studying electronics. He is a very able student. GOLOVACHOV's father is a Russian Air Force General and has been twice decorated for bravery.

MARINA stated she had taken a vacation with an aunt who lived in Kharkov, Russia, after she was married. This aunt, who lives in Kharkov, is named POLINA VASILIEVNA MIKHAILOVA. She said this aunt's son (her cousin) might have been in love with her.

In view of the apparent farewell note OSWALD left

for MARINA on the occasion of his confessed attempt to assassinate General WALKER, MARINA was asked if she knew whether OSWALD had left any such note for her on November 21 or 22, 1963. She said that if any such note had been left by OSWALD that she did not know about it. She said she had been shocked when she discovered the police had found her husband's wedding ring when they searched the PAINE residence on November 22, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised she recalls an occasion during that period of time when the OSWALDS were living at 424 Neeley Street in Dallas that Mrs. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT visited her. She recalls that on this particular visit she showed Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT a rifle which OSWALD had bought. This rifle was standing in a corner or on a shelf in the house on Neeley. She said she had mentioned casually to Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT that OSWALD had purchased this rifle, and she cannot recall any further conversation they had about the rifle at this time. MARINA stated this is the same rifle OSWALD later kept in the garage at the PAINE residence in Dallas.

MARINA said OSWALD had belonged to a hunting club composed of workers at the Belorussian radio and television factory in Minsk, Russia. There were many members of this hunting club. By virtue of his membership in this club, he had received a permit to own a weapon. OSWALD had purchased a weapon by use of this permit and kept the weapon at their apartment in Minsk.

MARINA said she did not know much about firearms. She said she could not explain the difference between a shotgun and a rifle. She said she could not tell the difference between a shotgun and a rifle by merely looking at it. She said she had always referred to the weapon which OSWALD had in Russia as a rifle. MARINA was questioned as to what Russian word OSWALD had used in referring to the weapon he had in Russia. She said she could not recall he used any particular word and probably used some word which would be a general term meaning a firearm. She said this because OSWALD's Russian was not adequate enough to classify a weapon in an accurate manner in referring to it in conversation.

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On 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/12/63

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The hunting club to which OSWALD belonged engaged in the hunting of rabbits, squirrels, and birds as there is no large game such as deer and bear around Minsk. MARINA stated the hunting trip on which OSWALD had gone with his hunting club and to which she has previously referred was a hunting trip near Minsk and was for the purpose of hunting squirrels.

MARINA was shown a Remington 12 gauge, short barreled pump shotgun and a small caliber bolt action rifle with scope. She said the rifle with scope was of the type and, in fact, looked very much like the rifle OSWALD had at the house on Neeley Street and the PAINE house. She could not definitely state either the shotgun or the rifle shown her closely resembled the weapon OSWALD had owned in Russia. She was shown the difference in the bore of the weapons and in the mechanism generally, but she could still not say whether the weapon OSWALD owned in Russia was a rifle or a shotgun. She said she thought the weapon OSWALD had in Russia looked more like the rifle shown her if the rifle had no scope attached to it. MARINA was very indefinite in her statements concerning the weapon OSWALD had in Russia, and it is apparent that she cannot recall accurately the weapon OSWALD had in Russia.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA was again questioned concerning the events surrounding the attempted assassination of General WALKER by OSWALD. She said OSWALD had confessed to her on the night of the attempted assassination that he had attempted to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle. On the following evening after the attempted assassination, they again discussed that event. OSWALD told her he had originally gone to the WALKER house three days or more prior to the night of the assassination attempt. He had gone on that prior evening to the WALKER house to shoot General WALKER but had changed his mind. While he was in the vicinity of the WALKER home or while on a bus en route there, or in some manner, OSWALD had heard there was to be a gathering at a nearby church to the WALKER house and he had postponed his assassination attempt until this evening of the gathering at the church because he wanted more people around when he attempted the assassination. It was for this reason he chose the night that he did.

OSWALD did not say what he had done with the rifle on his first trip to the WALKER home to commit the assassination. She said that she did not see OSWALD with his rifle or any other weapon either before or after that first trip. She repeated OSWALD had not had a rifle or any other weapon with him when he left the house on the night that he fired the shot at General WALKER.

MARINA said she had asked OSWALD when he returned home on the night of the attempted assassination what he had done with the rifle because she was worried lest he had left it somewhere where it would be found. OSWALD said he had buried the rifle in the ground far from the actual spot of the shooting. He then mentioned a field and the fact that the field was near a railroad track. She said

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

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OSWALD had remarked there had been a number of people around on the evening of the shooting. OSWALD did not say and she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle after the first evening when he went to shoot at WALKER but had changed his mind.

She recalls OSWALD returned to the NEELEY Street home with the rifle wrapped in a raincoat on the Sunday following the night of the assassination attempt.

MARINA said that a few days after the assassination attempt, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was in their home at Neeley Street and made a joking remark to OSWALD to the effect, "How is it that you missed General WALKER?" (He referred to the rifle shot which had been fired at General WALKER but had missed him.) When GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT asked OSWALD this, the latter visibly paled and looked at MARINA as if she might have told DE MOHRENSCHILDT about his confession that he had tried to kill WALKER. The OSWALDs changed the subject of conversation immediately, and nothing more was said about the WALKER incident to her recollection. MARINA said she did not know if OSWALD had spoken to GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT of his dislike for General WALKER. She does not know why DE MOHRENSCHILDT made this remark other than that he had said it for a joke.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

A photograph of the sling which was attached to the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, was exhibited to MARINA, and she advised she did not recognize this sling.

With regard to the rifle which OSWALD had at the NEELEY address and at the PAINE garage, MARINA advised she did not recall when OSWALD had purchased the rifle, nor did she know where he purchased it until she found this out from the publicity resulting from the assassination of the President.

She recalls OSWALD's rifle was kept at the NEELEY house in the room where OSWALD had some personal effects. She does not recall how it was transported from Dallas to New Orleans when the OSWALDs moved to the latter city. She said OSWALD had left Dallas for New Orleans about two weeks before she had. Before he left for New Orleans, OSWALD packed some of the effects of the OSWALDs. On the day before he left by bus for New Orleans, several boxes of these effects were taken to the bus station by OSWALD and shipped by bus on his ticket. The rest of the effects consisting of mostly MARINA's personal things and the baby clothes and equipment were left with MARINA. MARINA stayed at the PAINE residence until she was taken by Mrs. PAINE to New Orleans to join OSWALD. She does not recall whether the rifle was taken by OSWALD by bus to New Orleans or if it remained in a box already packed at the PAINE house and was subsequently transported in the PAINE station wagon to New Orleans.

She recalls seeing the rifle again after they were settled in New Orleans. OSWALD had a small room in the house on Magazine Street in New Orleans where he kept his correspondence, papers, and other effects. In this room he also kept

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the rifle. This was the same room in which he kept the "Hands Off Cuba" throw-aways when they arrived by mail.

MARINA did not see OSWALD either take the rifle with him from the house in New Orleans or bring it back with him to the house on any occasion. She never saw him clean it, nor did he ever hold it in her presence as best she can recall.

She cannot recall that he ever practiced firing the rifle either in New Orleans or in Dallas. She does not think he did practice in New Orleans because as a rule he stayed home when he was not working. When he did go out, she did not see him take the rifle.

OSWALD did not have any ammunition for the rifle to her knowledge in either Dallas or New Orleans, and he did not speak of buying ammunition.

MARINA also advised she does not know how the rifle was transported back to Dallas from New Orleans. She opines that the rifle was probably wrapped up in a blanket and was packed by OSWALD when he was packing other effects in New Orleans. She stated that it could have been packed and transported in the PAINE station wagon from New Orleans to Dallas and placed with the other effects in the PAINE garage, but she does not recall that to be the case. She said on the other hand OSWALD may have brought it back. She does not recall that he brought the rifle with him when he returned to Dallas from New Orleans.

After leaving New Orleans, she recalls the next time she saw the rifle was on one occasion when she was in the PAINE garage looking for some steel legs which fitted on her baby JUNE's bed. She noticed the blanket with something wrapped up in it, and she opened one corner to see what it was. She then noticed the stock of the rifle.

She said, as she has related before, on the day of the assassination of the President after Mrs. PAINE told

her that the President had been shot and the shots had supposedly come from a window of the Texas School Book Depository, she immediately thought of her husband's rifle and went to the garage to see if the rifle was still wrapped up in the blanket. It appeared to her that the blanket had its usual shape and that the rifle would therefore still be in it. She was much surprised when the police later on that day searched the garage and failed to find the rifle in the blanket.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA recalled other particulars relating to the evening during which she found what she considered to be a farewell note from OSWALD, following which OSWALD had entered the house and made a confession that he had tried to assassinate General WALKER. She said that on the evening in question, OSWALD had departed from the house on Neeley Street ostensibly to attend his typewriting class. He usually returned about nine o'clock from these classes. On this evening when he had not returned by ten o'clock, she became worried. She said intuition led her to the room where OSWALD kept certain personal effects and in this room on a small end table she found the farewell note and on the same table was a key to the mailbox. She stated when she read this note, "her hair stood on end." She could not understand what OSWALD meant by his reference to being taken prisoner. In her mind there was a definite connection between the note and OSWALD's tardiness in returning home. She did not know what to do or to whom to go as she did not speak English. She walked around the apartment, bathed her daughter JUNE, and waited. She does not now recall exactly what she did with the note on the evening of the attempted WALKER assassination but recalls that sometime later she put the note in her cook book, and it stayed there until later found by investigators. There is no doubt in her mind that the author of the note is OSWALD.

X Oswald

To you

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/17/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA said she had insisted on several occasions that OSWALD purchase an automobile, but OSWALD had said they did not have enough money to buy an automobile and furthermore the automobile would require repairs. MARINA does not recall any occasion when OSWALD talked to anyone about buying a car. He never mentioned to her that he had seen anyone about the purchase of a car. He did not mention to her that he intended seeing any person about the purchase of an automobile. She does not recall that he talked to anyone about the purchase of liability insurance on an automobile.

MARINA stated OSWALD spoke Russian well and read it well, but his writing of the Russian language was very poor. She said OSWALD could not speak or understand any other language except English. He could not speak nor understand Spanish. She recalls she had purchased a self-study book on the Spanish language while in Russia, and on occasion OSWALD would try to pronounce Spanish words, but his pronunciation was very bad, and she laughed at his attempts to speak the language. In this connection she said OSWALD had difficulty pronouncing the Spanish "R." She said OSWALD did not speak French nor German, nor did he understand either of these languages by ear or by sight.

MARINA stated that her knowledge of the Russian language is excellent, but she neither understands nor speaks any other language.

MARINA recalled OSWALD rarely spoke about his military service. In his brief recollections to her of his military service, he left the impression with her that he had enjoyed that service. She recalls he mentioned on several

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occasions the pretty Japanese girls he had met while serving in Japan with the Marine Corps.

MARINA furnished other particulars concerning her vacation trip to Kharkov, Russia, in 1961. This was a trip allowed her by the government as an annual vacation. The trip was of three weeks duration and was during the period including October 18, 1961. She recalls this date because it was OSWALD's birthday. She returned to Minsk from the trip about five days after October 18, which would be October 23, 1961. Her transportation from Minsk to Kharkov and return was paid by her aunt with whom she visited in Kharkov. This aunt's name is POLINA VASILIEVANA MIKHAILOVA, and her husband's name is YURI MIKHAILOV. (She does not recall her uncle's middle name.) During this vacation trip, she was pregnant and as a result engaged in very little activity. She recalls that she ate and slept and generally rested. During the first week of her trip, her aunt and uncle were visiting in the Caucasus, and some distant relatives hired by her aunt and uncle had done the cooking and cleaning in the uncle's apartment.

Her uncle, YURI MIKHAILOV, holds a very responsible position as an engineer in the building trades program in Kharkov. She believes he is a member of the Communist Party. The aunt and uncle have a large three room apartment. The aunt and uncle's son, to whom she has previously referred as having an amorous interest in her, is named VALENTINE YURIEVICH MIKHAILOV.

USSR

MARINA advised OSWALD had never consulted her concerning the material he was writing. He kept his writing a secret and frequently would close himself in a room while he wrote. She said she thought OSWALD was writing a book or was compiling notes on which to base a book. She did not consider OSWALD's writings a diary because she did not gain the impression that he wrote daily or by date. She said OSWALD's writings were in English, and she could therefore not read them. She said OSWALD was the type person who allowed

his imagination to run riot. She said that although she could not read OSWALD's writings, she would imagine that certain of his descriptions concerning his life in Russia and in the United States would not be completely true because he very rarely missed an opportunity to glorify himself. She said OSWALD had an obsession to get his name in history and that everything he did was toward that end. She said that as an example of this, OSWALD had stated he was a Marxist. She believed he was not a Marxist, but he made this statement only to draw attention to himself.

MARINA denied that she had ever been talked to by Soviet Intelligence. She said that if OSWALD in his writings claimed that she was talked to by Soviet Intelligence, that he was either mistaken or was intentionally telling an untruth because she had not been interviewed by Soviet Intelligence.

MARINA stated that the sexual relationship between herself and OSWALD had been completely normal. She said there had been a published report that OSWALD was a homosexual but that was completely false.

She laughed at many of OSWALD's ideas and expressions of political philosophy and often made him mad when she taunted him. As a result, they had frequent quarrels, and on occasion OSWALD would physically mistreat her. She said that she would laugh at his political ideas in front of other people, and this, of course, made OSWALD very mad. She said she had wanted a divorce from OSWALD, and the principal reason for wanting this divorce was because of the crazy ideas and political opinions that OSWALD held. She said she never quarreled with OSWALD about his failure to provide an adequate living for the family. She said that although the average American man was making much more than OSWALD was, she would have been perfectly willing to live on the approximately $200.00 a month that OSWALD made when he worked.

MARINA was questioned as to whether OSWALD had had any association with a young teen-age boy. She said OSWALD to her knowledge had not associated at all with any teen-age boy in Dallas and, in fact, did not seem to care for children other than his own. She did not even know of any teen-age boy whom OSWALD knew.

Date December 18, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised that in the late fall of 1962 when she and OSWALD were living at the Elsbeth Street address in Dallas, they had a quarrel. MARINA decided to move away from OSWALD. She contacted GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who came out to the Elsbeth Street address in his convertible and took MARINA, her daughter JUNE, and a few baby things to the [redacted] MELLER house at 5930½ La Vista. OSWALD was supposed to come to the MELLER house where they could talk over their domestic problems, but he did not. Later the same day, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT took MARINA back to the Elsbeth Street address, where she packed up some belongings. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT then took her back to the [redacted] MELLER house. She stayed there about six days with [redacted] MELLER, and then stayed for a while with KATHY FORD, the wife of DECLAN FORD, who lives at 14057 Brookcrest.

MARINA was questioned concerning information which had been received indicating she had visited with OSWALD and her two children a furniture store in Irving, Texas, in early November, 1963. MARINA said she had never visited a furniture store with OSWALD at Irving. She said the only time she can remember that she and OSWALD and her two babies had visited a store together was once in Irving, Mrs. PAINE had taken them all to a general store. There MARINA bought a pacifier for the baby. While they were in the store, they lost OSWALD. Later they found OSWALD and her daughter JUNE at the cafeteria counter eating.

MARINA stated she could not recall any occasion when OSWALD told a sales lady the date of her daughter, RACHEL's, birth.

TE IA: *OSWALD

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on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/18/63

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Date December 18, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised that she and her husband had been fairly good friends of GEORGE and JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She said she also considered GEORGE BOUHE as a friend because he had befriended her. LEE HARVEY OSWALD liked GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT because he would discuss political affairs with OSWALD and would listen to what OSWALD had to say. Also, OSWALD would listen to DE MOHRENSCHILDT's ideas. MARINA pointed out that OSWALD would not generally listen particularly to what others had to say about political things if the others did not agree with him. She said OSWALD was somewhat afraid of DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who was big in stature and talked loudly.

MARINA described GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT as a good humanitarian who was interested in other people. She said he was very fond of women and was also very fond of dogs. She said GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT said he was often accused of being a Communist because he viewed things objectively. MARINA said DE MOHRENSCHILDT was not a Communist and would laugh at people who called him such. She said he was the type of man who if he did not like someone would immediately cut off association with that person.

MARINA said she did not believe DE MOHRENSCHILDT would ever influence LEE OSWALD to do anything bad. She said she did not know how much influence DE MOHRENSCHILDT had over OSWALD but did know that OSWALD listened to him and was a little afraid of him.

MARINA stated OSWALD had appeared on a radio program in Moscow shortly after his arrival in Russia. She said OSWALD had told her of his appearance on the program but did not tell her of what he spoke. MARINA said she presumed OSWALD had denounced the United States and praised Russia else he would

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not have been permitted to speak. She recalled that OSWALD had compared the two governments of the United States and Russia with a somewhat objective view. He would point out that each government had bad things about it and each government would have good things about it. She said she does not remember that OSWALD was particularly critical of the United States Government or the United States people.

MARINA advised OSWALD had told her after their arrival in the United States from Russia that he had received a monthly stipend from the Russian government while he had been in Russia. He did not say the money came from the Red Cross. He said the money came from the Russian government. MARINA did not think this unusual inasmuch as all foreign students in Russia receive government aid and in many cases those persons of foreign nationality who have come to reside in Russia have also received aid from the government until they can get their feet on the ground.

MARINA recalls the name Col. NICOLAI AKSIONOV, who she believes was a high official in the Ministry of Interior at Minsk. She is not sure but believes AKSIONOV is the person with whom she was granted an interview. MARINA had requested this interview in an effort to expedite the granting of an exit permit for her to leave Russia. She said OSWALD had also made an attempt to see Col. AKSIONOV but had been unsuccessful. He was not granted an interview. U.S.S.R.

When questioned as to whether her relationship to her uncle, who was also an official in the Ministry of Interior, may have aided her in seeing the official of the Department of Interior, she agreed that this family relationship may have aided her. She said, however, her uncle was not the type to presume on his official position for personal favors. MARINA said she could recall that her uncle would not even get extra firewood, which he could do by presuming on his position. MARINA's aunt often tried to get special favors because of her husband's position, but her actions were not condoned by the uncle.

MARINA stated the friend of OSWALD's who had introduced her to OSWALD at the dance at the Palace of Culture was YURI MEREZHINSKY. It was the mother of YURI MEREZHINSKY who had traveled to the United States and who on the evening she met OSWALD had given a speech at the Palace of Culture on her impressions of the United States. MARINA said she does not know the name of YURI MEREZHINKSY's mother and said the mother may have used her maiden name in her traveling and speech-making activities. MARINA believes this woman might have been a medical professor in the University at Minsk.

MARINA stated one of her best girl friends in Russia had been one GALINA KHONTULEVA, who had been a fellow student at the pharmaceutical school. She believes KHONTULEVA is now practicing her profession as a pharmacist somewhere in Leningrad.

MARINA advised a friend of OSWALD's in Russia and later a friend of hers had been ERIC TITOVETS. This person had worked in the same factory with OSWALD.

Certain names and addresses appearing in MARINA's address book which was turned over the Dallas FBI Office by the Dallas Police Department were discussed with her. She advised concerning certain of these names as follows:

1. NONNA RACHITSKAYA, Moika #10, Apt. 39, Leningrad. NONNA is former school mate of MARINA's when they were in Middle School together. After their attendance at Middle School, NONNA lived in the Caucasus Mountain area. At a later date, MARINA met NONNA at a drug store in Leningrad.

2. ROBERT ROBERTOVICH GRIGORIEV NAIMAN, Moika #25, Apt. 3, School 215, Leningrad. This person was the principal in a Middle School in which MARINA had worked in the cafeteria to make money while she was attending pharmacy school.

3. VANDA KUZNETSOVA, M 159, Kurskaya Street #5, Apt. 38, Leningrad. Telephone G2-0481, Extension 359. VANDA is a nurse in Leningrad. MARINA met her when she visited the rest home near Leningrad. U.S.S.R.

4. VLADIMIR (nickname VOLODIA) MAKAROV, A-00036, Tversky Street #20, Apt. 26, Leningrad. MARINA met MAKAROV at a social function in Leningrad. U.S.S.R.

5. GALINA (GALIA) PRINTSEVA, D-2-09-10, Grazhdansky Street #7, Apt. 49, Leningrad. MARINA shared a room with PRINTSEVA at the rest home near Leningrad.

6. LEV PRIZENTSEV, Kondratisvky #7, Apt. 63 or #63, Apt. 7, Prospect, Leningrad. MARINA met PRIZENTSEV at the rest home near Leningrad. This person had an amorous interest in IRINA VOLKOVA, below listed, who was also at the rest home near Leningrad. Unfortunately VOLKOVA was already married. U.S.S.R.

7. ROBERT ALEXANDROVICH IVANOV, Podbelsky Street #7, Apt. 2, Leningrad. MARINA believed she met this person also at the rest home at Leningrad. IVANOV was a chauffeur although a graduate of law school. U.S.S.R.

8. IRINA VOLKOVA, Ligovsky Lane #131, Apt. 9, Leningrad. VOLKOVA was also at the rest home. (See No. 6 above.) U.S.S.R.

9. ANTONINA VLADIMIROVNA KOBELNITSKAYA, aka ANTONINA VLADIMIROVNA GOLIBINA, Prospect #10, Apt. 7, Stalin Lane #122 - office (bookkeeping), telephone K8-0915. (Or Chernishevsky Sq. #12, Apt. 3.) All addresses in Leningrad. U.S.S.R. MARINA met ANTONINA at the rest home near Leningrad.

10. SERGEI (LNU), a pianist. Was one of MARINA's friends.

11. OLEG PAVLOVICH TARUSIN, Kirovsky Oblast; Shabolinsky Section; Ukazinsky SSR. U.S.S.R.

12. TAMARA NIKOLAEVNA TADEUSH, Belomorskaya # 174 "A", Apt. 2, Leningrad. MARINA described TAMARA as a friend who worked with her in the same hospital. TAMARA worked as a gynecologist. U.S.S.R.

13. Mrs. ANNA MELLER, 5930½ La Vista Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone TA 3-2219. MELLER is a Russian woman married to an American, and the OSWALDs became acquainted with them through their other Russian acquaintances in Dallas.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

VIII. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL

A. Mexico

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

A 1

Date 12/7/63

APPROX 1940

HARVEY CASH, American Consul, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that he had verified that GILBERTO LOPEZ, Passport No. 310162, Mexican Tourist Permit No. M-6-24553, had entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on November 23, 1963, en route to Mexico City.

CASH stated that GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, Chief of Mexican Immigration, had advised that LOPEZ entered Mexico by automobile and had traveled to Mexico City. LOPEZ was listed in Mexican Immigration files as being from Tampa, Florida.

CUBA

75

On 12/4/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN eks Date dictated 12/5/63

1

SA 89-67

On December 4, 1963, SA T-1 advised that he had received information that one GILBERTO LOPEZ, American, 23 years of age, with North American Passport # 310162, dated July 13, 1960, entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on November 23, 1963. LOPEZ was issued Mexican Tourist Permit M 8-24553 and his destination was reflected as Mexico, D. F. On November 27, 1963, LOPEZ departed Mexico, D. F., by special airplane for Havana, Cuba.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date December 6, 1963

GILBERTO CASARES GARZA, Chief of Immigration, Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico, advised that his records reflect that no travel permit of any classification was issued to JAMES GARRETT on either November 19, 1963, or November 20, 1963.

MEXICO
U.S

752

On 12/3/63 at Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico File # SA 89-67

by SAs ROBERT L. CHAPMAN and ELDON L. HASTINGS/jmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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1
DL 89-43
WOJ:vm

JOHNSON: The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM O.

At Dallas, Texas

On December 2, 1963, Mr. SERL RICE, Accounting and Revenue Division, Continental Trailways Bus System, 315 Continental Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that ticket stubs for passenger tickets issued at New Orleans can be obtained through Continental Office Trailways Bus System at Alexandria, Louisiana.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 1963

ALECTOR R. CAVAZOS, residence 10206 Medlock Drive, DI 8-6353, advised that he, his brother, ARNOLDO CAVAZOS, 628 Hambrick, DI 8-2325, and ROGER THOMAS, representative of Tasco Industries, made a trip to Monterrey, Mexico, in ARNOLDO's 1963 Ford in the latter part of September, 1963.

Going down, they crossed the border at Laredo on Thursday, September 26, 1963, about 11 a.m., and coming back they crossed at Laredo about 7 p.m., on Monday, September 30, 1963.

Mr. CAVAZOS advised that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and did not see anyone resembling him on this trip. He advised that they did not pick up any hitchhikers.

754

on 12/8/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/pm Date dictated 12/8/63

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DL 100-10461
MLJ:mam
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA MALON L. JENNINGS at Fort Worth, Texas:

The Fort Worth City Directory and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Directory do not reflect a listing for BRANS J. HANS or HANS J. BRANS.

On December 9, 1963, Captain JAY W. PAXTON, Fort Worth Police Department, and WILLIAM R. YOUNG, Tarrant County Sheriff's Office, checked their respective records and found no information pertaining to BRANS J. HANS.

Operator 31 checked credit records and found no information pertaining to BRANS J. HANS.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 9, 1963, SA CARL UNDERHILL checked records of Immigration and Naturalization Service and found no information identical to BRANS J. HANS.

DL 100-10461
RSC:cv
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA's ROBERT S. CAVANAUGH and BEN S. HARRISON at Lockney, Texas:

On December 9, 1963, LUIS MARTINEZ VASQUEZ was contacted at the farm of BYRON FORD, Route 2, Lockney, Texas. VASQUEZ is employed at the FORD farm and lives in a frame house adjacent to the main farm home. The farm is located about five miles west and three miles north of the city of Lockney just north of the farm community of Aiken.

VASQUEZ stated that he had gone to Mexico during the month of September, 1963. He was unable to recall the specific date on which he made the trip but did remember that he had crossed the border into Mexico on a Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 p.m. VASQUEZ stated that he used his father's car for the trip. At the time, he, VASQUEZ, was living at his father's address, Route 4, Floydada, Texas. LUIS VASQUEZ, SR. is a field hand in the employ of Mr. HENRY HINTON, whose farm is one half mile north of the community of Dougherty, Texas.

VASQUEZ further advised that the purpose of his trip was to take his wife to visit her family in the City of Sabinas Hidalgo, in the State of Nuevo Leon. He dropped his wife off at her parents' home there and returned to the United States that day.

VASQUEZ failed to identify a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as anyone he had ever seen. VASQUEZ stated he had never known JACK RUBY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/9/63

ROGER J. THOMAS, 935 Waterview, Richardson, Texas, business address Fasco Enterprises, Inc., First Bank and Trust Building, Richardson, Texas, was interviewed in connection with his trip to Mexico, September 26, 1963. It should be noted that this individual's name was listed in the correspondence from San Antonio containing the list of entries into Mexico September 26, 1963, as THOMAS J. ROGERS. Mr. THOMAS furnished the following information:

Mr. THOMAS stated concerning his trip to Mexico, he arrived in Laredo at 3 a.m., September 25, 1963, checked into a motel, and in turn left Laredo at 11 a.m., September 26, 1963, en route to Monterrey. He arrived Monterrey the afternoon of the 26th and remained in that city until the 29th when he crossed back over the border again at Laredo. He stated the nature of his business was the sale of electric motors for his company and that he was accompanied by ARNALDO CAVAZOS, business address 127 Pane, Dallas, and his brother, ALECOR CAVAZOS, same address. The trip was made in a personally owned automobile.

Mr. THOMAS was shown a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Mr. THOMAS advised he had never seen this party to the best of his recollection and definitely had not seen him at Laredo on September 26, 1963.

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on 12/9/63 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 89-43 DL 100-10461

by Special Agents GARY S. WILSON & JAMES W. SWINFORD /cv Date dictated 12/9/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/12/63

RODOLFO MENDIOLA, 3215 Parvia, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

He, accompanied by his mother, ROSA REYES FERNANDEZ, left Dallas on September 26, 1963, in his 1954 Ford en route to Salinas Hidalgo Nouvo Leon, Mexico, to visit his cousin, LUCIA OLIVAS REYES.

MENDIOLA advised they entered Mexico at Laredo on September 26, 1963, and returned to the United States through Laredo on September 28, 1963. He said he does not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose picture he has seen in the newspapers and on television, either on September 26, 27, or 28, 1963.

A photograph of OSWALD was exhibited to MENDIOLA and he stated he does not recall seeing him at Laredo or in Mexico on the aforementioned dates.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas 758 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT E. BASHAM and JAMES J. WARD Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

1

Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. FRANK JOE JIMENES, 3025 Joyce Drive, stated that his next door neighbor, SOLOMON SALAZAR, needed to go to Buena Vista, Mexico to see his mother who was on her death bed. JIMENES stated that he drove in his car to Buena Vista, Mexico and across the border at Laredo on September 26, 1963. He stated that he was accompanied by SOLOMON SALAZAR who lives at 3033 Joyce Drive, SALAZAR's daughter, IRMA, age 14, and SALAZAR's son, ALEXANDER, age 13. After arriving in Buena Vista, he remained there until Sunday, September 29, 1963, and at that time, he drove back to Fort Worth, Texas and left the other three in Mexico.

JIMENES stated that he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD until he saw him on television. He stated he knows nothing about OSWALD.

759

on 12/12/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER/rwg Date dictated 12/13/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 12, 1963

HARVEY M. CAMPBELL, SR., 4933 Gaston, Apartment G, was advised of the identity of the interviewers as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. CAMPBELL furnished the following information:

In the fall of 1963, Mr. CAMPBELL in company with the sister of Mr. CAMPBELL's son's wife, ERNESTINE WHITE HANDS of Fort Worth, Texas, and JODEAN HANDS, also of Fort Worth, took a trip by automobile to Monterrey, Mexico. They entered Mexico via automobile, a 1956 Cadillac, at Laredo, Texas, and subsequently stayed at the Rio Motel, Monterrey, Mexico, for a period of two or three days.

On the return trip they entered the United States through Roma, Texas, and subsequently re-entered Mexico at Laredo, Texas, staying at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at one of the better motels in Nuevo Laredo. They subsequently re-entered the United States on a Sunday at Laredo, Texas, where their luggage was searched by Customs Agents. Customs Agents had also checked their luggage the day before at Roma, Texas.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that during his entire trip he did not observe anyone whom he recalls resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. CAMPBELL furnished the address of ERNESTINE WHITE HANDS as Plantation Road, Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that he did not know the address of JODEAN HANDS, however, she resides in Fort Worth, Texas, and her address is known to ERNESTINE WHITE HANDS. Mr. CAMPBELL stated that JODEAN HANDS may be identical with BRANS J. HANS, however, he was not sure of this.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that he has been acquainted with GEORGE SENATOR, former roommate of JACK RUBY, since the summer of 1963 when Mr. CAMPBELL met SENATOR at the Smuggler Bar, 4844 Gaston, Dallas, Texas. Mr. CAMPBELL subsequently associated with SENATOR from time to time having invited SENATOR during the latter part of the summer of 1963 to a patio party at Mr. CAMPBELL's apartment house.

760

DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639

on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File #

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY/kb /gmf Date dictated 12/12/63

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Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the barber at Chet's Barber Shop, located next door to the Smuggler Bar, is also an acquaintance of GEORGE SENATOR.

Mr. CAMPBELL met JACK RUBY on one occasion at the Carousel, a night spot owned by JACK RUBY, at which time RUBY gave Mr. CAMPBELL a pass for the Las Vegas Club, a night spot which is also owned by JACK RUBY. This meeting took place approximately three or four months ago, shortly after CAMPBELL met GEORGE SENATOR. SENATOR, however, did not introduce CAMPBELL to RUBY, but RUBY introduced himself when he came to the table at which CAMPBELL was sitting. On this occasion, CAMPBELL had spent approximately $100 on champagne for the girls at the Carousel who had joined SENATOR and CAMPBELL at their table.

CAMPBELL stated that GEORGE SENATOR worked on Friday and Saturday nights for JACK RUBY at the Carousel taking in tickets at the door.

CAMPBELL subsequently went to the Carousel in the company of CHESTER, the barber, at which time GEORGE SENATOR was on the door and refused to allow CAMPBELL and CHESTER to come in without paying. On this occasion two striptease dancers sat at their table. CAMPBELL recalled that on this occasion the two girls were making remarks regarding how hard it was to work for JACK RUBY and how mean and hateful he was.

On another occasion, Mr. CAMPBELL went to the Carousel with DON LEASURE, who is presently the owner of The After Glow Bar, located at 3212 Knox, Dallas, Texas. CAMPBELL had become acquainted with LEASURE through having met him at the Smuggler Bar

where LEASURE's girlfriend was working behind the bar. LEASURE subsequently married this girl.

CAMPBELL stated that through his having gone to the Carousel, he became acquainted with one of the girls who worked there as a striptease dancer named ALICE. ALICE furnished Mr. CAMPBELL with her telephone number and Mr. CAMPBELL subsequently gave ALICE's telephone number to DON LEASURE; however, LEASURE later denied to CAMPBELL that CAMPBELL had given him the telephone number. Mr. CAMPBELL stated that DON LEASURE and GEORGE SENATOR hung out at the Smuggler Bar. The last time CAMPBELL saw GEORGE SENATOR was approximately a week before the assassination of President JOHN KENNEDY when CAMPBELL saw GEORGE SENATOR at The After Glow, owned by DON LEASURE. This was on the same night that DON LEASURE got married to his present wife.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated he never at any time observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to his knowledge. He stated he never at any time observed OSWALD at JACK RUBY's Carousel Club, or in RUBY's, SENATOR's or LEASURE's company.

Mr. CAMPBELL advised that he was born January 13, 1892, at Dallas, Texas, and is a retired Linotype Operator of the Dallas News, having worked at the Dallas News for 50 years.

DL 100-10471
AJB:jeg
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA ARNOLD J. BROWN, at Fort Worth, Texas, in an effort to locate DOLORES GUARDIOLA, who crossed the border at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, en route to Monterrey, Mexico, from Fort Worth, Texas, by automobile:

On December 13, 1963, Operator 33, Retail Merchants Credit Association, advised that she could locate no record of DOLORES GUARDIOLA in their files.

On December 13, 1963, CHARLES FOWLER, Identification Officer, Fort Worth Police Department, and DAVID S. PLUMBLEY, Identification Officer, Tarrant County Sheriff's Office, could locate no record identifiable with DOLORES GUARDIOLA.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/19/63

Mrs. ERNESTINE HANDS, nee White, 3809 Plantation Drive, advised as follows regarding a trip that she made to Mexico in the latter part of September, 1963.

Left Ft. Worth Texas

Mrs. HANDS could not recall the exact date that this trip was made, but stated she had left Fort Worth, Texas, on a Wednesday with her sister, JODENE HANDS, and JODENE's father-in-law, HARVEY CAMPBELL, to go to Mexico. She stated that on Thursday morning they had gone to the Custom's Office at Laredo, Texas, and continued on to Monterrey, Mexico. She stated that they had left Monterrey, Mexico, on Saturday morning and drove back across the border at Roma. She stated that on Saturday night they had gone back across the border at Laredo, Texas, and spent the night on the Mexico side of the border. She stated they returned to Fort Worth on Sunday.

Mrs. HANDS stated that this trip was a short vacation and mostly to get away from her children for a few days.

Mrs. HANDS could not recall having observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or anyone that resembled OSWALD, during her trip to Monterrey, Mexico.

764

on 12/16/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN /jeg Date dictated 12/18/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

IX. CONNECTIONS WITH AND/OR CONTACTS WITH BASIC REVOLUTIONARY AND/OR FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

A. Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date November 27, 1963

ROBERT LAWRENCE HELLER, 4703 Freret Street, advised he resides in the upstairs apartment at this address and has a telephone number 899-8631. He advised that at this time he is employed part time with television station WYES and also Motion Picture Advertising, 1032 Carondelet Street. HELLER stated that he is not personally acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD as he has never met this individual, however, some time during the month of August, 1963, he was at the location on Canal and Carondelet Streets when he observed OSWALD handing out leaflets for Fair Play for Cuba. At this time he observed that OSWALD was being "pushed around" by several male individuals he identified as Cubans and that these individuals were actually taking the leaflets from OSWALD and destroying same and causing a considerable disturbance. As a result of this disturbance, OSWALD was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department and he believes was taken to jail. HELLER advised that he is unable to give the specific date of OSWALD's arrest at this time but believes this can be checked with the New Orleans Police Department. He is of the opinion that this was some time during the month of August, 1963.

As a result of this arrest he contacted attorney JACK NELSON and advised him of OSWALD's predicament because he felt OSWALD would probably be needing an attorney in this instance. He advised that he is not aware of what action, if any, NELSON may have taken in connection with OSWALD. HELLER advised that this was the only occasion he has ever seen OSWALD and has no further information as far as OSWALD is concerned.

HELLER advised that he is not acquainted with any of the following individuals:

JACK RUBY
O. H. LEE
A. J. HIDELL

766

on 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064
NO 89-69

by Special Agent SAs JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR. and DEAN S. LYTLE :sms Date dictated 11/27/63

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NO 44-2064/sms

Mrs. J. F. MORTON, Alumni Association Office, 6319 Willow Street, Tulane University, revealed the following information from her records regarding ROBERT LAWRENCE HELLER.

ROBERT LAWRENCE HELLER attended Tulane University during the period September, 1959, through May, 1963, at which time he was requested to leave because of academic deficiencies. HELLER's parents were identified as A. D. HELLER, Marlborough Court, Rockville Centre, New York. Records disclosed last known address on HELLER to be 8141 Maple Street.

Mrs. LINDA KRAMPEN, 8141 Maple Street, upstairs apartment, advised that BOB HELLER previously resided at this address in the downstairs apartment and is presently residing at 4703 Freret Street, upstairs apartment. She advised that she is not acquainted with any of the friends or associates of BOB HELLER.

The "Miami Herald," Miami, Florida, in the edition of September 9, 1963, on Page 1, carried an article by Herald Wire Services, datelined Havana, and captioned, "FIDEL Says Cuba Will Fight Back." This article states:

> "Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO said Sunday 'U. S. leaders' would be in danger if they helped in any attempt to do away with leaders of Cuba.
>
> "Bitterly denouncing what he called recent U. S. promised raids on Cuban territory, CASTRO said: 'We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. U. S. leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe.'
>
> "The bitterest CASTRO attack yet on President KENNEDY was made early Sunday morning in a rambling, informal post-midnight dissertation following a reception at the Brazilian Embassy."

On November 27, 1963, [JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ LANUSA] stated that he is receiving all his information concerning LEE OSWALD's attempted infiltration of the DRE from CARLOS BRINGUIER, the DRE delegate at New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated this attempted infiltration by OSWALD occurred in New Orleans, and not in Miami.

LANUSA stated that he had telephoned Dr. GUILLERMO BELT, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States now residing in Washington, D. C., on November 25, 1963, to discuss the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said he explained to

According to the letter of BRINGUIER, OSWALD distributed such handbills on Canal Street, New Orleans, on August 9, 1963. Also, according to the letter of BRINGUIER, OSWALD had distributed such handbills in the name of A. J. HIDELL. In addition, according to the letter of BRINGUIER, OSWALD had distributed pamphlets entitled, "The Crime Against Cuba," by CORLISS LAMONT, printed by "Basic Pamphlets," Box 42, Cathedral Station, New York City.

Also, in his letter to LANUSA, BRINGUIER had enclosed an Autostat of a blank application for membership in the FPCC, New Orleans. According to LANUSA, a DRE member at New Orleans, not identical with BRINGUIER, had obtained the application from OSWALD preparatory to an attempt by the DRE to infiltrate the FPCC.

Text of the FPCC leaflet which BRINGUIER had sent to LANUSA by letter dated November 25, 1963, is as follows:

"HANDS OFF CUBA!

"Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

"New Orleans Charter Member Branch

"Free Literature, Lectures

"Location:

"L. H. OSWALD
4907 Magazine
New Orleans, La.

"EVERYONE WELCOME!"

Text of an Autostat copy of the FPCC membership application which BRINGUIER had mailed to LANUSA at Miami, the original of which was reportedly obtained from OSWALD by a DRE member, is as follows:

"To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

"☐ I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of $1.00 and dues are $1.00 a month.

☐ I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find $5.00 for one year.

☐ I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for. . . . . .

Name----------

Address----------

City----------Zone-------State---------

Mr. HENRY WADE, District Attorney, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas, made available the following letter which was in an envelope addressed "Special. Att. Dis. Atty HENRY WADE, Dallas, Tex.". The envelope was postmarked November 26, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The letter is quoted as follows:

"Phila. Pa.

"Mr. Wade:

"Will this help you?

Read it:

"This summer, we had a meeting of "Fair Play" at Rittenhouse sq. this city. (Check by the guards of Fairmont park, they will recall such.

"Lee was, there with us. I have pictures of this meeting to prove such.

"Lee needed some money, and he got some from a night club party, called "Sparky_ in Dallas, and so help us, if Ruby says he did not know us, he lies.

"A copy of this is being given Sec. Service, as we have photos to prove such_ Lee, was here this summer and I know Ruby enough to get_____ Mr_ Red Benson WFEN, can tell you about Fair play meeting, at park this summer."

Philadelphia, Pa.

771

DL 100-10461

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON /cv Date dictated 12/5/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

(1)

THEODORE REINHART, producer of the Red Benson Show, Radio Station WPEN, 2212 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., made available a four cent postcard of the type issued by the Post Office Department, which was addressed to WPEN and signed with the initials "JHC." The card bears no date and no cancellation mark on the franked side of the card. The card is partially printed and partially written in longhand and contains errors in punctuation and spelling.

An exact quotation of the franked side of the card is as follows:

"W. P. E. N.
Mr Red Benson
Mr. Fr. Ford.
City."

A verbatim quotation of the message side of the card is as follows:

"Why, has no one checked out this.

"Lee Oswald (underscored by writer) was at our meeting this summer here at Rittenhouse Sq.

"Check this by Fairmont guards who know about out F. P. T. C. meeting. They saw Lee.

"J.H.C."

Mr. REINHART stated that a review of his correspondence file, including a review of the file on frequent and/or possible psychotic correspondents, failed to identify anyone with the initials "JHC."

772

On 12/4/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File #

by SA MASON P. SMITH /smr Date dictated 12/5/63

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(2)

Mr. REINHART stated that he is not aware of anyone connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace having been on the Red Benson Show during the past summer. He advised that the Red Benson Show is an interview-type program carried over radio station WPEN from 11:30 p.m., to approximately 2 a.m. He advised that people expressing viewpoints from the ultra-right to the ultra-left are permitted to expound their views on the program and an endeavor is made to give everyone a chance to air his ideas. He stated at times panel discussions and debates are held between persons holding opposing viewpoints. He added that there have been one or more representatives of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) on the program at times past but that because of unpleasant past experiences, these persons have been avoided for the last year or more. He further advised that he knows of no reference having been made on the Red Benson Show to the FPCC or the Walk for Peace during the past summer.

Mr. REINHART advised he had discussed the matter with RED BENSON and the writer of the card with the initials "JHC" was likewise unknown to BENSON. He added that BENSON also could not recall any reference to the FPCC or the Walk for Peace having been aired on the show during the past summer.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

(1)

THEODORE REINHART, producer of the Red Benson Show, Radio Station WPEN, 2212 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., made available his file concerning all persons who had been interviewed and/or who had participated in other ways on the Red Benson Show from January 1, 1963 through November 30, 1963.

A review of these records for the months June, July and August 1963, failed to reflect anyone identifiable with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace as having appeared on this show during these months. Likewise, no one identifiable with the initials "JHC" was located as appearing on this show during these same months.

774

On 12/4/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # _____

by SA MASON P. SMITH /emr Date dictated 12/5/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

(1)

Inspector PHILIP CELLA, Fairmount Park Guard, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that a review of Park Guard records reflects that the only affair held in Rittenhouse Square during the summer of 1963 which could in any way pertain to Cuba, the Cuban situation, or the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, was a demonstration on August 15, 1963, put on by the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace. He noted that this Walk for Peace was sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) with headquarters in New York City. The demonstration was led by one ROSS ANDERSON, a white male, 63 years of age, from Albany, Ga., and a member of the CNVA. PA. BORN 1900

According to the Park Guard records, other members of the CNVA participated, plus DENNIS JAMIESON of the Friends Peace Committee, 1500 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Inspector CELLA advised that the demonstration took place in Rittenhouse Square from 12 noon to 2:15 p.m., on August 15, 1963. The records failed to reflect any further identifying information.

(1)

775

On 12/3/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # _____

by SA EDWARD A. SMITH /emr Date dictated 12/5/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

(1)

Detective FRANK MORRIS, Intelligence Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, 7th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., made available his file on the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace. The peace walkers came through Philadelphia en route to Cuba and spent August 13 through 16, 1963, in Philadelphia, departing early August 17, 1963, for Wilmington, Del.

The peace walkers were sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action, with headquarters in New York City, and their stated goals were universal peace and non-violent solutions to the Cuban conflict and opposition to all military power, including nuclear weapons and all other forms of mass destruction.

The Police Department file on the peace walkers and numerous photographs taken by the Police Department of the peace walkers at several rallies held in Philadelphia, plus pictures taken as they marched into the city, were reviewed on December 3 and 4, 1963. Numerous individuals, including BRADFORD LITTLE, who claimed to be the leader of the group, were interviewed and/or identified by the police department. A careful review of the photographs taken failed to identify LEE OSWALD as being a member, participant, or on-looker at the demonstrations put on by the peace walkers. Further, the review of the file failed to mention anyone identifiable with LEE OSWALD and likewise failed to identify anyone with the initials "JHC."

776

On 12/3,4/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # _____

by SA MASON P. SMITH /emr Date dictated 12/5/63

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MPS:EMR
(1)

A number of confidential informants of the Philadelphia Office who are familiar with some phases of pro-CASTRO Cuban activities and related matters in the Philadelphia area, have advised on various occasions that there have been no meetings, rallies or other activities of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in the Philadelphia area since early spring 1963. They have further noted that the FPCC has fallen into complete inactivity and that all efforts of the only two motivating persons in Philadelphia to reinstill interest in the Philadelphia Chapter of the FPCC have met with negative results.

The only activity in which the FPCC participated during the summer of 1963 was the maintenance of a booth at the Sixth Annual Bucks County World Peace Fair, August 24, 1963, at Newtown Square, Pa., as reported by confidential informants and established sources.

These informants have further advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is unknown to them and to the best of their knowledge, has not been in Philadelphia nor participated in local FPCC affairs, the Sixth Annual Bucks County World Peace Fair, or the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace.

These informants have further advised that they are not acquainted with anyone formerly associated with the FPCC, the July 26th Revolutionary Movement (7/26 RM), the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), or the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), with the initials "JHC."

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

X. SOURCES

Confidential informants familiar with certain aspects of pro-independence groups and activities in Puerto Rico, as well as certain activities in the criminal field, were contacted during the period November 22 - November 23, 1963 in regards to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and were unable to furnish any information concerning this matter.

Major ERNESTO LUGO MENDEZ, Chief, Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised on November 23, 1963 that his Division had contacted their sources and informants throughout Puerto Rico in regards to this matter and stated they had been unable to furnish any information concerning it.

1
DL 89-43
WRH:BJD

Confidential informants and sources who are in a position to possibly have information concerning this matter were contacted by Special Agents in the Tampa and San Juan Divisions with negative results.

DL 100-10461
WRH:rmb

Various confidential informants and sources who are in position to know of certain Communist Party and refugee Cuban activities at Dallas were contacted concerning instant investigation with negative results.

XI. APPENDIX

FAIR 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 aforementioned 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 30, 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.

APPENDIX

JULY 26th MOVEMENT

The July 26th Movement is a revolutionary organization founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, the present Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved during late 1962, when it was absorbed into the integrated revolutionary organization in Cuba, along with the Communist Party of Cuba, and the other principal political parties.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned as above.

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NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

MM 105-8342

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

1. Will continue investigation to identify the unknown individual who appeared at the Parrot Jungle, Miami, Florida.

2. Will continue to investigate reports and allegations in this case.

DALLAS and NEW ORLEANS

Will advise Miami of any possible associates of OSWALD who might be identical with the unknown male who appeared at the Parrot Jungle in Miami in November and December, 1963.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The photographs of Cuban refugees which were shown to Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER in an effort to identify the unknown male who indicated acquaintance with OSWALD, are contained in Miami file 105-7037-Sub B-1 through Sub-B-7.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR
Date: December 31, 1963

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Unidentified male, on or about 11/1/63, made remarks to employee at Parrot Jungle, a tourist attraction at Miami, Fla., which remarks, in retrospect, led the employee to believe the unknown male was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This unidentified male made reference to President KENNEDY and "shooting between the eyes"; he remarked that he had a friend, who was American and Marxist, who served in the Armed Forces, was a sharpshooter, and could speak several languages, including Russian. The unidentified male in one instance referred to this friend by the name "LEE" and remarked that his friend was either in Texas or Mexico at that time. The same unidentified male returned to the Parrot Jungle about 12/10/63, but is not known to have conversed with any employee there, and no identifying data concerning him was obtained. The unidentified male is described as about 25 - 35 years of age, possibly Cuban, speaking English with an accent; he displayed ability to write person's name with both hands simultaneously. He drove older model car, believed Chevrolet, with Florida license, white or light colored top, and light green or blue bottom. Associate in Cuban exile organization JURE, Miami, has no knowledge of JURE representatives' soliciting funds in Dallas, Texas, as of September-October, 1963, as reported by Cuban refugee at Dallas, who believed said

105-82555-1213

This document contains

representative [illegible] OSWALD. Members of Student Direct[illegible] (DRE), Miami, Fla., furnished list of English-speaking [illegible] who attended meetings held by DRE at Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, on 10/13 and 20/63; name of OSWALD does not appear on list. EDGAR A. BUTTLE, attorney, formerly in New York City, has vague recollection of contact to DRE with officer of Domestic Relations Court, New York City, concerning case of youth whose mother had sought counsel. BUTTLE has no recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the youth involved. 111.

- 1 -

DETAILS: DC.

- 2 -

MM 105-8342
JJO/neb

On December 13, 1963, Miss BETTY STONE, employed in the office of Dr. KENNETH BOSTHOLM, a dentist with office located at 7450 Red Road, South Miami, Florida, telephonically contacted the Miami Office and advised that Dr. BOSTHOLM's wife has a personal friend who is employed in a store where an unknown Cuban had made comments to the effect he was going to shoot President KENNEDY.

On December 17, 1963, Dr. KENNETH BOSTHOLM advised that his wife's friend is Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER, who is employed in the gift shop at the Parrot Jungle, located in the Southwest section of Miami. Mrs. SPINGLER had related to the wife of Dr. BOSTHOLM that a Cuban who visited the Parrot Jungle had made some remarks which appeared to connect him with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On December 17, 1963, Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER, 6350 S. W. 102nd Street, Miami, Florida, was telephonically contacted, at which time she stated that she did not wish to be contacted at the Parrot Jungle, where she was employed, or at her home in the evenings, for the reason that she felt her employer and also her husband did not want her to become involved in the investigation relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated that she would have a day off on December 19, 1963, at which time she might be contacted.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 20, 1963

1.

Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER, 6350 S. W. 102nd Street, Miami, stated that she is employed as a clerk in the gift shop at the Parrot Jungle, a tourist attraction, located in the Southwest section of Miami.

Mrs. SPINGLER stated it was approximately the first week of November and very probably on November 1, 1963, on a Friday afternoon about 2:30 p.m., that a male individual, whom she assumed was probably a Cuban approached her at her counter in the gift shop at the Parrot Jungle, and asked her for a piece of paper. She said he wrote some note for himself, which he kept, and she remarked to him that he wrote with his left hand. He then told her that he wrote equally well with either hand, and with both hands at the same time. He asked for her name, and he proceeded to write the name "LILIAN," spelling it with two L's instead of the usual 3, with both hands, and in good penmanship. He then claimed to her that he could write different things at the same time with both hands, and said that it took great concentration. He further remarked to her that he obtains much more knowledge from reading the newspapers than the average person because he reads every line and in between the lines.

Mrs. SPINGLER said that at that point, she felt that this individual was seeking attention, and although the store was empty at the time, she did not wish to give him any more time because he was a bit loud in his speech, and the manager of the gift shop does not want the clerks to engage in too much conversation with the visitors. She said that he continued to talk, however, although she did not pay too close attention, until he remarked that he did not like the way the Government of the United States was operating, and after making some mention of the President and Washington, D. C., possibly a statement to the effect he intended to go to Washington, D. C., he stated something to the effect of "shooting between the eyes." She then realized that he must have been referring to shooting President KENNEDY, and she paid closer attention to him. He continued that he had a friend who was smarter than himself who could speak more languages than himself, including Russian. He said this friend was a Marxist and an American citizen, who

On 12/19/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 12/19/63

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had served in the armed forces. At this point, he mentioned that LEE (using the given name for the first and only time, in place of his previous references to his friend), is a sharpshooter, and that he has a very good eye. He further remarked that his friend was brilliant, but that he did not know where his friend was at that time, although he believed he was either in Texas or Mexico.

Mrs. SPINGLER stated that she is certain that the unknown male whom she believed to be Cuban had used the name LEE in speaking of his friend, because at the time, her thought reflected upon General ROBERT E. LEE, and she thought that the unknown Cuban might be a person with a mental problem, and that he was, in fact, referring to General LEE.

Mrs. SPINGLER said that in all she probably spoke less than five minutes with this unknown individual, and she did not know if he came alone to the Parrot Jungle, although he was unaccompanied in the gift shop.

She said that on that occasion, Mrs. J. R. TRIGG, another clerk at the gift shop, observed the unknown Cuban.

She said that the gift shop manager, Mr. BILL VANDER WYDEN, may also have observed the unknown Cuban at that time, because he came into the gift shop, and the Cuban left very shortly thereafter. She said she mentioned the remarks of the Cuban to Mr. VANDER WYDEN, and the latter stated that the Cuban probably had too much to drink.

Mrs. SPINGLER related that on November 22, 1963, the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY, she was visiting in Key West, Florida, when she received news of the assassination. She said that on the return trip to Miami on November 22, 1963, the statements of the unknown Cuban came to her mind, and on arriving home, she mentioned to her husband she thought she knew who had killed the President. She recalled to her husband the fact that she had previously told him about "the nut" who said he was

going to shoot the President between the eyes. Mrs. SPINGLER said that the unknown Cuban, when at the gift shop on or about November 1, 1963, had made some gesture to his forehead when he was talking about shooting, although at that point in the conversation, Mrs. SPINGLER had withdrawn her attention from the Cuban and, therefore, was not certain of the exact context of his statement with regard to shooting, and whether he said "between the eyes."

Mrs. SPINGLER continued that subsequently, the news was announced that OSWALD had been arrested as the assassin of the President, and at that time, she did not immediately associate the given name "LEE" with OSWALD, but rather thought it was HARVEY OSWALD. She said that while she was concerned about the incident involving the unknown Cuban at the gift shop, the fact that OSWALD had been arrested as the assassin gave her cause to dismiss the need to report the incident to authorities.

Mrs. SPINGLER said that on Tuesday, December 10, 1963, about 4:00 or 4:30 p.m., while she was in the back room of the Parrot Jungle Gift Shop working on receipts, Mrs. TRIGG, who had also observed the unknown Cuban when he was at the shop on or about November 1, 1963, called to Mrs. SPINGLER to say she believed the unknown Cuban was outside the gift shop at that time. Mrs. SPINGLER said she went to the door leading from the back room to the gift shop proper, at which time the unknown Cuban was inside the shop, and she recognized him as being the same individual who had spoken about shooting the President as of November 1, 1963. She said she did not believe that he observed her at this time, December 10, 1963. Then, according to Mrs. SPINGLER, about 5:00 p.m. on December 10, 1963, one of the clerks at the gift shop then remarked to Mrs. SPINGLER, "There's your man," whereupon Mrs. SPINGLER observed the unknown Cuban walking rapidly from the exit of the Parrot Jungle toward the parking area with both hands in his pockets. She said he seemed to have a disturbed look on his face, in that his brow seemed wrinkled, and his face somewhat older looking than when she

originally observed him on or about November 1, 1963. She said she proceeded out to the parking lot and observed the unknown Cuban walk toward a tourist bus which people were boarding, but he then went around the bus to another section of the parking area, where he went to a parked car and appeared to be looking back toward the office area of the Parrot Jungle over the rear of the car. He then sat in the car, and Mrs. SPINGLER returned to the gift shop, as Mr. BILL VANDER WYDEN, the gift shop manager, had come out to take down the American flag for the day. He asked her why she was out of the store, whereupon she asked him what make car was the one parked three cars down from where they were then standing, in which she had seen the unknown Cuban sit. She said Mr. VANDER WYDEN said it was a Chevrolet. She said he did not mention what model Chevrolet, but she was certain it was an older model, as the fenders were rounded rather than square. She observed that the car had a white or light-colored top, and a light green or light blue bottom. She said that neither she nor Mr. VANDER WYDEN made an observation of the license plate on the car.

Mrs. SPINGLER said she thinks that possibly the unknown Cuban may have come back to the Parrot Jungle to see if Mrs. SPINGLER would recognize him, but she does not believe that he saw her.

Mrs. SPINGLER reviewed several thousand photographs of Cuban refugees who have arrived in the United States since December, 1962, but was unable to select any photograph as being that of the unknown Cuban involved in the incident described above.

Mrs. SPINGLER described the unknown individual as follows:

Age:	When observed about 11/1/63, she thought he was in his early 20's. When she observed him on December 10, 1963, she said he appeared older; that is, in his late 20's or early 30's.

Height:	Around 5' 8"
Weight:	Medium
Complexion:	Dark
Hair:	Dark, believed full, and straight
Eyes:	May be hazel or light in color, and possibly has long eyelashes; his eyes seem to hold one's attention, and might be described as "wild"
Speaking Ability:	Could express himself well in English, but had definite accent, which Mrs. SPINGLER regarded as Latin
Dress:	Not particularly well dressed. Believed to have worn a green sweater and baggy trousers on first occasion , 11/1/63, and believed to have worn jacket and baggy trousers on second occasion, 12/10/63.

Mrs. SPINGLER added that she was not certain that the unknown individual was a Cuban, but she believed by his manner, speech, and appearance, that he probably was. She said that she did not observe him drive off in the two-tone colored car, described as an older model Chevrolet, into which she had observed him enter.

Mrs. SPINGLER said she did not know if the unknown individual might have been waiting for anyone while in the gift shop, although this was a possibility, since one of the shows was then taking place at the Parrot Jungle, and it was not a normal time for any visitors to be in the gift shop. She said, however, that neither she nor any of the other employees to whom she has talked concerning this matter observed anyone in the company of subject on either occasion that he appeared at the Parrot Jungle.

She said that she was on vacation during the period November 16 - December 3, 1963, but Mrs. TRIGG, who also observed the unknown individual on the occasion of November 1, 1963, or approximately that date, had not mentioned seeing the unknown individual thereafter until December 10, 1963.

Mrs. SPINGLER was requested, in the event the unknown individual should again return to the Parrot Jungle, to make an effort to obtain the license number or further identifying data concerning the individual, without taking any step which might endanger herself.

Mrs. SPINGLER stated the unknown individual had written her name with both hands simultaneously. She said she did not keep the paper on which he had written.

Date December 20, 1963

1. FLD

Mrs. J. R. TRIGG, 13130 Old Cutler Road, Miami, a clerk in the gift shop at the Parrot Jungle, Southwest section of Miami, stated that she had observed an unknown individual, whom she believes to be a Cuban, who had displayed his ability to write with both hands to Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER, another employee of the gift shop. She said she did not listen to much of the conversation that went on between this individual and Mrs. SPINGLER on the occasion of the individual's visit to the Parrot Jungle on or about November 1, 1963. She said she heard no mention of the President, but did hear the individual make some remark concerning "good shooting."

She said she had the general impression that he must have brought some tourist to the Parrot Jungle, because he appeared to be waiting, and she believed a show was taking place in the Parrot Jungle at the time he was in the gift shop.

Mrs. TRIGG said that this same individual returned to the gift shop on December 10 or December 11, 1963, at which time she observed him, but did not speak with him. She said she brought his presence at the Parrot Jungle to the attention of Mrs. SPINGLER, because Mrs. SPINGLER had previously expressed considerable concern over remarks which the unknown individual had made.

Mrs. TRIGG stated she had no information which might lead to the identification of this unknown person.

She furnished the following description for the unknown individual:

Age:	28 - 30
Height:	5' 9"
Weight:	Medium
Dress:	Ordinary

On 12/19/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 12/19/63

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Characteristics:	Appeared to be Latin
Speech:	Spoke English with what she regarded as a Cuban accent
Other Characteristics:	Dark complexion, dark hair, not believed to have had either a mustache or glasses

Mrs. TRIGG also advised that the unknown male had written her given name "ALIESE" with both hands simultaneously. She did not recall whether he spelled it correctly and said she disposed of the paper at the time.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 20, 1963

1. FBI

Mrs. MARY TYSON, ticket office, Parrot Jungle, Miami, stated that to her knowledge, she has never observed the unknown individual concerning whom Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER and Mrs. J. R. TRIGG have mentioned to her as a person who made threats concerning the President of the United States.

Mrs. TYSON stated she maintains a register of all individuals who enter the Parrot Jungle on a pass. She said passes are granted to residents of the area after they pay entrance fee for their first visit, and, thereafter, bring other visitors to the Parrot Jungle.

She made available the register which such passholders sign, and a review of this register for the period of October 20 through December 15, 1963, reflected the name of only one male individual with a Spanish name. This was noted to be ANTONIO GIL, JR., who entered the Parrot Jungle on a pass on November 10, 1963.

FLA.

On 12/19/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 12/20/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

December 20, 1963

Date

Mrs. LOUISE ROSHER, 8133 S. W. 45th Street, Miami, an employee of the gift shop at the Parrot Jungle, Southwest section, Miami, stated she recalled the occasion in approximately the beginning of November, 1963, when an unknown individual, whom she believed to be Cuban or Latin, was the only customer in the gift shop at the time and engaged Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER in conversation. Mrs. ROSHER recalled this individual may have been waiting for someone at the time, and he displayed his ability to Mrs. SPINGLER to write her name with either hand. Mrs. ROSHER said she walked away from the section of the gift shop where this individual was standing because he was rather loud in his talk, and she did not want the manager of the gift shop, Mr. WILLIAM VANDER WYDEN, to find her involved with this individual. Further, she stated it was obvious to her this individual wanted an audience, and acted in a very cocky manner.

She said he spoke with accented English, and had remarked that he could speak several languages. She said that she did not hear his entire conversation with Mrs. SPINGLER, but after the individual left the gift shop, Mrs. SPINGLER told her he spoke in a dangerous manner concerning his dislike for this country, and the fact that he could shoot a gun well.

Mrs. ROSHER stated that she had seen the individual on only the one occasion, that is, about the beginning of November, 1963. She described him as about 25 - 35 years of age, with dark hair and complexion, not very tall, very probably of Latin origin.

12/19/63 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342

On ____ at ____ File # ____

Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb 12/19/63

by ____ Date dictated ____

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Mr. WILLIAM VANDER WYDEN, Manager of the Gift Shop at the Parrot Jungle, 11000 S.W. 57th Avenue, Miami, Florida, stated he recalled that on or about December 10, 1963, at approximately 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he had begun to lower the American flag in front of the Parrot Jungle entrance, when Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER, a clerk in the Parrot Jungle Gift Shop, approached him. He stated Mrs. SPINGLER asked him what kind of a car was parked a few cars down from the area of the flag pole, where he was then standing.

He said he told Mrs. SPINGLER the car in question was a Chevrolet. He said he recalled it to be about a 1955 to 1957 model Chevrolet with a light faded blue top and a dark, possibly blue, bottom. He stated he did not observe any one in the car at the time, and in fact, he did not have a full view of the car because of the other cars parked there. He recalled that the car in which Mrs. SPINGLER was interested carried a Dade County, Florida, license plate, that is one with a #1 prefix.

Mr. VANDER WYDEN stated he subsequently ascertained Mrs. SPINGLER was concerned over the fact the driver of the car in question, or at least the man she saw enter that car, might have had something to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. VANDER WYDEN continued that through inquiry made by him at the time, he learned that a Spanish speaking man and woman had been visitors to the Parrot Jungle on that day and may have been brought to the Parrot Jungle by the individual about whom Mrs. SPINGLER was concerned. He said it is quite possible the unknown

On 12/20/63 at Miami, Florida File # MM 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:JMS Date dictated 12/23/63

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individual was acting illegally as a tourist guide, in view of the fact that local ordinances require a permit for taxiing and guiding of tourists. Mr. VANDER WYDEN stated he checked the register maintained at the Parrot Jungle for those tourist guides or drivers who are given free admission to the Parrot Jungle because they bring tourists, and on the day in question, that is believed to be December 10, 1963, no tourist guide had signed the register.

Mr. VANDER WYDEN stated it is possible the unknown individual whom he believes escorted the Spanish couple who visited the Parrot Jungle that day may have acted in a guilty or furtive manner at the Parrot Jungle because of the realization he was subject to police arrest for failing to possess a permit. Mr. VANDER WYDEN stated he will be on the alert in the future to any return to the Parrot Jungle of the car he had observed, and he would record the license number of the car if he saw it.

MM 105-8342
JJO:JMS

On December 20, 1963 Mr. JOE CERMENO, a tourist guide for the West Indies Travel Service, 190 S.E. 3rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, was interviewed at the Parrot Jungle, Miami, Florida. He stated that from the description of the unknown individual and his car, he could not suggest the identity of the person whom Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER has reported as having made statements indicative of association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. CERMENO, who is of Spanish extraction and speaks Spanish fluently, advised that the Spanish spelling of the name "LILLIAN," is "LILIAN," it being noted that the unknown individual in question had written the name "LILIAN."

On December 20, 1963, inquiry was conducted at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood Beach, Florida, pursuant to information that one JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY had made a job application at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, on October 31, 1963, together with another individual believed identical with subject OSWALD, and MURPHY's application indicated previous employment at the Hollywood Beach Hotel.

TEXAS
FLI
LA

Miss MARY ANN LASKOVICH, Personnel Director, Hollywood Beach Hotel, made available record reflecting that JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, born June 16, 1936 at Kosciusko, Mississippi, had been employed as a bellman from November 14 to December 2, 1961. It was indicated his employment was terminated for reason of reduction in force. Other descriptive data contained in the record was as follows:

Height	5'10"
Weight	140
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Gray
Marital status	Single
Northern address	N. Pine Street, Natchez, Mississippi
Local address	1947 Buchanan St., Hollywood, Florida
Nearest relative	JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.
Reference	JOHN MELVIN, 1947 Buchanan Street, Hollywood, Florida
Social Security	#488-42-7335

On December 20, 1963, record of the Hollywood, Florida, Police Department was found to reflect that JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, born June 16, 1936 at Kosciusko, Mississippi, had been arrested for vagrancy on October 24, 1962 and given ten days suspended sentence. The record reflected fingerprints of MURPHY submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI as of November 1, 1962, were searched through criminal arrest fingerprint records and revealed no previous arrest for MURPHY. MURPHY's fingerprint classification is indicated as:

14 M 28 W OII
M 16 W OMO

On December 20, 1963, Mrs. JOSEPHINE CLOSE, owner of the Jose Apartments, 1947 Buchanan Street, Hollywood, Florida, advised she had no recollection or

record of JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY as a tenant in the apartments. She stated JOHN MELVIN was a 68 year old handyman, who was killed in August, 1962, and who used to occasionally call the employment office at Hollywood to get boys to help him do the work around the apartments.

MM 105-8147
JJO:JMS

On December 21, 1963 interview was conducted at Miami, Florida in connection with information that had been received from SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban refugee at Dallas, Texas, who advised that in September or October, 1963, she had been contacted by two members of the anti-FIDEL CASTRO organization Junta Revolucionaria (JURE), in connection with a funds drive they were conducting. ODIO stated they were accompanied by an individual whom they introduced as LEON OSWALD, whom Miss ODIO stated to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Miss ODIO said that one of the two members of the JURE contacting her was named LEOPOLDO.

TEXAS

On December 21, 1963, Mrs. ROGELIO CISNEROS, 347 N.E. 36th Street, Miami, Florida, stated that her husband is a member of the Executive Board of JURE at Miami, and that he was then in Central America. She said in approximately June, 1963 her husband had traveled alone from Miami to Dallas, Texas, to set up a delegation of JURE in that city, and to her knowledge no other JURE member had gone to Dallas from Miami since that time. She said she could think of no JURE member named LEOPOLDO.

TEXAS

She advised that the JURE delegate in Dallas is JORGE RODRIGUEZ VALDA, 1919 Llewellyn, Apartment A, Dallas. She said Mr. RODRIGUEZ would have knowledge of any JURE members visiting that city.

Interviews at Miami, Florida, were also conducted pursuant to information that ERWIN L. STUIG of Garland, Texas, had advised that an individual believed identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attended a meeting

of the Student Directorate of Cuba, held in Dallas, Texas, at 8 PM on October 13, 1963. It was further advised that a guest roster obtained at that meeting had been forwarded to Miss ANA SILVEIRA of the Student Directorate at Miami, Florida.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FBI BUREAU

12/26/63

Miss ANA SILVEIRA, age 18, 1309 Brickell Avenue, Miami, Florida, a member of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE - Student's Revolutionary Directorate or Student's Directorate of Cuba), advised that she had gone to Dallas, Texas, from Miami, Florida, for an open meeting of the DRE in that city, held on October 13, 1963. She stated that on October 13, 1963 a meeting for Spanish speaking persons was held at about 1 PM in the Dreyfus Club, Dallas, and she estimated about 70 persons attended this meeting.

She said a second meeting was held at 8 PM, October 13, 1963 in a conference room over a bank in a shopping center at Dallas, and this meeting was for English speaking persons, and she estimated about 30 attended. She stated that these meetings had previously been advertised at Dallas in order to give the interested public an opportunity to hear discussion by DRE members of the Cuban situation.

Miss SILVEIRA stated at the meeting on the evening of October 13, 1963 a sheet of paper was passed among those in attendance and those who were interested in receiving the bi-weekly English language publication THE CUBAN REPORT, which is composed by the DRE in Miami, were requested to furnish their name and address. She stated she also made note of the names of those individuals present who made contributions to the DRE at the meeting.

Miss SILVEIRA stated she had the list at the office of the DRE in Miami, and she was relatively certain that the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not included in the list. She further stated she has seen many

On 12/21 & 23/63 Miami, Florida File # MM 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:JMS Date dictated 12/23/63

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photos of OSWALD since the assassination, and is relatively certain he was not among those present at the meeting.

On December 23, 1963, Miss SILVEIRA was contacted at the DRE offices, 1705 S.W. 3rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, at which time she made available the list of those who attended the meeting in Dallas on the evening of October 13, 1963. This is a typewritten list and Miss SILVEIRA explained that she had disposed of the original paper bearing the names and addresses which had been passed in the audience at Dallas.

The list made available by Miss SILVEIRA is as follows:

Mr. LES BAKER Fort Worth, Texas
1417 Lincoln, F.W. $250

Mrs. JOSEPH D. KENNEDY
Rt. 3 Box 111, F.W. $15

Mrs. J. PAUL DONOVAN
4721 Crestline Rd., F.W. $5

Mrs. JAMES S. CALLAGHER
4117 Whitfield, F.W. 9 $5

Mr. PETER GIFFORD
Gifford Hill & Co.
Fidelity Union Tower, D. $100
-21- Dallas, Texas

Mrs. ROSEMARY HAMPLETON
4012 Marquett, D. $10

Mr. JIM GOEBER
1218 Brookhollow Dr.
Irving, Texas $5

Mr. and Mrs. PETER COLLORA
103105 Lake Gardens Dr., D. 28 $5

Mrs. J. E. EVANS
5706 Boca Raton, D. $15

Gen. EDWIN WALKER
P.O. Box 2428, D. $5

Mrs. BASSETT WATSON
P.O. Box 6331, D. 22 $5

Mr. and Mrs. HAHM
11219 Shelterwood Lane D. $5

RICK KILGORE
2500 W. Newton Cr., D $1

Mrs. W. A. LANIER $?
5309 Eutland, F.W.

DOROTHY NUTS
3101 6th Ave., F.W.

Mrs. MARLENE C. KELLY
2901 Westfield Ave., F.W.

Fort Worth Freedom Center
5505 W. Rosedale, F.W. 7

Mrs. JAMES L. MINAHAN
2311 Warner Rd., F.W.

Mr. W. G. Clarckson Jr.
129 Williamburg Lane
Fort Worth 7, Texas

Mrs. GORDON FITZGERALD
109 Westrein, F.W. 7

FRANCES M. KENNA
1501 Hurley
Fort Worth 7, Texas

Mrs. RENE M. SWEET
3125 Major Street, F.W. 12

H. G. MILLER
3560 Townsend Dr., F.W.

J. J. BROWN
4004 Boyd Ave., F.W.

FT. WORTH TEXAS

Dr. ANTHONY KUBEK
P.O. Box 1330, D. 21 DALLAS, TEXAS

DWAYNE GENTOSCH
3213 Pecan, Garland, Tex.

CLIFFORD M. DERZAPF, "The Shield"
P.O. Box 1330, Dallas TEXAS

DALE W. EK.
6731 Shadybrook apt. 253, D. 31

STEVE DYWS
627 Kessley Lake, D.

Mrs. JAMES L. FREIMUTH
9640 Lynbrook Dr. D. 18

MAL KOUCH
4215 Live Oak, D.

KAREN MARTIN, Dalla Morn. News

Mrs. AGUSTINA FERNANDEZ
Dallas University
P.O. Box 1330

Miss SILVEIRA pointed out that the last nine names on the list were the names of individuals who attended a meeting by the DRE at Fort Worth, Texas, held at approximately 5 PM on October 20, 1963 at a bank near Fort Worth on the expressway running from Fort Worth to Dallas. Miss SILVEIRA said this meeting was also for English speaking persons and had been requested by Mrs. W. A. LANFER, 5309 Rutland, Fort Worth, who had attended the meeting on October 13, 1963 at Dallas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/26/63

JOAQUIN MARTINEZ DE PINILLOS, age 22, stated he is in charge of publishing THE CUBAN REPORT for the DRE, 1705 S.W. 3rd Avenue, Miami, Florida. He stated that ANA SILVEIRA, MANUEL SALVAT, the latter an officer of the DRE, and himself, traveled from Miami to Dallas, Texas, in October, 1963 for the purpose of holding public meetings to inform those interested of the work the DRE has done and hopes to do with respect to the CASTRO regime in Cuba. Mr. PINILLOS stated that DEAN PERKINS, 11022 Gannetta Drive, Dallas, Texas, assisted the DRE in organizing the meetings and arranging the publicity attached to the meetings.

He said this publicity included an appearance on a television station at Dallas, and also contact with the DALLAS MORNING STAR, a daily newspaper published in Dallas, TEXAS

Mr. PINILLOS stated Miss SILVEIRA and himself addressed the English speaking audiences which attended the DRE meetings. He said that in addition to the meeting on the evening of October 13, 1963, in Dallas, two meetings were held at the University of Dallas, one at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, and one at some High School in Dallas. He estimated that at the meetings held in Dallas on October 13, 1963, approximately 50 to 60 persons attended the afternoon session, which was addressed by MANUEL SALVAT, and approximately 25 to 30 attended the evening session. He stated at neither of these meetings did any one in the audience attempt to bring up any debate or agitation. He said that he did not give any close observation to any of the English speaking persons present on the evening of October 13, 1963, and therefore could not state whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD may have been present.

On 12/23/63 at Miami, Florida File # MM 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:JMS Date dictated 12/23/63

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.

Mr. PINILLOS stated that the DRE delegate at Dallas, Texas, who was also present at the meetings held there, is GUILLERMO OTHON, 3111 Flowerdale, Dallas, Texas, telephone FL 1-0873.

MM 105-8342
JJO:JMS

On December 28, 1963, Mr. EDGAR A. BUTTLE, visiting at the Croydon Arms Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, was interviewed relative to a letter written by him as of December 14, 1953 to Mr. MELVIN ROMAN, Domestic Relations Court, New York City. The letter was on stationery of the Finch and Schaefler Bar Building, 36 W. 44th Street, New York City. The letter stated as follows:

"Dear Mr. ROMAN:

"Mrs. OSWALD informed me that she had just received a notice to the effect that she was to appear with her son before you on December 9, 1953 in connection with possible treatment of her son.

"I indicated to her that I would get in touch with you for the purpose of arranging another appointment. Unfortunately, I became tied up with other matters and did not contact you. However, I want you to know that failure to contact you was not the fault of Mrs. OSWALD. It is my thought that some serious consideration should be given to having the boy receive private clinical treatment if it is really necessary. It has been my impression that the boy has the feeling he is being kept under surveillance so extensively that he is beginning to feel abnormal. While I am highly in favor of psychiatric treatment and its accomplishments I feel in this case there is a possibility it is being overdone. In any

'event I shall be very glad to discuss the matter with you so that I may know more about the facts.

"Thanking you for giving this matter your kind attention, I remain, Sincerely yours,

'EDGAR A. BUTTLE"

Date 12/30/63

Mr. EDGAR A. BUTTLE, visiting at the Croydon Arms Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, stated his permanent residence is 3636 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. He stated he is a Hearing Commissioner for the Federal Trade Commission. He related that during the period 1952 to 1956 he was associated with the law firm of Finch and Schaefler at 36 W. 44th Street, New York City.

Upon recollection Mr. BUTTLE said he vaguely recalled having made some contact with a member of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City, possibly a Mr. ROMAN, during the period in which Mr. BUTTLE was associated with the firm of Finch and Schaefler.

It was Mr. BUTTLE's recollection that the matter pertained to a truancy problem of a boy whom Mr. ROMAN apparently considered too closely tied to the mother's apron strings. Mr. BUTTLE said he may have remarked to Mr. ROMAN that it was conceivable that the problem of the boy in question could be the result of too close supervision of the boy by the court or school officers, resulting in a psychiatric condition being forced upon the youth.

Mr. BUTTLE said he had no recollection of the name OSWALD, and following the assassination of President KENNEDY and the publicity given to OSWALD, he, BUTTLE, had no realization that he had in the past any connection with the individual [redacted] HARVEY OSWALD. He said he could not recall how the matter may have been referred to him, but indicated that Judge EDWARD R. FINCH, or the latter's secretary may have asked him to handle the matter. He said he doubted that the case was anything more than a "total gratuity" and did not know if there might be any record with the firm of Finch and Schaefler.

On 12/28/63 at Miami Beach, Florida File # MM 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:JMS Date dictated 12/30/63

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.

Mr. BUTTLE stated that to the best of his recollection, he never saw the boy involved in this matter and he believed he saw the mother on one occasion.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016) DATE: 12/31/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) - P -

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
(Deceased) - VICTIM
CR.
OO: Dallas

Rerep SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, 12/11/63, Dallas.

There are enclosed two (2) copies each of four (4) documents obtained by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN from Chief J. E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, as follows:

(1) Letter, 12/19/63, from Chief of Police J. E. CURRY to City Manager ELGIN CRULL with attached undated report (letter) of Chief CURRY covering his activities in connection with visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, 11/22/63.

(2) Chronological report of events prior to, during and after the assassination of President KENNEDY, the shooting(s) of officer J. D. TIPPIT and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the apprehension of JACK RUBY, compiled by Assistant Chief CHARLES BATCHELOR and Deputy Chiefs GEORGE L. LUMPKIN and M. W. STEVENSON, Dallas Police Department.

(3) Undated letter of Assistant Chief CHARLES BATCHELOR to Chief CURRY, with attached assignment sheets (police personnel) in connection with the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, 11/22/63.

(4) Report of Dallas Police Department "Investigation of the Operational Security Involving the Transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, November 24, 1963".

(2) - Bureau (RM) (Enclosures 8)
2 - Dallas
GCT:gj
(4)

NOT RECORDED
100 JAN 29 1964

EX-114

27 JAN 27 1964

74 JAN 30 1964

DIRECTOR, FBI 12/17/63

SAC, SAVANNAH (100-New) (P)

UNSUB; DISTRIBUTION OF
CONTROVERSIAL LITERATURE
AT UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
SM-C
Lee Harvey Oswald

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following items:

1. Original and two copies of the Progressive Labor publication, Special Supplement, dated Nov. 27, 1963, which is captioned "KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION: A SYSTEM IN CRISIS".

2. The original and two copies of a reprint from The New Republic dated October 26, 1963, captioned "Registration in Alabama".

3. Original and two copies of a flyer of the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk For Peace sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action, 325 Lafayette Street, New York, New York, which is captioned "We're Walking to Cuba".

4. Original and two copies of a flyer of the Committee for Non-Violent Action, 325 Lafayette Street, New York (12), New York, captioned "Are You Peace Walkers or Freedom Walkers?"

The enclosed information was received from R. O. PRATT, 2732 Burney Drive, Columbia, South Carolina, who advised that his son, a freshman at the University of South Carolina, DOUGLAS K. PRATT, received this literature from another student at the University whose name was unknown.

The above literature is furnished to the Bureau for the completion of its files.

NOT RECORDED
172 JAN 8 1964

LEAD:

SAVANNAH

AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Will interview DOUGLAS K. PRATT to determine identity of UNSUB.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
2 - Savannah
SAS:rqs

RM ENCLOSURES
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

68 JAN 9 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	DALLAS	1/2/64	12/23 - 1/2/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY

TYPED BY: rk

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ... declass. DATE 7/15/77 ...

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, dated 12/20/63 at NY.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copy being furnished to New Orleans Office in view of their interest in investigation re subject.

Information copy being furnished to Philadelphia Office for their assistance in investigation re GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR. and his son, MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, as set forth in NYtel to Bureau and SACS, Dallas and Philadelphia, 12/16/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R"; Buairtel to NY, 12/18/63, captioned "MICHAEL RALPH PAINE; IS - R; RUTH HYDE PAINE; IS - R" and NYairtel to Bureau captioned as latter, dated 12/27/63.

Copies Noted as destroyed PFB 12/17/76

APPROVED: COPIES DESTROYED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

21 FEB 07 1973

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431)

6 cc bulkgroups 1/22/63

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1214

REC 21

REC-21

11 JAN 6 1964

ST-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres Comm			
Request Recd.	2 copies		207	
Date Fwd.	1/16/64	31 JAN 22 1964		
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

[redacted]

NY 105-38431

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D.

The above-mentioned NYairtel of 12/27/63 reflected that on 12/26/63 [redacted] (protect), [redacted] NYC, advised SAS ROGER H. LEE and VINCENT J. WARGER that the luncheon mentioned in NYtel of 12/16/63, was held at the apartment of Mrs. HELEN PUTNAM, 301 East 62nd Street, NYC. [redacted] stated that Mrs. PUTNAM is an employee of NY University [redacted] is a close acquaintance of Mrs. ROGER YOUNG, mother of RUTH HYDE PAINE, and she identified this individual as Mrs. ARTHUR PAULL of Philadelphia, exact address unknown. She stated that Mrs. PAULL is also a close acquaintance of RUTH HYDE PAINE and MICHAEL RALPH PAINE. She commented that Mrs. PAULL is the sister-in-law of Mrs. GUSTAVE RAGLER, also mentioned in NYtel of 12/16/63 as being present at this luncheon. [redacted] advised that Mrs. PAULL's husband is employed by the Government of Afghanistan in an unknown capacity. According to [redacted] Mrs. PAULL is the person who spoke to RUTH PAINE's mother after the assassination and the individual who made the statement that RUTH PAINE's father-in-law, LYMAN PAINE, is a registered Communist.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] at the luncheon was a Mrs. DOROTHY PLUMMER of Mexico City, Mexico. She stated that Mrs. PLUMMER is listed in the Mexico City Telephone Directory under the name of RICHARD PLUMMER.

[redacted] stated that the only person present at the luncheon who appeared to know RUTH HYDE PAINE and MICHAEL RALPH RAINE was Mrs. ARTHUR PAULL. [redacted] remarked that although she did not know Mrs. PAULL's exact address she felt that Mrs. PAULL could be located through the Philadelphia Social Register.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D.

The above information is not being set forth in the details of this report inasmuch as the original source of the information re LYMAN PAINE is [redacted] and results of her interview will be submitted by the Philadelphia Office in form suitable for dissemination.

Information set forth herein reflects contact at the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC), NYC, by SAS ROGER H. LEE and DONALD E. HALTER on 12/24/63.

In connection with this contact, on 12/24/63 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on the evening of 12/24/63, and subsequent to SAS contact at PYOC, MARVIN MARKMAN, Vice-Chairman of the PYOC and Advance, was contacted by MICHAEL ZAGAREL, the individual who was present at the PYOC office and contacted by SAS re OSWALD. Source stated that ZAGAREL advised MARKMAN that the FBI had made an inquiry today as to any correspondence in the PYOC file re OSWALD. After being assured by ZAGAREL that the Agents were not afforded the opportunity to review PYOC files, MARKMAN stated that he would contact ALVA BUXENBAUM, Chairlady of the PYOC, and inform her of the FBI visit.

Source advised that MARKMAN then contacted BUXENBAUM and MARKMAN suggested that they check their files, although he is positive they don't have anything, and then write a letter to the Presidential Commission advising them formally that there is no correspondence re OSWALD. BUXENBAUM remarked that she doesn't know what is in the PYOC files but agreed that they probably do not have anything re OSWALD. BUXENBAUM then commented that she would look through the PYOC files and that if there is something she would forward it to the Commission, remarking that she would not contact the FBI.

[redacted]

NY 105-38431

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D.

All logical leads re LEE HARVEY OSWALD developed to date have been covered by the NYO and no further investigation is contemplated at the present time re OSWALD. However, the NYO will remain alert for any future developments and possible leads in this matter and will handle same promptly.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY
Date: 1/2/64

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 105-38431

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

INS, NYC, records negative re JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and alleged departure from NY on 11/13/63. Progressive Youth Organizing Committee, American Nazi Party and Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation, all NYC, contacted re subject and results set forth. Law firm, NYC, contacted re subject's court appearance in NYC, 1953, but advised no record re subject or subject's mother.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to determine present whereabouts of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN in order that this individual may be interviewed regarding subject:

On December 23, 1963, SIDNEY A. DAVIS, Assistant Chief, Records Administration and Information Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 20 West Broadway, New York City, advised SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN that a review of airline and steamship records located at INS failed to disclose any identifiable information regarding one JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and his alleged departure from New York on November 13, 1963. DAVIS stated, however, that INS files did reveal that on November 13, 1963, one GEORGE F. BOWEN, Passport Number [redacted]

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.

105-82555-121

B584700, 18 Plymouth Road, Westfield, New Jersey, departed New York via Pan American Airways (PAA) Flight 100 for London. On the same date, the files also disclosed that CHARLES H. BOWEN, Passport Number 11248841, 58 Oakey Avenue, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, departed New York via PAA Flight 114 for Paris.

1

Date 1/2/64

On December 24, 1963, Mike Zagarel was one of several individuals present at the headquarters of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC), 80 Clinton Street, New York City. Zagarel was advised by interviewing Agents that they were interested in determining if the files of the PYOC contained any information which would assist them in the investigation regarding Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President Kennedy.

Zagarel stated that representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were not welcomed at their organization and that the PYOC did not have to and would not cooperate with the FBI in any investigation. He stated that he was an officer of the PYOC but would not state in what capacity. He stated that he would not answer any additional questions and the interview was terminated.

On 12/24/63 at 80 Clinton Street New York City File # NY 105-38431

by SAS ROGER H. LEE & DONALD E. HALTER:rkh Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

1

Date 1/2/64

N/L

On December 24, 1963, George Lincke, 319 East 93rd Street, Apartment 2W, New York City, advised that he is the district organizer for the American Nazi Party covering both New York and New Jersey.

He stated that he has had custody of the Nazi Party records for his area since June, 1962. He advised that during the time he has maintained the Nazi Party records he has not received any correspondence from Texas or New Orleans and that prior to the assassination of President Kennedy he had never heard of Lee Harvey Oswald.

He stated that most of the correspondence requesting information regarding the Nazi Party is forwarded to the Party's headquarters, Arlington, Virginia.

On 12/24/63 at 319 East 93rd Street New York City File # NY 105-38131

by SAS ROGER H. LEE & MAURICE H. LAUZIERE:rkh Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

Characterizations of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) and the American Nazi Party appear in the Appendix of this report.

1

Date 1/2/64

On December 27, 1963, Robinson Jones, Secretary, Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation, a political party in New York City, located at 1182 Broadway, advised that a review of his records failed to reflect any information or correspondence pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald.

Jones stated that it may have been possible that Oswald had written to their organization requesting literature and that same would have been sent to him but no record of this transaction would have been maintained.

On 12/27/63 at 1182 Broadway New York City File # NY 105-38431

by SAS ROGER H. LEE & MAURICE H. LAUZIERE Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

On December 30, 1963, LEON SCHAEFLER, partner, Finch and Schaefler Law Firm, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, advised SA JAMES O. INGRAM that he could not locate any record pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARGUERITE OSWALD. He stated that EDGAR BUTTLE, an attorney who reportedly represented subject in a Domestic Relations Court appearance in New York City sometime during 1953, was not associated with the above firm but only had space in the law office from about 1952 to 1956. He stated that BUTTLE handled his own cases and their firm would not maintain any records concerning BUTTLE's cases.

1

Da 1/2/64

Arnold Petersen, National Secretary and Treasurer, Socialist Labor Party (SLP) and New York Labor News Company, 61 Cliff Street, New York 38, New York, advised that he has been the National Secretary and Treasurer of the SLP since 1914.

He explained that approximately two weeks ago he received a letter from Horace Twiford, Houston, Texas, who is a National Committee Man at Large in the State of Texas for the SLP. Twiford advised, in his letter, that he had been contacted by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Texas who was inquiring about Lee Harvey Oswald. Petersen did not have a copy of this correspondence but stated that Twiford had indicated that Oswald had evidently received literature from the SLP. Petersen said that he had never heard of Oswald until the assassination of President Kennedy. After the receipt of Twiford's letter, he immediately had all records reviewed but no record was located pertaining to Oswald.

He added that Oswald could have written to their organization requesting literature and a regular form letter would have been sent to Oswald with any literature he requested. Petersen stated that the SLP has no organization in the State of Texas and that any literature forwarded to Oswald in Texas would have been initially sent to Twiford and he in turn would have forwarded same to Oswald. Petersen stated that usually these inquiries for literature are destroyed and he reiterated that his organization has no record regarding Oswald.

On 1/2/64 at 61 Cliff Street New York 38, New York File # NY 105-38431

by SAS ROGER H. LEE & JAMES O. INGRAM:rlch Date dictated 1/2/64

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.

On January 2, 1964, MARK WEINBAUM, Editor-in-Chief, Novoye Russkoye Slovo (Russian daily), 243 West 56th Street, New York, New York, advised SAS ROGER H. LEE and JAMES O. INGRAM that a search of his subscription lists failed to reflect any information concerning subject and MICHAEL or RUTH P INE.

He stated that a review of his files also failed to disclose any information indicating the receipt of correspondence from subject or the PAINEs.

1.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World," copyrighted in 1961, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leader," a Richmond, Virginia, newspaper, reported that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits the use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that ROCKWELL'S party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 19, 1963, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by ADOLF HITLER. He added that ROCKWELL is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual," an official publication of the American Nazi Party, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first, "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second, "the dissemination of our program and the truth about the Party"; third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda"; and, fourth, "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses."

[redacted]

[redacted]

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, a second source advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On May 7, 1963, a third source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York.

[redacted]

Mr. Belmont 1/3/64

A. Rosen

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Bufile 62-109090

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
Bufile 105-82555

While discussing other matters with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission today, it was mentioned that newspapers had carried a story to the effect that Marina Oswald would be interviewed by members of the Commission in Dallas in the near future. Mr. Rankin advised that the Commission definitely intended to interview Mrs. Oswald sometime in the near future. Mr. Rankin was asked whether or not the Commission intended to provide its own Russian interpreter or whether they desired the Bureau's Russian interpreter to be present on such an interview.

Mr. Rankin was extremely appreciative of the offer of the Bureau's interpreter but stated consideration was being given to using a U. S. State Department interpreter. He commented that Mr. James Martin, the individual at whose home Marina Oswald is presently living, and her business agent, as well as her attorney, Mr. Thorne, had indicated when they talked to the Commission that there was a feeling of animosity on the part of Mrs. Oswald toward Bureau Agents in that she felt Bureau Agents were responsible for her husband losing his job wherever he when to work.

The attention of Mr. Rankin was called to the employment checks where Oswald had been employed and before the full facts could be discussed with him, Mr. Rankin commented that from what he had been told of the investigation conducted it was clearly set forth that Oswald was not much of an employee and he could readily understand Oswald wanting to blame someone for his loss of employment and apparently had seized upon the FBI rather than admit his own shortcomings as an employee.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
JRM:mpd (9)

105 X82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 7 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 7 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
re: President's Commission

Mr. Rankin stated some consideration was being given to asking the interpreter who handled the interviews for the FBI with Mrs. Oswald, as well as the interpreter of the Secret Service who had been interviewing her to be present at the interview to be conducted by the President's Commission so that any discrepancies could be straightened out during the time of the interview. Mr. Rankin advised that no definite arrangements had been made but he would advise the Bureau in the event it was decided to have the Bureau's Russian interpreter present during the interview.

Mr. Rankin indicated that when he talked with Messrs. Martin and Thorne, Mrs. Oswald's business agent and attorney, he requested they endeavor to have her prepare a statement in her own handwriting which would cover every detail that she could remember of her association with Lee Harvey Oswald, to include all actions, statements, and any details of conversations she could recall, beginning with the first time she met Oswald in Russia and continuing up to the time of his death on 11/24/63. Mr. Rankin commented he did not know how successful the results of this request would be but he hoped it might serve as the basis for a rather short interview with Mrs. Oswald rather than a long, drawn out interview with her.

Mr. Rankin advised on a confidential basis that there was a possibility the interview with Mrs. Oswald would now be handled in Washington, D. C., rather than in Dallas, Texas, as has been quoted in the newspapers and that there was also a strong possibility that Chief Justice Earl Warren would be in on the interview.

ACTION: None - for information.

1/7/64

1 - Mr. Stokes

Airtel

To: SAC, Newark (105-15291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rereps of SA James A. Marley, Jr., dated 12/13/63 and 12/16/63 at Newark.

Bureau does not desire to disseminate rereps. Note that subject's wife maintains he was unable to speak the Spanish language and none of subject's Marine Corps associates at Santa Ana, California, have furnished any information concerning his Spanish language ability except Nelson Delgado whose interviews are reported in rereps. Note that Jacksonville 12/27/63 teletype reports David Christie Murray, Jr., former Marine associate of subject and Delgado, has no knowledge of Oswald's Spanish language ability and denied that he, himself, received any Spanish language instruction from Delgado as claimed by the latter. In view of this, and in light of Delgado's admitted inability to write proficiently in Spanish, it appears to Bureau that he may be exaggerating his ability to teach the language. Rereps record that according to Delgado subject in 3-to-4-month period became highly proficient in speaking Spanish under Delgado's instruction. While Delgado denies writing ability in the language, he is reported as having maintained that portion of his training of Oswald involved exchange of written notes in Spanish while they were employed in "silent" area.

REC-31 105-82555-1215

Reinterview Delgado and pin him down as to exact nature of Spanish instruction afforded Oswald and as to degree of proficiency allegedly reached in language by subject. In former regard, resolve discrepancy concerning Delgado's lack

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:eeb (5)

61 JAN

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COMM-FBI

of proficiency in writing language and his statements concerning written instruction. In latter regard, determine exactly what Delgado means concerning the high degree of proficiency in the language reached by subject. Endeavor to ascertain if Delgado has been exaggerating his statements concerning his ability as instructor and Oswald's proficiency in the language. Question him concerning others at Marine base who he may have instructed in language and point out that Murray has denied receiving any instruction from him.

Conduct inquiry at Delgado's point of assignment to determine his general reputation and specifically his reputation for veracity. Ascertain if he has been affording Spanish language instruction to anyone at present base. Note that Delgado, according to one associate, was considered immature [redacted] Question him concerning latter point and endeavor to ascertain if there is any untruthfulness or exaggeration in his remarks concerning Oswald's trip with him and 2 Negro Marines to Tijuana.

Bureau has noted the opinion of SA James A. Marley, Jr., on administrative page 12/16/63 reported that Delgado is telling the truth to the best of his knowledge and recollection. Bureau considers it possible that Delgado has exaggerated and since Delgado's information is not consistent with other information concerning subject's language ability we should make certain information attributed to Delgado is accurately and clearly reported and we should endeavor to avoid the possibility that Delgado may later change his story concerning his information about Oswald.

Carefully review rereps before conducting reinterview. Conduct reinterview promptly. Consider having Spanish-speaking Agent participate in interview to evaluate Delgado's fluency in Spanish.

Airtel to Newark
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
105-82555

Note that the "Colonel James Botteho" and the "PFC H. Russell, Jr.," names appearing on page 3 of your 12/16/63 report should be set forth as "James Botelho" (delete Colonel) and as "Henry R. Roussel, Jr." Submit corrected page 3. Consider submitting new report covering all information from Delgado, depending on results of reinterview.

NOTE:

In view of subject's trip to Mexico in September and October, 1963; his interest in Castro; and his possession of an English-Spanish dictionary, we are interested in his ability, if any, to speak Spanish. His wife denies this and the only source who has reported Oswald can speak Spanish is Delgado who claims to have taught him the language for 3-month period in early 1959 when Delgado, himself, was but 19 years of age. We feel to point of near certainty that Delgado is braggart and has exaggerated. Certainly, his claims as reported in rerep appear inconsistent and believed advisable to reinterview him to pin him down.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/31/63

FROM : Legat, Bern (105-257) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - CUBA
Lee H. Oswald
Re Paris cable 12/3/63.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 7)
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bern
HDG/hc
(4)

Classified by 2140
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of declassification Indefinite

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

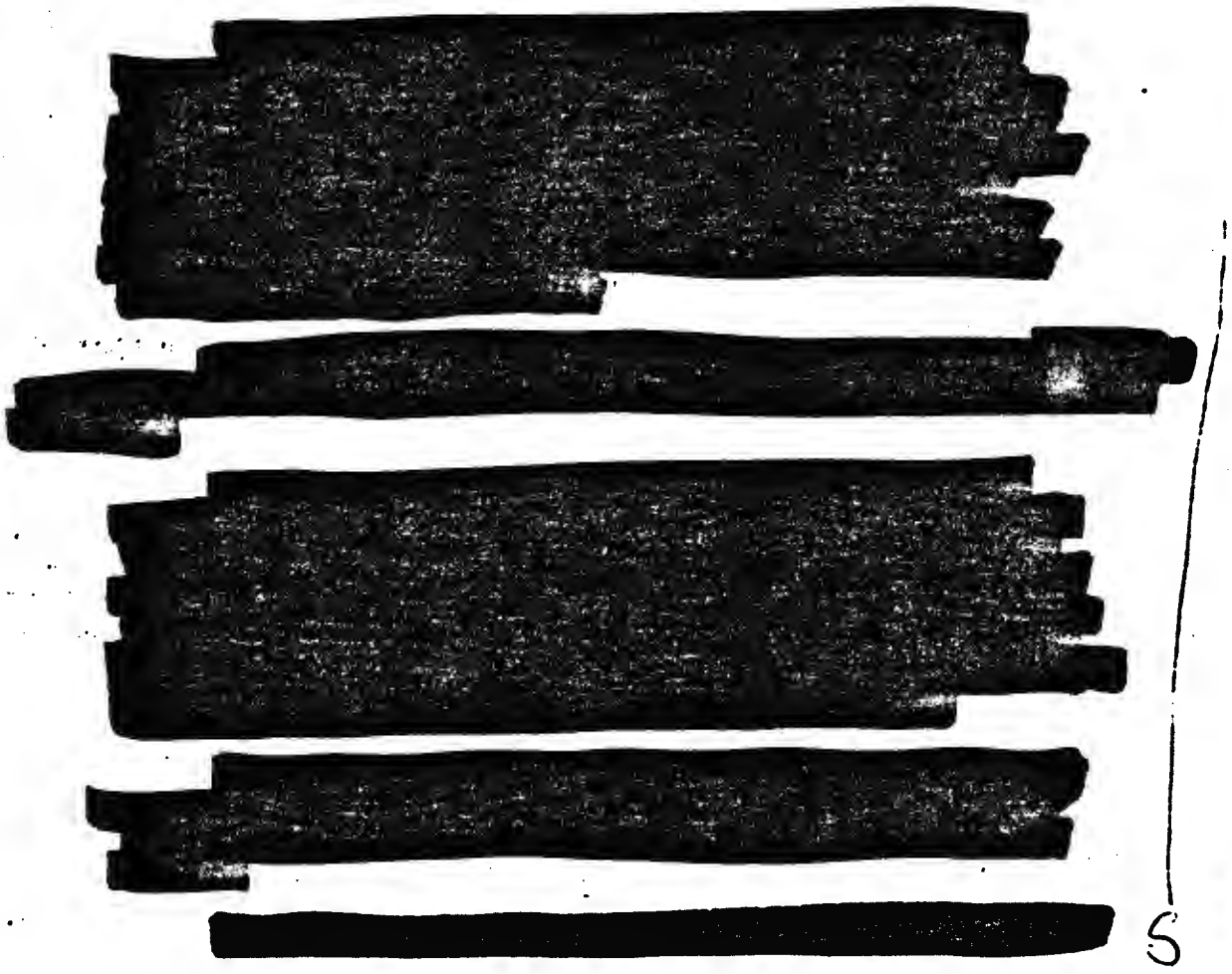
5 JAN 6 1964

SOVIET SECTION

64 JAN 8 1964

SECRET

7-2-77



THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1217

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

59

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. IDS-82555

SERIAL NO. 1218

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

59

U.S. Post Office

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

DATE: 11/27/63

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Turner
1 - Nasca
1 - O'Brien

On 11/26/63 Mr. Edward Scannell Butler, 620 Gravier, New Orleans, Louisiana, Staff Director, The Information Council of the Americas, an organization which distributes communist educational material to Latin American countries, furnished Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan two reels of tape containing interviews of Lee Harvey Oswald. Butler indicated first tape was made on 8/17/63; the second 8/21/63; that Bill Stuckey of New Orleans was moderator; and the tapes were made in connection with programs of Station WDSU. Copies of the reels have been made for addition to Bufiles.

REVIEW OF REEL #1:

In this reel an unidentified narrator described program as first of series known as Latin listening post interviews dealing with conflict of U. S. and Cuba. Lee Oswald was identified as secretary of New Orleans Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), who had been arrested for distributing pro-Castro literature. He was interviewed by moderator in question and answer form. Oswald claimed he was secretary of FPCC in New Orleans and that he did not belong to any other organization. In answer to question as to whether Oswald was communist he reiterated he did not belong to any other organization. General discussion was had concerning FPCC literature and Oswald's interpretation of FPCC's policies and beliefs were generally discussed. Oswald stressed fact FPCC was only concerned with Cuban problem. Oswald indicated only Latin American country he had visited was Mexico. Oswald indicated FPCC did not support Castro but supports the idea of an independent revolution in the Western Hemisphere; that while Castro has indicated Cuba is Marxist country, it cannot be said that Castro is communist. Oswald very briefly touched on conditions in Cuba and other countries. He furnished the following background data concerning himself:

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

53 JAN 9 1964

VHN/FOB:akb
(12)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 27 - 1219

FOI XM

5 JAN 8 1964

He stated he was born in New Orleans; lived for a short time during his childhood in Texas and New York; and attended Beauregard Junior High School for two years (place unidentified) and Warren Eastern High School (place unidentified) for more than one year. He stated that he and his family then moved to Texas where they had many relatives and where he continued his schooling. In 1956 he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps and spend three years in that service beginning as a Private and rising to rank of "Buck Sergeant." Oswald stated he served honorably in the Marine Corps and then returned to Texas to work. He stated he had recently arrived in New Orleans with his family, which consisted of his wife and child. Oswald indicated he had become interested in the FPCC in 1960. Oswald felt Cubans were being pushed to the Soviet Bloc by U. S. policy and stated he still felt that way. There was no direct reference to the late President Kennedy during this interview.

REVIEW OF REEL # 2:

This reel sets forth an interview conducted by Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, 8/21/63, during the program entitled "Conversation Cart Blanche." Present during this interview were Bill Slatter (phonetic) and Bill Stuckey, acting as moderators; Lee Oswald, identified as the secretary, New Orleans Chapter, FPCC; Ed Butler, identified as the Executive Director of The Information Council of the Americas, New Orleans; Carlos Bringuier, identified as a Cuban refugee and the New Orleans delegate of the Revolutionary Student Directorate, an anti-Castro organization.

At the outset Moderator Stuckey described Oswald as the only member of the FPCC, New Orleans, who has revealed himself publicly. Stuckey, thereafter, gave a resume of an interview he had with Oswald the previous Saturday. (This interview described above.)

During this program, Oswald admitted residing in Russia for three years.

When asked how many FPCC members there were in New Orleans, Oswald said he could not reveal this information and indicated that the FPCC "is not a secret society." He observed that the FPCC, since it is a political minority, must safeguard the names of its members.

Oswald made the observation that a Senate Subcommittee had found the FPCC not to be a communist-dominated organization and he also noted that the FPCC is "not on the Attorney General's list."

He claimed no knowledge as to the identity of the Honorary Chairman of the FPCC but identified V. T. Lee as the FPCC National Director. In answer to a direct question, Oswald refused to discuss his alleged renounciation of U. S. citizenship.

When asked if he was a Marxist, he replied " I am a Marxist."

Further effort was made to inquire into Oswald's activities in Russia and in reply Oswald did state that he worked in Russia but at all times was considered an American citizen. He further stated "at no time did I renounce my citizenship or attempt to renounce my citizenship. The obvious answer (to news stories that he renounced his citizenship) is that I am back in the U. S."

Oswald, thereafter, set forth the principles of the FPCC as primarily being directed toward the restoration of diplomatic, trade, and tourist relations with Cuba. He described the FPCC as an independent organization whose aims and ideals are clear and in keeping with the best tradition of American democracy.

At this point, guest Carlos Bringuier questioned Oswald as to whether or not he agreed with the speech of Fidel Castro on July 26 of this year in which Castro described John Fitzgerald Kennedy as " a ruffian and a thief."

In reply to this query Oswald stated as follows: "I would not agree with that particular wording. However, I and the FPCC does think that the U. S. Government through certain agencies, namely the State Department and CIA, has made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba. Mistakes which are pushing Cuba to the sphere of activity of, let's say, a very dogmatic communist country as China is."

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Oswald also commented that the arms which we (the U. S.) stopped from going to Batista should have been dropped to Castro in the Sierra Maestra where Fidel Castro could have used them.

The pertinent portion of the interview ended at this time as the program had run its course.

ACTION:

For information.

URGENT 12-4-63 4-03 PM CST JHJ

TO, DIRECTOR AND SACS, DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO

FROM, SAC, LITTLE ROCK /105-406/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

ON DEC. FOUR, LAST, INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MICHAEL O-KEEFE, CIC, U. S. ARMY, FORT CHAFFEE, ARK., THAT A SOLDIER AT FORT CHAFFEE, ARK., WHO HAD BEEN AWOL NOV. TWENTY TWO LAST, HAD CLAIMED TO HAVE HAD PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

SAME DATE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM FIRST LIEUTENANT FOY MATHIS, COMMANDING OFFICER OF [redacted] WM, AGE FIFTY, SOLDIER AT FORT CHAFFEE, ARK., THAT [redacted] IS AN ALCOHOLIC AND HAS HAD A BRAIN OPERATION. [redacted] WAS IN U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL FORT CHAFFEE, ARK., FOR ALMOST THIRTY DAYS, PRIOR TO NOV. NINETEEN, LAST, WHEN RELEASED. [redacted] WAS PLACED ON RESTRICTION TO POST BY COMMANDING OFFICER. IN VIOLATION OF RESTRICTION HE LEFT FORT CHAFFEE

END PAGE ONE

80 EX 3

REC 55 105-82555 1220

53 JAN 9 1964 93

22 JAN 8 1964

NOV. TWENTY ONE LAST AND DEPARTED FORT SMITH EN ROUTE WASH., D. C. BY AIRLINES. COMMANDING OFFICER ARRANGED FOR [redacted] APPREHENSION IN WASH., D. C. [redacted] WAS APPREHENDED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES WHEN HE DEPARTED AIRLINES PLANE AT WASH., D. C. IN WASHINGTON HE WAS GRANTED A PASS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLACING HIS WIFE IN A HOSPITAL. HE SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNED TO FORT CHAFFEE BY HIMSELF.

WHEN INTERVIEWED BY LT. MATHIS AT FORT CHAFFEE SUBSEQUENT TO RETURN, [redacted] TOLD MATHIS THAT HE HAD BEEN DRINKING WITH AN UNNAMED BUDDY AND HAD DISCOVERED FROM THIS UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS TO BE ASSASSINATED. [redacted] ALSO TOLD MATHIS THAT HIS TRIP TO WASH., D. C., WAS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BUT THAT HE DID NOT ARRIVE IN TIME AND WAS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE BEFORE HE COULD FURNISH THIS INFORMATION TO APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES. [redacted] ALSO CLAIMED THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS SHOT AS THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY INVOLVING FIVE MEN, INCLUDING OSWALD AND RUBY. IT WAS OSWALD-S JOB TO SHOOT THE PRESIDENT AND THEN RUBY WAS SUPPOSED TO DISPOSE OF OSWALD.

END PAGE TWO

[redacted] FURTHER CLAIMED THAT THIS CONSPIRACY WAS BACKED BY THE BLACK SHIRTS OF GERMANY, THE BLACK SHIRTS OF ITALY, AND THE COMMUNISTS OF RUSSIA.

WHEN INTERVIEWED TODAY BY BUREAU AGENT AND CIC AGENT, [redacted] ADMITTED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONSPIRACY NOR DID HE HAVE ANY PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE DOES NOT KNOW OSWALD OR RUBY. [redacted] STATED THAT HE HAD MADE UP THIS STORY TO IMPRESS HIS COMMANDING OFFICER AND AS AN EXCUSE FOR HIS HAVING GONE AWOL.

[redacted] ADMITTED THAT HE IS AN ALCOHOLIC AND HAS HAD HALLUCINATIONS AFTER A BRAIN OPERATION PERFORMED ON HIM WHILE HE WAS IN KOREA. [redacted] STATED THAT HE HAD NOT INTENDED TO CAUSE ANYONE TROUBLE AND THAT HE HAD NOT INTENDED THE STORY TO GO ANY FURTHER THAN HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

REPORT BEING SUBMITTED BY LITTLE ROCK.

DL AND SA TO BE ADVISED

END AND ACK PLS.

WA J5-14 PM OK FBI WA RM

TU DIS

CC-MR. ROSEN

FBI

Date: 12/5/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ISR
(OO:DALLAS)

437710

ReNYtel, 12/5/63.

On 12/5/63, JOHN J. ABT, 320 Broadway, NYC, NY identifying himself as attorney for the Gus Hall-Benjamin B. Davis Defense Committee, made available to SA JOSEPH B. WATERS an undated letter from subject on a 3" by 3" piece of paper which enclosed examples of his photographic work. In his letter OSWALD explained that he would be "honored" to do such work without charge and suggested that material might be sent to him in any size for reproduction in the form of positive or negative prints. His letter enclosed two photographic copies of a poster entitled "The Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee - END Mc CARRANISM". He also enclosed the negative prints used to create this poster.

A letter of acknowledgement dated 12/13/62, was sent to OSWALD over the signature, Hall-Davis Defense Committee, James J. Tormey, Executive Secretary, and a copy of this letter was also made available by ABT, NY.

A request was made by ABT that the material be returned to him when it had served its purpose and he was informed that his request would be made a matter of record. He also stated that any question in connection with this material might be referred to him.

Encl. retained 1 Rm 648 RTS for ultimate return to ABT 1/7/64 ETT

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 6) (RM)
1 - New York

JBW:chm
(7)

ENCLOSURE

Copies returned to Records 1-12-64

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

EX-108

DEC 6 1963

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

53 JAN 9 1964

cc - Wick

The text of OSWALD's letter is set out below as well as the reply of the Hall-Davis Defense Committee.

It is noted that OSWALD apparently directed his letter to "third fl. 23 West 26th Street, New York, NY, with this being referred to the Hall-Davis Committee because of the text. It is noted that the third floor at the above address is utilized as the National Office of the CP, USA.

Enclosed for the Bureau with copies to Dallas is the material described above consisting of the undated letter written by OSWALD, the two photographic posters and the photographic negatives apparently used in the reproduction. The text of the OSWALD letter follows:

"Third Fl.
23 West 26th Street
New York, NY

"L. H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sirs:

"Enclosed a small example of my modest skill, If you may happen to need any head-line-photo-work on a small scale, I will be honored to do it, for you of course, there will be no charge.

"Sincerely

"Lee H. Oswald

"(over)

"Instructions;

"Just send me any size, small reproduction of what you want done. for instance, the below size reproduction was also used on the prints enclosed.

"I can make black on white (positive print), or white on black (negative print) any size you desire."

The example used by OSWALD is a cut out of the name GUS HALL in small print and taped to the letter. The acknowledgement reads as follows:

"December 13, 1962

"Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

"Dear Friend:

We are in receipt of the samples of photographic work you sent us.

We deeply appreciate your offer to do this type of work for us as your contribution to our activity. We are putting this material on file so that we can make reference to it in the event that any such need arises.

"Thanks again.

"Sincerely,

"HALL-DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

"James J. Tormey,
Executive Secretary"

PROGRESSIVE LABOR

KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION: A SYSTEM IN CRISIS

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT - Nov. 27, 1963

The assassination of President Kennedy, by a still unknown assailant, not only reflects the existence of serious political contradictions for the U.S. ruling class, but raises these contradictions to new heights. Evidences of oncoming crisis and of a growing instability and ruthlessness within the small circle of the U.S. ruling class include:

INSTABILITY

**The apparently well-planned execution of the late President, revealing more than the work of some deranged individual;

**The complete break-down of the bourgeois democratic process in dealing with the alleged assassin, Lee H. Oswald;

**The obvious complicity of the local police and the national security forces in establishing the frame-up of Oswald, and their failure to adequately protect the President;

**The subsequent contradictions between the local officials and the national officials in the ever-growing crudeness in attempting to turn the slaying of the President into a red-baiting circus;

**The U.S. ruling class has made an arduous effort to portray itself to the world, and especially to its allies, as a symbol of stability and "freedom." The assassination and all subsequent events tend to undermine this thesis.

RUTHLESSNESS

**The vicious attempt by many forces within the ruling class to use the assassination, in whipping up an anti-communist hysteria, to incite further acts of agression against the Cuban people;

**The mounting pressure on the working people of this country, in order to halt their demands for progress in this period of crisis;

**The campaign of violence and terror against the Negro people, especially in the South, to quell the rising demands for jobs and freedom;

**The resort to open counter-revolution, with no attempt to cover up, in Cuba and south Viet Nam;

**The attempt to use this "lull" to prevent the working people from renewing their struggle in the future;

**The conversion of the assassination of the late President into some kind of third-rate spectacle by the ruling class, indicates their fundamental cynicism and their utter contempt on the American people.

(Continued on P. 2)

OSWALD CASE -- HISTORY'S BIGGEST FRAME-UP?

"This is lynch law which mocks civil rights and frustrates solution of the murder of a President." Editorial in New York World Telegram and Sun, Nov. 25, 1963, on the murder of Oswald.

"La Monde's New York correspondent, Phillipe Ben, wrote that certain characteristics of American life were in question. He cited 'the animosity between the races, the tolerence of violence, the enormous publicity given to the most fantastic accusation devoid of any foundation.'"(N. Y. Post, Nov. 26, 1963).

"I've sent men to the electric chair on less evidence than we have against Lee Harvey Oswald." (Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade, quoted in the N. Y. Journal American, Nov. 25, 1963).

.....

A STAGGERING AMOUNT of evidence--within four days of the President's assassination--already points to the possibility that the most colossal fraud and frame-up in history is being perpetrated on the American people.

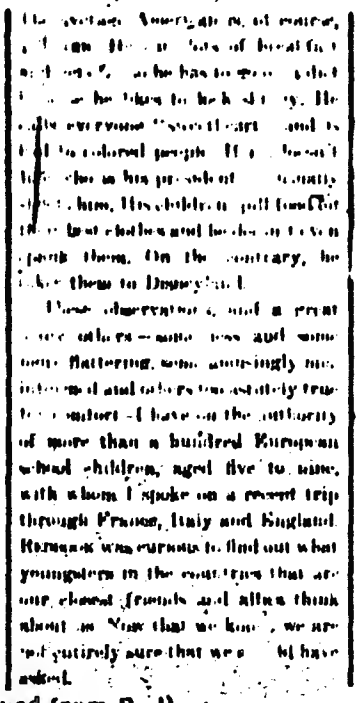
Not one single detail of the so-called case against Lee Harvey Oswald has been described without serious conflicts in the "official" accounts. Not one of the multiple "witnesses" who ostensibly placed Oswald at the scene of the crimes has been identified by Dallas police.

The murder of Oswald--who denied to the end not only any connection with the assassination or the death of Officer Trippett, but that he was even in the building from where the assassin fired--was carried out with the obvious complicity of the Dallas police.

As the Pandora's Box of this case opens, angry grows with doubt. Whatever the final outcome, one thing is clear: the load of lies and distortions dumped on the public by the authorities and eagerly delivered by the press--sometimes printed directly contradictory reports in two different editions of the same day's paper!--shows the contempt which the police, politicians, press and TV have for the American public.

Just a limited sampling of the press in the N. Y. area

(Continued on P. 4)



[illegible]

The average American [illegible] of course, [illegible] has to [illegible] he likes to [illegible]. He calls everyone "sweetheart" and is [illegible] to colored people. [illegible] his president [illegible] him. His children [illegible] food [illegible] [illegible] them. On the contrary, he [illegible] them to Disneyland.

These observations, and a great [illegible] others—some [illegible] and some [illegible] flattering, some amusingly [illegible] and others too astutely true [illegible] comfort—I have on the authority of more than a hundred European school children, aged five to nine, with whom I spoke on a recent trip through France, Italy and England. Rebecca was curious to find out what youngsters in the countries that are our closest friends and allies think about us. Now that we know, we are not entirely sure that we [illegible] have asked.

Embarrassment: If it had not been for a recent quirk of events, one new face near Mr. Johnson must have belonged to Bobby G. Baker, the get-rich-quick Secretary to the Senate Majority whose [illegible] under a conflict-of-interest cloud set off a [illegible] inquiry in recent weeks. Mr. Johnson leaned heavily on Baker in the Senate and in the 1960 campaign.

Though there will be new faces, in other respects the new Administration is expected to continue on the general course—both domestically and in foreign

Newsweek, December 2, 1963

PROGRESSIVE LABOR

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Southern Editor: Jake Rosen

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(Continued from P. 1)

While it is essential that revolutionaries evaluate all of the political aspects of the assassination, it is also necessary for revolutionaries to reject assassination as a conceiveable form of political struggle. The killing of one man cannot alter the course of history. Only efforts by millions to change the particular political and economic system can be decisive. Mass efforts by the people to establish their own political institutions can only be accomplished over relatively long periods of time. No single flash of a bullet is powerful enough to free the workers from oppression, and win them political and economic security. Finally, assassination only tends to confuse the real issues that face the workers. It encourages the ruling class to step up the oppression of the people.

Assassination and individual violence, however, is part and parcel of the Capitalist system. All forms of its "culture" are used to inculcate the people to accept and expect violence from the ruling class as a way of life. Little children, from the moment of their first intellectual comprehension, are spoon-fed on violence. TV, comics, movies -- the children's "culture" in this sick society -- reek of violence and hatred. Our entire political structure is built on racism and chauvinism among people. This is the "accepted" way of life in modern America. To be sure, large amounts of hypocritical posturing are mouthed in attempting to disassociate from this culture. But the greater the amount of hypocracy, the more our children and our people are filled with the poison of racial hatred and social brutality.

The past Administration of the late President was one which intensified violence against the people at home and the People of the world. It was within this context, of stepped-up repression and terror, that Kennedy himself was murdered.

Here at home, terror against the Negro people was intensified, culminating in the unpunished murder of four Negro children in the Birmingham church. It followed on the heels of the murder of Medgar Evars in Mississippi. One could list endless examples of violence against the forces of freedom, including the killing of two people in the events surrounding the entrance of James Meredith into the University of Mississippi. Richard Moore, murdered white Postman, was another victim of oppression. His killer was acquitted. This martyr's assassination went unpunished. The past Administration took no action to punish the murderers. Terror has always been the by-product of racism against the Negro people. The Negro people of our country have always had to contend with the ruling class' version of "Law and order".

The Kennedy Administration never acted against the racists, and thereby encouraged more terror. Southern racists could only draw one conclusion from the present indictments of militant integrationists by Robert Kennedy in Albany, Georgia: that the Administration, which had yet to indict a single racist, was out to destroy the [illegible] of racism. Under these circumstances, the racists were emboldened to act with impunity against Negroes.

In the Northern cities, police brutality against the Negro and Puerto Rican people increased, as Southern [illegible] went scot free. Fighters for integration were mercilessly attacked by police horses and clubs. In New York [illegible] two young Puerto Ricans were wantonly assassinated by police in their patrol car. The police were exonerated by Mayor Wagner, and his police commissioner, although all evidence clearly points to a brutal assassination. When the Puerto Rican people protested these murders, they, too, were met with riot squads and clubs.

Recently, white and Negro peace workers, members of the Quebec-To-Cuba Peace Walk, were brutally tortured by police in Griffin, Georgia. One white "walker" Ray Robinson Jr., a 29 year old Negro from Washington, was stretched full length on the floor while police burned his legs, arms and spine. They shifted the electric prod into his genitals and held it firmly in place. (National Guardian, Nov. 21). Robert Kennedy's "Justice" Department has yet to act against the terrorism of such forces.

Abroad, the Kennedy Administration's policies have become more ferocious. The brutal war of genocide against the people of South Viet-Nam could only further encourage more openly fascist forces in this country. Similarly, the Administration's support of Nazis in Germany, and fascists in Spain, Portugal, South Africa, Iraq, the Dominican Republic and the Congo made this ideology the order of the day at home.

The Administration's constant effort to destroy the Cuban government was, and is, a consistent campaign of brutality and terror against the Cuban people. It has included invasion, bringing death to thousands. It includes an embargo, producing hardship and is attempting to create starvation. It consists of bombings and raids, killing scores, and compelling the entire Cuban population to live under combat readiness. More dangerous is the fact that Kennedy's policies on Cuba almost brought the world to nuclear war. Only days before his death, the late President called upon the Cuban people to overthrow their government, which would necessarily include the assassination of their revolutionary leaders.

All of the policies of the Administration concerning the peoples of the world were fraught with oppression, even those policies cloaked with liberal connotations. The "Alliance for Progress", which was hailed as a boon to the people of Latin America, actually further depressed the already impoverished conditions of the people.

And finally, on several occasions our government has engineered or supported actual organized assassinations with great relish. The assassination of Patrice Lumumba was warmly welcomed by the Kennedy Administration. Furthermore, assassination has also been a way of eliminating friends who have outlived their usefulness to the Administration. Only weeks before the Kennedy assassination, the Administration (and many who now cry hypocritical tears for Kennedy) were laughing up their sleeves over the U.S. - inspired assassination of Diem and his brother in South Viet-Nam.

Thousands of young Americans have been trained in "advanced" techniques of political assassination, guerrilla warfare, wars of terror behind the "enemy" lines, and extreme forms of brutality against oppressed peoples. Kennedy hailed these "special forces". These trained killers symbolically held special prominence at his funeral. The military mentality more and more has permeated our country. The ultimate terror of nuclear blackmail has impelled a fantastic over-kill atomic stockpile, produced through an arms budget which increased by more than ten billion dollars during the first year of the Kennedy Administration.

It is within this very soil of the Administration's own policies that the forces were nourished to snuff out the President's life. President Johnson now pledges faithfully to carry out these very same policies. Johnson calls on the people to "unite" around this program -- a program that is not only rife with terror and violence, but with continued economic oppression of the American people. It would mean uniting for more unemployment, uniting for lower wages, uniting to allow automation to snuff out 40,000 jobs each week -- already the editorialists are warning the railroad workers to accept the Administrations' slash of 80,000 operating craft jobs, in the name of "unity". It would also mean uniting to oppose the shorter work day and uniting to smash any militants in the labor movement, such as Hoffa.

In short, this is "unity" to oppose progress for U.S. workers. No wonder, with Kennedy barely in his grave, Tuesday's papers report the stock market "soaring"; Johnson promises to carry out his predecessor's policies with a vengeance.

****

The immediate reaction to the assassination of Kennedy was that it was the work of open facist forces in Dallas. This was based on the well known strength of these people in the area, and the recent attack on Adlai Stevenson when he spoke in Dallas. Along wiht this reaction came the notion that "extremes of all forms" in the U.S., had to be eliminated.

In this manner, the groundwork was being laid for the equation of the Left and the militant sections of the Negro Movement with the facist Right. Thus, even if it is positively proven that a Rightest killed Kennedy, Negro and Puerto Rican street demonstrations will become labeled "extreme" that sow the seeds of hate, rather than the direct challenge that they are to the racists and oppressive ruling class. Under any circumstance, the militants among the people would be victimized. However, the Oswald frame-up provides the perfect foil: Obscure the role of the Right. Wipe out the Left. Resurrect the anti-Cuban hysteria. Use this mood to smash every progressive development in the country.

The well-developed crusade of anti-communism (which has been one of the strongest elements in the "streak of violence" developed in the U.S. in the past eighteen years) was used to convict Oswald on TV and in the Press. He was convicted without ever having a chance to establish his own defense. So virulent was the anti-communist onslaught that it compelled the new Johnson Administration to rebuke the Dallas District Attorney for wanting to claim in the indictment that Oswald was part of a communist international conspiracy to kill Kennedy.(For

this would conflict with those policy of softening up the Soviet Union, and [illegible] the social world.

Many contradictory factors arose to temporarily blunt this anti-communist crusade. Firstly, Oswald stood firm and denied his guilt. Secondly, there was little tangible, and totally conflicting "evidence". Thirdly, the predominant section of the ruling class was chagrined by the loss of its most able spokesman and leaders. It may be unwilling to allow the Dallas police and Texas politicos to determine the immediate course of the ruling class. Kennedy had the unique ability to carry much of the working class (and so-called Marxist) along with his reactionary program.

If the open fascists refuse to follow the leadership of the dominant section of the ruling class it could lead to a sharper internal struggle within the ruling class.

Fourthly, the people all over the world have reacted with shock in regard to the assassination but with scepticism and disbelief to all subsequent events. This feeling of disbelief, undermining U.S. prestige abroad, was summed up in reports from Europe in the New York World Telegram Nov. 26th:

French Voice Doubts About Oswald Case

Paris, Nov 26 (Reuters) - A conservative Paris newspaper last night asked if the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy was a frame-up.

Paris Presse headlined its front page "A Tragic Doubt" and asked, "Was Oswald the real guilty one? Was it not a frame up? Did they not want him to keep quiet?".

The independent newspaper Le Monde said:

"Even before the suspect [Oswald] was killed, certain observers had pointed out the contradictions and inadequate reports of the Dallas police, several of whom were quick to say the affair was 'in the bag' and Oswald promised the electric chair."

Le Monde added that the killing of Oswald reinforced these views and supported those "who see in it not an act of civic loyalty but the elimination of a man who knew too much."

Le Monde's New York correspondent, Phillipe Ben, wrote that certain characteristics of American life were in question.

He cited "the [illegible] between the races, the [illegible] violence, the enormous [illegible] given to the most fantastic [illegible] nation devoid of any [illegible] tion."

NEW YORK POST, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1963

Europeans See Plot In Killings

By E. H. SHACKFORD
Scripps-Howard Newspapers

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Ugly suspicions spread like wildfire in Western Europe today that attempts have been made in Dallas to hide or blur the real story behind President Kennedy's assassination.

"It will take a lot of doing for the United States to persuade its friends abroad that behind the Kennedy murder are not right wing extremists of the type who spat on Adlai Stevenson in Dallas a few weeks ago; the kind who bombed a Negro Sunday school in Birmingham, and who assassinated Negro leader Medgar Evers in Mississippi.

This has helped to compel the ruling class to begin to challenge, at least, the Dallas version of the murder.

Finally, the murder of Oswald, engineered by the Dallas police, publicly established their complicity in the assassination of the President. The Oswald murder was a sharp blow to millions of Americans who did feel affection, did genuinely believe in Kennedy, and were sorrowful over the murder of the President. Instead, they were told that they were naive suckers, that the assassination was a matter for ruthless politicians. [illegible] lining up their forces for the immediate period and the 1964 campaign. A ruthless, partly-open political struggle was sharpening up at the very moment many ordinary people were expressing genuine grief.

If the present Administration feels compelled, out of its own self interest, to expose the role of the ope[illegible] in the assassination, we would welcome it. However, this could be used as a diversion, simply to draw people's attention from the continuing anti-labor, anti-Negro, pro-war policies of the entire working class.

In the face of this continued ruthlessness and terror, the people and especially those who consider themselves fighters for socialism, should not be caught up in the whirl-wind of ruling class contradictions. The people should utilize every moment for pressing their demands. They should not wait for the Johnson Administration to resume the offensive as it will against the peoples' fight for a better life. Johnson's record is part and parcel of the oppression of the ruling class -- with a dash of Southern seasoning added for good measure.

The People are still faced with racism, unemployment, poor housing and schooling, high rents and high (or no) medical services. The People, if they are really to unite, should unite around programs dealing with these problems.

In many areas, particularly the Negro areas, the people are more able to draw positive conclusions from the assassination. They are able to relate it to their own experiences. It will not hold them back. In Harlem a typical reaction was "If they had has many cops in Dallas as they did up here on 116th Street this summer, would'n't have been shot". Another said "perhaps now white America knows what went through Negroes when Evers was killed and those four little girls were blown up in Birmingham". (New York Post, Nov. 24, 1963).

To the extent the people organize around program geared to their needs, to that extent will it lay the basis for the defeat of repression from all quarters.

••

revealed the following:

1. Oswald's Whereabouts:

WAITING AT THE WINDOW?

"The killer was stationed at a fifth floor window of a warehouse overlooking the area--police later found traces of a fried chicken he apparently munched while waiting". (N.Y. Post Nov. 22).

AT WORK ON HIS JOB?

"The events preceeding Oswald's arrest was sketched in by a Dallas detective, Ed Hicks. He said Oswald was at work at his job on the fifth floor from which the fatal shots were fired. Shortly before the Presidential motorcade was to pass by the warehouse, a co-worker said, 'Oswald, let's go see the President.'

"Oswald answered, 'no, you go down and send the elevator back up.'" (N.Y. Post Nov. 24)

ON THE TOP FLOOR?

"An elevator operator, the chief said, recalled having taken Oswald to the top floor before the motorcade passed by." (N.Y. Times, Nov. 24)

* *

STOPPED OUTSIDE THE BUILDING?

"Oswald emerged from the building after the shooting. He was then stopped by a Dallas officer, who was apparently unaware that the shots had come from the warehouse. Oswald told him, Hicks related, that he worked in the depository and was going out to see what was happening."-- (N.Y. Post, Nov. 24).

IN A CORNER OF THE BUILDING?

"A police officer, immediately after the assassination, ran in the building and saw this man in a corner and tried to arrest him; but the manager of the building said he was an employee and it was all right. Every other employee was located but this defendant ...A description and name of him went out by police to look for him". (New York Times, Nov. 26).

IN THE LUNCHROOM?

"The first officer to reach the six-story building, Lieut. Curry said, found Oswald among other persons in a lunchroom. He said the building manager identified Oswald as an employee of the book-distribution concern that used the building. Oswald was not questioned then. (New York Times, Nov. 24).

OR WHERE?...

"There were small conflicts in times and details as federal and state officials pieced together the tragic story. Mrs. R. C. Roberts, who works at the rooming house where Oswald lives, said he dashed in soon after 12:45 P.M. Police said the suspect was seen in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building, from which the sniper fired, 12 blocks from his rooming house at 12:45." (N.Y. World Telegram, Nov. 23).

POLICE SAID.....

"After about five hours of questioning Oswald acknowledged that he was in the schoolbook ware-house at the time a bullet, fired from a Mauser rifle equipped with a sharp-shooter's telescopic sight,..." (N.Y. Journal American, Nov. 23).

...AND POLICE SAID:

"Police said Oswald was in the building when the motorcade went past. Oswald denied it. He said he was at the movies in the Texas Theatre in Oak Cliff." (New York World Telegram, Nov. 23).

2. The Gun:

GERMAN MAUSER?

"The rifle which killed the President was a 7.65 mm. Mauser, the military weapon made in Germany long before world war II, first produced in 1891, and made obsolete by other Mauser models adopted in 1895 and 1909.

"Pictures of the murder weapon show it to be well preserved and fitted with a high-mounted [illegible] sight of moderate cost....

"The Mauser rifle is not automatic; it requires the shooter to operate a bolt to fire each round." (N.Y. World Telegram, Nov. 23).

AN ITALIAN RIFLE? OSBCURE ORIGIN?

"Captain Fritz said it was of obscure foreign origin, possibly Italian, of about 1940 vintage, and of an unusual, determined caliber." (N.Y. Times, Nov. 23).

"He said Oswald bought the Italian-made assassination rifle last March from a Chicago mail order firm, at a cost of slightly more than $12.00." (N.Y. Journal American, Nov. 24).

5.4?

"The assassination rifle was an Italian 5.4mm. Carcano bolt action weapon with a 4-power telescopic sight." (N.Y. World Telegram, Nov. 25).

6.5? LATE MILITARY ISSUE?

(Description of rifle shown in a photo of a mail order catalogue.): "6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE. Late military issue. Only 40" overall. Weighs 7 lbs...turned down bolt." (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Nov. 25).

(Other reports indicated the rifle was Argentinian or Australian).

....OR NONE OF THESE?

CBS Television news reported on the afternoon of November 25th that a movie made of the assassination showed that three shots hit President Kennedy and Governor Connelly in a period of "five seconds". If a bolt action rifle was used by the assassin--whether Mauser, Carcano or any other make--this means the assassin would have had to take aim, fire, pull the bolt to eject the shell, take aim again, fire again, etc., and take aim and fire a third time, all within five seconds. He would have had to do all this without reducing the accuracy of his shots--at a target moving 25 miles per hour!

A rifle like the one that killed President Kennedy might be able to fire three shots in two seconds, a gun expert indicated after tests.

The elapsed time from the moment Mr. Kennedy was first struck until the car disappeared in an underpass was about five seconds.

(FROM DALLAS)

N.Y. TIMES 11/27/63

The Italian newspaper, Corriere Lombardo of Milan, said yesterday that if the Model 38 were used and that if more than one shot were fired there must have been a second attacker.

In France, the Paris [illegible] that a [illegible] rifle could not have been used to fire five bullets into President Kennedy and one into Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas.

In Vienna, the Olympic champion shot, Hubert Hammerer, said that the initial shot could have been made under the conditions in Dallas when Mr. Kennedy was killed. But he considered it unlikely that one man could [illegible] three shots within five seconds with the weapon used, according to [illegible]

(FROM NEW YORK)

WHERE WAS THE GUN?

"The Dallas Sheriff's Department said a rifle had been found in a staircase on the fifth floor of the building near the scene of the assassination. (N.Y. World Telegram, Nov. 22).

"The rifle was found near a sixth-floor window

Times, Nov. 24).

"Under the fifth-floor staircase was the murder weapon--a 7.65 Mauser with a telescopic sight." (N. Y. Post, Nov 22).

"The 7.65 (roughly 30-caliber) bolt action Mauser German army rifle with four-power telescope was found tucked among books on that floor." (N. Y. World Telegram, Nov. 23).

"The gun was hidden on this same floor behind some boxes and bookcases." (N. Y. Times, Nov. 26).

Marksmanship:

"Oswald, an expert marksman in the Marine Corps . . ." (New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 25).

"As Marines go, Lee Harvey Oswald was not highly regarded as a rifleman." (N. Y. Times, Nov. 23).

3. Patrolman Tippet:

SHOT TWICE?

"Patrolling in Oak Cliff was Officer J. D. Tippet, 38. . . He was about five blocks from the Texas Theater. . .

"Tippet fell to the street, shot twice. How he accosted his slayer is not known."
(N. Y. World Telegram & Sun, Nov. 23).

SHOT THREE TIMES? WHILE WALKING?

". . . three witnesses saw a police officer. . . Officer Tippet motioned to him or said something to him. He walked up to the car. Officer Tippet stepped out of the car and started around it. He shot him three times and killed him." (N. Y. Times, Nov. 26).

OR IN THE THEATER?

"Oswald was chased into a movie theater by a patrolman who was shot to death, the police said, by the suspect. Another policeman subdued Oswald, who was 24 years old.

"Within moments (of the search of the building) the police received a tip that a man in a brown shirt had just dashed into a movie theater a short distance from the building where the rifle was found, the Texas School Book Depository.

"Patrolman J. D. Tippet and M. N. MacDonald ran into the rear of the theater in close pursuit. When they spotted the man, Patrolman Tippet fired a shot. It was returned by the suspect, identified as Oswald.

"The Patrolman was hit by the return fire and died instantly. Patrolman MacDonald rushed Oswald and grappled with him in the seats. (N. Y. Times, Nov. 23, City Edition).

OR WAS IT LIKE THIS. . . ?

Within hours of this last report, the N. Y. Times published a totally different report of events in the theater, with no mention of the first report:

"Then another call came to police headquarters from Julie Postal, cashier of the Texas Theater at 231 West Jefferson Boulevard, 6 blocks from the scene of the policeman's slaying.

"She said an usher had told her that a man had just entered the theater and was acting peculiarly.

"The investigating police officers were dispatched to the theater. They began checking patrons, starting at the front of the house.

"One of the officers, Sgt. Jerry Hill, said that when they came to Oswald, sitting in the rear, four seats in from the aisle, the suspect jumped up and exclaimed: 'This is it!'" (N. Y. Times, Nov. 23, Late City Edition).

4. Fingerprints:

NO PRINTS. . . .

"Police also found the imported rifle with the telescopic sight which fired the fatal bullet into Kennedy's brain. They said there were no fingerprints on it." (N. Y. World Telegram, Nov. 23)

NO COMMENT . . . .

"Wade would not say whether any fingerprints had been found on the high-power rifle, a 7.65 Mauser. " (N. Y. Post, Nov. 24).

. . . . . NO DOUBT

"Fingerprints of Oswald, Wade added, also were found on the foreign-made rifle. . ." (N. Y. Post, Nov. 25).

"Mr. Wade said that the Dallas police had obtained a palm print from the rifle that matched Oswald's hand." (N. Y. Times, Nov. 26).

"The evidence produced by the FBI, the local police and the Secret Service, included finger and palm prints showing that Oswald was near the window where the assassin's bullet was fired. (N. Y. Times, Nov. 25).

"The palm print was identical with the right palm print of Oswald, said Mr. Shanklin." (Dallas FBI Director) --- (N. Y. Times, Nov. 25).

FBI Disputes DA On Rifle Palm Print

Scripps-Howard Newspapers

DALLAS, Nov. 25 – There is a behind-the-scenes rift today between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade after Wade last night gave reporters and TV viewers across the nation "unconfirmed information" that appeared to clinch the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was President Kennedy's killer.

Wade said Oswald's palm print was found on the metal of the rifle which killed the President. Federal authorities have confided that no readable print was found on the murder weapon when it was flown to Washington for laboratory study. Dallas police authorities closeted with Wade for more than an hour before he made his national TV appearance, urged him not to disclose evidence compiled against Oswald at C

Dallas Det Fritz, who has ... extensive investigation into the President's murder, wanted to keep compiling all material evidence and present it in mid January, during the trial of Jack Ruby, who yesterday shot and killed Oswald in the Dallas police station basement.

Wade ticked off a long list of "hard" evidence against Oswald, but his statement that Oswald's palm print had been found on the foreign-made murder rifle was the most conclusion piece of evidence he presented.

'Hard' Evidence

Wade said he was making the evidence public because he had been getting "phone calls all day long" from all parts of the world seeking proof that Oswald was President Kennedy's assassin, after Oswald, the only suspect, was murdered.

N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM AND SUN 11/25/63

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Even those who believe or would like to believe that Oswald is guilty cannot defend the treatment he was given. The noted trial lawyer Emile Zola Berman, quoted in the New York Journal American of November 26th, first pointed out that none of the so-called evidence against Oswald was conclusive, and then declared:

"All that I am saying is that under the law he was presumed to be innocent and entitled to a fair trial. This is no longer possible and

we are left only with the unilaterial statement of the district attorney that he was the guilty man."

Editorials in every daily newspaper and papers all over the country were sharply critical of what the N.Y. World Telegram & Sun called, "An Outrageous Miscarriage of Justice."

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Who ever is guilty of pulling the trigger in the assassination of Kennedy, the police force of Dallas and the FBI stand exposed as incompetent security guards at best. At worst, there is evidence pointing to an official assassination plot.

Some of the questions which remain unanswered are:

1) Why didn't the Secret Service, the FBI or the Dallas police keep an eye on all suspicious elements in the community, who were possible assassins? Why didn't they have Oswald under surveillance if he was such an obvious suspect? And why didn'y they have the open right-wing fascists elements in Dallas -- who had given out leaflets attacking Kennedy on the morning of his assassination -- under surveillance?

2) Why wasn't Oswald apprehended in the building from which the assassin fired -- if indeed, he was in the building? And if he wasn't in the building - why wasn't the man who really fired the fatal shot apprehended?

3) Why was Ruby allowed to kill Oswald? Or why was he set up to kill Oswald?

4) Did the FBI question Oswald, as reported, about a week before the assassination, and if so, why?

N.Y. TIMES NOVEMBER25, 1963

Valachi Guard Recalled

There was disgust, too, with the quality of protection given Oswald. A postal employe, Anthony Jacona, asked, "How come they can protect a guy like Joe Valachi but they let the whole world know where this Oswald was going?"

The events in Dallas convinced one woman on East [illegible] street of the utter

N.Y. TIMES NOVEMBER 26, 1963

Called a Police "Buff"

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25 (UPI)—A former business associate of Jack Ruby said last night he believed Ruby had killed Lee H. Oswald to avenge the slaying of a Dallas policeman rather than President Kennedy.

"Patriotic he wasn't a police buff he was," said Herbert C. D. Kelly, once part owner of the Carousel Club in Dallas.

"Ruby wasn't very interested in politics, I doubt that he evoted."

5) Why was the route of the Presidential motorcade changed to bring the President's car down Elm Street directly passed the sniper's window?

"In view of possible hostility on the part of right-wing extremists, one group proposed that the Presidential motorcade proceed from the Dallas airport at a fast clip directly to the building where Kennedy was to address a luncheon.

"Instead, the motorcade made a roundabout 10-mile tour of downtown Dallas and the neighborhood where the sniper lurked,"

N.Y. DAILY NEWS NOV. 24

Who made the decision to change the route, and who knew about it? The most direct route for the motorcade would have been straight down Main Street, yet the cars "turned right to head directly toward the book depository, then turned left under the sniper's window." (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Nov. 24).

These questions and others like them will not evaporate. If suspicions of a fascist plot can arise simply from a careful reading of the published newspaper reports, those in high places in Washington undoubtedly know the truth. Whether or not they will do anything about it is another question, but there is every likelihood that we will see a sharp power struggle developed in the coming period.

Johnson has already ordered a full investigation by the FBI, which may indicate something about where the new President stands in this intrigue. Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr has ordered a state probe into the mess. The New York Times is calling for an impartial federal investigation. It seems that who controls the fact-finders in this case may also control the facts.

One thing is clear: the Johnson Administration will need something to cover up its policies of wage-freeze, appeasement of the dixiecrats, tax write-offs for big business and continued genocide in Vietnam.

If the administration makes no move against the open fascist forces in Dallas and the rest of the country it will be encouraging them to more terror and assassinations.

Kennedy's assassination and the criminal behavior of the lawmen have shaken the U.S. policies

of the lawmen have shaken the U.S. ruling structure to its roots. In the power struggle ahead, the American people may well be exposed to still more shocks shattering the phony front of the "Free World." When thieves fall out, honest men can learn alot.

POLICE PROTECTION

Dorothy Kilgallen, N. Y. Journal American [illegible]

AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM, I give [illegible] President John[illegible]son the information that his countryme[illegible] are gravely concerned about this happening. The [illegible] of President Kennedy shocked and grieved them, [illegible] the murder of Oswald made them bitter, ashamed and a [illegible] afraid. People who have never been to Texas, who were m[illegible] away from the place where it happened, feel [illegible], as if they had just walked away from a [illegible].

The case is closed, is it? Well [illegible] for me will you?

I'd like to know how in a big [illegible] a man like Jack Ruby—a shady operator of a strip tease honky tonk—could stroll in and out of police headquarters as if it were a health club at a time when a small army of law-enforcers, including the Texas Rangers, were keeping a "tight security guard" on the blackest criminal since John Wilkes Booth.

★

SECURITY—what a word for it! Ruby had been hanging around the scene of the interrogation since Friday, and the police knew him and knew who he was and everyone knew he habitually carried a gun, but they didn't even frisk him before they let him in to watch the excitement.

What's the answer to that one, Tex? The police check the credentials of the reporters and the guys pushing the television cameras around, but good ole Jack is such a buddy he just blends in with the scenery and they plumb forget to ask him to check his gun at the door.

Copyright [illegible] and Photographer Bob Jackson [illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 6 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 12/6/63 6-04 PM MST AJ

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, PHOENIX

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R.

RE DALLAS TEL THIS DATE IN MATTER ENTITLED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO.

ACOSTA HAS BEEN REINTERVIEWED AND INSISTS INFORMATION HE RECEIVED FROM UNKNOWN BOY IN MEXICO ON NOVEMBER FOURTEEN, LAST, CONCERNING PRESIDENT KENNEDY/S ASSASSINATION IS CORRECT. ACOSTA HAS BEEN IMPRESSED WITH SERIOUSNESS OF MAKING FALSE REPORT TO FBI.

PHOENIX IN PROCESS OF INTERVIEWING ACOSTA/S WIFE AND CONDUCTING APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION IN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN ACOSTA/S RELIABILITY, MENTAL STABILITY AND BACKGROUND DATA.

UPON COMPLETION, PHOENIX WILL REPORT RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION UNDER CAPTIONED TITLE RATHER THAN UNDER TITLE OF REFERENCED DALLAS TEL, UACB.

END AND ACK PLS

~~CORRECTION LAST WORD, LINE 529 SHLXXXX LINE TWO SHLD READ "OSWALD,"~~

WA---

DL---7-07 PM OK FBI DL DEC

--WA--8-07 PM OK FBI WA OS

DL PLS CLROTEL

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REC-52

EX 104

22 JAN 8 1964

1222

4 JAN 1 1964 93

CC-MR. ROSEN

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATE MENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 7, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

At 12:15 a.m., 12/7/63 one John Martin (phonetic), 327 Clifford Street; Alexandria, Va., Temple 6-6173, obviously intoxicated and quite incoherent, requested that Bureau Agent be sent to talk to him as he had important information. When pressed for the nature of this information he said that Oswald was not the man who assassinated President Kennedy; that we had the wrong man; that he knew Oswald casually 13 - 14 years ago in South Carolina and they used to drink beer together; that he was with Oswald 2 or 3 times, 13 years ago, and he wasn't the kind of man who would "do a thing like that." Martin's recollection of knowing Oswald years ago in South Carolina came to mind when he saw Oswald's picture on television. Martin was asked how old Oswald was when Martin knew him in South Carolina (13 - 14 years ago) and he said about 30 years old. Since Oswald was 24 years old at time of death, it appears that Martin is mistaken or is fabricating a story.

ACTION:

None. No listing for Martin in local telephone directory. Apparent falseness of Martin's information precludes further inquiry.

DFXC:mab
(6)

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. D.F.X. Callahan

EX 104

REC-52

1223

22 JAN 8 1964

64 JAN 1 1964

FBI

Date: 12/10/63

REC 52

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies each of letterhead memo reflecting interviews of Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PICK and Mrs. JOHN EDWARD PICK at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, by SA JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM dated 12/10/63.

No dissemination is being made locally to Secret Service.

AGENCY OSI
~~REQ. REC'D~~ By Liaison
DATE FORW. 12-18-63
HOW FORW. R/S 0-14 m
BY [illegible]

EX 104

other copies [illegible] 648 RE

REC- 52

105-82555-1224

16 ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Enc. 16)
2 - San Antonio
JRG/mjb
(5)

Copies returned to file 12/13/64

D. D. WICK

3 JAN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: 61 JAN 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
December 10, 1963

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. JOHN EDWARD (MARGARET) PIC, also known as MARGE was interviewed at her residence 7306 Westville, San Antonio, Texas, in the presence of her husband, Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC Air Force Serial Number AF11313239. Sergeant PIC insisted on being present, stating that Mrs. PIC is quite nervous, did not desire to be interviewed alone and would not in all probability disclose information if interviewed out of his presence.

Mrs. PIC stated she first met her husband's mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD and her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD in about October, 1952 when they came to visit the PICs who were then temporarily living in Mrs. PIC's mother's apartment at 325 East 92nd Street, New York, New York.

Mrs. PIC stated that Mrs. OSWALD privately advised her that it was her desire that she and LEE HARVEY OSWALD should live permanently with the PICs. Mrs. PIC stated that she privately but politely advised Mrs. OSWALD that such an arrangement would be entirely unsatisfactory and that it was her, Mrs. PIC's, intention that she and Sergeant PIC would acquire a place of their own and would live in it alone. Mrs. PIC stated that this discussion with Mrs. OSWALD occurred very soon after Mrs. OSWALD arrived in about August, 1952 at the apartment where she and Sergeant PIC were living and that her positive unfavorable reaction to Mrs. OSWALD's suggestion irritated Mrs. OSWALD and from that moment on Mrs. OSWALD did everything she could to turn everyone against Mrs. PIC and particularly to turn Sergeant PIC and LEE HARVEY OSWALD against her.

7 COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 07 1973

She said Mrs. OSWALD consistently started arguments over minor household matters, details of which are not now recalled by Mrs. PIC. Mrs. PIC said she did remember though, that the day after Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD arrived in New York City, Mrs. OSWALD came out of her room crying and said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had slapped her because she had asked him to look out of the window to see if their car was all right.

Mrs. PIC said that during one argument, now believed to have developed because Mrs. PIC objected to LEE HARVEY OSWALD playing a television set owned by Mrs. OSWALD, LEE HARVEY OSWALD did pull out a small pocket knife with a blade opened and moved toward Mrs. PIC in Mrs. OSWALD's presence. Mrs. PIC said this scared her, that she backed away and LEE HARVEY OSWALD did nothing more. Mrs. PIC said she reported this threat to Sergeant PIC when he returned from work but Mrs. OSWALD denied that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had threatened her with a knife. Mrs. PIC said Sergeant PIC was probably confused as to what the truth to the matter was and she felt at the time that Sergeant PIC did not believe her.

Mrs. PIC stated that after the incident wherein LEE HARVEY OSWALD threatened her with the knife, she told Mrs. OSWALD to either get out of the apartment or she would have her brothers come and have her thrown out and this precipitated further immediate bitterness during which Mrs. OSWALD threatened to jump out of a window.

Mrs. PIC stated that several days after the above incident, Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD did move away and some weeks thereafter Sergeant and Mrs. PIC went to visit them in their new place in the New York City area. address now unrecalled, and at this time LEE HARVEY OSWALD remained secluded in his room during their entire visit.

Mrs. PIC recalled on one occasion while Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were staying with her and Sergeant PIC that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was damaging a $20 bookcase owned by the PICs by placing beverage glasses thereon and that she protested to Mrs. OSWALD, which protest was ignored by Mrs. OSWALD. Mrs. PIC said she could not recall any other damages inflicted to table cloths or any other furnishings in the apartment by Mrs. OSWALD or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. PIC said she had never described LEE HARVEY OSWALD to anyone as an "extrememly coddled child" and she never so regarded him, her impression being that Mrs. OSWALD actually had no feeling for any of her sons except for what she could get out of them.

Mrs. PIC remarked that when the OSWALDs first came to stay with them for a time in August 1952 it appeared evident to her that LEE HARVEY OSWALD liked Sergeant PIC very much but in her opinion Mrs. OSWALD ruined this and antagonized LEE HARVEY OSWALD by "setting him against us."

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

December 10, 1963

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, Air Force Serial Number AF 11313239, Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge of the Clinical Microscopic Branch, Medical Squadron, Wilford Hall, U. S. Air Force Hospital, Lackland Air Force Base, principally in connection with reports that in the early 1950's Sergeant PIC's wife, then living with Sergeant PIC in an apartment at 325 East 92nd Street, New York, New York, had claimed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had threatened her with a knife.

Sergeant PIC said that in about August, 1952, he and his wife, Mrs. MARGARET PIC, also known as "Marge" were living in an apartment at 325 East 92nd Street, New York, New York, at which time Sergeant PIC was a member of the U. S. Coast Guard stationed at the Coast Guard Port Security Unit, Ellis Island, New York. The apartment at 325 East 92nd Street was actually rented by Mrs. PIC's mother, Mrs. MARY FUHRMAN and Sergeant and Mrs. PIC were only occupying the apartment temporarily while Mrs. FUHRMAN was away visiting.

Sergeant PIC said that to his best recollection it was sometime in August 1952 that his mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD and her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD (a half-brother of Sergeant PIC) came to New York City to visit the PICs. Sergeant PIC remarked that in reality he believed his mother intended to stay permanently with the PICs although she had indicated she was merely there on a visit. At this time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was twelve years old and would become thirteen years old in October, 1952. This was the first time Mrs. OSWALD

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21 FEB 07 1973

had ever met Mrs. PIC and Sergeant PIC said that his wife and his mother could not get along at all. He said that in his opinion his mother could not get along with anyone. He also said Mrs. PIC still believes Mrs. OSWALD was trying at that time to destroy the PIC marriage.

As to any incident in which Mrs. PIC reported to him that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had threatened Mrs. PIC with a knife, resulting in Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD being forced to leave the PIC residence, Sergeant PIC said he had no recollection of that but believed such a report was probably an exaggerated account of an incident which he related as follows:

One evening when Sergeant PIC returned home from work, probably sometime in August, 1952, Mrs. PIC informed she was having problems with Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD because of the way LEE HARVEY OSWALD was treating Mrs. OSWALD. Sergeant PIC said all he could remember of this was that it merely involved disrepectful conduct on LEE HARVEY's part towards his mother. Sergeant PIC said Mrs. PIC may have mentioned at the time that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had a knife but he said he had no recollection of her having alleged that he had threatened her or anyone with the knife. Sergeant PIC said he did talk to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time about his reported conduct toward his mother. He said LEE HARVEY OSWALD listened to this talk with outward respect but appeared to be unimpressed, by his subsequent repetition of such conduct, and Sergeant PIC expressed the belief that this talk marked the point when "he lost" LEE HARVEY OSWALD insofar as ever again enjoying friendly brother relationship with him.

Sergeant PIC said he did not order Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD to move out of the apartment nor did he ever directly request them to do so. He said he did want them to move out because of the absolute inability of Mrs. PIC and Mrs. OSWALD to get along with each other and

he and Mrs. PIC had hinted to Mrs. OSWALD that Mrs. PIC's mother would be returning soon to the apartment and there would not then be enough room for all of them. The Sergeant said he and Mrs. PIC had hoped Mrs. OSWALD would take the hint and leave on her own initiative which in fact she did about a week or two after the above mentioned talk between Sergeant PIC and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The Sergeant said he had not known in advance that Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD would move out and returned from work one day to find that they had left. He said they moved to some place in the Bronx in New York.

Sergeant PIC said he and Mrs. PIC never blamed LEE HARVEY OSWALD for the above mentioned disrepectful conduct, both of them being of the opinion his conduct was the fault of Mrs. OSWALD who "kept dragging him around the country from one place to the other." Also Sergeant PIC said he knew Mrs. OSWALD had put LEE HARVEY OSWALD in a school on East 88th, 89th or 90th Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenue in New York City and LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not like theschool because Negroes attended along with white children.

Sergeant PIC said he and Mrs. PIC had even agreed that they would be willing to take LEE HARVEY OSWALD into their home and keep him provided Mrs. OSWALD would move away, however, he said he knew his mother would have interpreted this merely as an insult, would not have agreed, and for that reason no such proposition was ever advanced to her.

Sergeant PIC stated that sometime after Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD moved out, as above mentioned, he learned from Mrs. OSWALD that LEE HARVEY OSWALD would not attend school and some sort of truancy hearing was held at which time it was recommended to Mrs. OSWALD that LEE HARVEY OSWALD should receive psychiatric treatment, however, Sergeant PIC understood from Mrs. OSWALD at that time,

this apparently being sometime in the Fall of 1952, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD refused to submit to psychiatric treatment and therefore nothing was done about it.

Sergeant PIC said that in September, 1948 when he was living with his mother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and PIC's other half-brother, ROBERT OSWALD in Benbrook near Fort Worth, Texas, Mrs. OSWALD told him (PIC) to quit school and get a job to help support the family. PIC did this, obtaining employment at Everybody's Department Store in Fort Worth, Texas, although he felt very intensely that he should complete high school for his own good. Shortly thereafter Mrs. OSWALD bought a house believed to be at 7408 Ewing, Fort Worth, Texas, so he and Mrs. OSWALD could be closer to their places of employment, Mrs. OSWALD at that time being employed at Leonard's Department Store or possibly one of the other big department stores in Fort Worth.

PIC related that in order to get into the U. S. Marine Corps Reserves for the purpose of bringing in a little more money to help support the family, Mrs. OSWALD signed a sworn statement before a notary public that he (PIC) was 18 years old when in fact he was only 17 and he did then enter the U. S. Marine Corps Reserves in October, 1948 at Fort Worth, Texas.

PIC stated that against Mrs. OSWALD's wishes he re-entered Arlington Heights High School, Fort Worth, Texas, in January, 1949, and continued to work part time at Everybody's Department Store but this store was opposed to part-time employment and accordingly released him in February, 1949. He then obtained part-time employment in Burt's Shoe Store in Fort Worth and continued his schooling in Paschal High School in Fort Worth. He stated Mrs. OSWALD continued her disapproving of his going to school, took no interest in his school work at all, with the result that he signed his own report card as well as excuses from school when he had to work

and finally PIC stated he could do nothing more about his mother's lack of interest in his own future and decided he desired nothing more than to leave home. Accordingly in January, 1950 he joined the U. S. Coast Guard, being sworn in in Dallas, Texas, about January 25, 1950. He remained in the Coast Guard until January 31, 1956, and since February 1, 1956, has been in the U. S. Air Force.

PIC said both of his half-brothers, ROBERT and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, entered the U. S. Marines as soon as they were old enough to do so and he expressed the belief that each of them did this in order to get away from Mrs. OSWALD. He mentioned that neither they nor he did this with any idea of abandoning her as he stated all three of them in fact "sent the woman money" while in the military service.

Sergeant PIC said he had no recollection of Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD having damaged table cloths or furniture while living with the PIC in New York in August, 1952 as previously mentioned.

Sergeant PIC observed that from the time he entered the U. S. Coast Guard in January, 1950 (when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was only about ten years old) he previously visited his home in Fort Worth, Texas, once, in about October, 1950, and did not again see Mrs. OSWALD or LEE HARVEY OSWALD until August, 1952, in New York City as detailed above. Then, from August, 1952 he did not see or communicate with LEE HARVEY OSWALD until Thanksgiving 1962 for only a few hours on that occasion, (PIC noting that he had explained that contact in a previous interview with agents of the FBI) and has never seen or had any correspondence with him since Thanksgiving, 1962.

Following the interview with Sergeant PIC'S wife on December 10, 1963, Sergeant PIC advised that after hearing her account at that time of LEE HARVEY OSWALD threatening her with a knife, he did recall Mrs. PIC having told him of that matter but stated he had forgotten all about it as he had not known what to believe at the time and had not regarded it seriously in any event because LEE HARVEY OSWALD was only twelve years of age at the time.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 14 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 12-14-63 5-05 PM DEC

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS, WFO, DENVER, ELPASO

FROM SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA. RE INFO FROM ROBERT KAYE THAT OSWALD WAS IN DENVER IN EARLY OCT., SIXTYTHREE. RE EP TEL TO DIRECTOR, DEC. THIRTEEN LAST, THREE FORTYFIVE PM, MST.

INVESTIGATION HAS REFLECTED SUBJECT ENTERED US AT LAREDO, TEX. FROM MEXICO, OCT. THREE, SIXTYTHREE AND HIS PRESENCE IN DALLAS FOR MONTH OF OCT., SIXTYTHREE, BEGINNING OCT. THREE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY WITNESSES.

SUGGEST EP DETERMINE ROBERT KAYES WHEREABOUTS FOR INTERVIEW IF HE HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED OTHER THAN BY SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN EP.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-07 PM OK FBI WA WS

DN4-98 PM OK FBI DN LAD

EP 4-08 PM OK FBI EP DRH

TU ALL DUSCTGBTOOMT

REC 55 105-82555-1225

EX-108

JAN 8 1964

53 JAN 9 1964

TWO COPIES WFO

cc-MR. ROSEN

President Lyndon B. Johnson

Dear Sir;

I do not know how to write to you, And I can't decide if I should or shouldn't.

My Son knew Lee Harvey Oswald; when he was at Stanley, North Dakota I do not recall what year, But it was before Harvey Oswald enlisted in the marines.

The boy read Communist books then. He told, my son He had a calling to Kill a President. my son told me, I asked him, How he would know "one;" Lee Harvey Oswald said, He don't know, But the time and place will be layed before him,

There are others at Stanley that

RECEIVED
DEC 27 10
1226
5 JAN 8 1964

knew Oswald,

If you would check, I believe who I have wrote will check out.

Another women that knew of Oswald a his mother, was mrs. Francis Jellesed, She had the Stanley, Cafe, (She's mrs. Harry M[illegible] now.) Her Son, I believe knew [illegible] Oswald better than mine did.

Francis P I just thought Oswald a bragging boy. now we know differe[illegible] we told our Sons to have no more to do with him, (I am sorry, I can't remember the

This letter is wrote to you in hopes of helping, If it does all I want i[illegible]

A Thank you.

mrs. Alma Cole
Rt. 3. Box 1. H.
Yuma, Ariz 85[illegible]

1 - T[illegible]er

12-20-63

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE REC 27/105-X2555 1216 URGENT

TO SACS PHOENIX
DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI(105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

MRS. ALMA COLE, ROUTE THREE, BOX 1. H., YUMA, ARIZONA, BY LETTER DECEMBER ELEVEN LAST TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON ADVISED HER SON KNEW SUBJECT WHEN LATTER WAS AT STANLEY, NORTH DAKOTA, YEAR NOT RECALLED, BUT BEFORE SUBJECT ENLISTED IN MARINES. SUBJECT REPORTEDLY READ COMMUNIST BOOKS AT THAT TIME AND TOLD HER SON HE HAD QUOTE A CALLING TO KILL A PRESIDENT END QUOTE. WHEN ASKED QUOTE WHICH ONE END QUOTE HE ANSWERED HE DID NOT KNOW BUT THE TIME AND PLACE WOULD BE QUOTE LAIDD OUT BEFORE HIM END QUOTE. SHE ALSO STATED THERE WERE OTHERS AT STANLEY, NORTH DAKOTA, WHO KNEW SUBJECT INCLUDING MRS. FRANCIS JELLESED (NOW MRS. HARRY MERBOCKS) WHO HAD THE STANLEY CAFE AND KNEW OF SUBJECT AND SUBJECT'S MOTHER. HER SON ALSO REPORTEDLY KNEW SUBJECT.

PM IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MRS. COLE, ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS OF HER SON AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD FOR INTERVIEW.

MP LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MRS. HARRY MERBOCKS, IDENTIFY HER

ETT:CGW
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21 FEB 27 1973

53 JAN 9 1964

SEENOTE PAGE 2

DEC 20 1963

SON AND INTERVIEW HIM OR SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD FOR INTERVIEW. ALSO DETERMINE IDENTITIES OTHER PERSONS IN STANLEY WHO KNEW SUBJECT AND HIS MOTHER, INTERVIEW THEM OR SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS.

FOR INFORMATION NEWSPAPER ARTICLES IN ONE NINE FIVE NINE WHEN SUBJECT DEFECTED TO RUSSIA QUOTED HIM AS SAYING HE HAD LIVED IN NORTH DAKOTA. HIS BROTHER HAS ADVISED THAT HE NEVER LIVED IN THAT STATE AND RESIDENCE THERE HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED THROUGH ANY OTHER SOURCES.

SUTEL SUMMARY FOLLOWED BY REPORT.

NOTE: Mrs. Cole's letter was furnished to Liaison by Secret Service on 12-19-63 for any action we desired to take.

DEC 20 1963
TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 21 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 12-21-63 1-09 PM PST DKT

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, SEATTLE /44-211/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

RE PX TEL DEC. TWENTY LAST.

WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER, APT. TWENTY-FOUR, NEW HAVEN MOTEL, SPOKANE, WASH., DOB MAY FOURTEEN FORTY-ONE, ADVISED TODAY AS FOLLOWS, ABOUT NINETEEN FIFTY-THREE TIMMER WAS LIVING WITH GRANDMOTHER, MARY WURTZ AT STANLEY, N. D. TIMMER MET SUBJECT WHILE BIKE RIDING. RECALLS SUBJECT TALKING ABOUT COMMUNISM AND MAKING STATEMENTS WAS GOING TO KILL PRESIDENT BUT DID NOT SAY WHEN NOR WHICH PRESIDENT. WERE TWO OR THREE OTHER BOYS OF SAME AGE GROUP PRESENT BUT THEIR NAMES NOT RECALLED BY TIMMER AS WERE CHILDREN OF MIGRANT OIL FIELD WORKERS THERE. SUBJECT CARRIED COMMUNIST BOOKS OR LITURATURE IN POCKETS BUT TIMMER DOES NOT KNOW TITLE NOR FURTHER NATURE OF LITURATURE SUBJECT READ. TIMMER SAW SUBJECT PROBABLY FIVE OR SIX TIMES DURING TWO MONTHS PERIOD AND CONSIDERED HIM QUOTE A LITTLE NUTS ENQUOTE AND HAD LITTLE TO DO WITH HIM. SUBJECT WOULD PICK ON YOUNGER CHILDREN AND LIKED TO HAVE FIGHTS. TIMMER WAS NEVER IN SUBJECT/S HOUSE AND DID NOT MEET HIS PARENTS NOR OTHER RELATIVES.

END OF PAGE ONE

EX 104 REC 52 105-82555-1227

5 JAN 8 1964

64 JAN 10 1964

TIMMER/S GRANDMOTHER STILL RESIDES STANLEY, N. D. BUT, TO TIMMER/S KNOWLEDGE, SHE DID NOT KNOW SUBJECT.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-13 PM OK FBI WA OS

DL 3-12 PM OK FBI DL FL

XMCNSMQWAQDMM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 27 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-22-63 5-11 PM PST JB

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS DALLAS, MINNEAPOLIS

FROM SAC SEATTLE/89-47/ 2PAGES

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, DECEASED, IS DASH R.

OO- DALLAS.

WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER REINTERVIEWED AND SIGN STATEMENT OBTAINED THIS DATE. HE RECALL THAT IN ONE NINE FIVE THREE AT STANLEY N. DAKOTA HE AND OTHER BOYS, NAMES NOT RECALLED WERE IN THE CITY PARK AND OSWALD INTRODUCED HIMSELF AS HARVEY OSWALD. TIMMER RECALLS OSWALD WAS OLDER THAN THE OTHER BOYS, THOUGHT IT STRANGE A BOY THIS OLD RIDING A BIKE, THE BIKE HAD NO FENDERS OR CHAIN GUARD. HE RECALLED OSWALD TALKING OF NEW YORK CITY, AND THE GANG FIGHTS AND THAT HE HAD BEEN ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. OSWALD THERE ONLY THE SUMMER OF FIFTYTHREE AND NOT IN SCHOOL THERE. STATES SUBJECT TALKED ABOUT COMMUNIST AND SOMEDAY HE WAS GOING TO KILL THE PRESIDENT.

TIMMER TOLD HIS MOTHER ABOUT THIS SHE TOLD HIM NOT TO ASSOCIATE WITH SUBJECT. TIMMER STATES HE BELEIVED OSWALD LIVED IN TRAILER COURT SOME PART OF STANLEY AND MAY HAVE BEEN OPERATED BY BUD WILL PRESENT OPERATOR. OTHER BOYS IN STANLEY DURING FIFTYTHREE WHO TIMMER ASSOCIATED WITH AND MAY HAVE BEEN PRESENT AND HEARD STAYEMENT MADE BY OSWALD ARE DOUG JELLSED, NOW OF STANLEY WHO WORK AT WESTLAND SERVICE STATION. JACK FEEHAM, RAPID CITY, N. DAKOTA, MISSLE WORKER.

REC-52 105-82555-1228

EX-107

5 JAN 8 1964

END PAGE ONE

64 JAN 10 1964

LANE EVANS, UNK ADDRESS IN CALIF. JERRY EVANSON, MOLAR/ S BARBER SCHOOL FARGO, N. DAKOTA.

TIMMER WAS ILL AT THE TIME OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY/ S ASSASSINATION AND SAW NO TV OR NEWSPAPERS. HIS MOTHER SENT NEWS PHOTOS OF OSWALD AND HE KNEW HE HAD SEEN THAT FACE BEFORE. THE FIFTYTHREE EPISODE IN STANLEY CAME TO HIS MIND WHEN HE SAW OSWALD PICTURE AND NAME.

MINNEAPOLIS AT STANLEY INTERVIEW MART WURTY MOTHER OF TIMMER FOR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING OSWALD. AND ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS OF LANE EVANS, HIS MOTHER IS A TEACHER ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION IN N. DAKOTA ALSO INTERVIEW D. JELLESED AND BUD WILL. AND ALL ASSOCIATE OF TIMMER/ IN FIFTYTHREE.

AT FARGO INTERVIEW J. EVANSON AND AT RAPID CITY INTERVIEW JACK FEEHAM AND ASCERTAIN IF THEY CAN RECALL OSWALD. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK

CORRECTION PG TWO LINE SEVEN ~~SHLD READ MART WURTY.~~

WA 8-20 PM OK FBI WA OS

DL 7-19 PM OK FBI DL LJH

MP 7-19 PM OK FBI MP WMW

~~I AM SORRY THE WORD IS MARY~~

TU DISCMV

M

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1229

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

59

Secret Service

REFERRAL

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/23/63

William Timmer, aged 22 claims to have known Oswald in Stanley, North Dakota for two month period in summer 1953 during which time Oswald had communist literature and spoke of desire to kill a president. Oswald was in New York City in 1953 when he was 13 years old. We are running out Timmer's story which does not appear to be worthy of belief.

T

Rcj

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 24 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 12-24-63 2-50 PMJMC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 105-82555 AND SAC-S DALLAS 100-10461,
OKLAHOMA CITY, AND CHICAO

FROMSAC, LAS VEGAS 105-166

LEE ~~OHA~~ HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., ISDASH R

RE DENVER TEL TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS, OKLAHOMA CITY, LAS VEGAS AND CHICAGO.

MRS ALICE KAYE, TWO FOUR ONE ONE CRAWFORD, APARTMENT THREE, NORTH LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, INTERVIEWED THIS DATE BY SAC CARL F. FREEMAN AND WILLIAM T. MCFAUL.

SHE ADVISED HER HUSBAND, ROBERT KAYE, AKA ROMAN SOKOLWSKI PAREN TRUE NAME END PAREN, OR KLONOWSKI, LEFT DENVER, COLORADO, SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE LAST AT AM AND SHE HAS NOT SEEN HIM SINCE. SEPTEMBER TWENTY SEVEN LAST SHE RECEIVED LETTER FROM HUSBAND ADDRESSED TO HIM AT HIS DENVER ADDRESS. THIS LETTER POSTMARKED, EL PASO, TEXAS, AND BORE NO RETURN ADDRESS.

SHE LATER LEARNED FROM HIM THAT ON SEPTEMBER THIRTY LAST HE WAS IN JAIL IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA. HE SUPPOSEDLY HAS HAD AN ACCIDENT AND IS GOING TO GET A SETTLEMENT FROM ALL STATE INS. COMPANY. DETAILS OF SAME UNKNOWN TO HER.

END PAGE ONE

REC 27 105-82555-1230

EX 104

22 JAN 8 1964

53 JAN 9 1964

SHE DOES NOT KNOW ANY OF HER HUSBAND-S FRIENDS OR ASSOCIATES, NOR DOES SHE KNOW OF HIS MEMBERSHIP OR ASSOCIATION WITH ANY ORGANIZATIONS. SHE DOES NOT KNOW THE SUBJECT NOR DOES SHE HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE HER HUSBAND HAS EVER ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUBJECT.

HER SHUBANK-S FRIEND, GARDIAN, AND SPONSOR, IS EDWARD KLONOWSKI, FOUR SIX TWO ONE GRACE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. SHE ADVISED TO HER KNOWLEDGE HER HUSBAND HAS NOT TAKEN OUT HIS US CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

ON DECEMBER NINE AND TWENTY ONE LAST ROBERT KAYE IN TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH MRS. KAYE. DURING LATTER PHONE CALL KAYE ADVISED HIS ADDRESS WAS C-O YMCA, FIVE ONE SIX NORTH FIFTH AVENUE, ROOM ONE TWO, TUCSON, ARIZONA. HE FURTHER ADVISED HER THAT AFTER DECEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NEXT, HE WOULD MOVE TO A TRAILER COURT IN TUCSON, ARIZONA.

SHE DESCRIBED HER HUSBAND AS QUOTE EMPHATIC LIAR QNQUOTE.

PHOENIX ADVISED BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATION RE DETAILS OF REFERENCED TEL AND KAYE-S PRESENT ADDRESS.

AIR MAIL COPIES FORWARDED TO DENVER AND PHOENIX FOR THEIR INFORMATION.

REPORT WILL FOLLOW RE INTERVIEW OF MRS. ALICE KAYE.

END AN ACK PLS.

6-02 PM OK FBI WA RM

5-01 M XXX PM OK FBI CG JLS

5-02 PM OK FBI DL EEA

OC 6 ///5-02 PM OK FBI OC CWW

TU ALLM

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 24 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Delo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del
Mr. Ev
Mr. G
Mr. R
Mr. S
Mr. T
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holme
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-24-63 1-12 PM PJG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, DALLAS, AND SAC, SEATTLE

FROM SAC, MINNEAPOLIS /105-2564/ 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R .

RE BUREAU TELETYPE DATED DECEMBER TWENTY LAST, DALLAS TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER TWENTY ONE LAST, SEATTLE TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST.

DELVIN DOUGLAS JELLESED, JERRY EVANSON, MARY WURTZ, OF STANLEY, NORTH DAKOTA, LANE EVANNS. NEW TOWN, N. D. AND MRS. HARRY MERBACH, GRENORA, NORTH DAKOTA, INTERVIEWED RE WILLIAM HENRY TIMMER-S ALLEGATION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN NINETEEN FIFTY THREE HAD LIVED AT STANLEY, N. D. ALL PERSONS CONTACTED ADVISED OF NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE INCIDENT RELATED BY TIMMER AND HAD NO KNOWLEDGE THAT OSWALD OR HIS MOTHER WERE EVER RESIDENTS OF STANLEY. N.D. MARY WURTZ, MOTHER OF TIMMER STATED SHE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL AND INCIDENT IN THE PARK IN FIFTY THREE AND HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF BEING TOLD BY HER SON WILLIAM TIMMER OF HIS MEETING OSWALD.

END PAGE ONE

REC 27 105-82555-1231

53 JAN 9 1964

ST-103

5 JAN 8 1964

MP 105-2564

BUD WILL, TRAILER COURT OPERATOR, ADVISED A SEARCH OF RECORDS FOR FIFTY THREE REVEALED NO REGISTRATION FOR OSWALD OR HIS MOTHER. WILL STATED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE OSWALDS AS RESIDENTS IN STANLEY.

JERRY EVANSON AND LANE EVANS, AGES ELEVEN AND NINE RESPECTIVELY IN FIFTY THREE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF PARK INCIDENT RELATED BY TIMMMER AND HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD OR HIS MOTHER. EVANS RECALLED AN INCIDENT IN THE PARK IN FIFTY THREE WHICH ENDED IN A FIGHT OR AN ARGUMENT BUT HAD NO RECOLLECTION THAT INCIDENT RELATED TO OSWALD.

MRS. HARRY MERBACH, MOTHER OF DELVIN DOUGLAS JELLESED ADVISED SHE IS THIRD COUSIN TO ELMA COLE AND THAT COLE MAY HAVE A MENTAL CONDITION BROUGHT ON BY MENOPAUSE.

OTHER LONG TIME RESIDENTS OF STANLEY, N.D. HAD NO KNOWLEDGE LEE OSWALD OR HIS MOTHER EVER RESIDENTS OF THAT CITY.

THE WHERABOUTS OF JACK FEEHAM PRESENTLY UNKNOWN AND IN VIEW OF NEGATIVE INFORMATION OF OTHERS CONTACTED UACB NO EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO LOCATE HIM. REPORT FOLLOWS.

⊕ DALLAS AND SEATTLE ADVISED THIS DATE SEPARATELY

END AND ACK PLS

2-33 PM OK FBI WA MSL

TU DISC

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC 27

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
Las Vegas	Bureau	12/30/63	12/24-26/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA CARL F. FREEMAN	CFF/alf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Denver teletype to Bureau, 12/23/63.

Las Vegas teletype to Phoenix, 12/24/63. (Inter-office)

Chicago teletype to Bureau, 12/24/63.

Las Vegas teletype to Bureau, 12/24/63.

Phoenix teletype to Las Vegas, 12/24/63. (Inter-office)

Las Vegas teletype to Phoenix, 12/26/63. (Inter-office)

- NUC -

EXP. PROC.

Approved: Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)
1 - Chicago (62-6115)(Info.)
1 - Denver (89-41)(Info.)
1 - Oklahoma City (Info.)
1 - Phoenix (105-1529)(Info.)
1 - Las Vegas (105-166)

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1232

REC 27

EX 104

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SOVIET SECTION

ICC 645 FR

ICC Pres. Comm 1/16/64
By Fraison

ICC INS
R/S 6/18/64
REL/jtf

JAN 23 1964

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

LEADS:

THE CHICAGO, DENVER, OKLAHOMA CITY, AND PHOENIX DIVISIONS

An information copy of this report is being furnished these Offices in view of their interest in this phase of the OSWALD investigation.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

There are no outstanding leads within the Las Vegas Division regarding this case; and in view of this, no further investigation is being conducted UACB. However, in the event new leads or information comes to the attention of this office, concerning this matter, the Bureau and interested offices will be promptly advised and a report submitted.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: CARL F. FREEMAN
Office: Las Vegas, Nevada
Date: 12/30/63

Field Office File #: 105-166
Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN

Synopsis: Mrs. ALICE KAYE, wife of ROBERT KAYE, was located at North Las Vegas, Nevada, and interviewed as to her husband. ROBERT KAYE's true name is ROMAN SOKOLOWSKI and has used last name KLONOWSKI. He left Denver, Colorado, 9/25/63, and Mrs. KAYE has not seen him since. She does not know husband's friends or associates, has no knowledge of organizations in which he might hold membership, nor does she know subject or have knowledge her husband ever associated with subject. On 12/9 and 21/63, she received telephone calls from husband in Tucson, Arizona. Her husband was staying at YMCA, Room 12, 516 North Fifth Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Registration cards, Tucson YMCA, reveals ROBERT KAYE checked out morning of 12/23/63, and left no forwarding address. Mrs. KAYE reinterviewed 12/26/63. She had no knowledge of her husband's present whereabouts, nor did he contact her over the holiday. Her husband told her he was employed at small machine shop in Tucson, Arizona. He claimed to be moving to a trailer court in Tucson, but advised Mrs. KAYE she could write him at the YMCA address in Tucson. She described her husband as a liar and she cannot believe what he tells her. She will notify FBI in event she learns of her husband's whereabouts.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT NORTH LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

On December 24, 1963, Mrs. SUE KLUKAS, 3815 Nellis Boulevard, advised she does not know Mrs. ALICE KAYE's address; however, she furnished Las Vegas telephone number 642-9763 where Mrs. KAYE could be reached.

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.

Mrs. KAYE was contacted at the above Las Vegas telephone number and an appointment was made to interview her.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 30, 1963

Mrs. ALICE KAYE, 2411 Crawford Street, North Las Vegas, Nevada, advised as follows:

Her husband's true name is ROMAN SOKOLOWSKI and he has in the past used the last name of KLOKOWSKI. He is presently using the name of ROBERT KAYE.

B 12-25-1437

Her husband left Denver, Colorado, on September 25, 1963, at 10:00 AM, and she has not seen him since that time. On September 27, 1963, she received a letter from him which letter was addressed to himself at their Denver, Colorado, address, and this letter was postmarked El Paso, Texas, and bore no return address.

She subsequently learned from her husband that on September 30, 1963, he was in jail in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that he has had an accident. She knows no details concerning this accident, but he claims he is going to get a settlement from the All State Insurance Company.

She does not know any of her husband's friends or associates, nor does she know of any organizations in which her husband has held or presently holds a membership.

She does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor does she have any knowledge that her husband has ever associated with OSWALD.

On 12/24/63 at North Las Vegas, Nevada File # LV 105-166

by SAs CARL F. FREEMAN & WILLIAM T. MC FAUL Date dictated 12/24/63

- 3 - :alf

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.

Her husband's friend, guardian, and sponsor, is EDWARD KLONOWSKI, 4621 Grace, Chicago, Illinois. She further advised that to her knowledge, her husband has not taken out his United States Citizenship papers.

On December 9 and 21, 1963, her husband telephonically contacted her in Las Vegas, Nevada, and on the latter date he stated that his address was in care of the YMCA, 516 North Fifth Avenue, Room 12, Tucson, Arizona. He further told her that after December 25, 1963, he would move to a trailer court in the Tucson, Arizona, area, and if she wanted to send him a letter she should address it to the YMCA address.

She described her husband as an "emphatic liar."

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

The Phoenix Office advised on December 24, 1963, that efforts to locate ROBERT KAYE through the YMCA were made with negative results.

The registration cards at the YMCA reflected that ROBERT KAYE, born December 25, 1934, address listed as 13396 East Colfax, Denver, Colorado, was registered at the Tucson YMCA from December 12, 1963, until the morning of December 23, 1963.

Clerk DANIEL L. POTTER, YMCA, Tucson, Arizona, advised on December 24, 1963, that the day before ROBERT KAYE checked out of the YMCA he called his wife or ex-wife in Las Vegas, Nevada. KAYE had originally tried to telephone his wife in Denver, Colorado; however, this call was completed to KAYE's wife in Las Vegas, Nevada.

ROBERT KAYE, when departing the YMCA, left no forwarding address, nor was it noted whether he was traveling by car.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 30, 1963

Mrs. ALICE KAYE, 2411 Crawford Street, North Las Vegas, Nevada, advised as follows:

Her husband, ROBERT KAYE, has not contacted her since December 21, 1963, nor does she know her husband's present whereabouts.

Her recollections, at this time, are that during a telephone conversation with her husband on December 21, 1963, he mentioned he was working at a small machine shop in Tucson, Arizona, as a Brown and Sharp Operator, and that he was to get paid on Monday, December 23, 1963. He also told her he was staying at the YMCA in Tucson; however, he was moving to a trailer court but she could write to him at the YMCA address in Tucson, Arizona.

He also told her that Mr. WARD of Superior Finisher's in Chicago, Illinois, was the owner of the machine shop in Tucson where he was presently employed. Her husband has in the past actually worked for Superior Finisher's in Chicago.

Her husband is a liar and she cannot believe anything he tells her. He does not know how to read or write, and when he talks over the telephone he mumbles; so therefore, she does not actually know if his employer's name is Mr. WARD or just something similar to this name.

On 12/26/63 at North Las Vegas, Nevada File # LV 105-166

by SAs CARL F. FREEMAN & ROBERT M. JACKSON Date dictated 12/27/63

- 6 - :alf

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During the telephone conversation, her husband stated that he did not have a car and that he was walking on crutches at the present time. He had also told her that he had been in an automobile accident and was expecting a settlement from an insurance company.

The letter her husband sent to their Denver address from El Paso, Texas, contained five fifty dollar bills and a hand written note which told her to save the money.

Her husband had previously departed Denver, Colorado, to see BESSIE MOYEN of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Her husband did in fact obtain a loan from BESSIE MOYEN and this money was obtained so her husband could invest in the Colorado Lending Company, Denver, Colorado.

Her husband's present whereabouts are unknown to her; however, in the event she should learn of his whereabouts, she will notify the local office of the FBI.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	DALLAS	12/31/63	12/20 - 31/63

	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA JOHN M. KEMMY	eks

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 12/23/63, at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

All pertinent information concerning OSWALD has been furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by teletype or airtel as it has been received. No leads are being set out in this report on the basis of information contained in this report as this office is not aware of the full background information developed nor aware of leads which have been handled or are presently under investigation by other offices. Leads are being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

ICC 645RB

Approved | Special Agent in Charge | Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

10-Bureau (105-82555) AMSD,RM

5-Dallas (100-10461) AM,RM

7-San Antonio (105-2909)

105-82555-1233 REC 55

22 JAN 8 1964

EX 108

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SECTION

61 JAN 22 1964

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O—344750

ADMINISTRATIVE

Ten copies of this report are being furnished the Bureau per Bureau instructions. Five copies are being furnished Dallas, office of origin, for their assistance in administrative handling and review.

San Antonio is retaining seven copies of this report so copies will be available for additional leads if needed; no copy is being furnished Secret Service, San Antonio, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY Office: SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Date: 12/31/63

File Number: 105-2909 Bureau File: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Address for JOHN HOWARD BOWEN in Mexico obtained. Efforts to locate MATTHEW SCHILLER negative. Photographs of leather sling used by OSWALD exhibited with negative results. Negative results of miscellaneous investigation set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

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I. TRAVEL

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to determine travel OSWALD may have made on or about September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 24, 1963

OSCAR FERRINO, owner of the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN has been staying at the St. Anthony Hotel in Laredo for many many years as he travels to and from Mexico. FERRINO stated that BOWEN is a Baptist missionary who teaches the Baptist religion in Puebla, Mexico, and at present is operating a school for approximately 25 to 30 boys. FERRINO advised that he has no records for BOWEN at the hotel for the past two or three months inasmuch as a typewriter belonging to BOWEN was stolen at the hotel and that he gave BOWEN free rent at the rate of $8.00 per week for room 108 which is the room BOWEN always occupies until typewriter is paid for and therefore did not enter his appearance at the hotel in the registery book. FERRINO stated that BOWEN is approximately 80 years old but appears to be around 60 or 70 years, is heavyset, bald headed, and is approximately 5'9" tall.

FERRINO stated that he forwards BOWEN his mail each Friday to the address of "JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Emilio Carranza 4-A Texmelucan, Puebla, Mexico." Texas

3

On 12/24/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/dte Date dictated 12/24/63

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The following investigation was conducted by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR.:

A check of the phone book of the Waco, Texas area in which Cameron, Texas, is listed, reflects no known individual using the name of MATTHEW SCHILLER or anything close to it.

1

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR.:

A contact of the local San Antonio telephone company reflected that a MILTON SCHILLER now a resident at 3803 Ridgeline in San Antonio with phone number being PE 5-3158.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 24, 1963

Mr. GEORGE ZEPEDA, San Antonio Retail Merchants Association, was interviewed in regards to a MILTON SCHILLER or a MATTHEW SCHILLER. His records reflect no information regarding a MATTHEW SCHILLER but regarding MILTON SCHILLER who has a listed address 102 Norfolk Street in San Antonio. He is a salesman for the Perry Shankle Company since May of 1949. He is married and has three children. The date of birth is listed as March 19, 1917. This record was verified by the Credit Department in June, 1963. or 3-15-917- Yokum, Texas

Mr. ZEPEDA further added that Mr. MILTON SCHILLER's record stated that he paid satisfactorily.

On 12/21/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR./dte Date dictated 12/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 24, 1963

Reverend VICENTE FRANCO, resident of 102 Norfolk [illegible] advised that he purchased this home from MILTON SCHILLER [illegible] of 1963. The Stewart Title Company conducted most of the actual transactions and the last time that Mr. FRANCO saw Mr. SCHILLER was July 2, 1963, when SCHILLER was moving some of his (SCHILLER's) rock collection from the Norfolk Street house to his new address which he gave to Reverend FRANCO as 4715 Newcombe Street.

On 12/21/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR./dte Date dictated 12/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date December 24, 1963

Major JOHN J. WARREN was interviewed and advised he has only resided at 4719 Newcombe Road a short while, approximately one year and a half. He states that he is often on temporary duty at other places within the Army command, however, he did know the SCHILLER family very slightly. He states the SCHILLER's lived at this home for a matter of a few months during which time a new home was being built in another part of town.

Mr. WARREN stated that he did not know the SCHILLER's present address or phone number as he was never that friendly with the people. WARREN suggests that the phone company may furnish pertinent information.

On 12/21/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR./dte Date dictated 12/23/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 24, 1963

At 4711 Newcombe Mrs. CAROLYN WALLER was interviewed regards to the present location of MILTON SCHILLER. She states she does not know her neighbors as she moved in in April of 1963. She works days. She does remember a family lived there at one time a couple of months but they moved out shortly. She said that possibly this would be the SCHILLER family.

Mrs. WALLER suggests contacting residents at 419 Newcombe Street for they have lived in this area for approximately two years and were familiar with the residents at 415 Newcombe.

On 12/21/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR./dte Date dictated 12/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 24, 1963

Mrs. MARGARET FOUNTAIN was interviewed at her home at 4715 Newcombe Road, San Antonio. She advised that she moved into this house December 12, 1963. She does not know of any family named SCHILLER. She states that her landlord's name is STEVE MARTIN and she furnished his address as 710 Royal Court.

On 12/21/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR./dte Date dictated 12/23/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 24, 1963

At 3803 Ridgeline Street, Mr. MILTON SCHILLER was interviewed and this interview reflects that Mr. SCHILLER does not remember taking any trip by bus to Mexico. He has no knowledge of any person by the name of MATTHEW SCHILLER. He has never used the name MATTHEW SCHILLER, his father has the name of EARL and is also a San Antonio resident, and he states that no one in his family is named MATTHEW or has the nickname MATTHEW SCHILLER.

Mr. SCHILLER stated that he would be available at any time he could furnish us with information of any nature whatsoever. He furnished a rough description of himself to the Agent:

Name	MILTON SCHILLER
Date of birth	March 15, 1917
Place of birth	Yokum, Texas
Height	5'9"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Dark brown hair with gray streaks
Eyes	Hazel

Mr. SCHILLER states that he thought at one time he came across the name Mr. MATTHEW SCHILLER in the phone book from the Cameron, Texas area.

On 12/21/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA LAWRENCE GILLIGAN, JR./dte Date dictated 12/23/63

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II. BACKGROUND

SA 105-2309

The following investigation was conducted by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

On December 23, 1963, Mr. MILTON FINK, General Manager, and Mr. FRED HOEY, Manager, Instrument Department, C. Bruno Company, 1100 Broadway, advised that their firm deals in musical instruments and related accessories. They advised that the photograph of a leather strap which was used by OSWALD as a rifle sling was apparently a guitar strap but was unlike any that they had ever handled or seen. They advised that the snaps on the widest portion of the strap were unusual and they could not advise concerning the apparent purpose of such snaps. They also advised that the straps which they handle are manufactured by the Vogel Leather Goods Company at San Antonio and are available in about ten different colors.

Mr. ADOLF VOGEL, 117 Military Plaza, Owner, Adolf Vogel Belt Manufacturing Company, advised on December 23, 1963, that upon examining the photographs of the leather sling used by OSWALD for his rifle, he could not identify the origin or source of such a sling which he opined was a guitar strap. He added that the metal snaps on the widest part of the strap were unusual and were dissimilar to anything produced by his firm. He added that the products produced by his firm are available strictly on a wholesale basis and are not available to retail customers.

Mr. GENE McKINNEY, Vice President, Maxwell Meyers, Inc., 830 East Houston, advised on December 23, 1963, that his firm is engaged in the wholesale distribution of musical instruments and accessories. He observed photographs of the rifle sling used by OSWALD and opined that it was a guitar strap. He added that his firm has never handled any item identical with the sling used by OSWALD and added that he was not able to advise concerning the probable purpose of the metal snaps on the widest part of the strap. He was not able to advise concerning the probable source or origin of the strap.

None of the above individuals were advised of the purpose for which the strap was used.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 23, 1963

Mrs. ANITA RODRIGUEZ DE LOSANO, 102 Felton, advised that she is a Civil Service Employee, employed as a secretary to Colonel WALTER W. MELVIN, Building 206, Kelly Air Force Base, and remained on duty in her office all day, November 21, 1963, when President JOHN F. KENNEDY was in downtown San Antonio, Brooks Air Force Base and departed from Kelly Air Force Base.

She stated that she did not at any time on November 21, 1963, go to downtown San Antonio, and did not observe any fat lady standing on Houston Street in front of Carl's Store or in the vicinity of the Gunter Hotel.

The following day, November 22, 1963, she states, she watched television off and on and recalls seeing and hearing an interview of the manager of the guest house where LEE HARVEY OSWALD had resided. She stated that she did not recall seeing any fat woman in the foreground or background in connection with this interview.

Mrs. DE LOSANO stated that sometime on Sunday, November 24, 1963, after the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY, she observed a fat woman being interviewed on television. This woman was identified during the interview as a sister of JACK RUBY. She said this was the first time that she had seen this woman on television and had never seen her in person.

On the afternoon of Sunday, November 24, 1963, she and her husband, RAYMUNDO DE LOSANO, and her parents, FELIPE RODRIGUEZ and ANITA GARCIA DE RODRIGUEZ of 3114 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, met their friends, Attorney ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ, Mrs. DELORES AHEDO DE ALCOCER and Mrs. ALCOCER's friend, Mrs. MARIA LUISA LEON, all of Mexico City at the Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, and proceeded to Mammy's Cafeteria, Donaldson and Fredricksburg

15

On 12/23/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA BRUNO F. DREYER / njs Date dictated 12/23/63

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[illegible] San Antonio, where they had dinner. While at dinner Mr. [illegible] Mrs. ALCOCER related seeing a fat woman several [illegible] in person on Houston Street in San Antonio on Thursday, November 21, 1963, seeing her on television on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY while the manager of the guest house where OSWALD had resided in Dallas, Texas, was being interviewed, and last saw this same woman on television on Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the murder of OSWALD by JACK RUBY, when she was identified as a sister of JACK RUBY. Mrs. DE LOSANO stated that Mr. and Mrs. ALCOCER indicated they were almost positive in their identification of the fat woman being identical with the sister of JACK RUBY.

Mrs. DE LOSANO stated that insofar as she knows, Mr. and Mrs. ALCOCER and Mrs. MARIA LUISA LEON were by themselves shopping in downtown San Antonio on November 21, 1963, and were not accompanied by any San Antonio residents at the time they observed the fat woman on Houston Street.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	DALLAS	1/3/64	12/27/63 - 1/3/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE

TYPED BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Report of SA GRAHAM W. KITCHEL dated 12/27/63 at Houston.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO (INFORMATION):

An information copy of this report is being furnished San Antonio in accordance with the request of that office.

HOUSTON:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

Will continue to interview persons reported to have been acquainted with or to have knowledge of subject's activities.

ICC 645 RB

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- Dallas (100-10461)(AM)(RM)
- San Antonio (105-2909)(Info)(AM)(RM)
- Houston (105-1291)

105-82555 1234

REC 59

6 JAN 8 1964

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Notations

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EXP. PROC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE	Office:	Houston
Date:	1/3/64		
Field Office File #:	Houston 105-1291	Bureau File #:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Ammunition dealers located at South Houston, Texas, and Victoria, Texas, who have handled 6.5 mm western ammunition but none familiar with OSWALD and none could recall selling ammunition to person meeting subject's description.

- P -

DETAILS:

On December 27, 1963, records of Sloan's Sporting Goods Company, 88 Chambers Street, New York, New York, were checked and disclosed a shipment of 6.5 mm western ammunition was made to the following consignees in the general area of Houston, Texas:

In October, 1963, 1,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped to Kenlee's, 706 Winkler, South Houston, Texas, under invoice number 4938.

In October, 1963, 1,000 rounds of this ammunition were shipped to Victoria Army Sales, 401 East Rio Grande, Victoria, Texas, under invoice number 112630.

The following investigation was conducted by SA TERENCE D. DINAN at South Houston, Texas, on January 3, 1964:

KENNETH YOUNG, Kenlee's Gun Shop, 706 Winkler, verified the fact that in October, 1963, he received 1,000 rounds of 6.5 western ammunition from Sloan's Sporting

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Goods of New York, New York. He stated, however, that he cannot recall ever having sold such ammunition to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone resembling him. He further advised that all of his business is strictly over the counter, and that he does absolutely no mail order business. He stated he does not keep any records reflecting the names of those persons purchasing ammunition from him.

The following investigation was conducted by SA HOLLIS Q. BOONE at Victoria, Texas, on January 2, 1964:

Mr. EDDIE PEARL, owner of Victoria Army Sales, 401 East Rio Grande Street, furnished the following information:

Mr. PEARL advised that he handled foreign ammunition and after searching his files located invoice number 112630 concerning ammunition purchased from the Sloan's Sporting Goods Company, New York, New York. Mr. PEARL advised that this consisted of two cases of 303 British, one case of 6.5 mm Italian, and one case of 7.65 Argentina mauser ammunition.

Mr. PEARL stated after observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD that he had never seen him or anyone who resembled him, to his knowledge, in his store at Victoria. He exhibited the photograph to other employees who also denied that they had ever seen OSWALD or had ever heard of him until the recent incident in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

COMMUNICATIONS SE
JAN 3 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-3-64 9-29 PM CST VRG

TO DIRECTOR, AND SAC, SAN ANTONIO

FROM SAC, DALLAS /100-10,461/ 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DL TEL JANUARY TWO SIXTYTHREE AT SIX THIRTYSEVEN PM AND SA TEL TO DL JANUARY THREE INSTANT.

RE SAN ANTONIO TEL STATES SAN ANTONIO FILES REFLECT RECORDS MEXICAN AUTHORITIES, NUEVO LAREDO, REVEAL PERSON USING NAME LEE HARVEY OSWALD DEPARTED MEXICO EARLY AM OCTOBER THREE LAST AT NUEVO LAREDO AND ADDS DATA AVAILABLE TO SAN ANTONIO NEGATIVE RE ANYONE WHO COULD RECALL OSWALD LEAVING LAREDO ON PERTINENT DATE. RE SAN ANTONIO TEL REQUESTS DALLAS TO ADVISE OF FACT ESTABLISHING OSWALD DEPARTED MEXICO VIA LAREDO ON OCTOBER THREE LAST.

THREE ZERO TWO RELECTING INTERVIEW ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOUR SIXTYTHREE OF HARVEY CASH, AMERICAN CONSUL NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO BY SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN AT LAREDO REFLECTS THAT WHEN OSWALD CHECKED INTO MEXICO ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX SIXTYTHREE HE HAD TOURIST PERMIT NUMBER TWO FOUR ZERO EIGHT FIVE. THIS SAME THREE ZERO TWO REFLECTS QUOTE MEXICAN IMMIGRATION RECORDS FURTHER DISCLOSED THAT OSWALD DEPARTED MEXICO AT NUEVO LAREDO ON OCTOBER THREE

END AGE ONE

105-82555-1235

REC 55 5-8

JAN 8 1964

53 JAN 19 1964

SIXTY THREE. UNQUOTE. FBI LAB REPORT REFLECTS THAT Q TWO ZERO EIGHT REPRESENTS TWO PORTIONS OF MEXICAN TOURIST CARD TWO FOUR ZERO EIGHT FIVE ISSUED TO OSWALD BY MEXICAN CONSULATE NEW ORLEANS SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN SIXTYTHREE BEARING TWO HANDWRITTEN SIGNATURES WHICH THE LAB STATES WERE WRITTEN BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT JOE MC REE RESIDENT MANAGER OF YMCA DALLAS ADVISED NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN SIXTYTHREE THAT TRANSIENT GUEST RECORDS REFLECT THAT ON OCTOBER THREE SIXTYTHREE LEE H. OSWALD CHECKED INTO YMCA ROOM SIX ZERO ONE AT DALLAS.

SAN ANTONIO REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW ALBERTO ARCAMENDI CHAPA, INSPECTOR, MEXICAN IMMIGRATION SERVICE, NUEVO PROGRESSO, TAMAULIPAS TO DETERMINE IF ONE OF THE SIGNATURES ON TOURIST CARD TWO FOUR ZERO EIGHT FIVE ISSUED TO OSWALD WOULD HAVE BEEN PLACED THERE AT THE TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO AS THIS IS PERTINENT IN DEFINITELY ESTABLISHING THAT IT WAS SUBJECT WHO SURRENDERED AFOREMENTIONED CARD AT NUEVO LAREDO ON DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO ON OCTOBER THREE SIXTYTHREE.

ABOVE SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU IN CONSIDERATION OF RE DALLAS TEL.

END AND ACK

--- SAN ANTONIO TOBE ADVISED [redacted]

---10-27 PM OK FBI WA MET

TU DIC

EL DIARIO — LA PRENSA
164 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK 13, NEW YORK

REC-52

26 December 1963

139112

Mr. Herbert Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigations
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached please find photostatic copy of a letter received today from Havana.

I thought you might find it interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Sergio Santelices
Editor

El-Diario-La Prensa
NY NY

MGM
encl.

No acknowledgement needed for information
5 file

REC-52
ENCLOSURE
105-82555-1236

ENCLOSURE

JAN 8 1964

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY SPANISH LANGUAGE DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 6, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 1/3/64, Supervisor R. D. Cotter, forwarded to the Laboratory the evidence listed below, together with a letter dated 12/26/63, from the editor of "El Diario - La Prensa," New York, New York.

Qc352 - Xerox copy of an envelope postmarked "Habana Cuba DIC 3 6-PM 1963" addressed to "Sr. Editor Diario De New York Daily of New York (Newspaper) New York, N. Y. (U. S. A.)"

Qc353 - Xerox copy of a letter dated La Habana 27 de Noviembre 1963 bearing salutation "Senor Director" and ending with the typewritten signature "Miguel Galban Lopez."

It was concluded that the typewriting on Qc352 and Qc353 was prepared on the typewriter used to prepare specimens Q232 through Q235, Q350 and Q351.

It was noted that the envelope, Qc352, is similar to the three previous envelopes in this case. It was further noted that the typed signature on Qc353 is the same as the signature on Q351; the date and the postmark of Qc352 and Qc353 are the same as those on Q350 and Q351.

There is no handwritten signature on Qc353 for comparison with the previous signatures in this case.

Q232 through Q235, Q350 and Q351 were three letters previously submitted, all bearing Cuban postmarks.

The submitted evidence is attached hereto. Translations from the Spanish of Qc353 are also attached.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum and attachments be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosures (5)

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. H. A. Schutz, Room 5722)
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. R. D. Cotter, Room 617 RB)
1 - Mr. E. T. Turner (Room 649 RB)

JCC:kw (9)

ST-103 REC-52 105-82555-1236

1 ENCLOSURE 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

5 JAN 8 1964

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Airmail envelope addressed to the "Editor of the Diario New York," Daily of New York (Newspaper), New York, N. Y. U. S. A. It bears the postmark of Havana, Cuba, dated December 3, 1963, 6:00 P.M.

Havana, November 27, 1963

To the Director of the "Diario de New York"
New York
United States of America

Dear Sir:

It is my pleasure to write this letter to inform you that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was paid for by Mr. Pedro Charles, Fidel Castro's agent in Mexico. This man became a close friend of former Marine and expert shooter Lee H. Oswald in Mexico. They were seen together frequenting various night clubs. The above-mentioned Mr. Pedro Charles had to deliver to Oswald $7000 as a down payment for the preparations. Later he was to deliver $10,000 upon completion of the work. In other words, the crime was agreed upon for $17,000.

Mr. Pedro Charles, who uses other fictitious names and a diplomatic passport to enter and leave Mexico and the United States, is at present in the residence of the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico, according to the latest information in my possession. I want you to know before anybody else the truth about the Dallas assassination of President Kennedy.

(Signed) Miguel Galban Lopez
Ex-Captain of the Rebel Army
Cuban Exile

COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 07 1973

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:del
December 30, 1963

ENCLOSURE

La Habana,
27 de Noviembre, 1963.

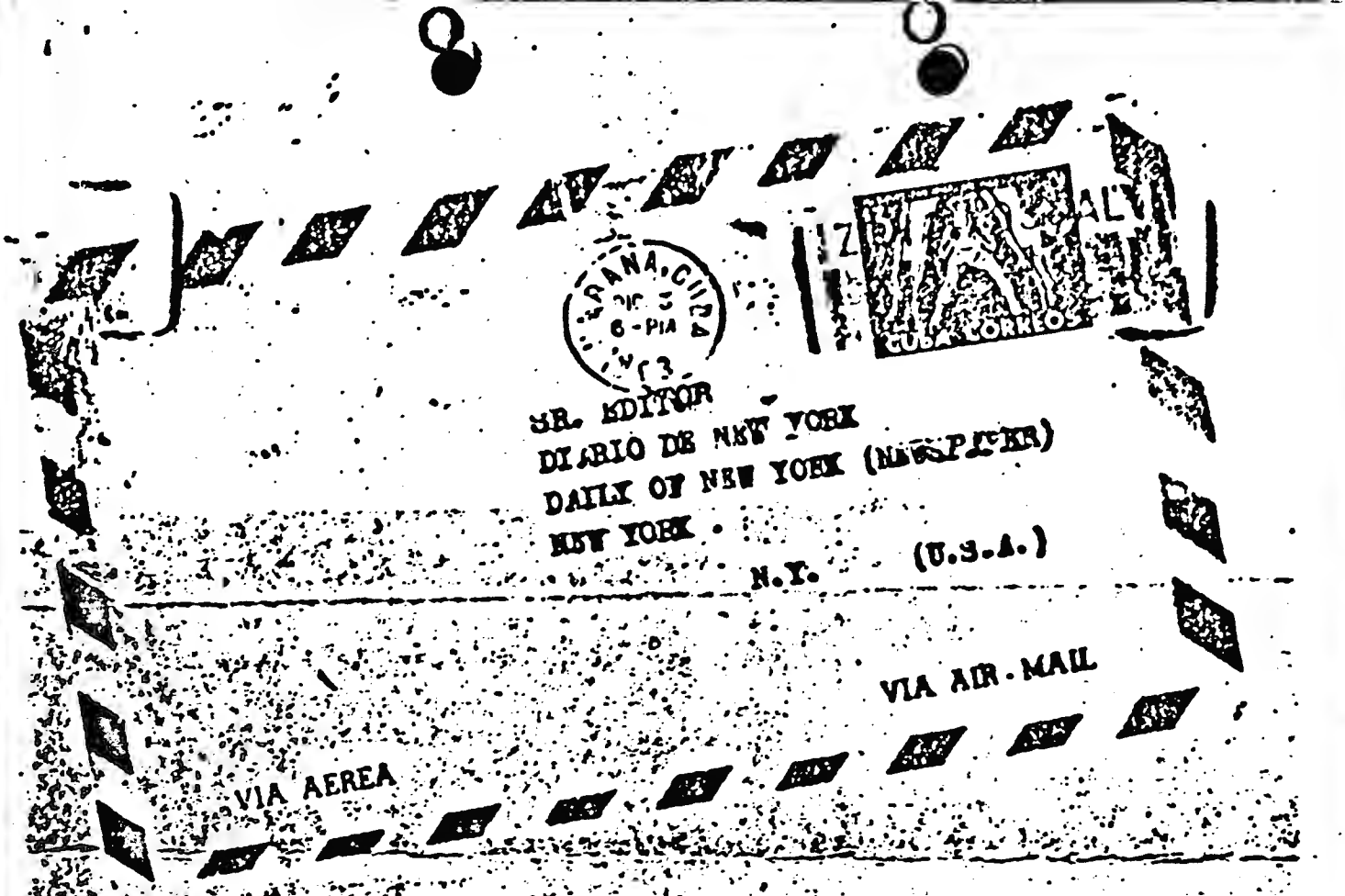
Sr. Director del Diario de New York.
New York.
Estados Unidos de America.

Señor Director:

Tengo el gusto de hacerle la presente para informarle que el asesinato del Presidente John F. Kennedy fue pagado por el Sr. Pedro Charles, agente de Fidel Castro en Méjico, el cual hubo de entablar amistad con el ex-infante de Marina y tiradorecartero Lee H. Oswald en Méjico y se les veía juntos frecuentar varios clubs nocturnos. El mencionado Pedro Charles hubo de entregarle a Oswald la cantidad de Siete mil dolares por adelantado para los preparativos y después se le entregaría diez mil dolares al completarse el trabajo, es decir que el crimen fue pagado en diez y siete mil dolares.

El Sr. Pedro Charles que utiliza otros nombres falsos asi como Pasaporte Diplomatico para entrar o salir de Mejico y Estados Unidos actualmente se encuentra en la residencia del Embajador Cubano en Méjico, segun las ultimas informaciones que obran en mi poder. Sepa usted primero que nadie, la verdad del asesinato del Presidente Kennedy ocurrido en Dallas.

Miguel Calban López.
Ex-Capitan del Ejercito Rebelde.
Exilado Cubano.



SR. EDITOR
DIARIO DE NEW YORK
DAILY OF NEW YORK (NEWSPAPER)
NEW YORK
N.Y. (U.S.A.)

VIA AIR-MAIL

VIA AEREA

Enclosures

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

BUREAU (105-32555)

1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Turner

1-8-64

Airtel

EX-104

REC-52

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReDLtel 12-19-63 which reported that Western Union money orders received at NO from April through September, 1963 were reviewed and no record could be located of any received by subject under name or aliases. Reference is also made to NOtel 1-6-64 advising that a check of outgoing money orders from NO from May to September inclusive failed to disclose any sent by subject.

NO should promptly submit report setting forth negative results of checks for both incoming and outgoing Western Union money orders.

1 - Dallas (105-10461)

ETI:cgw
(7)

NOTE: Mr. Malley advised Mr. Rankin, Counsel for the Commission on 1-3-64 that the results of these checks for Western Union money orders would be submitted in report form. DL has already submitted results of check in DL.

MAILED 20
JAN 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

TELETYPE UNIT

6 JAN 10 1964

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1964

TELETYPE

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

FBI NEW ORLS

4:07 PM CST URGENT 1-6-64 AM

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 AND SAC, DALLAS 100-10461

FROM NEW ORLEANS 100-16601

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-DASH R.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DATED DECEMBER TWENTY, SIXTYTHREE.

MR. J. C. FINNIN, OFFICE MANAGER, WESTERN UNION, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED TODAY SEARCH OF OUTGOING MONEY ORDERS SENT FROM NEW ORLEANS BETWEEN MAY AND SEPTEMBER, SIXTYTHREE, INCLUSIVE, NEGATIVE, REGARDING ANY MONEY ORDER SENT BY OSWALD UNDER TRUE NAME OR ALIASES.

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

DL LJH

FBI DALLAS

H.

REC 52 105-82555-1237

22 JAN 8 1964

ST-108

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	DALLAS	1/6/64	12/30/63 - 1/6/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES J. WYLAND

TYPED BY: djs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

Copies Noted as destroyed PB 2/17/76

21 FEB 07 PM 3

Reference

Dallas teletype to Philadelphia dated 12/30/63.
Philadelphia teletype to Dallas and New York dated 12/30/63.
Philadelphia teletypes to Dallas dated 12/31/63 and 1/4/64.

- P -

Lead

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will report results of other investigation conducted in this matter.

EXP. PROC.

1CC 645 RB [illegible] 1-13-64

APPROVED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (105-9958)

6 cc bulky comp 1/22/64 [illegible]

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1238 REC 27

4 JAN 7 1964

EX-102

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	[illegible]			
Date Fwd.	1/16/64			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]			

81 JAN 22 1964

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

PH 105-9958

Administrative Data

One copy of this report is being forwarded New York for information inasmuch as that office conducted a lead concerning the Russian daily newspaper mentioned in this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	CHARLES J. WYLAND	Office:	Philadelphia Pennsylvania
Date:	January 6, 1964		
Field Office File #:	105-9958	Bureau File #:	105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Officers and records of American Preparatory School, Russian-American Citizens Club, Allied Language Newspapers, Russian Brotherhood Organization of U.S.A., and Universal School for Languages, all Philadelphia, Pa., failed to reflect any information concerning OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE. Officers unable to explain how OSWALD had names in his possession.

PA. TEXAS

DETAILS: At Philadelphia, Pa.

Re: Address Book of
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

105-82555-123

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.

Date 12/30/63

1

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. MAURICE LIPSCHUTZ, Director, American Preparatory School, 1212 Spruce Street, and Interpreter for the Intelligence Department of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, advised he teaches numerous languages, including Russian, at this school. Past records of students and correspondence have been destroyed and he was unable to recall having taught, received correspondence, or communicated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE.

LIPSCHUTZ stated although his school is known as the American Preparatory School it is sometimes referred to as a Russian language school. Most of the classes in this school are on an individual basis and he has made it his practice to become associated to all his students.

On 12/30/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA CHARLES J. WYLAND:ELS/djs Date dictated 12/30/63

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.

Date 12/31/63

ROSALIE WAGMAN, Bookkeeper, Allied Language Newspapers, Jefferson Building, 1015 Chestnut Street, advised the Philadelphia Office of the Russian daily paper accepts only classified advertisements.

A review of her records failed to reflect any reference to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE. The list of subscribers and correspondents is maintained at the office of "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," 243 West 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

WAGMAN was unable to explain how the name, the Russian daily paper, Jefferson Building, was in the possession of OSWALD.

On 12/30/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA CHARLES J. WYLAND /djs Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

Date 12/31/63

JOHN PEREGRIM, Financial Secretary, Russian Brotherhood Organization of U. S. A., 1733 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised he has been an officer of this organization for more than a year and after a review of his records advised they failed to reflect any account or reference to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE.

PEREGRIM also stated he was familiar with the name of OSWALD, after having read about the assassination of President KENNEDY and he was unable to locate any reference to him.

PEREGRIM stated the Russian Brotherhood Organization of U.S.A. is a fraternal insurance society, offering insurance and mortgages to Christian people of Russian or Slavonic descent. The majority of lodges in this society are for the most part affiliated with Russian Orthodox Churches. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PEREGRIM was unable to explain how the name of this society was found among addresses in OSWALD's possession.

On 12/31/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9858

by SA CHARLES J. WYLAND /djs Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

Date 12/31/63

PETER SMEY, Recording Secretary, Russian Brotherhood Organization of U. S. A., 1733 Spring Garden Street, advised he has been with this society since 1932 and he also reviewed the records of this organization and was unable to locate any reference to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE.

PHILADELPHIA 105-9958

The Russian Brotherhood Organization is a fraternal insurance society which offers insurance and mortgages to Christian people of Russian or Slavonic descent. This particular society was founded in 1900 and has a license to sell insurance in 22 states.

SMEY was unable to explain how the name of the Russian Brotherhood Organization of U. S. A. ever got into the address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 12/31/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA CHARLES J. WYLAND /djs Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

Date 12/31/63

Doctor H. WALTER WENKAERT, Director Universal School for Languages, 216 South 20th Street, advises he teaches and arranges for language training for approximately 12 foreign languages, including Russian, and in the past his institution has often been referred to as the Russian Language Training School.

WENKAERT reviewed his records and stated he was unable to recall or locate any reference to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WENKAERT further stated he does not teach all of these languages but does make arrangements for them to meet with other language specialists, but all students must pass through his office before being enrolled.

WENKAERT stated he was unable to recall OSWALD or PAINE and could not recall ever having received any correspondence from them.

WENDAERT was unable to explain how the name Russian Language Training School, 216 South 20th Street, ever got into the address book of OSWALD, unless it was copied from the Philadelphia telephone directory.

On 12/31/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA CHARLES J. WYLAND /djs Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/6/64

Philadelphia

SIMEON FETCHINA, 1619 South Dover Street, advised he had been secretary of the Russian-American Citizens Club at 2730 Snyder Avenue for a number of years, up to and including 1946. Since that time he has remained active in the Holy Virgin Church at 28th Street and Snyder Avenue and has been closely acquainted with the officers and members of this particular club. Philadelphia, Pa

FETCHINA stated he was unable to recall ever hearing the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE in connection with this club and felt certain the records of this club did not contain any membership or other reference to them.

FETCHINA also stated the Russian-American Citizens Club was a club sponsored by the Holy Virgin Russian Orthodox Church at 28th Street and Snyder Avenue.

On 1/2/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA CHARLES J. WYLAND /dja Date dictated 1/2/64

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/6/64

PHILADELPHIA, PA

JOHN RABIK, 2815 Winton Street, advised he was the past president of the Russian-American Citizens Club, 2730 Snyder Avenue, and is presently a trustee of the Holy Virgin Russian Orthodox Church at 28th Street and Snyder Avenue, as well as a trustee of the Russian-American Citizens Club.

RABIK stated the records of this club failed to reflect any reference for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE.

RABIK explained an individual could not be a member of the club unless he was a member of the church which sponsors it. Unknown members can only attend the social if accompanied by members.

RABIK was unable to explain how the name of the club was found among the addresses in OSWALD's possession.

On 1/2/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA LARRY WILLS /dis Date dictated 1/3/64

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/6/64

PHILADELPHIA PA

JOHN DRIMAK, 2747 Snyder Avenue, advised he has been secretary, vice president, and trustee of the Russian-American Citizens Club, 2730 Snyder Avenue, since 1956 and was unable to recall the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE ever being associated with that club.

DRIMAK stated although unknown members frequently attend socials sponsored by that club they must be accompanied by known members and are usually known by the officers of the club. DRIMAK stated that OSWALD and PAINE are unknown to him and he was unable to explain how the name of this club was ever referred to OSWALD.

On 1/2/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA LARRY WILLS /djs Date dictated 1/3/64

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/6/64

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILLIAM KAUCHOK, 6321 Greenway Avenue, advised he is the financial secretary of the Russian-American Citizens Club, 2730 Snyder Avenue, and his records failed to reflect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD or RUTH HYDE PAINE were ever members of that club.

KAUCHOK advised it is possible OSWALD attended the club as a social guest but he would have to attend the social with a known member. KAUCHOK advised he was unable to recall the names of OSWALD or PAINE ever having attended any socials at that club.

KAUCHOK further advised he was unable to furnish any information indicating how the name of the club was ever referred to OSWALD.

On 1/2/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SA LARRY WILLS /djs Date dictated 1/3/64

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.

1 - Martindale
1 - Gheesling

1-7-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (105-15823)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re report SA Chester C. Orton dated 12-18-63 at Los Angeles.

The manner in which the interview of Patricia Winston and Pamela Mumford is reported would indicate this was a joint interview. If not a joint interview, you should immediately resubmit results of these interviews, reporting same in such a manner as to clearly show what information was furnished by each. If this was a joint interview, submit an amended page to record that fact. Expedite.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)

WMG:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

Interviews of Winston and Mumford are pertinent to this investigation since they rode on same bus with subject from Monterrey, Mexico, in September, 1963, and engaged in rather extensive conversation with subject during course of that bus ride.

MAILED 6
JAN 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

EX-108

REC 55 105-82555-1239

22 JAN 1964

53 JAN 9 1964

1 - Martindale
1 - Gheesling

1-7-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReHOairtel 12-17 and Houston report 12-18-63 concerning allegations by Joe R. Franklin.

Advise status of your efforts to resolve whether or not Franklin's allegations that he was introduced by subject to Jack Ruby at Dallas in October, 1962, are accurate.

1 - Houston (105-1291)

MAG:fas fas
(6)

NOTE:

Franklin, an inmate, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, alleged that he met Oswald in October, 1962, while drinking with Oswald in Dallas bars and was introduced by Oswald to Jack Ruby. Houston's interview of Franklin contained SUFFICIENT specific information concerning Franklin's alleged association with Oswald to enable Dallas to either confirm or disprove Franklin's allegations, and on basis of information developed to date, Franklin's allegations are undoubtedly false.

MAILED 25
JAN 7 1964
COMM-FBI

EX 104

REC 27 105-82555-1240

22 JAN 8 1964

53 JAN 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-6-64 11-16 PM CST DAW

TO: DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND SAN ANTONIO, JANUARY THREE LAST, NINE THIRTYEIGHT P. M.

GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, CHIEF OF MEXICAN IMMIGRATTION, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, ADVISED SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN THIS DATE THAT TOURIST CARDS ARE SURRENDERED BY THE TOURIST UPON DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO AND MEXICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL COLLECTING CARD THEN CANCELS SAME AND INITIALS CARD. TOURIST DOES NOT SIGN ANYTHING, DOES NOT INITIAL CARD OR IS NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED BY MEXICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL AT TIME OF DEPARTURE.

TOURIST, WHEN APPLYING FOR TOURIST CARD, MUST PREPARE AND SIGN APPLICATION FOR TOURIST CARD AT PLACE WHERE HE APPLIES FOR SAME.

END AND ACK PLS

WA JR

FBI WASH DC

DL LJH

FBI DALLAS

TU BOTH DIS

[redacted]

REC-52 105-82555-1241

EX-104

5 JAN 8 1964

64 JAN 18 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

(Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 12/23/63 REC 33

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka;
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

On 12/18/63 Mr. DALE E. BASYE, 1311 Whispering Trail, Dallas, Texas, furnished copies of a letter which he had sent to Mr. MILTON H. ERICKSON, M.D., Phoenix, Arizona. He also furnished copies of the return letter that Doctor ERICKSON had sent to BASYE dated 12/13/63. BASYE's letter suggests the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was hypnotized by the Russians to cause him to assassinate President KENNEDY. Doctor ERICKSON's letter completely disagrees with the theory which BASYE had set forth in his letter.

BASYE pointed out that Doctor ERICKSON is supposed to be one of the most capable psychiatrists in the United States but wanted to emphasize that in his opinion the Russian people may have made considerably more progress in hypnosis than have the experts in this country.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)
1 - Dallas
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ENCLOSURE

REC 33 105-82555-1242

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SOVIET SECTION

Approved: C. C. WICK Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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For the Bureau's information, there are submitted, herewith, five copies each of BASYE's summary of the OSWALD case and five copies of Doctor ERICKSON's letter to BASYE.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to furnish BASYE's suggestion to still another expert in hypnosis for an opinion.

not nec
Basis of Basye paper
is a movie & Erickson
reply completely negates
Basye's theory. This is
reported in 1/7/64
Dallas rept
JE

MILTON H. ERICKSON, M.D.
DIPLOMATE AMERICAN BOARD OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
32 WEST CYPRESS STREET
PHOENIX 3, ARIZONA
ALPINE 3-4

PSYCHIATRY
CONSULTATIONS
PSYCHOTHERAPY

December 13, 1963

Mr. Dale E. Pasye
1311 Whispering Trail
Dallas, Texas 75241

Dear Mr. Pasye:

I have perused your analysis of the Oswald case with care. In my opinion, based on 40 years experience in hypnosis at a professional level, the reading of practically every book and article on the possibilities of the use of hypnosis to instigate anti-social compulsions which are at a scientific level of approach, and many years' experience in connection with correctional institutions and psychological and psychiatric examination and treatment of criminals, I must express a complete disagreement with your theory from beginning to end.

To begin with, the book and the movie, "The Manchurian Candidate," are complete, utter, and pernicious nonsense from beginning to end. If there is a single idea in it which reveals a grasp of the nature of hypnosis or of the psychopathic or sociopathic type of personality, I have not found it.

In answer to your suggested questions the answers are completely in the negative. You have outlined a plot which by the nature of the inter-personal relationship known as hypnosis is impossible.

In a protected laboratory situation, hypnotic subjects will perform acts that have the semblance of being anti-social. In experiments where wrongful acts are actually to be committed against others, the evidence is very much against such anti-social acts being induced by hypnosis.

Cases which are cited as examples of anti-social behavior overlook the all-important factors of the demands of an experimental situation, the implicit agreement of a subject to carry out an experimental procedure, and the prestige and responsibility of the experimenter, all of which are as fully operative in experiments which hypnosis has no place, as in those in which it is utilized.

Reiter's book Antisocial Or Criminal Acts And Hypnosis, (Munksgaard-Copenhagen) has often been cited as proof that an actual crime could be performed by one person hypnotizing another and instructing the hypnotized person to perform the crime. In this particular instance two criminals, each separately guilty of major crimes, met in prison, became friends and upon release one robbed a bank and gave as an alibi the statement that he had been hypnotized into doing it, the other claiming innocence because he had committed no crime. The relationship between the two men was a peculiar and pathological mixture of dominance, homosexuality, esoteric interests, and criminality.

Later both men recanted their stories explaining that they had dreamed up the "perfect crime and perfect alibi." Also, there was no proof that one of the men had been hypnotized by the other. In other words, I know of no genuine instance

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in which hypnosis has been used for anti-social purposes except newspapers of questionable merit.

As any well experienced hypnotist knows, any subject, regardless of whether the trance is light, deep, or medium, can bring back to memory all trance events as well regardless of posthypnotic suggestions.

One reference which you might find of value in the evaluation of the experimentation into so-called instigation of anti-social behavior is the chapter by Martin T. Orne, M.D. in the book "Hypnosis: Current Problems," edited by George Estabrooks (Harper & Row).

In the very detailed analysis of Oswald's behavior as a result of a supposed plot, rather than as the egotistical and deliberate act of a disturbed psychopathic personality, one tends to lose sight of a simple fact. This is a consideration which a more naive view point can sometimes set clear with a straight forward, simple, wondering comment.

My daughter, aged 13, a typical teen-aged girl, saw an article which developed another theory about Oswald. It was based on the memory of several years back without notes, of a stenographer who typed out for Oswald an account of his sojourn in Russia. She recalled that he had carried off all her notes and copies, even her carbon paper, but she was willing and eager to speculate that, because of his bitter criticism of every aspect of politics and life in Russia, he was probably functioning as an American spy sent by our own government. My daughter's horrified comment was "Would we pick a person like that to spy for us?"

I agree that it takes a far stretch of the imagination to see any government entrusting an important mission to an unreliable, unstable, egocentric, rebellious, disobedient, untruthful erratic character such as Oswald seems to have been since childhood.

Now regarding his disorganized behavior after the assassination; it is absolutely typical of the psychopathic personality. They will plan a course of action to the tiniest detail, rehearsing, checking, taking endless precautions, and the plan will end completely at a climactic point. The planner then proceeds to act at random and irrationally, exactly as Oswald did after the shots were fired.

You could make a parallel with John Wilkes Booth, and you could make an informative and reliable instructive account that would do you more credit as a writer if you developed that story as the "Climatic End of a Psychopathic Personality's Life Long Egocentric Career."

Sincerely yours,

Milton H. Erickson

MILTON H. ERICKSON, M.D.

MHE:jsm

P.S. That "trigger one" or trigger word as just as childish an idea as in the "Password" to the little boys' "Secret Spy Club".

SUMMARY OF OSWALD CASE

Was Lee Harvey Oswald under hypnosis when he shot President Kennedy? Was he subjected to intensive psychological brain-washing techniques in Russia, perfected even further than in Korean War days? Was he given a post-hypnotic suggestion that he would shoot the Pres at the first feasible opportunity and upon being given a certain signal which would set him in motion? Was this suggestion periodical enforced by Red psychological experts working in this country, and did they lay the basic framework of planning which put Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository with a rifle in his hands at the time the presidential motorcade passed?

In many ways the Lee H. Oswald case parallels the fictional case detailed in the Novel and movie, "The Manchurian Candidate." In Richard Condon's novel, a psychologically disturbed young man was brainwashed in a POW camp to such an extent that he carried out every order given him by his Red captors, even murdering a fellow GI. He was given a post-hypnotic suggestion that upon seeing the card, the queen of hearts, he would carry out any orders given him. By having him play games of solitaire, Red agents in the U.S. were able to use him as an assassin to murder key personnel in this country.

Why Lee Oswald would have made a good subject for such a Red plot:

(1) He was available, having gone to Russia to denounce his citizenship. (The Russians put him off for some reason, yet they did not order him out of the country.)

(2) He was a citizen of the U.S. and could return at will to this country. (This might explain why he was refused Russian citizenship.)

3. He was a Communist sympathizer.

4. He had a deep hatred of authority, and the President represented the supreme U.S. authority.

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5. He was a skilled marksman and adept in use of firearms. (whil
in Russia he was a rifle club member. Were the Reds sharpening an assassin's s

6. He was not a Red agent and would not be connected directly to the Soviet espionage network in the investigation which would undoubtedly follow the President's death.

7. He was a psychologically disturbed young man, an ideal subject for such a plot. (Ten years ago New York psychiatrists exami
Oswald and reported that he "had some violent feelings inside him"--
that he couldn't control them if they came to the surface. Their re
said Oswald had schizophrenic tendencies and Oswald was "potentially

Facts which seem to point toward the theory that Oswald was under hypnosis:

1. Oswald seemed to have no set plan of escape. After carefull laid plans which put him in the Texas School Book Depository right on the motorcade route, he seemed to move aimlessly after the shooting. Being a fairly intelligent young man, Oswald must have known that without a silencer it would be known immediately which building the shots came from. And when he didn't return to his job that afternoon it would be reasonable to assume that he would be the number one suspect. Yet, he went back to his apartment, got a jacket and a revolver and set off on foot in a direction which led him deeper into a residential area--not a place where he could catch a train, plane or bus or even hitchhike a ride out of town. It seemed that he either was headed for a rendezvous with an accomplice or really did not have a plan of escape. Perhaps his Red bosses had planned it that way--so that he would be killed resisting arrest and his lips would be sealed and he wouldn't be subject to psychologic examination.

2. When stopped by Officer Tippit, a woman eyewitness said Oswald first leaned inside the car and talked with him. It was only when the officer got out of the car to take him in that Oswald drew his pistol and shot him--as if Oswald had been preconditioned to resis apprehension by authority. The woman who saw him shoot the officer

he shoot her at? Obviously she could later identify him to police. A witness reported seeing Oswald walking down a street openly reloading his gun after killing the officer. Later, he was seen fleeing from doorway to doorway, finally running into the Texas Theater on Jefferson Ave. This flight was more like the unplanned, struggles of an animal to escape. It contrasts with the detailed planning of the cool, calculating killer who had planned the assassination down to the last detail, even drawing a diagram of the motorcade route and the path of the bullets from the sixth-floor window to the presidential car. It also contrasts with the conduct of the cool assassin which a witness described as a sniper who took his time, carefully scoring three hits with three shots. It was as if escape had never entered into the planning of the murder. Yet, if Oswald had wanted to commit suicide, he could have done so easily by continuing to fire from the sixth-floor window at the police which represented the authority he hated. It seemed that Oswald had been a puppet and someone, after they were finished with him, had cut the strings, hoping he would be killed in his feeble escape attempts.

3. When the Texas Theater was flooded with police and it was obvious that escape was impossible, Oswald put up a suicidal-type resistance. He leaped to his feet and shouted, "It's all over." Then he drew his pistol and would have shot it out with the officers had not the gun misfired. (This misfire could have been part of the plan to make sure Oswald would be shot in his escape attempt.)

4. After his apprehension, Oswald declined all knowledge of either the President's assassination or the police officer's death. (This was similar to the behavior of the assassin in "The Manchurian Candidate" who, under hypnotic suggestion, forgot all the details of his crimes.) Why did Oswald leap up and shout

post-hypnotic suggestion that when his capture seemed inevtible he was to shout, "It's all over," and then forget all about his crimes? Despite overwhelming evidence against him and intense questioning, Oswald steadfastedly maintianed that he was innocent and knew nothing about either crime.

5. Oswald's behavior seemed strangely unlike the normal pattern of a fanatic who would shoot a President then brag, "Yes I did it and I'm glad. He seemed cool, composed in custody, and didn't give his interrogaters any information at all. When his wife and mother visited him he told them not to worry, that it was all a mistake. He was concerned that his wife should buy some shoes for one of their children. His own mother was convinced of his innocence after her visit to the jail. It was as if Oswald's mind had been erased of all knowledge of the crimes. This cool attitude of innocence by a man of average intelligence in the face of overwhelming evidence that he murdered the President, together with conclusive evidence including an eyewitness that he killed Officer Tippit, is unbelievable

6. In New Orleans and at two Dallas addresses Oswald lived near public parks--a likely location to meet Red agents who may have been controlling his actions.

7.Oswald was in Mexico from Sept. 26 to Oct. 3 of this year. Could this hypnotic suggestion been given to him at that time--when he visited the Cuban embassy? It is a known fact that the Castro regime promulgates a theory of assassination of heads of state as part of their hemispheric revolution plan. And the Cuban regime's hatred of Kennedy was well-known.

If the hypnotic suggestion originated in Russia and was reinforced by Soviet agents in this country, what would the Russians hope to gain by Kennedy's death? There are several possibilities.

1. They may have figured that his successor would be less firm in opposing Red moves throughout the world.

2. The assassination may have been a subtle warning to any presidential successor that the Reds can murder our president any time they choose if his policies stir their wrath.

3. Perhaps Oswald had been instructed to kill both Kennedy and Vice-President Johnson to paralyze the country as a prelude to an all-out attack. (At a distance, Gov. Connally and Johnson look very much alike, and Oswald might have been thinking that both would likely be in the same car.)

The actions of the Russians while Oswald was in the Soviet Union stir several questions. It seemed that something else--perhaps the psychological grooming of an assassin--was going on under the surface. Quoting from a column by Victor Riesel on Dec. 6:-

"The Russians have said officially they denied Oswald Soviet citizenship because he was a "Trotskyite." This means he was declare an enemy of the state--a few days ago. But why was he permitted, back in 1959, to travel freely inside the Soviet Union? This is a coveted privilege. Official permission is needed by foreigners for bus and train travel. Yet he went some 420 miles from Moscow to Minsk.

"Why did the Soviet employment services direct him to a job? This must have happened. He spoke no Russian then. He read no Russian....Who vouched for his identity card? Who got him his work permit? Such documents are absolutely necessary--especially for foreign workers,...Who approved Oswald's membership in a Russian union?....If the Soviet authorities believed Oswald to be a "Trotskyite" and an American spy, why did they permit him to

might have eluded the secret police for a few weeks but not for more than two years. Why did the secret police permit him to marry a Russian girl? Why was he permitted to quit his job and then travel freely from Minsk to Moscow? Workers are not yet absolutely frozen to their jobs inside Russia. But few just pick themselves up and leave. How did Mrs. Oswald get permission to abandon her job in a land starved for workers. Finally, how did the alleged assassin get his wife and child out of the Soviet Union? Mighty few have accomplished this...."Why were the Russians so kind, and why did they offer so many privileges to a "Trotskyite?"

A final question: Was the wife of Oswald allowed to leave so readily by the Russians because she was the one who was to trigger the hypnotic suggestion and give Oswald hid orders?

I have noticed a parallel between the Lee Harvey Oswald case and the fictional case detailed in the novel and movie, "The Manchurian Candidate." In "The Manchurian Candidate," a psychologically disturbed young man was brain-washed in a Manchurian POW camp to such an extent that he would obey unquestioningly any orders given him by the Reds. He was given a post-hypnotic suggestion that when he saw the card, the queen of hearts, he was to carry out any orders given him immediately after viewing the card.

In many ways this disturbed young man was like Lee Oswald. He was disliked by most people, had few friends, was a loner, didn't talk much and was filled with hate for those in authority in particular and all the world in general. He had been dominated by a strong-willed mother.

Upon his return to the United States, the former POW was used by Red agents to assassinate. First it was minor officials that he murdered, but the Reds were grooming him to kill the man likely to win election as President of the United States. The agents would call the former POW on the phone when he was alone and tell him that it was time he played a game of solitaire. This triggered the post-hypnotic suggestion and he would play solitaire. When he had had time to view the queen of hearts, the agents would call him again and give him his orders to kill. The man obeyed as if a zombie, having no memory of his crimes after they were committed.

Here are a few questions I would appreciate your views on:

1. Is it possible in theory to induce a person to kill under hypnosis?

2. Is it possible to have a person under hypnosis obey your every order by giving him a code word or some symbol to set him off, such as the playing card in "The Manchurian Candidate"?

3. Could an individual of Oswald's type--said by psychiatrists

given a post-hypnotic suggestion, then have it reinforced periodical
that he would kill?

4. Is it likely that a post-hypnotic suggestion could be kept alive by reinforcement over a period of 17 months?

5. How long would a hypnotic indoctrination take that would put Oswald completely under the power of agents so he would kill for them

6. Would there be noticeable changes in a person's behavior if he were under such a post-hypnotic suggestion?

7. Could a person in such a state be made to forget all about a crime once it was committed?

8. If x the plot of "The Manchurian Candidate" were unrealistic under what circumstances and through what means could a person be hypnotized to kill?

9. Do you know of a case where a person had been induced to crime through hypnosis? Or do you know of an experiment by scientist which would indicate that this might be feasible?

10. Do you know of a theory developed in the writings of an exp on hypnosis which holds that "The Manchurian Candidate" type of case possible? Can you give me any names or works of psychiatrists who have written on the subject?

11. From what you have read of Oswald's personality, what is your view of his psychological state?

12. Would drugs play a role in inducing such a hypnotic state where a person's will could be controlled?

FBI

Date: 12/27/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

RE JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and each Office receiving copies of instant airtel are two copies each of a proposed circular letter to be sent to YMCAS, Salvation Army Centers, and Shelters, and other known shelters where free or reasonable lodging can be obtained.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (105-82555) (ENC. 2)
2-El Paso (105-1264) (ENC. 2)
2-Houston (105-1091) (ENC. 2)
2-Jacksonville (105-824) (ENC. 2)
2-Knoxville (105-528) (ENC. 2)
2-Memphis (105-891) (ENC. 2)
2-Miami (89-35) (ENC. 2)
2-New Orleans (100-16601) (ENC. 2)
2-San Antonio (105-2909) (ENC. 2)
2-Tampa (105-2142) (ENC. 2)
2-Dallas (100-10461)

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SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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The Bureau's interest in interviewing JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY stems from information received from Mrs. JO FISCHER, as follows:

Mrs. JO FISCHER, Personnel Director, Statler-Hilton Hotel, 1914 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 26 or 27, 1963, Mrs. LAURA LAYFIELD, who was formerly employed as a receptionist in this office, and who is presently employed as a hostess in the Court Club, Statler-Hilton, Dallas, mentioned the following to her:

On 10/31/63, three young men came into the personnel office of the Statler-Hilton. Two of the men requested applications for bellmen, while the third man waited on the other two. The two men completed the applications and turned them over to Mrs. LAYFIELD, who checked the applications for completeness and accuracy.

Mrs. LAYFIELD recalled that one of the young men indicated on the application he completed the tenth grade; he was married, with two children, one being two weeks old; he had been previously employed as a printer; and he spoke Russian.

She informed Mrs. FISHER that since one of the men indicated he spoke Russian, which appeared somewhat unusual for a bellman applicant in Dallas, she asked the young man where he learned to speak Russian. He became very angry and informed Mrs. LAYFIELD it was none of her business. He did state, however, he was married to a Russian girl. He left in a state of anger.

Mrs. LAYFIELD recalled the application was hand printed and she believed the name on the application was (FNU) OSWALD.

Mrs. FISCHER advised that during her conversation with Mrs. LAYFIELD about the above matter, she asked Mrs. LAYFIELD what happened to the young man's application. She said Mrs. LAYFIELD remarked at first that she apparently retained the application because she believed she noted in writing on the application "Very Nasty", or some similar wording. Mrs. FISCHER said during the same conversation Mrs. LAYFIELD mentioned that the young man, while in a state of anger, grabbed his application from her and tore it up. Mrs. FISCHER said she has no personal knowledge of the above matter. She added that Mrs. LAYFIELD is prone to exaggeration at times and she (FISCHER) would not express an opinion as to the authenticity of the above.

Mrs. FISCHER stated that applications executed by anyone applying for employment at the Statler-Hilton are retained by this office. She said applications of persons rejected are destroyed after six months. She searched her files but could locate no application under the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, LEE HARVEY, LESLIE OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, or O. H. LEE.

Mrs. FISCHER advised that according to Mrs. LAYFIELD the second young man in the group was informed they had no openings for a bellman but the hotel did have an opening for a helper in the hotel employees' cafeteria. He accepted that position and began his employment on November 1, 1963. Mrs. LAYFIELD identified the young man as JAMES MURPHY.

Mrs. FISCHER made available the application of MURPHY, whom she had interviewed on two occasions, which

reflected the following information (additional description of MURPHY as furnished by Mrs. FISCHER appears in parentheses below):

Name	JAMES MURPHY
Address	1715 Canton St., Dallas, Texas
Social Security No.	488-42-7335
Date of Birth	6/16/36
Place of Birth	Kosciusko, Mississippi
Sex	Male
Race	White
U.S. Citizen	Yes
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Blond (dishwater blond)
Eyes	Gray (gray or blue)
Marital Status	Single
(Characteristics:	Teeth stained; chain smoker; brand unknown; penetrating stare while talking)
Who recommended you for work with us?	Nobody
Emergency Address other than your own:	Sister - JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon St., New Orleans, Louisiana
Other training, trade, special skills:	Bellhop, writer
Physical defects:	None
Past employment:	As reflected on application and Permanent Record card made available by Mrs. FISCHER:

Haskell Drive In, Haskell Ave., Dallas, Texas, 1/61 to 10/61, kitchen helper. Reason left--not enough pay.

Olan Mills Studio, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 10/60 to 2/61, salesman. Reason for leaving--company folded.

Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Florida, 11/61 to 12/61, bellhop. Reason for leaving--seasonal work.

Jefferson Davis Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee, 1960-1961, bellman. Reason for leaving--more money.

Mrs. FISCHER made available the Permanent Record card for MURPHY which reflected the following additional information:

Insurance beneficiary:	Sister--JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon St., New Orleans, Louisiana
Education:	11th grade
Military service:	None indicated
Have you ever been arrested?	No
What languages other than English do you speak?	None
What office machines can you operate?	None
Number of dependents:	None

Mrs. FISCHER recalls JAMES MURPHY personally because after being employed here for about one week, he came to see her and requested an advance on his salary. His first pay check was due on November 21, 1963. He informed Mrs. FISCHER he had been "kicked out" of the Salvation Army at 800 Browder Street, Dallas, after five days and had to find a room elsewhere. He said he had been in a rented room for a week and had to pay his rent or leave.

She related that she did not see MURPHY again until November 26, 1963, when he came to her and submitted his resignation. He informed Mrs. FISCHER that he was "shaken up" over the President's death and was going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to live with his sister. Mrs. FISCHER said she noted the above information on an exit interview card, which is a part of MURPHY'S file.

Mrs. FISCHER said when MURPHY mentioned he was going to New Orleans she boked up at him with somewhat of a surprised look, after which he immediately stood up and shouted he did not know OSWALD. Mrs. FISCHER said she never mentioned OSWALD to him.

A "Past Work Record" reflected MURPHY was employed on the 6 A.M. to 3 P.M. shift, six days a week, beginning 11/1/63. Mrs. FISCHER ascertained from MURPHY'S supervisor that his scheduled day off each week was Monday and that although he was on the 6 A.M. to 3 P.M. shift, his shift could change, depending on the need, to the 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., or 12 Noon to 9 P.M. shift.

Mrs. FISCHER ascertained from the payroll office that on Friday, 11/22/63, MURPHY checked in for work at 9:23 A.M. and checked out at 8:50 P.M. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken on 8/9/63, was exhibited to Mrs. FISCHER, and she said she had never seen him in the personnel office at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

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On interview, Mrs. LAURA LAYFIELD, Hostess, Court Club, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, reiterated information attributed to her by Mrs. FISCHER, as set out above.

MURPHY was last known to be in Gainesville, Florida, as follows:

Dr. ALLEN DE LANEY, 1110 Northwest 8th Ave., Gainesville, Florida, made available his records on 12/18/63, which records reflect he treated JAMES MURPHY in the emergency room of the Alachua General Hospital, Gainesville, at 10:25 A.M., 12/8/63. He treated MURPHY for an inflammation of the fingernail and spent only three or four minutes with MURPHY and classified him as a wanderer; thereby not charging him for the treatment, as MURPHY indicated he was without funds. Dr. DE LANEY recalls MURPHY as being well dressed, had clean-cut appearance, and did not appear to be the typical itinerant using the emergency room for treatment. MURPHY made no comment as to where he came from, or where he was going. MURPHY gave his date of birth as 6/16/36, and the record revealed he had group insurance with the Sheraton-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Dr. DE LANEY described MURPHY as about 5'8", 150 - 160 pounds, blond hair, sallow complexion, and thin build.

On 12/20/63, Mr. JOSEPH MULLER, Salvation Army, 1125 East Church St., Jacksonville, Florida, made available records concerning JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, born 6/16/36, and described as a white male, 5'10", 145 pounds, brown hair, gray eyes, ruddy complexion, and Social Security No. 488-42-7335. Records show this individual last registered 12/9/63 for one day, and listed his closest relative as

DL 100-10461

JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon St., New Orleans, Louisiana. MURPHY had previously registered five times at the Salvation Army between 12/9/61 and 12/9/63 for one nights lodging and always indicated he was transient.

Captain GUY SMITH, Salvation Army, Gainesville, Florida, advised MURPHY last registered the night of 12/6 or 7/63.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by several field offices to locate MURPHY, which investigation includes interviews with all known relatives and acquaintances. Interviews reflect MURPHY is transient and does not maintain regular contact with any relative or other known person. Further investigation reflects he frequently obtains lodging at YMCA and Salvation Army Shelters and has travelled, or has relatives, in the states covered by offices receiving this communication.

The Bureau is requested to approve the enclosed proposed circular letter and notify each office receiving this communication of the Bureau's approval to circulate same. Ten extra copies of this communication are designated for the Bureau for use in notifying the various offices of the Bureau's decision regarding the proposed circular letter.

Upon receipt of Bureau approval, each office receiving instant communication will complete the circular letter as to that office's address and telephone number, make necessary copies and distribute to all YMCAS, Salvation Army Centers and Shelters, as well as other similar known shelters in the states of Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is attempting to locate James Frederick Murphy, so he can be interviewed, as it is believed he may be able to furnish information of considerable value to this Bureau in connection with an investigation presently being conducted.

Murphy reportedly travels around the country and frequently stays at YMCAS and Salvation Army Shelters, usually for periods of one or two nights duration, each.

Murphy recently furnished the following description of himself in connection with an application for employment:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	June 16, 1936, at Kosciusko, Mississippi
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Gray or blue gray
Marital Status	Single
Characteristics	Chain smoker with teeth stained from smoking.

Murphy usually reflects his closest relative or person to be notified in case of emergency as Jean Murphy, 1309 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

SOC SEC # 488-42-7335

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ENCLOSURE

JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY

If you presently have, or if you receive, any information reflecting the present whereabouts of James Frederick Murphy, you are asked to call your FBI office at the following number,, _____. (Number and address of office to be filled in by each office.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	SUBJECT REPORTED
MEMPHIS	DALLAS	2/30/63	12/[illegible]/63

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY

SA HENDERSON HILLIN, JR.

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES:

Memphis report of SA HENDERSON HILLIN, JR., dated 12/24/63
Memphis teletype to Bureau, Dallas, and New Orleans 12/29/63

- RUC -

LEADS:

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION - INFORMATION

Two copies of this report are being furnished the New Orleans Division in view of their current investigation in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

An extra copy of this report is being prepared for Memphis in the event it is needed for any subsequent investigation which might be requested.

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)
2 - Memphis (105-891)

6cc bulky resp 1/22/64

105-82555-1244 REC 33

3 JAN 8 1964

Page 1 cc y report retyped at JOG to assure neatness in dissemination. Tasson Rel JMJ/JH

2cc Pres. Comm. 1/16/64

61 JAN 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- Copy to:

Report of: SA HENDERSON HILLIN, JR. Office: MEMPHIS
Date: 12/30/63

Field Office File No.: ME 105-891 Bureau File No.: BU 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY located 12/28/63 at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was lodged as itinerant at Salvation Army. Stated has been drifting around the country for several years and in September, 1963, drifted through various cities throughout California and in early or mid-October, 1963, hitchhiked and "rode rails" to Dallas, Texas, where he secured dishwasher's job at Haskell Drive-In Restaurant and lodging at Salvation Army. Thereafter secured lodging at Dallas Rescue Mission and worked about one week at restaurant and quit. On 10/31/63 he went alone to Statler-Hilton Hotel Personnel Office, Dallas, arriving there between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m. to seek employment. Only other applicants observed at Statler-Hilton in office at this time were elderly Negro male and white female about 30 to 35 years of age. MURPHY stated was interviewed by Employment Supervisor shortly thereafter and accepted job as helper in employees' cafeteria. Went directly from personnel office downstairs in hotel where he changed into uniform and punched in on time clock to begin work immediately. Did not return to personnel office on 10/31/63 and would have been clocked in on duty as of 12:30 p.m., 10/31/63. Employed at Statler-Hilton Hotel until 11/26/63 when work hours were cut to 2-3 hours per day because of lack of business as result of President's assassination, causing MURPHY to quit this job. MURPHY stated he was extremely nervous because of events in Dallas and left the city. Since then he has hitchhiked throughout the South, arriving Nashville, Tennessee, 12/28/63. He emphatically stated he went alone to obtain employment at Statler-Hilton; stated has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had any association with him and knew nothing of OSWALD allegedly attempting to secure employment

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.

at Statler-Hilton Hotel. Denied any knowledge of events surrounding President's assassination. Stated he is a "loner" and has no friends or associates and does not maintain contact with his family. Stated the only associate he had in Dallas, Texas, was a fellow worker at Statler-Hilton employees' cafeteria. He could not recall the name of this individual and stated it was a casual acquaintanceship. MURPHY's description obtained and set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

On December 28, 1963, Bill ARNOLD, Night Clerk, Salvation Army Center, 600 Demonbreun Street, Nashville, telephonically advised SA HENDERSON HILLIN, JR., that he was contacting the FBI in response to a stop placed at the Salvation Army Center on December 19, 1963, against the name JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, Mr. ARNOLD advised he had given lodging to a white male using the name JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY who had indicated he was born June 16,1936, at Natchez, Mississippi. Mr. ARNOLD advised that MURPHY had been lodged as an itinerant for the night of December 28, 1963, and could be contacted in the dormitory room of the Salvation Army Center.

JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, a fixed witness was interviewed at the Salvation Army Center, 500 [illegible] Street, [illegible], Tennessee. After being informed of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the inquiry, MURPHY advised that he is the JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY who was employed as a [illegible] helper at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, from [illegible], 1963, to November 26, 1963.

MURPHY advised that he is a "loner" and an itinerant drifter and has been drifting around through the United States for the past few years, completely out of touch with his family. His last regular employment was with the Olan Mills Portraits home office in Chattanooga, Tennessee. This employment was about 2 years ago. He has no fixed address and has no desire to communicate with any member of his family.

In September, 1963, he was drifting throughout various cities in California, stopping over at Salvation Army Centers and Rescue Missions in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other larger cities. In early or mid-October, 1963, he left California hitchhiking his way through Arizona and arrived in El Paso, Texas. He "rode the rails" from El Paso to San Antonio, Texas, with about 5 other transients, names not recalled, and stayed in San Antonio over night at the Salvation Army Center. He then hitchhiked to Austin, Texas, and stopped overnight there at the Salvation Army. He hitchhiked from San Antonio to Dallas, Texas, where he immediately checked in at the Salvation Army Center as an overnight lodger. Since he could only stay one night at the Salvation Army, he then obtained lodging at the nearby Dallas Rescue Mission on Commerce Street near City Hall. At this time the Texas State Employment Office in Dallas obtained a job for him as a dishwasher at the Haskell Drive-In Restaurant located on Haskell Avenue in Dallas. This was a Greek restaurant owned by a man by the name of "JOHNNY" (Last name unknown) who, with about 5 other members of his family, operated the establishment. He worked at this restaurant for about a week and then quit because of low pay. He was continuing to reside at the Dallas Rescue Mission and on October 31, 1963, decided on his own initiative to go to the Statler-Hilton Hotel to seek any kind of employment. He recalled that on October 31, 1963, he left the Dallas Rescue Mission early on that morning and visited a commercial employment office situated

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on Main Street in Dallas near the [illegible] left his name at this agency but [illegible] the immediate prospects of employment [illegible]. After leaving the commercial employment agency he went to the Statler-Hilton Hotel Personnel Office arriving there between 2:30 and 3:00 P.M. He recalled that there was a young white female in her 20's red hair working in the personnel office at the time he entered it. The Employment Supervisor, a Mrs. FISHER, was also in the office or an adjacent office. He believed that he was the first applicant on this date as he could not recall any others being in the office at the time he arrived. As he was filling out the employment application, a male Negro in his 40's about 5'10", weighing 140 - 150 pounds, came into the office and inquired as to the prospects of securing employment as a baker. This individual was informed that no baker's jobs were available and a few minutes thereafter MURPHY had completed his papers and was called into an office for an interview with Mrs. FISHER. He noted that at about this time a white female, about 30-35 years old, short and stocky build, had entered the personnel office. He did not know if this lady actually secured employment. He did not see anyone enter the Employment Supervisor's Office prior to his entry.

During his interview with Mrs. FISHER he was informed that there was probably nothing at the hotel which she could offer him in the way of employment except as a cafeteria worker. He informed her that he was in desperate need of employment and wanted the position. He was informed that the position was his. He executed some additional papers in connection with his employment and was told to report downstairs in the hotel to obtain a uniform. He did not leave the hotel on this date until after work hours. He went immediately from the personnel office downstairs where he changed into a uniform and clocked in to work sometime between 11:00 and 11:30 a.m. as a helper in the employees' cafeteria. He stated that he was positive that he was on duty working as of 12:30 p.m., October 31, 1963, in the cafeteria and did not return to the hotel personnel office that day.

MURPHY continued that he had no associates or friends in Dallas, Texas; however, during his employment at the Statler-Hilton Cafeteria he had a casual acquaintanceship with a fellow employee whom he described as a male Mexican, probably a Spanish American, about 20 - 24 years old, 5'10", 175 pounds, heavy build,

black hair, dark complexion, and wore thick horn-rimmed glasses. This individual informed MURPHY he could find a room for MURPHY and loaned MURPHY $7.00 to pay a week's room rent in advance. The room which this individual secured for MURPHY was next to the house in which this individual resided the exact address at which MURPHY resided during this period being unrecalled; however, it was, to the best of his knowledge, located off Florence Street. He stated he did not want to make a definite allegation of such a serious nature but from this Mexican's general demeanor he believed he might have had homosexual tendencies and may have had designs on MURPHY as MURPHY recalled he seemed to want to make everything "convenient" for him. MURPHY resided at this place for about a week and then returned for one night stop-overs the Salvation Army and then after securing his first pay at the Statler-Hilton Hotel obtained a room about November 21, 1963, on the top floor of the Dallas YMCA where he resided until he left Dallas. MURPHY could not furnish the name of this Mexican acquaintance or his last stated he had no further information concerning him. This individual had never made any statements which would have made MURPHY question his loyalty to the United States.

MURPHY continued that after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and subsequent events in Dallas, the entire citizenry appeared to be highly panicky and nervous. He stated he became quite excited and nervous and fearful that possibly riots might break out in the city. Clients began leaving the Statler-Hilton Hotel and consequently his work hours were cut to 2 - 3 hours per day, making his employment not profitable. Because of this he decided to resign and leave the city. He recalled that he did go in for an interview with Mrs. FISHER or someone in the personnel office at the time he left the job and may have appeared nervous to the interviewer. He does not recall making any statement about LEE HARVY OSWALD at this time but stated it was possible that he mentioned the assassination of the President as one of the reasons he was leaving Dallas and his employment. He reiterated that he was highly nervous at this time and is by nature a nervous individual. He left the hotel, went to the YMCA, checked out, and took a train from Dallas to New Orleans, Louisiana. Since that time he has hitchhiked extensively throughout the South, stopping over in New Orleans, Gulfport, Mississippi; Mobile, Alabama; Pensacola, Florida; Tallahassee, Florida; Jacksonville, Florida; Gainsville, Florida;

Ocala, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; [illegible]
Florence, South Carolina; Fayetteville, North Carolina;
Raleigh, North Carolina, Durham [illegible]
North Carolina, High Point, North Carolina, [illegible]
Carolina; Charlotte, North Carolina; [illegible]
Henderson, South Carolina; Athens, Georgia; [illegible]
Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee, where he stated he [illegible]
on December 28, 1963, and went directly to the Salvation Army.

MURPHY stated he has never been a member of the [illegible] he ever had any affiliation or association with any [illegible] designated by the Attorney General of the United States. He advised that he had never heard of the "[illegible] Committee" until the publicity erupted after the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that to his knowledge he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never had any association with him. He stated he knew nothing concerning OSWALD allegedly attempting to secure employment at the Southland Hilton Hotel on October 31, 1963, and denied any knowledge of 2 white males going together to the hotel to secure employment. He reiterated that he went to the hotel alone, secured his employment on his own initiative, and has no friends or associates in that city other than the Mexican who befriended him at the hotel. He stated he definitely had no information concerning events surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY or subsequent events in Dallas.

MURPHY stated he has never owned a firearm of any nature and has no military background or knowledge of the operation of firearms. He advised he has no criminal record with the exception of one or two arrests for vagrancy in various cities during his travels throughout the city. He advised that he has been examined twice by the Selective Service System and has been classified 4-F because he "cannot adjust to military life." He exhibited a Selective Service Registration Certificate indicating that he was registered with Local Draft Board at Natchez, Mississippi, under Selective Service No. 1-28-132-106, on August 1, 1954. He exhibited a Notice of Classification from this Board dated November 2, 1961, indicating he was classified 4-F.

MURPHY stated he was planning to hitchhike to St. Louis, Missouri, via U. S. Highway 41 North. He stated he is not planning to visit anyone in that city but is continuing his wandering. He advised he knew of no employment opportunities in the Nashville or Tennessee area and might attempt to obtain a job somewhere in Missouri. He advised that he has no one who would know his whereabouts at all times.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY
Aliases	None admitted
Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth data	Born June 16, 1936, at Natchez, Mississippi
Height	5'10"
Weight	140
Eyes	Gray
Hair	Blondish brown, long and curly
Build	Slender
Scars and marks	No scars or marks
Characteristics	Resembles actor DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
Education	Completed up to 11th grade Cathedral Catholic High School, North Pine Street, Natchez, Mississippi
Military service	None admitted
Selective Service Data	Registered with Local Board, Natchez, Mississippi, under Selective Service No. 1-22-136-106; Classified 4-F
Social Security No.	488-42-7335
Employment	Cafeteria and hotel worker, Portrait salesman
Last regular employment	Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, October to November, 1963

Relatives:	
Father	FRANK [illegible] (deceased 1940)
Mother	Mrs. FRANK MURPHY, confined as mental patient at Whitfield-[illegible] Hospital, Jackson, Mississippi
Brothers	O. G. MURPHY, address unknown, Nashville, Tennessee; RICHARD MURPHY, address unknown; JACK MURPHY, address unknown, Rock Island, Illinois; CLYDE MURPHY, Model Motel, Poplar Bluff, Missouri; PETER MURPHY, in care of General Delivery, Kosciusko, Mississippi
Sisters	JEAN MURPHY, last known address, 1309 Burbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, registered nurse; LUCILLE MURPHY, address unknown, West Memphis, Arkansas; BARBARA MURPHY, address unknown
Arrest record	January, 1962, arrested by PD, Orlando, Florida, and served 10 days for vagrancy; 1962 arrested by Hollywood, Florida PD and served one night for vagrancy; 1962 arrested by St. Petersburg PD and served one night for vagrancy.

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 60

COPY
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 12/31/63

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ak ;
S - I - CUBA

64597

439461

There is enclosed a 3 mm Kodachrome transparency [illegible] the Texas School Book Depository building.

The photographer was Mr. JAMES N. POWELL, assigned [illegible] Two, of the Army Intelligence Corps, at [illegible] Texas. He has stated that he took this picture of [illegible] building at approximately 30 seconds after the last [illegible] s fired on 11/22/63, on the occasion of the [illegible] nation of President KENNEDY. Mr. POWELL has advised [illegible] shot of this building because he saw several [illegible] pointing up [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel E. E. BOYD [illegible] Region [illegible] Intelligence Corps, at Dallas, has made [illegible] ograph available and has requested it be returned [illegible] POWELL [illegible] is no longer needed.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to examine this [illegible] aph to determine if an enlargement reveals anything [illegible] incet value. Following examination, it is requested [illegible] eturned to Dallas.

EXP PROC.

RECORDED COPY FILED

105-82555-1245

105-82555

10 JAN 6 1964

SOVIET SECTION

6

JAN 1 1964

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: December 31, 1963

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-78701 JV EX

Examination requested by:

Reference: Dallas

Examination requested: Letter 12/21/63

Remarks: Microscopic - Firearms

The Q350 jacket is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory and will be returned to you at a later date.

REC 33 105-82555-1246

MAILED 8
JAN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

19 JAN 6 1964

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5718

XEROX
JAN 8 1964

MS:DLJ

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

TELETYPE UNIT

9 1964

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

Date: December 31, 1963
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-78701 JV BX

Specimens received 12/26/63

Q350 Blue jacket

Results of examination:

Several brown head hairs and head hair clippings were found in the debris removed from the Q350 jacket. These hairs match in microscopic characteristics the previously submitted K7 hair sample of Oswald and originated either from him or from another Caucasian person whose head hairs exhibit the same microscopic characteristics.

It is pointed out that hairs do not possess enough individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular person to the exclusion of all others.

Several brown limb hair fragments of Caucasian origin were also found in the debris removed from Q350; however, these hairs did not contain enough microscopic characteristics to be of value for comparison purposes.

None of the textile fibers previously removed from the #1 gun could be associated with the Q350 jacket.

The jacket, Q350, was microscopically examined and chemically processed to determine if any gunpowder residues were present and no nitrates or nitrites such as would be present in gunpowder residues were found. It is pointed out that the absence of nitrates and nitrites does not necessarily indicate that the jacket was not worn by a person firing a weapon since such residues are not normally deposited on a shooter's clothing.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 16 1972

RECORDED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

FD-35 (Rev. 1-[illegible])

FBI

Date: 12/19/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

RE: Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/11/63 entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R."

Referenced airtel enclosed for the Dallas Division a photographic copy of subject's address book together with three copies of the translation of the portion written in Russian.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a compilation of both English notations and Russian translations of notations in the address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which is self-explanatory. It is suggested that the Bureau give consideration to furnishing CIA at the Seat of Government at least one copy of the enclosed address book notations for analysis by that agency of any names or references located in the Soviet Union for a determination as to whether or not these may have any intelligence significance.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (AM, RM)
2 - Dallas

WCL/[illegible]
(5)

REC 7

5-1247

1 3 64

DEC 23 1963

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461
JTK:gmf:mam

On November 27, 1963, Captain WILL FRITZ made available, to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., an address book found at the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas, Texas. This address book had writing in both the English and Russian languages. The following names, addresses and/or phone numbers were obtained from the aforementioned address book:

Flyleaf 1:

English

Louisiana employment
5241741
Extension 28
Rachal

Russian Translation

Today wedding (?)

Flyleaf 3:

Russian Translation

Top of page: Lee Harvey Oswald.

English

Freef 12.00

Elsbeth, Apartment No. 2 (Note: OSWALD's Dallas residence.)

Beckly (Note: OSWALD's Dallas residence.)

Industrial Mich Co.
2400 South Main
Mr. Cinn

147

DL 100-10461

Ros Page (?)

WA 7-8441

Midland 2550

To Hemphill (OSWALD usually wrote names of streets in this fashion.)

Oswald

Page 1

English

Wm. B. Reily and Co.
640 Magizane
Gen. Ofcs. 524-6131

Page 3

English

Wolke or Volke
LA 1-4115

No. 1 1147
Monday 2, 600 Bailey
Room 208
Mon.
State Em. Agency

Elboth, Apt. 2

SWU Hillcrest
Bank
Danials to Dickens

Russian Translation

Rough street plan of Moscow, Russia, with the Kremlin in the center.

DL 100-10461

Page 4

English

7313 Davanport St.
PE 2-3245

3124 W. 5th
ED 6-0820

757 French St.
HU 8-4326

Quinn Murret

1612 Hurley

John B. Connally
Fort Worth, Texas
Sec. of Navy

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 982
Vernon (presumably Vernon, Texas)
Vernon, Texas 2-2080

S. S. 433-54-3937

Russian Translation

Aleksey (Lenya) (after the name Quin, Murret)

Page 5

Russian Translation

1. Application 2 cop.
2. Autobiography 2 cop.
3. Reference from work
4. Reference from residence
5. Characteristic
6. A copy of birth certificate
7. A copy of marriage certificate
8. A request from the husband
9. Photograph 8 copies

DL 100-10461

Page 7

English

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 982
P. H. RI 2-6519 home
(Work) LI 2-2212

"Vernon Convalescent Home"

Box 437
Crowell, Texas
684-3271

Imm. & Nat. Service
1402 Rio Grande Blg.
251 No. Field St.
Dallas, Texas

American Pass 1733242

11 Sept. 1959

Criner (?)
Blewley Bign.
Con. Con. Servive

Russian Translation

--- citizenship
Mosgorispolkom
(Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies)
Issued January 4, 1960
(No. 311479)

Residence permit for a foreigner

(AA N. 549666)

DL 100-10461

Page 8

English

At Embassy

1. Include June - pass.
   3 fotos

2. Regis. Jun at Embass
   Birth cert.

3. Travel arrange.

4. Passport extention

Mrs. Cunningham
Texas State Employment
RI 7-2071
X 320

N. Y. Russ. Em.
Worker
Socialist Party
Re typeing papers

Buy shoes (W)
Socks (M)
Pants (M)

Crowell
316 E. Donnl
Bus 4 ??
(Presumably Crowell, Texas.)

907 Burk Burnett Bldg.
Pauline Bates
ED 2-8991 or ED 2-8997
ED 5-5006

DL 100-10461

Page 9

English

U. S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
P. O. Box 2539
San Antonio, Texas
F.1E A12 530 645
Class. Section 101(A)
27 (A)
Date pet. filed
Oct. 9, 1961

Russian Translation

Russ. Am.
Mikhal A. Menskikov
New York

Sec. Navy
Fort Worth
Fred Korth

Washington, D. C.
Soviet Embassy

Ofc. 1125 16th N. W.
Sec'y to Ambassador
NA 8-8549

Ofc. 1706 18th N. W.
AD 2-3092

PE 8-1951
Ft. Worth T. V. Sta.

Page 12

Russian Translation

Znanya (Znanie) (Knowledge) (believed to be Russian bookstore in San Francisco.)

Page 13

Russian Translation

Wedding (ring)
(Crossed-out:) Bank 36
5 rubles --- ---

pol (?)

English

Ed Toraz or Editor Director
P. O. Box 2119
U P O
New York, N. Y.
Account No. 38210

Camera U S
Gun
Watch
Ring
Rail tickets

Page 14

Russian Translation

Zakharova
B-1.4365
12./ Gorkova
No. 15
(Translator's note: The above is an address.)

English

Out of work 2nd 178.50
June 2nd
171.00 June 10th
Leaves Moscow 1645
Arr 11.30

DL 100-10461

Hou - Tram n
Left to right
Mathenesser (phonetic)

Marina's visa
No. 1-1229544
imm. visa no. 52
issues on 24 May 1962
Russian pass no. K U 37790
From 11 January 1962
To 11 January 1964
Entrance visa 1959, 14 Oct.
No. 40339

Page 15

English Exit visa - 305002
Given 22 May, 1959

Russian Translation

Following the words, "Given 22 May, 1962":

Militia Administration of Minsk

English

U. S. Renewal May 24, 1962, to June 24, 1962
Service No. 1152091
U. S. Embassy, Moscow

Dallas Rooming House

Mrs. M. Bledsoe
WH 2-1985
WH 3-8993

ED 2-4101 - 272 Acme Brick

"Worker"
P. O. Box 28
Madison Square Station
New York 10, N. Y.

DL 100-10461

Imm. Card No. A 12 530 645

Immigration and Naturalization Service
1402 Rio Grande Bldg.
251 No. Field St.
Dallas, Texas
Riverside 8-5611, Ext 2644

Texas State Board of Pharmacy
Littlefield Bldg.
Congress & 6th St.
Austin, Texas
Ph. GR. 8-8146

Page 19
English

George Boube
4740 Homer
TA 7-2288

Anna Meller
5930½ La Vista
TA 3-2219
RI 7-4011
Stetion 521

Paul Gregory
3513 Dorothy Lane
PE 1-1630 (possibly PE 1 - 1639)

R. Barten
Hawtorn

3900 Barnett
JE 6-1981

KUTV
PE 8-7951

Russian Translation

Following letters "KUIV" are words of a popular Russian song.

Page 21

English

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall
522 Browder
RI 1-5501

New U. S. Passport
D 092526
June 25, 1963

Russian Translation

Beresbcbagin (Russian translator's note: possibly a man's surname.)

Pages 22 and 23 Russian Translation

Calendar dates for March, April, October, November, December, January, 1960, and February, with Russian abbreviations for days of the week.

Pages 24, 25 and 26 Russian Translation

Consist of Russian words pertaining to grammar, Soviet Socialist Republics, and etc.

Page 27 (A1)

Russian Translation

Rosa Agadoncya
Hotel "Berlin" Nak (?)
(Sovoy) (Savoy?)

Amer. Embassy
Moscow
Tel.
52-00-08/Chaikovsky St.
19/21
9-6 - business (?)

DL 100-10461

Alizberg, Vera Ya. -- (illegible)

Aksonov, Colonel
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR

English

Russ. for forin AA 549666
Amer. pass. 1733242
W/O Russian 1131147(8?)

Page 28 (A2)

English

ACLU - Box 2251
Dallas
A. Ex.
K - 42000
384
1 - Z Dinner
Room 384
Jelsavcic
"MAASDAM"
Holl - Amer.
Am. Ex.
92 Meent
120200
Rotterdam
Debovy or Debooy*

Russian Translation

*(Translator's Note: Significance of above is unknown)

Page 29

English

West Berlin F. R. G.
Tempelhofer damm
Lee H.

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Vneshtorg Bank
Bank for Foreign Trade
Moscow
Neglinnaya Ul. 12

Kozlova (woman's surname)
K-03400 (telephone number)
(792) (possibly telephone extension)

Page 31
English

Dr. Harvey Allen
TA 1-1927
Baylor Un. Coll. of Den.

Alex Kleinrer
"Loma" Industries
George De Mohrenschildt
6628 Dickens
EN 3-1365
(Aunt Alice)
A. P. Barre
New Orleans

Russian Translation

Vis(a) and Reg(istration ?) Office
Kolpachny Per. 9 (9 Kolpachny Lane)
Moscow

(2 lines crossed out, writing illegible)

Colorel (?) Petrikov
--- Dobromyslenski
Lane 5
Citizen Demushkina

DL 100-10461

Page 33

English

Norman, Ok.
1318½ Garfield

Everett Glover
LA 8-3901
George's friend

Russian Translation

14 (?) Zhdanova
Hotel Savoy (?) K 41980 (possibly telephone number)

Ul (Street) Zakharova
House No. 11, Apt. 72
Glovechev, Pavel (man's name)

Ella German (German?)
Ul. Lavsko - Naberezhnaya (Embankment)
No. 22, Apt. 2

Gdr. (?) Ul. Stanislavskogo
20

(Crossed out:) also Sastan (?)
Minsk

Ela German
ul. Lavskaya Embankment
No. 22, Apt. 22

to America

DL 100-10461

Page 35

English

Peter Gregory

Continental Life Bldg.

ED 6-8449

1503

Mrs. Mar Clark
WA 4-9377
Russian speaker

Elena Hall
4760 Trail Lane Dr.
WA 6-3741

Garry & Alex Taylor
3519 Fairmont
Apt. 12
LA 1 - 0632

Mother of U. S. Embassy doctor
Mrs. HAL DAVISON
404 F Tuxedo Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Natalia Alekseevna

Russian Translation

Lyudmir (Lyudmila ?) Dmitrievna (Ludmilla Dimitrova)
Hotel "Berlin" (Savoy)

DL 100-10461

Gomar Demca (?) ????? (Business (phone ?))

Following "Atlanta, Georgia"
NATALIA ALEKSEEVNA

Children's Polyclinic

B - 3-91-92 Petrov. Vorot
(Petrovskie Gate ?)

Page 41

Russian Translation

Aleks. Romanovich Zlger
Krasnaya Ul., Minsk (?)
House 14, Apt. 42

West German Embassy
B. Grunitskaya
Ul. 17
Miss Kalfenheim

Kalashnaya
Lane 6
Dutch Embassy

Van Hatten

Page 41

English

Inter. Rescue Comm.
251 Park Avenue South
New York
OR 4-4200

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Sovnarkhoz (Council of the National Economy)
of Minsk

for a job
Gorsoviet (City Council)
for a flat

Inderedko (Inter. Rescue Committee ?)

Page 45

English

Jaggers-Chiles-Stovel
Typography
522 Browder
RI 1-5501
micro dots

Russian Translation

7/18 Moscow, K 31 (?), Ul. Zhdanova
(above is an address)

Minsk Ul. Karla Marksa No. 35

Kon. Narokhsov. (?) Tel. 206311
Comrade Dyedev Room 279
--- (illegible)

20575 Sharepov

Minsk

House No. 4, Apt. 24
Ul. Kalinina

Kuznetsova, Rosa
Inter. (Intourist ?) Hotel "Minsk"
92-463

House 20, Apt. 8
Ul. Kola Miskneva (?)
Nel Norodovskyim (?)
112 In(stitute) of Foreign Languages

Page 46

English

Ruth Kloefer
306 Pine St.
New Orleans 18, La.

H. Warner Kloepfer
UN 6-0389
UN 6-2741, Ex. 276

Russian Translation

Communist Party U. S. A.
23 West 26th St.
New York

Page 47

Spanish Translation

Mexico City
Consulate of Cuba
Zamora and F. Marquez
11-28-47
Sylvia Duran

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
15-61 55 (15-60 55)
Department of Consular Matters

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

U. S. Embassy
Lafragua 18
46 94 00
Bills 1-5-10-20
12.5 Pesos = $1.00
1 Peso = .08¢ Coins 1-5 pesos.

Page 51

Russian Translation

Medical Institute
LUCIA 31890
Ul. Kalinina 14.

Page 52

Russian Translation

smola (?) 14
stova (?)

Page 53

Russian Translation

Merezhkinsky (man's surname)
Prospect Stalina 12, Apt. 26
veogde (?) 7-14-53

DL 100-10461

(Aunt Palina)
Kharkov
V'ezed Trinklera
House 5, Apt. 7
Mikhaylovich
M

MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Metro Smolenskaya

Page 55

English

Nat. Sec. Dan Burros
Lincoln Rockwell
Arlington, Virginia
American Nazi Party

(American National Party)
Hollis sec. of
Queens, N. Y.

(Newspaper)
International Socialist Bulletin

Russian Translation

Notary Office Ul. Zakha.
from 9 to 18:30

Recess 13-14
Saturday 9-13
Closed Sunday

Page 57

English

Robert Oswald
Route 5, Box 140
Malven, Ark.

W. S. Oswald
136 Elmeer St.
Metrice

R. Oswald
1009 Siera Dr.
Denton, Texas

Russian Translation

OVIR (?) Moscow
Ul. Ogareva
VZhA D.A. Vlgeda (?)

K 45026
DD 10206
DD 19106

Ostankino (residence of Russian writer Boris Pasternak)

--- (illegible) "B"

OVIR, Moscow
Kolpachny Lane 9

Pages 58 and 59

English

Mr. Phillipos
LI 2-2-2080 (Probably LI 2-2080)
(Possibly Vernon, Texas)

DL 100-10461

Russian Translation

Kharkov
V'ezd Trioklera (Trinkler's Gate ?)
House 5. Apt. 7
the Mikhaylovs
(for Marina)

Registry Office K-78545
Passport No. P311479 Jan. 4(?) 60
Minsk 25994 Ex-19
Vidim (Vadim ?) Petrovich
Teacher. Moscow, IN. OR. Yak.

Riga
Ul. Pernovat
House 39, Apt. 1
Pogorelskaya
Lena (Lena Pogorelskaya is a woman's name)
Tel. 70540

Pruskova, Maria
Kalirina 30 (?)
House 34, Apt. 20

Page 60
English

Ruth Paire
2515 W. 5th St.
Irving, Texas
BL 3-1628

Russian Translation

Petrikov
Ul. Lunacharskogo 8
Argentine Embassy

Polsky (Polish ?)
Ul. A. Myskoge, (?)
30.

Page 61

English

Johnson-Moscow

Miss Mosbey

The Ass. Pr.
726430
Unit. Pr.
726681
With Mosby

Mr. Goldberg

Russian Translation

(Two first lines crossed out:

"Comrade Roman
Works (at.) Karl Marx Technical Library")

Radio Factory "Communar"
Experimental Shop
3-29-56

Page 63

Russian Translation

Iev Setyaev - Radio Moscow

Lev Setyaev
Leo Setyaev
V 3-65-88 (work)
Novo-Preschenaya 23/7
Apt. 65

Skrylev, Elsa and Gri[illegible]
Ul. Cherkogo, House 13
Apt. 1 (at the wedding)
Nov. 6

Rimma - (Translator's Note: woman's name)

Page 64

English

Special Services
42 Franklin St.
New York 13, N. Y.
Worth 4-6363
Mr. Isaacs

Washington, D. C.
1125 16th N. W. - NA 8-7550
1706 18th N. W. - AD 2-3092

Page 69

English

N. O. T.V. - W.D.S.V. (New Orleans TV Station WDSV)
1. Burns Rottman - 523-5033

Bill Stuckey
529-2274

Russian Translation

Ina Iakhagoeva (?) (woman's name)
House 4, Apt. 19, in Minsk

Ninsk
Leningradskaya
House 1, Apt. 11
Ernst Titovets (man's name)

Page 70

English

Horace Twiford
7019 Suhley
Houston, Texas
MI 9-8500

WA 3-5492

Texas School Depository
Mr. Truly
RI 7-3521

Page 73

English

Katya Ford

Delean Ford
AD 9-5642
14057 Brookcrest
Dallas, Texas

Russian Translation

Ministry of Finances of the USSR
Ul. Kuybysheva, 9
792

Page 74

English

Burton
Dixie
HA 8-1581

Mr. Hodson

Page 75

English

Elena Hall
4760 Trail D.
WA 6-3741

Dallas Texas State
Robert Adams
RI 7-2071
Randau at Jobco
RI 8-7604

DI. 100-10461

Page 81

Russian Translation

(Shirokova)

Rimma Sherakova (Shirokova) (woman's name)
"Intourist" Moscow

Sherakov 2-05-75 (man's name)

Shirokova,
Rimma S.
Ul, Forova
Main Post Office
General Delivery

Page 82

English

Philidelphia
Russ.-Amer. Citizenship
Club 2730
Snyder Av.

Russ. Lan. School
1212 Spruce

Russian Daily Paper
Jefferson Bldg.

Russian lan. trn.
216 S. 20

Russ. Brotherhood
Organ.
1733 Spring Grdn.

Typing

DL 100 10461

Appointment with to

Greg
Crystal
Typing
Watch

Add. Em. in N. Y.
Job

Plug for Radio

Finger Prints

Bank Acc.

Mail

Barber shop

Page 83

English

Cuban Student
Directorate
107 Decatur St.
New Orleans, La.
Carlos Bringuier

N. O. City address "Cowan"
David Crawford
Reporter

DL 100-10461

Cuban exile stores
117 Camp
107 Decatur
1032 Canal

Nat. Progressive Youth Organization
80 Clinton St.
N. Y. 2, N. Y.
Advance Youth Organ.

Page 84

English

Mos. - N. Y. - 381.80
Mos. - Par. - 149/89
Moc. - Lon. - 166.40
Minsk - Berlin - 48.38
Lon. - N. Y.

by train (55.71 p.
all 10 days (to Paris

Embassy
Newspapers
Ruth LA 8-1706
RI 7-2071 employ
Box 7915
ED 2-8187
Leslie Welding Co.
FR 5-5591
Tom
Ruble (P. 34220)
(I. 135.)
(149.40)

DL 100-10461

Lee H. Oswald
Cardes

Rear Flyleaf 1
English

W. S. Oswald
(City hall or Federal medical certificate)
Imm. and naturat
DD 293
Marine Corps
Blank application for discharge
Library newspapers

Book 1984 - Oswald
Employment

Type papers
Crastle for watch
Hair cut
TV station
Socks - 25
Hat - 56
Overcoat - 48
Shoes - 40 - 41
Shirts - 37

Russian Translation

Stanislav Shushkevich - Teachers
Aleksandr Rudenchek (or Rubenchek)

P. Vorosholov (?) - Teachers
Protilimsky (?)

Khill Dit (?) near movie theater
"Pobeda"
(Possibly meaning "near the Pobeda movie theater")

Rosa (woman's name) House 130
Apt. 8
Karla Oginkneta (Liebknecht ?) Street (?)

Sweat shirt - 48
Elis
Lida 32109 (woman's name and phone number)
Maria 3-38-53 (woman's name and phone number),
Apt. 20 House (sic)

Cover

English

L. H. Oswald, Stove Rd.
Leonard Calverley

Personal Labdell
Mrs. M. Oswald

From Mrs. Hail N. White
Special

Howell Instr.
3829 W. Vickory

RI7-2071

Mr. Bargas
200 E. N. Vacey
Louv - K -
P 1316

1 - Turner

1-2-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC 7 From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 1247

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Reurairtel 12-19-63 concerning subject's address book.

Names of persons contained therein residing in Russia have been searched through the Bufiles with the following results:

No record was found for Leo Setyaev; however, it is noted that one Leonid Setyanov was reported in January, 1959, to be connected with Radio Moscow. (105-73671)

One Roza Nikolaevna Kuznetsova described as a senior sergeant was listed among workers of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) who were awarded the medal "For Labor Valor" as reported in the Soviet publication "Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR on 8-20-45. This person may be identical with Rosa Kuznetsova. (61-3499-1059 p 1472)

No information could be identified with the other individuals listed in the address book.

ETT:cgw
(4)

MAILED 27
JAN - 2 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Turner 1 - Mail Room
1-8-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (105-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Reference is made to previous communications transmitting photographs of material in subject's personal effects together with translations of that which was in Russian language.

Enclosed are 27 additional items which have been translated together with copies of translation or summary translation of each item.

This completes translation of material previously forwarded to the Bureau. If after review of the summary translations which have been forwarded to you, you desire to obtain complete translations of any of these items they should be resubmitted to the Bureau for appropriate translation. This material and the material previously forwarded should be carefully reviewed for leads and where appropiate should be included in investigative reports.

Enc. 81

ETT:cgw
(5)

22 JAN 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

17 JAN 9 1964

December 3, 1963

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL PRIORITY

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Paris (62-148) (P)

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Re Bucab 11/30/63 and Paris cab 12/2/63 re Assassination of the President.

In accordance with Bureau Instructions, SERGE FLIEGERS, Chief European Correspondent, Hearst Newspapers, and Broadcaster for Mutual Broadcasting System, was contacted on his return to Paris on Sunday 12/1/63. He was not available for interview until the afternoon of 12/2/63 at which time he advised as follows:

The information used in his broadcast from Vienna on November 24, 1963 was not received from an official Austrian source but from an unofficial contact in Vienna who visits Prague from time to time and may have, in turn, received information from a source there. FLIEGERS stated that he often refers to his "intelligence sources" meaning unofficial contacts who furnish him with "intelligence information". He admitted that this is misleading since it infers that his sources are official intelligence sources rather than unofficial, but that he prefers to use this term since it is a vague undefined description of his sources.

He stated that his source advised him that at the time OSWALD arrived in Russia in 1959 he was probably questioned by the KGB in a routine manner. This questioning was probably done by a low level KGB officer asking him for the reason for his coming to Russia, how long he intended to stay, etc. FLIEGERS' source reasoned that after this interview by the KGB he was probably placed in contact with Soviet Military Intelligence in view of his Marine Corps background. FLIEGERS stated that this may not have been the official GRU but could be another Soviet military group.

C C Wick

4 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
1 - Bern (sent direct)
1 - Bonn (sent direct)
1 - Paris
NWP:AM
(7)

53 JAN 9 1964

105-82555-249

RED 26

14 DEC 8 1963

FIVED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 00-57771

Par s 62-148

His source then reasons that because of OSWALD's Marine Corps background he probably would have been sent to a Soviet Military Intelligence sabotage school. This school could have been located in Moscow, or since OSWALD is reported to have resided in Minsk for several years, it could have been in that city.

FLIEGERS' source reasons that there is a strong military group in Russia which is anti-KHRUSHCHEV and thus pro-Peking. This group which would be strong Stalinists would naturally be opposed to the KHRUSHCHEV-KENNEDY relationship which had developed during the past two years. FLIEGERS' source also reasons that this military group would be interested in perpetuating the cold war in order to perpetuate their own military hierarchy. This source therefore reasons that this group may have ordered OSWALD to return to the United States and later instructed him to assassinate the President.

FLIEGERS recalls that one STEFAN BANDERA, a Russian Ukrainian refugee, was assassinated in Munich, Germany, in 1959 by a Russian agent named BOGDAN STASCHINSKY. He stated that STASCHINSKY was arrested by German authorities and is presently in a German prison. The story came out that STASCHINSKY had attended a Soviet sabotage school where he was taught methods of assassination in Minsk, Russia. He stated that if STASCHINSKY actually attended such a school, he may know if OSWALD also was trained in a similar manner. He suggested that the Bureau may wish to consider having STASCHINSKY interviewed in Germany in this connection. It is noted, however, that STASCHINSKY was apparently arrested in 1959 prior to the time that OSWALD was in the Soviet Union. GER

FLIEGERS was carefully questioned as to the nature of his sources and whether his sources had specific information or were speculating on the possibility of the above information. He repeated that his source is an unofficial contact in Vienna who visits Prague from time to time, that he may have received this information from another source in Prague who, in turn, may have contacts in Russia. He was pressed for the identity of his source and was asked if it would be possible for us to personally contact him. FLIEGERS stated that he doubts this strongly, but volunteered to recontact his source, if possible, to determine if he is willing to have his identity revealed. FLIEGERS stated that it is impossible for him to contact this source in Vienna by telephone and, therefore, it may take some time to receive an answer.

Paris 62-148

It appeared from the interview with FLIEGERS that his information was vague, that he had received it probably third hand and that the information is largely speculation on his part and on the part of his source. This office is not in possession of detailed information regarding OSWALD's background and the Bureau is in a better position to evaluate this information and determine if it should be pursued in some manner. I have asked FLIEGERS to keep me advised of any specific information which he may receive in instant matter and he agreed to do so.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-9-63

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Turner

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Information has been reported to Bureau that on 11-24-63 radio station WHN, New York City, carried broadcast from Vienna, Austria, wherein Serge Fliegers, chief European correspondent of the Hearst Newspapers, and a broadcaster for Mutual Broadcasting System, interviewed a "Mr. X" concerning the Oswald case. "Mr. X" expressed suspicion that Oswald had been trained as a Soviet intelligence agent during his visit to the USSR and that his assassination of President Kennedy may have been done on behalf of an anti-Khrushchev and pro-Peking faction in the Soviet Union.

New York Office has obtained tape recording of broadcast in question which was carried at 2 p.m., 11-24-63 by WHN. This recording has been monitored and it has been determined that "Mr. X" described only as a source familiar with Soviet intelligence operations, expressed suspicion that Oswald may have been acting for a Soviet intelligence group. In this connection he pointed out that Oswald had "probably" been questioned by Soviet intelligence upon his entry into the USSR in 1959 and that because of his Marine Corps background he "probably" would have been sent to a Soviet intelligence sabotage school.

"Mr. X" reasoned that there is a strong military group in Russia which is anti-Khrushchev and pro-Peking; that this group would naturally be opposed to the Khrushchev-Kennedy relationship which had developed during the past two years; that this group would be interest in perpetuating the cold war; and that, therefore, this group "may have" ordered Oswald to return to the U. S. and assassinate the President. At no point did "Mr. X" claim to have any specific or positive knowledge to support the foregoing speculation.

On instructions from Bureau, our Legal Attache in Paris interviewed Serge Fliegers on 12-2-63 regarding this matter. Fliegers described his source as "an unofficial contact in Vienna who visits Prague from time to time and may have, in turn, received information from a source there." He was pressed for the identity of the source and was asked if it would be possible for us to personally interview the source.

RDC:klp
(8)

REC 30

1250

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Fliegers declined to identify his source but volunteered to recontact source to determine his willingness to have his identity revealed. However, Fliegers does not expect to be in touch with the source in the immediate future. Fliegers had no additional information to support the speculation and he promised to keep the Legat, Paris, advised of any further data he might obtain in this regard.

OBSERVATIONS:

Based on the facts developed, it appears this allegation regarding Oswald's possible activities on behalf of the Soviets is based entirely on speculation and is not supported in any way with facts. This appears to represent simply a case of "sensational" reporting on the part of Fliegers.

ACTION:

This is for information. No further action is being taken relative to this broadcast at this time.

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Mr. Gandy

URGENT 12/6/63 7-34 PM NFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /105-82555/ -11- AND SACS, BOSTON, CHARLOTTE /105-173

DALLAS /[illegible]/ AND MIAMI.

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /105-[illegible]/ 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD IS - R

RE CHARLOTTE TELETYPE, DECEMBER FIVE, INSTANT, NO COPY TO BOSTON, SETTING FORTH INFORMATION FROM WILLIAM MORRIS DEAN, INMATE, NORTH CAROLINA PRISON DEPARTMENT, BLANCHE, NORTH CAROLINA. DEAN FURNISHED INFORMATION ABOUT FORMER CELL MATE, JOHN FREEMAN, DEAN FURNISHED BACKGROUND ON FREEMAN/S CONTACTS. ONE ANDRE T. MARTISON, NYC, WAS LISTED AS FREEMAN/S CONTACT.

NYC RECORDS SHOW INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED ENTITLED " ANDRE JOHN MARTINSON" [illegible], IS-CUBA", BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR THREE TWO TWO THREE EIGHT. INS RECORDS SHOW MARTINSONS BORN JUNE TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, RIGA, LATVIA, ENTERED US IN NINETEEN FOURTY NINE AS DISPLACED PERSON AND NOT US CITIZEN. INS, NYC STATES CONTROL FILE NOW IN BOSTON SINCE.

END PAGE ONE.

REC 8 105-82555 1251

22 JAN 8 1964

58 JAN 9 1964

JAN 8 1964

MARTINSONS, AS OF SEPTEMBER, LAST, RESIDING ONE TWO ONE ALLEN HALL, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, WHERE ATTENDING GRADUATE SCHOOL. ON RESERVE INDEX DASH B OF THE NYO.

CHARACTERIZATION DASH MILWAUKEE [redacted] PSI ON JULY TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY, IDENTIFIED MARTINSONS AS MEMBER OF WISCONS SOCIALIST CLUB DURING PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE [redacted] ADVISED NOVEMBER TWO, NINETEEN FIFTY NINE, MARTINSONS LISTED MEMBERSHIP IN WSC WHEN REGISTERED AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, AUTUMN OF NINETEEN FIFTY NINE.

[redacted] ADVISED MAY, NINETEEN SIXTY ONE, MARTINSONS WAS THEN A REGULAR EMPLOYEE AT HEADQUARTERS, FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, NYC. SAME SOURCE ON JUNE FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY ONE, STATES MARTINSONS ELECTED DELEGATE BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FPCC, TO FIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF FPCC HELD JULY, NINETEEN SIXTY ONE, NYC.

END PAGE TWO

[redacted]

PAGE THREE

ON AUGUST SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY ONE, [redacted] REPORTS RICHARD GIBSON, ACTING NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, FPCC, REPORTED MARTINSONS WAS THEN ONLY FULL TIME EMPLOYEE AT FPCC HEADQUARTERS.

[redacted] ADVISED FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT, SIXTY TWO, MARTINSONS EMPLOYMENT TERMINATED AS FPCC EMPLOYEE.

AFTER INTERVIEW OF FREEMAN AT MIAMI, IF MIAMI FEELS MARTINSONS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED, ADVISE BOSTON TO HANDLE.

END AND RUS ACK.....

UARN [illegible] NY R 11 [illegible] CIFS

[illegible] NOSEN

1 - Gheesling 1 - Martindale

1-9-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Miami
2 - St. Louis

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rerep SA J. Stanley Rotz dated 12-20-63 at BA, no copy to SL, which reported interview of Garrett Brock Trapnell on 11-23-63.

Although Trapnell's story is similar in most respects to previous story furnished by him in 8/63 and investigation at that time developed no information to confirm its accuracy, Bureau desires that MM immediately conduct investigation to determine whether there is a pool hall located on Flagler St., MM, and whether there is a small building located on corner of Tamiami Trail and Ninth, Tenth or Eleventh Street, MM, as described on pages 16 and 17 of rerep. Submit results in report.

REC-47 105-82555-1252

For information of SL, Trapnell, an inmate of Clifton L. Perkins Hospital for Mental Defectives, Jessup, Md., JAN 8 1964 aimed on 11-23-63 he recognized subject as one of the 4 persons in pro-Castro group whom he had previously reported as plotting to kill the Attorney General. In prior interviews on 8-19 and 29-63 Trapnell identified the 4 individuals as Miguel Amador Fuentes, Antonio Ventura Bart, Cubans with whom he had associated in Cuba in 1958, Bart's wife and a Negro named Sousa. Investigation in 8/63 developed no information to show that those individuals and the meeting places in MM described by Trapnell existed. On 11-23-63 Trapnell furnished substantially the same information but changed identification of the persons involved. During latter interview, he named the conspirators as Fuentes, (FNU) Oswaldo, a girl Marta (LNU), and a dark-skinned male name unknown. He identified Oswaldo as subject. Also contrary to information furnished by him in 8/63 that he first met Fuentes in Cuba, he

MAILED 8
JAN 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (105-10461)
WMG:cgw
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

WIRE ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

advised on 11-23-63 he first met Fuentes in the U.S. Army at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, and described him as short, heavy-set American of Cuban ancestry, 5'7" or 5'8" 147 pounds. In 8/63 Trapnell described Fuentes as aged 28, 5'7", 200 pounds, fat, brown eyes, black curly hair, mustache.

SL at Federal Records Center determine whether one Miguel Amador Fuentes was ever assigned to U.S. Army at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky. For additional information, during 8/63 it was determined that Miguel Armando Fuentes Cabrera, born 7-4-23, was not identical with this individual.

NOTE: [illegible]

Although Trapnell has history of mental instability and a long criminal record and although MM was previously unable to identify the alleged plotters or the alleged meeting places in MM, we should cover above leads so as to completely discredit Trapnell's story particularly in view of several other unfounded reports that subject had been reported seen in Fla.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 6 1963
TELETYPE

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

URGENT 12-6-63 10-45 EM DE

TO DIRECTOR -15- AND SAC DALLAS89-43

FROM SAC NEW YORK 105-31451

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS- R.

VINCENT THEODORE LEE OF FPCC , EXPRESSING DESIRE TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH FBI, FURNISHED THIS DATE SIX HANDWRITTEN LETTERS SIGNED BY OSWALD AND TWO ENVELOPES RECEIVED AT FPCC HEADQUARTERS, ALL RELATING TO OSWALD-S EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH FPCC CHAPTER IN NEW ORLEANS. TWO OF THES LETTERS HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN FURNISHED BY [redacted] LEE ALSO FURNISHED THREE CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARDS AND FOUR MIMEOGRAPHED ITEMS SUBMITTED BY OSWALD TO FPCC HEADQUARTERS. LE ADVISED THAT OSWALD ACTED ON HIS O N WITHOUT CONSENT OR APPROVAL OF FPCC HEADQUARTERS AND NEVER WAS GRANTED FPCC CHARTER. LEE STATED FPCC DOES NOT MAINTAIN MEMBERSHIP LIST BUT DOES MAINTAIN MAILING LIST, HOWEVER. LEE UNABLE TO LOCATE MAILING LIST PLATE FOR OSWALD AND HAS NO EVIDENCE OF RECOLLECTION OF OSWALD-S HAVING BEEN GRANTED MEMBERSHIP. LEE STATED THAT HE PROBABLY SENT LITERATURE AND A LETTER GIVING ADVICE REGARDING STARTING A NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER OF THE FPCC TO OSWALD, MOST OF WHICH IS APPARENTLY DISREGARDED.

END PAGE ONE.....

COND LINE SEVEN LAST WORD SHOULD BE LEE

JAN 7 1964

XEROX

JAN 8 1964

PAGE TWO.....

AFTER LEARNING OF OSWALD-S ARREST IN NEW ORLEANS, LEE STATED HE PROBABLY WAS CONCERNED AND UNDOUBTEDLY ADOPTED A WAIT AND SEE ATTITUDE. HE HASNOT HEARD FROM OSWALD SUBSEQUENT TO OSWALD-S LETTER DIED AUGUST SEVENTEEN AND COULD NOT FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING OSWALD.

THE ORIGINALS AND ONE PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF ALL MATERIAL MENTIONED ABOVE BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU, AND PHOTOSTATIC COPIES FOR DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS BY AIRTEL THIS DATE.

NO ADVISED BY MAIL.

END AND BLS ACK.....

11-[illegible] [illegible] NY XK R -15- WA FNT

FD-36 (Rev. 1-1)

[redacted]

Date: 12/3/63

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R
(OO: DALLAS)

ReNYtel, 12/3/63.

On 12/3/63, JOHN J. ABT, who has represented the CP, USA before the SACB, as well as individuals before that board, advised the NYO of the desire of his client, ARNOLD JOHNSON, who is Legislative Secretary of the CP, USA, to make available correspondence between subject and the CP, USA. Such correspondence was turned over by ABT in the presence of JOHNSON at his office, 320 Broadway, NYC, on 12/3/63. Request was made by ABT and JOHNSON that this material be returned when it has served its purpose and he also stated that any questions that may arise concerning this material may be referred to him for an answer.

The original copies of the material made available are being furnished to the Bureau as enclosures via an Eastern Airlines shuttle pilot. Details as to the Eastern Airlines flight will be furnished the Bureau on the night of December 3rd. Xerox copies are being furnished to the Dallas Office for its information and other copies are being retained by the NYO.

The material furnished by ABT is described as follows:

REC 33

3 - Bureau (Encl. 10)(RM)
(1 - PACKAGE)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 10)(AMRM)
1 - New York

1 DEC 4 1963

JVW:chm
(7)

SOVIET SECTION

CC - Wit

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

Letter from LEE H. OSWALD, dated 6/10/62 to "The Worker"

Letter of acknowledgement dated 7/31/63, from ARNOLD JOHNSON as Director, Information and Lecture Bureau, to L. H. OSWALD

Letter from LEE H. OSWALD dated 8/13/63 to ARNOLD JOHNSON

Letter dated 8/28/63 from LEE H. OSWALD addressed "Comrades"

Letter dated 8/31/63 from LEE H. OSWALD to Mr. E. BERT, "The Worker" (ERIC BERT is Managing Editor for "The Worker")

Letter dated 9/1/63, from LEE H. OSWALD addressed "Dear Sirs"

Letter from LEE H. OSWALD to JOHNSON without date, but contained in air mail envelope postmarked at Dallas, Texas, 11/1/63

JOHNSON states this letter was received in the mail on 11/29/63. He can offer no explanation for the stated delay in transit.

Letter signed only ARNOLD JOHNSON dated 9/19/63 to LEE H. OSWALD

Printed handbill reading "Hands off Cuba! Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Charter Member Branch Free Literature, Lectures, Location:(blank) Everyone Welcome." On the back of this handbill appears in rubber stamp reproduction "Write Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, La."

NY 105-38431

Photographic copy of poster "Read The Worker If You Want to Know About Peace, Democracy, Unemployment, Economic Trend." 1/

On 12/2/63 [redacted] advised that ARNOLD JOHNSON as of that date located correspondence concerning OSWALD and that it was being sent to GEORGE MEYERS, who is Chairman of the Maryland District of Columbia District of the CP and a resident of Baltimore. MEYERS has recently been given additional responsibility in connection with efforts of the CP to organize in the South. 2/

In the course of discussion while the foregoing material was turned over to SA JOSEPH V. WATERS, JOHNSON explained that OSWALD's inquiry of the CP had been handled routinely with the transmittal of literature consisting of a variety of pamphlets. He furnished a specimen package of these pamphlets, all of which are generally available to the public. These pamphlets are identified as: 4

"Ben Davis on the Mc Carran Act at the Harvard Law Forum"

"3 Brave Men Tell How Freedom Comes to an Old South City - Nashville, Tenn." by JAMES E. JACKSON

"The Only Choice Peaceful Coexistence" by GUS HALL

"Main Street to Wall Street: End the Cold War!" by GUS HALL

"Horizons of the Future for a Socialist America" by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

"Free Americans from the Mc Carran Act Danger!" by GUS HALL

"Catalogue 1961"

"The Ultra-Right, Kennedy, and Role of the Progressives For People's Unity Against Big Business Reaction And The War Danger" by GUS HALL 4

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (105-7674)(RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re CV tel to Bureau and DL dated 12/31/63, and DL tel to Bureau and CV dated 1/1/64.

On the afternoon of 12/31/63, an anonymous male telephonically furnished the following info to the CV Office:

He stated that early in 1963, he met a prostitute in CV, named NANCY, who was living with LEE OSWALD at the Dakota Hotel on E. 18th St., CV. This NANCY also knew JACY RUBY in Dallas. Source stated that OSWALD was attempting to locate a gun, talked of committing some armed robberies, and threatened one of NANCY's customers with a knife when the customer did not pay her. Source said that NANCY and OSWALD left CV intending to hitchhike to Tuscon, Arizona. Source stated that several months later, he again saw NANCY in CV, at which time she stated that OSWALD had not gone to Arizona, but instead went to Dallas. Source stated that sometime in 1963, NANCY was arrested by BAILEY and KENNELLY of the CV PD Vice Squad on a charge of prostitution at the Greyhound Bus Station, CV, and also arrested with her was FRANK REYNOLDS, who was charged with being her pimp. Source stated that he did not know the disposition of NANCY's case, but believed that REYNOLDS was acquitted. Source stated that REYNOLDS is presently incarcerated in the Cuyahoga Co.

3-Bureau(RM)
1-Dallas (105-10[illegible])(RM) (info)
1-Cleveland

REC 33 1255

JAN 9 1964

REK/slk
(5)

C C & W.

SOVIET EDITION

Approved: CCB/jrg Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Workhouse. Source refused to identify himself, but promised to call back on 1/ /64, so that he could be questioned further, if necessary.

A review of the CV indices shows that a NANCY JANE MC CLAIN, aka Nancy Marlowe, Nancy Ritz, was arrested on 9/25/63, by Officers JAMES KENNELLY and JOHN BARRY of the CV PD on a charge of prostitution, operating at the Cleveland Greyhound Station and also in the vicinity of E. 14 and E. 16 Streets, and Prospect Avenue, CV. (It is noted that the Dakota Hotel, where the anonymous caller said she lived with OSWALD is on E. 18th St., near Prospect Ave.) Also arrested by Officers KENNELLY and BARRY in connection with the investigation of NANCY MC CLAIN was a FRANKLIN REYNOLDS and WILLIAM MARLOWE. NANCY stated that she and MARLOWE had just come to CV, two days ago from Tuscon, Arizona.

NANCY MARLOWE was interviewed by SAs of the CV Office on 9/26/63, at which time she stated that she first met MARLOWE in CV about one year ago and has been living in a common-law relationship with MARLOWE since April, 1963; that she is separated from but not divorced from her husband, EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; that she and MARLOWE had been living together in Phoenix, Arizona, but left there and hitchhiked to CV, arriving separately on 9/21/63 and 9/23/63.

NANCY JANE MC CLAIN is a white female, born 12/2 /41, at Shelby, Michigan. It appears that she is identical with the NANCY who was referred to by the anonymous caller. It is noted that there is no evidence in the CV files to indicate that she was ever in Dallas, the anonymous caller having stated that she knew JACK RUBY in Dallas.

It is not believed that a report in this case is warranted and, unless advised to the contrary by either the Bureau or the Dallas Office, none will be submitted.

1 - Turner
1 - Rosen

1-8-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland (105-7674)
REC 33

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) ---1255

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReCVairtel 1-2-64.

It is requested that you promptly locate and interview Nancy Jane McClain, aka Nancy Marlowe, to determine if she does, in fact, have any information pertaining to the captioned subject or Jack Ruby. Even though it appears unlikely that she has such information, this allegation must be run out. Determine if she was ever in DL and, if so, complete details of her visits to that city, her associates, acquaintances, et cetera.

1 - Dallas (105-10461)

MAILED 20
JAN 7 - 1964

ETT:cgw
(6)

NOTE: An anonymous caller on 12-31-63 advised the CV office that one Nancy who had been arrested by officers of the CV PD on a vice charge at the Greyhound Bus Station during 1963 with one Frank Reynolds was living with Lee Oswald at the Dakota Hotel during early 1963 in CV and knew Jack Ruby in DL, Texas. He alleged that Nancy and Oswald left CV intending to hitch hike to Tuscon, Arizona. Several months later Nancy who was back in CV advised the anonymous caller that subject had gone to DL instead of Arizona. CV believes that Nancy is identical with Nancy Jane McClain who was arrested at the Greyhound Bus Station 9-25-63 on a charge of prostitution. Also arrested with her was Franklin Reynolds and William Marlowe. At that time she said she had come to CV 2 days previously from Tuscon, Arizona. She was interviewed by CV agents 9-26-63 and said that she had met Marlowe in CV about a year ago and had been living with him since April, 196

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-5-64 5:58 PM EST JFB

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC MIAMI

FROM SAC RICHMOND 052100

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

RE MIAMI TEL JANUARY 5 INSTANT.

ANTONIO LASAGA 6306 HALLRAN, FALLS CHURCH, VA., ADVISED TODAY THAT JOSE I. LASAGA LEFT WDC AT 3 PM JANUARY 4 LAST VIA SEABOARD RAILROAD EN ROUTE TO HIS HOME 2340 N. E. 7TH AVE. MIAMI.

MIAMI INTERVIEW LASAGA.

RECEIVED: 6:08 PM NCC

REC 33 105-82555-1256

JAN 9 1964

JAN 10 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan

The Attorney General

January 8, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Turner

Director, FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

On January 3, 1964, your office by routing slip forwarded to us for translation a letter and envelope received from Ylario Rojas.

The letter and envelope are enclosed together with a copy of the translation. Inasmuch as Rojas claims to have been a friend of the captioned individual, we are taking steps to have Rojas interviewed immediately to obtain any pertinent information in his possession. The results will be furnished to you.

Enc. 3

105-82555

1 - Dallas (Enc. 2 - copy of letter and translation)

ETT:cgw
(10)

Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 1-7-64 ETT:cgw re same subj.

JAN 8 2 11 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 2
JAN 8 1964

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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 33

1257

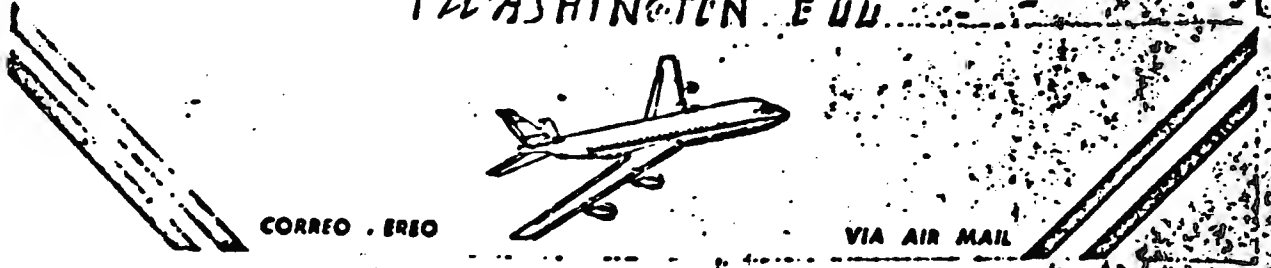
JAN 9 1964

REMITE A
FLARIO ROJAS
MANUEL ACUÑA 1367
Guadalajara Jal.
MEXICO

80 CTS CORREO AEREO MEXICO

80 CTS CORREO AEREO MEXICO

SEÑOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
EMBAJADOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTEAMERICA
CASA BLANCA
WASHINGTON E.U.U.



Señor Robert F. KENNEDI por ser
uno Persona distinguida le Ruego me dispense
mi atrevimiento de estas cuantas letras
señor Robert soy mexicano de Raza y de
nacionalidad tambien señor Robert me
estoy comunicando con usted por que en
nadie tengo confianza de tratar un asunto
Refiriendome a la muerte del su ermano
quisas mi informacion sea muy baliosa
auque varios funsionarios de los estados
unidos sean perjudicados y llo su
servidor esta dispuesto a indetificarlos
no le dore que luego pero con paciens
se trato del plan que llo nunca Creí
que llegare a Realizarse fuí amigo de
lee oswal y de alver y de tres mas conoce
de eso pero llo Creí que nunca sería verdad
perdí la amistad de ellos por no aber
aseptado entrodusir propagando comunist
a mi mexico y mas bien me separe de ellos
para no volver a verlos asto que supe
lo de la muerte de señor peresidente o sea
su ermano dispese que no le esplique
mas por que es sumamente delicado para
usted y para mi le Ruego que
usted puede aser bestisia oculto que
esto en su poder su servidor
Mario Rojas F.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The airmail envelope is addressed to Mr. Robert Kennedy, National Building of the United States of America (sic), White House, Washington, (D. C.), United States of America. It bears the postmark of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, dated December 31, 1963, 2:00 P.M. The sender is:

Ylario Rojas
Manuel Acuna 1367
Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

(No date)

To Mr. Robert F. Kennedy

Dear Sir:

I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

Mr. Robert, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. Robert, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

I used to be a friend of Lee Oswald and, also, of Albert (7), as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

Tolson
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Mohr
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Conrad
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:hes
January 6, 1964

BUFILE 62-1077

(Translation and original material sent to Department 1/7/64 by Form 0-6, pursuant to their request.)

ENCLOSURE

4257

Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

I remain

Your Servant,

Signed Ylario Rojas E. (?)

JANUARY 8, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE OC TEL TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS, THIS DATE.

SUTEL TONIGHT FULL DETAILS CONCERNING ANY CONNECTION OF WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD. FURNISH FULL DETAILS CONCERNING STATEMENT ON PAGE TWO TO EFFECT THAT DUFF SPOKE WITH OSWALD ON ONE OCCASION.

[illegible] DESTROYED

21 FEB 07 1973

REC 33 [illegible] 1258

FDT:hw

)3(

JAN 9 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 8 1964
TELETYPE

Room

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 1/3/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka;
IS - R - CUBA

(OO: DALLAS)

There are being forwarded under separate cover the items which are listed below. These items were the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and were obtained by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department at the home of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and from the last known residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 1026 North Beckley Street (a room), Dallas, Texas, and not previously forwarded to the Bureau for examination.

These items are now being forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate observation and examination and for such comparison purposes as the Bureau deems advisable.

It is requested that following the Laboratory's examination that such items as can be released by the Bureau be returned to the Dallas Office in order that they may be turned over to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, the widow of subject, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

These items are as follows:

1. A blue and black top zipper hand bag with loop handles with side zipper compartment;

REC-25

105-82555-1259

3 - Bureau (Registered Mail) (Encs. 81)
(1 - Package)
2 - Dallas
WRH:gmf
(5)

NO JAN 9 1964

EXP. PROC.

COPIES DESTROYED 21 FEB 07 1973

JOINT & SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION & REPORT

X LAB FILE

66 JAN 15 1964

SEXTEN

SOVIET SECTION

2. A brown, plastic, portable radio with gold trim;

3. A pair of men's brown Oxford shoes, "Pinehurst" brand;

4. A pair of men's black Oxford shoes with crepe soles, "John Hardy" brand;

5. A pair of men's shoes, "Thongs style;"

6. A brown, plastic, electronic device with blue cord;

7. One pair of black 4 x 20 binoculars, No. 591998, bearing the legend 6NT, with brown case with strap;

8. One blue, plastic zipper shaving kit with strap handle;

9. One pair heavy cotton ribbed men's socks;

10. One pair men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design;

11. One pair brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern;

12. One pair men's white elastic top socks;

13. One pair men's brown, cotton gloves;

14. One pair men's gray, cotton slacks with zipper;

15. One pair men's gray, cotton slacks, "Farah" brand; ripped;

16. One men's brown, cotton, sport shirt with long sleeves, 'Briarloon Traditionals by Ervo;"

17. One pair men's blue shorts with elastic top;

18. Two white wash rags with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand;

19. One white hand towel with pink and red stripes with frazzled edges;

20. Two bath towels with white and pink stripes;

21. One white cloth, unlabeled;

22. One pillow case with green top and flowered design;

23. One men's BVD T-shirt, size 34-36 (dirty);

24. One man's white T-shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40;

25. One men's "Arrow" T-shirt, size 36;

26. One men's white undershirt;

27. One pair of men's white shorts, with name L. H. OSWALD; torn in back;

28. Two men's white handkerchiefs;

29. One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes;

30. One box "Norcal" Kitchen Charm wax paper;

31. Two boxes of four bottles each of "Squibbs" Pentids "400;"

32. One bar pink "Lux" soap;

33. One small, plastic box containing three lima bean-shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton;

34. One single-blade, brown pocket knife;

35. One two-blade pocket knife, plastic handle, with corkscrew;

36. Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton;

37. Small plastic box, empty;

38. Mirror in green folding case;

39. One can "Tidy" deodorant powder;

40. One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade;

41. One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty;

42. One plastic bottle "Hum" mist spray deodorant;

43. One yellow toothbrush, "Colgate" brand;

44. One small cake, used, pink soap;

45. One small, green, plastic hand-brush;

46. One green and brown BB automatic ball-point pen;

47. One small pair scissors bearing letters "USA;"

48. One package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette" super blue blade;

49. One pair black-rimmed, green-lens sunglasses;

50. One "Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ballpoint pen;

51. One nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand;

52. One nail clipper, "Trim" brand;

53. One small, hotel-type, green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LaLuz, S. A., Mexico, D.F." (LaLuz Soap Factory, Mexico, D. F.);

54. One white, plastic cup;

55. One partial tube foil;

56. One small bottle Iodine, "Layman's" brand;

57. Two small, brown, unlabeled bottles with liquid;

58. One small bottle of white liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic writing;

59. Four un-used airmail envelopes;

60. One un-used U. S. Post Office Change of Address card;

61. Four onionskin blank sheets of paper;

62. One pearl beer-bottle opener;

63. One small, red, soft, plastic, open container;

64. One "Venus Forum" pencil;

65. One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil;

66. One brown 'E-Z Note' pencil;

70. One padlock key on key chain;

71. One black, small crayon pencil;

72. Two large paper clips;

73. One 10¢ box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips;

74. One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks;

75. One brush with hollow tin handle;

76. One label with "King Oscar Kipper" recipes;

77. One box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name, "Ektachrome," torn;

78. One silver-colored men's cuff link;

79. Alphabetical index guidecards labeled A through Z;

80. One steel index card box, "Weis, Monroe, Michigan," brand;

81. 31 6 x 4 lined index cards

7-2

RECORDED
1/8/64 KO

EXPEDITE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded: 1-13-64/1:00pm Received: 1-13-64 [illegible]

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555 -1254
Lab. # PC-78815 BX DE

LC# 47008

Examination requested by: FBI, DALLAS (100-10461) Letter 1/3/64

Examination requested: Misc. - Chem. Anal. (SW) Document

Date received: 1/6 rm

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FRAZIER
MAGEE
LATONA

[illegible] Return to Lab. [illegible]

Specimens submitted for examination

SEE ATTACHED LIST [illegible] for latent exam
[illegible] in red pencil - no latents
[illegible] 61 [illegible]
[illegible] returned to Laboratory 1-14-64 [illegible]
[illegible]

Examination completed: Date Time

Dictated: Date 1-14-64

Q354	Item A1	Blue and black zipper handbag with loop handles with side zipper compartment
Q355	Item A2	Brown plastic portable radio with gold trim
Q356	Item A3	Pair of men's brown Oxford shoes, "Pinehurst" brand
Q357	Item A4	Pair of men's black Oxford shoes with crepe soles, "John Hardy" brand
Q358	Item A5	Pair of men's shoes "Thongs style"
Q359	Item A6	Brown plastic power supply electronic device with blue cord (for use with radio)
Q360	Item A7	Pair of black 4 x 20 binoculars, No. 591998, bearing the legend 6NT, with brown case with strap
Q361	Item A8	Blue plastic zipper shaving kit with strap handle
Q362	Item A9	Pair of heavy cotton ribbed men's socks
Q363	Item A10	Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design
Q364	Item A11	Pair of brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern
Q365	Item A12	Pair of men's white elastic top socks
Q366	Item A13	Pair of men's brown cotton gloves
Q367	Item A14	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks with zipper
Q368	Item A15	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks "Farah" brand - rip
Q369	Item A16	Men's brown cotton sport shirt with long sleeves, "Briarloom Traditionals by Enro"
Q370	Item A17	Pair of men's blue shorts with elastic top
Q371	Item A18	Two white washclothes with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand
Q372	Item A19	Two white hand towels with pink and red stripes with frazzled edges

Q373	Item A20	Two bath towels with white and pink stripes
Q374	Item A21	One white cloth, unlabeled
Q375	Item A22	One pillowcase with green top and flowered design
Q376	Item A23	One men's "BVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty)
Q377	Item A24	One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40
Q378	Item A25	One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 36
Q379	Item A26	One men's white undershirt
Q380	Item A27	One pair of men's white shorts with name L. H. Oswal torn in back
Q381	Item A28	Two men's white handkerchiefs
Q382	Item A29	One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red strip
Q383	Item A30	One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper
Q384	Item A31	One box of four bottles and one box of three bottles of "Squibbs" Pentids "400"
Q385	Item A32	One bar pink "Lux" soap
Q386	Item A33	One small plastic box containing three lima bean shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton
Q387	Item A34	One single blade brown pocketknife
Q388	Item A35	One two-blade pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew
Q389	Item A36	Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of co
Q390	Item A37	Small plastic box, empty
Q391	Item A38	Mirror in green folding case
Q392	Item A39	One can "Tidy" deodorant powder
Q393	Item A40	One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade
Q394	Item A41	One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty
Q395	Item A42	One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray deodorant

Q396	Item A43	Yellow toothbrush, "Colgate" brand
Q397	Item A44	Small cake, used, pink soap
Q398	Item A45	Small green plastic hand brush
Q399	Item A46	Green and brown BB automatic ball-point pen
Q400	Item A47	Small pair scissors bearing letters "USA"
Q401	Item A48	Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette Super Blue Blade"
Q402	Item A49	Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses
Q403	Item A50	"Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball-point pen
Q404	Item A51	Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand
Q405	Item A52	Nail clipper, "Trim" brand
Q406	Item A53	Small hotel type green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LaLuz, S. A., Mexico, D. F." (LaLuz Soap Factory, Mexico, D. F.)
Q407	Item A54	White plastic cup
Q408	Item A55	Partial tube "Foille"
Q409	Item A56	Small bottle iodine, "Layman's" brand
Q410	Item A57	Two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid
Q411	Item A58	Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing
Q412	Item A59	Four unused airmail envelopes
Q413	Item A60	One unused U. S. Post Office Change of Address card
Q414	Item A61	Four onionskin blank sheets of paper
Q415	Item A62	One "Pearl" beer bottle opener
Q416	Item A63	One small red soft plastic open container
Q417	Item A64	One "Venus Forum" pencil

Q418	Item A65	One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil
Q419	Item A66	One brown "E-Z Note" pencil
Q420	Item A70	One padlock key on key chain
Q421	Item A71	One black, small crayon pencil
Q422	Item A72	Two large paper clips
Q423	Item A73	One 10¢ box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips
Q424	Item A74	One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks
Q425	Item A75	One brush with hollow tin handle
Q426	Item A76	Label with "King Oscar Kipper" recipes
Q427	Item A77	Box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name "Ektachrome" torn
Q428	Item A78	One silver-colored men's cuff link
Q429	Item A79	Alphabetical index guidecards labeled A through Z - unmarked
Q430	Item A80	Steel index cardbox, "Weis, Monroe, Michigan" brand
Q431	Item A81	31 6 x 4 lined index cards, blank
Q432	Item A82	Two small padlocks with keys
Q433	Item A83	One Fair Play For Cuba positive film strip
Q434	Item A84	Tie bar
Q435	Item A85	BB and eyelet

Items 67 thru 69 not submitted for

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC 36

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
LAS VEGAS	BUREAU	12/2/63	11/26 - 12/1/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA CARL F. FREEMAN	jp
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

REFERENCES: Bureau teletypes dated 11/22,25 and 26/63, entitled "Assassination of President KENNEDY, 11/22/63, at Dallas, Texas.
Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 11/23/63.
Las Vegas teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Los Angeles, 11/26/63.
Las Vegas airtel to Bureau, 11/30/63.
Bureau teletypes to All SACs, 11/30/63 and 12/1/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R".
Las Vegas teletype to Bureau, 12/1/63.

- P -

LEADS

DALLAS DIVISION

An information copy of this report is being furnished Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

Approved | Special Agent In Charge | Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

10 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (INFO)
2 - Las Vegas (105-166)
(1 - 55-1)

1260 REC 36

REC 4 1963

SOVIET SECTION

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68 JAN 1964

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O—344750

LAS VEGAS

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Will report any further development of information in this division concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and subject OSWALD.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Confidential Sources and Informants of the Las Vegas Division have been contacted and alerted regarding any information pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY or information concerning subject OSWALD. Sources and Informants contacted regarding this matter as of this date have been negative.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA CARL F. FREEMAN
Date: 12/2/63

Office: Las Vegas

Field Office File #: 105-166

Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: FRANCISCO ANTONIO GAVARRETTE CARDOVA advised neither he nor his wife, MARTHA SALAZAR GONZALEZ, know OSWALD. CARDOVA and family travelled via private auto from Las Vegas via Guatemala Embassy, New Orleans, La., and Mexico to Guatemala. CARDOVA returned to Las Vegas by public transportation. His wife and children remained in Guatemala. GEORGE HARDING, Jr., advised he could not furnish any additional information re organization he was formerly associated with in Los Angeles, Calif., either the First Church of Christ Christian or Church of Christ Christian. EARL HARVEY, Arrowhead Junction, Calif., allegedly has letter from Dr. JOSEPH JEFFERY (ph), Phoenix, Ariz., saying President KENNEDY would be assassinated. Unknown individual telephonically contacted Las Vegas newspaper employee. Alleged he was friend of OSWALD and had been in Dallas some two weeks before assassination. Individual also alleged OSWALD said someone was trying to frame him.

- P -

DETAILS:

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December 2, 1963

FRANCISCO ANTONIO GAVARRETTE CARDOVA, Busboy at the Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, advised as follows:

He presently resides at 14 East Lewis Street, Las Vegas, Nevada, and he has just recently returned to Las Vegas from a two and one-half month vacation. He, accompanied by his wife and three children, left Las Vegas approximately the middle of September, 1963, in his personally owned automobile for Guatemala, Central America; however, when attempting to enter Mexico at Nogales Arizona, they learned that his wife's Guatemala passport was not up to date. To obtain the necessary stamps on his wife's passport they drove to the Guatemala Embassy, New Orleans, Louisiana, where they also obtained their permit to enter Mexico. They entered Mexico at Roma, Texas, and drove by automobile to Guatemala.

He returned to the United States along just a day or so before President KENNEDY was assassinated. His wife and children continue to reside in Guatemala; however, he will bring them to the Las Vegas area as soon as he can save enough money for their transportation. He sold his personally owned automobile while in Guatemala and returned by train and Greyhound bus.

He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor does he know of anyone who has been acquainted or associated with OSWALD. He does not at this time belong to any organizations, nor has he ever been a member or sympathizer of the organization known as "Fair Play for Cuba". Previously when in Guatemala he was a member of the anti-Communist group which threw the pro-Communist element out of that country.

He and his wife, MARTHA, are both from Guatemala, and both have relatives in that country. He pointed out that his wife's name on her Guatemala passport is MARTHA SALAZAR GONZALEZ and that to his knowledge his wife did not know OSWALD.

On 12/1/63 at Las Vegas, Nevada File # LV 105-166

by SA CARL F. FREEMAN/jp Date dictated 12/1/63

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November 29, 1963

GEORGE HARDING, JR., 2155 Nelson Way, Sparks, Nevada, advised as follows:

He recalls that the organization in Los Angeles, California with which he was associated was named the First Church of Christ Christian or Church of Christ Christian. He first became interested in the organization through his cousin HARRY WILSON who operates the Early American Chair Company, Los Angeles, California.

He does not recall the names of all the individuals he met in this organization but at the time he furnished all of the names in his possession to Special Agents of the FBI in Los Angeles, California. He recalls that the head of the organization was Doctor WESLEY SWIFT. The second in command was a Colonel WILLIAM GALE, an attorney, who was supposed to have been the youngest intelligence officer under General MAC ARTHUR.

This organization in California intended to assassinate three hundred public officials in high positions of the government and industry. Eight men were to be assigned to each of the three hundred victims and not one of the eight would know the other seven, and the mass assassination would take place as simultaneously as possible.

He never did formally join this organization but was given to understand he was "in". He was also told by JAMES SHOUP that he might be tapped for one of the eight men. They led him to believe they were serious and that anything he did was at the risk of his neck and if he did any talking it would mean he would be taken care of and his children by a previous marriage would be harmed.

He had made up his mind to leave Los Angeles, California, and after talking to the FBI in Los Angeles he did not attend any more meetings and attended one private meeting at which time he informed the members of the organization he had a job and would have to leave Los Angeles. He did not tell anyone where he was going and the only person who has his address is his cousin HARRY WILSON.

He came to Reno, Nevada, and obtained a job as a milkman for Model Dairy. He begins work each day at 4:00 A.M.

On 11/26/63 at Sparks, Nevada File # LV 105-166

by SA FORD E. HOLMES and SA ALF T. STOUSLAND/jp Date dictated 12/1/63

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He said he could furnish no information which he had not already furnished to Special Agents of the FBI at Los Angeles, California.

1 December 2, 1963

MAX SHRIGLEY, Distributor, Model Dairy, Reno, Nevada, advised that GEORGE HARDING, Jr., was at work on November 22, 1963.

On 11/27/63 at Reno, Nevada File # LV 105-166

by SA FORD E. HOLMES and SA ALF T. STOUSLAND/jp Date dictated 12/1/63

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MISCELLANEOUS

On November 26, 1963, Mr. MONROE N. WEST, Box 373, Needles, California, a Mining Engineer, and his wife personally contacted the Las Vegas Office to advise that on this day while in conversation with Mr. EARL HARVEY, Proprietor of the Service Station at Arrowhead Junction, California, regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY, HARVEY said he had received a letter about three weeks ago from a Doctor JOSEPH JEFFERY (ph), Phoenix, Arizona, saying that President KENNEDY would be assassinated. Mr. WEST was so astounded by the statement he did not look at the letter. WEST said HARVEY is about 76 years old, very religious and eccentric; however, he has known him over five years and HARVEY is not the type of individual to make up stores. WEST said Arrowhead Junction, California, is approximately fifteen miles south of the Nevada-California State line on U.S. Highway 95 and consists only of a service station operated by HARVEY.

JIM STALAKER, employee of the "Las Vegas Sun", a daily Las Vegas newspaper, telephonically advised on November 27, 1963, that he had received a telephone call from an unknown individual who stated he had been in Dallas, Texas, some two weeks before the assassination of President KENNEDY. This individual, according to STALAKER, said OSWALD was a friend of his and that when he first saw OSWALD he looked very afraid. This unknown individual further advised STALAKER that OSWALD had told him that someone was trying to frame him. This individual told STALAKER to pass this information on to the FBI; however, according to STALAKER when he tried to get this individual to identify himself he hung up.

STALAKER advised that in his opinion this individual's voice sounded sober, approximately in his mid-twenties, and that he did not sound like a "nut".

STALAKER also advised he would advise the local FBI should he receive any other telephone calls from this individual or should he learn the identity of the unknown caller

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 10, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

A news article datelined, Dallas, Texas, December 7, 1963, appeared in the Washington Post on December 8, 1963, speculating on the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald in November, 1963, had a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle which was different from the one used in the assassination of President Kennedy. The article also referred to Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who allegedly identified Oswald and his wife as persons who were in her second-hand furniture store in the early part of November and asked Mrs. Whitworth "something pertaining to a gun."

Our investigation has failed to establish any basis to support either of the above allegations and investigation points to the fact that Oswald had only one rifle, which is the rifle definitely identified as the weapon used in the assassination of President Kennedy. Previous stories have appeared in the press, based primarily on rumor and speculations, to the effect that Oswald had a confederate and that a second rifle must have been involved.

The article in the Washington Post of December 8, 1963, refers to the possibility that a gunsmith in Irving, Texas, may have mounted a scope on a rifle for a person named "Oswald" and this weapon was different from the assassination weapon. The gunsmith referred to is Dial D. Ryder, service manager of the Irving Sport Shop in Irving, Texas, who was previously interviewed by the Dallas Office on November 25, 1963, concerning work which he performed for a person using the name of "Oswald" between November 1, and November 14, 1963. Ryder could not positively identify Lee Harvey Oswald as the customer and he was not certain of the type of weapon the

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Crime Records

FDT:jgs
(9)

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74 JAN 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2188

scope was mounted on, but he believed it was an Argentine made rifle. Investigation conducted in this case, including interview of Mrs. Oswald, check of available records, has indicated that Oswald had only one rifle and this was the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano bolt-action rifle used in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The allegation of Mrs. Edith Whitworth referred to in the Washington Post article is not supported by the facts. Mrs. Whitworth alleged that two individuals, whom she believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, came into her used-furniture place in Irving, Texas, between 2:30 and 3:00 p.m., on November 6 or 7, 1963, making inquiry about the location of a gun shop. Mrs. Whitworth stated that these persons left in an automobile with a man driving.

Investigation by the Dallas Office has shown that Lee Harvey Oswald was working at the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas at the time these persons were allegedly seen by Mrs. Whitworth. Investigation has further established that Lee Harvey Oswald could not drive an automobile and Mrs. Ruth Paine, landlady of Mrs. Oswald in Irving, Texas, has stated that Mrs. Oswald was definitely at her residence at the time the individuals were allegedly seen by Mrs. Whitworth.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/11/63	12/9-11/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed by
MICHAEL RALPH PAINE	JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.	gm
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R	

REFERENCES: Bureau teletype, 12/6/63.
Dallas teletype, 12/9/63.
Dallas teletype, 12/10/63.
Report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, Dallas, 12/2/63, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - IS - R - CUBA.
Report SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, Dallas, 12/8/63, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - IS - R - CUBA.
Report SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, 11/30/63, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS - AFO.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

From information developed, it would appear that the

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
		3 REC- 19

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2 - Boston (RM)
Baltimore (RM)
New York (RM)
Dallas (105-1717)

1963

SOVIET SECTION

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NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 14 1964

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association between MICHAEL RALPH PAINE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, was limited to a few social visits. At the time MARINA OSWALD was residing at the PAINE residence, PAINE was separated from his wife, RUTH HYDE PAINE.

From information developed from MICHAEL PAINE, it appears that he disagreed with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during their conversations.

MICHAEL PAINE has stated that it was his understanding that his wife had MARINA OSWALD living with her partly to improve RUTH PAINE's knowledge of the Russian language and partly out of a feeling of kindness toward MARINA OSWALD.

This report is classified confidential inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure would be prejudicial to the defense interest of the United States.

LEADS:

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will discreetly develop any background information on CAMERON PAINE, brother of the subject, as well as any information on GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR., their father, who is reportedly a former member of the SWP.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will attempt to verify divorce of subject's parents, GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR. and RUTH FORBES PAINE, now Mrs. ARTHUR YOUNG, and develop any information concerning the closeness between subject and his father.

DL 105-1717

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will conduct the same lead as set out for the Boston Office.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PAOLI, PENNSYLVANIA

Will conduct the same lead as set out for the Boston Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:

Report of: SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. Office: DALLAS
Date: 12/11/63

Field Office File No.: DL 105-1717 Bureau File No.:

Title: MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Background data on MICHAEL RALPH PAINE reflects he was born 6/25/28 in New York, New York. Attended Swarthmore College and Harvard University. Served in U. S. Army in Korean War and has been employed at Bell Helicopter, Fort Worth, Texas, since 1959. MICHAEL PAINE married to RUTH HYDE PAINE and is the son of Mrs. ARTHUR YOUNG, of Paoli, Pennsylvania, and GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR., of Los Angeles, California. MICHAEL PAINE has stated that his parents were divorced when he was four years of age, and he has seen and spoken to his father on a limited basis since that time. PAINE volunteered that his father was always considered by him to be "somewhat radical" but does not know any organizations that his father belongs to at the present time. PAINE stated that he and his father basically differ on ways of solving the problems of the United States. PAINE stated that on one occasion he took LEE HARVEY OSWALD to a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union in Dallas. PAINE stated in conversation with OSWALD, OSWALD discussed the fact that he was a Marxist and discussed his life in Russia.

Declassified by 2049 7/11/77

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DL 105-171

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

Records of the Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, as made available on December 3, 1963, by Assistant Security Officer JAMES A. MORIARTY, JR., to SA ROBLEY D. MADLAND reflect a birth certificate No. M225442 issued by the City of New York, New York, which certifies that MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, a male child, was born in the City of New York on June 25, 1928, according to birth record No. 21698 filed in the Manhattan Office of the New York Bureau of Records and Statistics on June 26, 1928. This certificate was issued on August 20, 1959.

B. Citizenship

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE is a citizen of the United States according to the birth record set forth above.

C. Education

Records of Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, reflect MICHAEL RALPH PAINE attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, from 1950-51. He attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1947 to 1949.

D. Marital Status

On November 22, 1963, MICHAEL RALPH PAINE advised SA RICHARD E. HARRISON he is married to RUTH HYDE PAINE.

E. Military Service

Records of Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, reflect MICHAEL RALPH PAINE served in the U. S. Army from July 15, 1952, until April 28, 1954. He served with the 40th Division in Korea during this period and attained the rank of Corporal, Serial No. US 51 169 740.

F. Identification Record

On October 31, 1963, J. H. KITCHING, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, and LEON POWERS, Irving, Texas, Police Department, advised they had no record for MICHAEL R. PAINE. Records of Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, reflect that on July 27, 1959, THOMAS N. BATEMAN, Chief of Police, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, advised he had no record for MICHAEL RALPH PAINE.

G. Employment

Records of the Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, reflect that MICHAEL RALPH PAINE has been employed by that company as an engineer since July 27, 1959. He has Social Security Number 522-38-6476. These records further reflect that PAINE listed employment with Griswold Manufacturing Company, Route 30, Wayne (state not given) as a machinist from March, 1956, to June, 1956. He listed employment with Bartol Research Foundation at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, from May, 1951, until May, 1952. From July, 1952, to April, 1954, he served in the U. S. Army. He also stated from 1952 to 1959 he was self employed at Malvern, Pennsylvania, working on helicopter designing. Records of Bell Helicopter Company reflect that Dr. WILLIAM DANFORTH, of the Bartol Research Foundation confirmed his employment at that organization from May, 1951, to May, 1952. Dr. DANFORTH recommended MICHAEL PAINE. Dr. DEXTER WHITEHEAD, of the Bartol Foundation, furnished favorable information on MICHAEL PAINE. Mr. CHARLES SWAN, of the Bartol Foundation, also commented favorably on MICHAEL PAINE.

H. Residence

Records of Bell Helicopter Company reflect that on July 27, 1959, MICHAEL PAINE listed his residence as 6642 Baker Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas, and previous address Route 1, Malvern, Pennsylvania. On November 22, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE advised that he was separated from his wife and residing at 2377 Dalworth Street, Grand Prairie, Texas. On December 10, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE advised that he has had a reconciliation with his wife and is currently residing at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

II. FAMILY BACKGROUND

DL 105-

D: 12/9/63

EDWIN A. SCHURMAN, Security Officer, Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that MICHAEL R. PAINE is the step-son of ARTHUR YOUNG, who was one of the original founders of the Bell Helicopter Company.

ARTHUR YOUNG married MICHAEL PAINE's mother in 1946. According to SCHURMAN, MICHAEL PAINE's father is named LYMAN PAINE, who was last known residing in California and employed as an architect. MICHAEL PAINE's parents were divorced in Boston, Massachusetts, exact date unknown. PAINE's mother then married an individual named THOMAS, who later died before she married ARTHUR YOUNG.

According to SCHURMAN, PAINE's mother's family was quite prominent, and either MICHAEL PAINE's maternal grandfather or maternal uncle was a former Governor of the Philippines.

SCHURMAN advised that MICHAEL PAINE holds a confidential clearance, and he has always been a satisfactory employee at all times.

on 12/9/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 105-

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.:nam Date dictated 12/9/63

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On December 10, 1963, MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, was interviewed concerning his family background. PAINE advised that his mother is Mrs. ARTHUR YOUNG of Paloi, Pennsylvania. His father is GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, Jr. of Los Angeles, California. He has a younger brother named CAMERON PAINE who resides in Baltimore, Maryland.

PAINE advised that in 1941, his mother married GILES THOMAS who died a couple of years later and in 1946, married ARTHUR YOUNG, her present husband.

PAINE stated that his mother and father were divorced when he was four years of age, and he has not resided with his father since that time. PAINE stated that he had no particular filial devotion towards his father, and he did not believe that his father had any particular paternal love for him.

PAINE stated that his father is presently employed as an architect for the Bank of America in Los Angeles, California. PAINE volunteered that his father was always considered by him to be "somewhat radical". PAINE stated he does not know any organizations that his father belongs to at the present time.

PAINE stated that his father, GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, Jr. has always looked toward "the revolution", and that he, MICHAEL PAINE, has never shared his father's views in this connection. He stated that in his opinion, his father's views have apparently moderated over the years and that he is not sure that his father is still anticipating "the revolution" in the United States:

on 12/10/63 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 105-1717

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr. and BARDWELL D. ODUM/rms Date dictated 12/10/63

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MICHAEL PAINE stated that he and his father basically differ on ways of solving the problems of the United States, and that he himself feels that "the revolution" is not the answer. He pointed out that on other viewpoints, they differ; for example, MICHAEL PAINE does not admire FIDEL CASTRO whereas GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, Jr. is not as critical of CASTRO as he, MICHAEL PAINE.

MICHAEL PAINE did not feel that he had been influenced by his father to any great degree since he has only seen him or spoken to him on a very limited basis since he was four years old.

MICHAEL PAINE advised that his mother was a member of the FORBES family of Massachusetts, and he always considered himself more a member of the FORBES family than of the PAINE family.

III. CONNECTIONS WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD

On November 22, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE, of 2377 Dalworth, Grand Prairie, Texas, was interviewed at the Dallas Police Department by SA RICHARD E. HARRISON regarding his association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised as follows:

In approximately the spring of 1963, he and his wife, RUTH HYDE PAINE, from whom he is presently separated, met LEE OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, at a party of a mutual friend, one EVERETT GLOVER, of Dallas, Texas. At that time, his wife, RUTH PAINE, had indicated a desire to meet a Russian person since she was interested in improving her Russian speaking ability. LEE OSWALD and his wife had supper at his residence on a few occasions, and on one occasion he, MICHAEL PAINE, took OSWALD to a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in Dallas, Texas.

PAINE described OSWALD as a mixed up type of person who always took the opposite side of free enterprise in any political discussion.

PAINE advised that in approximately July, 1963, RUTH PAINE took MARINA OSWALD and her children to New Orleans, Louisiana, but in view of numerous quarrels between LEE OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD, MARINA returned to Dallas approximately six weeks previous to November 22, 1963, and moved into the residence of RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas. PAINE stated that during this time he was separated from his wife but would visit his wife and children in Irving, Texas, on week ends, at which time LEE OSWALD would also be visiting his wife and children. PAINE stated that during these visits, LEE OSWALD was disrespectful to his wife and insulted her frequently. PAINE stated that at the time MARINA OSWALD moved into the residence of RUTH PAINE, they also brought numerous possessions of LEE OSWALD which were placed in the garage attached to the residence of RUTH PAINE. MICHAEL PAINE advised

that he recalled two duffel bags and a blanket among these possessions.

MICHAEL PAINE stated he had never seen a rifle or any other weapon in the possession of LEE OSWALD; however, he did recall LEE OSWALD stating that he had been a member of a gun or rifle club when he resided in the Soviet Union.

On November 24, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE was interviewed at the home of his estranged wife, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, by SAs BARDWELL D. ODUM and JOSEPH G. PEGGS, at which time he stated that one time he went into the garage at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, to obtain some of his property, at which time he moved an object wrapped in a blanket which was the property of LEE OSWALD. He recalled it was about 40" long, and he thought it contained metal tent poles or something similar thereto. MICHAEL PAINE estimated the weight of the object inside of this blanket as approximately seven pounds.

PAINE stated that on one occasion he took LEE OSWALD to a meeting of the ACLU which was held at Southern Methodist University (SMU), Dallas, Texas. This was in October, 1963, exact date not recalled. During this meeting, there was some discussion of alleged anti-Semitism in the John Birch Societies. LEE OSWALD then spoke up and gave what appeared to be logical and appropriate instances of anti-Semitism by the John Birch Society.

On the way home from the meeting, LEE OSWALD asked MICHAEL PAINE the identity of an elderly man who was involved in the discussion with OSWALD. PAINE did not know the name of the individual. Thereupon OSWALD stated the man must be a Communist.

PAINE stated that OSWALD told him that he attended a meeting held in Dallas, Texas, on a night in October, 1963, exact date not recalled. This meeting was held in the Dallas Civic Auditorium and was sponsored by what PAINE presumed to

be the John Birch Society. This was a meeting held the night before ADLAI STEVENSON, U. N. Ambassador, appeared in Dallas, Texas, and STEVENSON was later involved in an incident from persons opposed to him.

PAINE stated that in about April, 1963, LEE OSWALD went to New Orleans, Louisiana, to get a job since he had lost his job in Dallas at a photo engraving plant.

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE was interviewed on November 26, 1963, at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, by SAs BARDWELL D. ODUM and JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., at which time he advised he first met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, on April 2, 1963, when he drove to their apartment at 214 Neeley Street in Dallas and picked them up to drive them back to his house in Irving, Texas, where he, PAINE, and his wife and the OSWALDs ate dinner together. PAINE stated he did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD again until October 4, 1963, when OSWALD visited his wife and children at PAINE's residence in Irving, Texas. He saw OSWALD again on October 18, 1963, and saw him for the last times on November 8, 9, and 10, 1963.

PAINE stated he had several conversations with OSWALD during this time but was unable to converse with Mrs. OSWALD since he does not speak Russian and she does not speak English. PAINE stated he could not recall exactly on which dates OSWALD made certain statements, but he does recall the composite of different conversations with OSWALD. PAINE stated he asked OSWALD why he left the Soviet Union, but OSWALD could never give a satisfactory answer. OSWALD just stated he did not like his job, and he did not like to be told where to live. He stated that in Russia one could not own a rifle, one could only own a shotgun, and he objected to this restriction. OSWALD stated the only way a person in Russia could shoot a rifle was to join a rifle club, which was a paramilitary type club, and he did not like belonging to such a club.

OSWALD stated he became a Marxist in this country and that he learned Marxism from reading books. OSWALD

stated he never met a Communist before he went to Russia but did not mention whether he met any Communists in America after returning from Russia.

OSWALD stated that no one where he worked wanted to discuss politics. PAINE asked OSWALD why he wanted to change the system in the United States, and OSWALD stated he did not believe in the exploitation of man by man. PAINE stated that OSWALD was always quoting from MARX and would never depart from this line.

PAINE stated he told OSWALD that he, PAINE, was against violence in any form, but OSWALD did not reply to this. PAINE also stated he was opposed to violent revolution, and again OSWALD did not answer.

PAINE stated that during the visits OSWALD had at his house they also discussed hunting, and OSWALD spent considerable time watching football on television as he was an avid football fan.

George Lyman Paine, Jr., born November 16, 1901, currently residing at 2331 Holgate Square, Los Angeles, California, in the past has been a national leader of the Johnson - Forest Group, an organization cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450. He is currently a member of the Los Angeles Local - Correspondence (LALC) (See Appendix). Frances Drake Paine, wife of George Lyman Paine, Jr., as of February, 1963, was chairman of the LALC.

SECRET

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL, CORRESPONDENCE (LALC)

On August 1, 1958, a confidential source advised that as a result of the split within the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged--the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. The Johnson Faction is composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as JAMES JOHNSON, and the Forest Faction is composed of the followers of RAE DUNAYER, also known as FREDDIE FOREST and RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as JOHNSON, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DUNAYER, known as FOREST.

On July 8, 1960 [WAYNE CLEVE MATTHEWS and NORMA LEE MATTHEWS,] members of the JFG from 1953 to 1955 and of the LALC from 1955 to 1960, who, from 1953 to 1960, furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that the Johnson Faction of the JFG was commonly known as Correspondence, Correspondence Club, and Correspondence Group and that its headquarters were located in Detroit, Michigan. They further advised that LALC was an affiliate of Correspondence and the "Correspondence" was an official publication of Correspondence.

On December 10, 1962, another confidential source advised that, in early 1962, a split took place within Correspondence as a result of which that organization, as of June, 1962, consisted of the National Headquarters located in Detroit, Michigan, and the LALC. The confidential source further advised that the LALC is a local of and affiliated with Correspondence, that the LALC is in current existence, and that the aims and purposes of the LALC are identical to those of Correspondence.

JFG has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

URGENT 1-4-64 6-51 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM SAC DALLAS /100-10461/ 4P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA/ IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL TO DALLAS , JANUARY TWO, LAST.

RE RALPH LEON YATES AND HIS ALLEDGED CONVERSATION WITH INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED BY HIM AS SUBJECT.

YATES, UPON REINTERVIEW, JANUARY THREE, LAST, STATED HIS REASON FOR GOING TO CHARLIE/S MEAT MARKET ON NOVEMBER TWENTY OR TWENTYONE, SIXTYTHREE, WAS TO PICK UP SMALL CHECK AND THAT HE DID NOT PERFORM ANY MAINTENANCE WORK ON EQUIPMENT THERE.

INQUIRY AT CHARLIE/S MEAT MARKET AMONG EMPLOYEES FAILED TO SUBSTANTIATE YATES PICKED UP ANY CHECK THERE ON NOVEMBER TWENTY, OR TWENTYONE, SIXTYTHREE.

YATES REINTERVIEWED JANUARY FOUR, INSTANT, ON POLYGRAPH AND WAS ASKED QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO HIS STATEMENT AS SET FORTH ON PAGES FOUR FOUR THROUGH FOUR SEVEN OF THE REPORT

END PAGE ONE

22 JAN 9 1964

6 - [illegible]

OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLINE, DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS. RESULTS OF TEST WERE INCONCLUSIVE AS YATES RESPONDED TO NEITHER RELEVANT OR CONTROL TYPE QUESTIONS.

YATES NOW ADVISES HE CANNOT STATE THAT THE HITCHHIKER HE PICKED UP AND IDENTIFIED AS OSWALD MENTIONED THE NAME OF RUBY OR RUBENSTEIN, BUT THAT HE APPARENTLY MENTIONED THE NAME JACK, AS HE RECALLS ASKING INDIVIDUAL IF HE WAS REFERRING TO THE OWNER OF JACK/S BRANCH OFFICE LOUNGE.

YATES STATES HITCHHIKER DID NOT INQUIRE IF PRESIDENT COULD BE KILLED WITH A GUN AS DESCRIBED IN HIS STATEMENT, BUT RATHER IF A MAN COULD BE SHOT FROM ON TOP A BUILDING, OR FROM A WINDOW.

YATES ALSO STATES HIS CONVERSATION WITH DEMPSEY JONES, ON SAME MORNING HE PICKED UP HITCHHIKER, AS NOW RECALLED, INVOLVES YATES/ COMMENT THAT HE HAD PICKED UP A HITCHHIKER WHO HAD SAID THE SAME THING THAT JONES AND YATES HAD PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED, NAMELY, THAT A MAN COMING UP FROM THE

END PAGE TWO

CONTINENTAL UNDERPASS COULD BE SHOT FROM A WINDOW, OR FROM A BUILDING TOP.

RE INFORMATION FROM ALBERT GUY BOGARD.

RUTH PAINE ADVISED ON JANUARY THREE, LAST, THAT OSWALD DID NOT LEAVE HER HOME DURING THE MORNING HOURS NOVEMBER NINE, LAST, UNTIL AROUND TEN OR TEN THIRTY AM. SHE, AT THAT TIME, DROVE HIM, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND THEIR CHILDREN, TO THE DRIVERS LICENSE EXAMINING STATION, IN DALLAS, WHICH WAS DETERMINED TO BE CLOSED BECAUSE IT WAS ELECTION DAY AND THAT THEY THEN RETURNED TO HER HOME BETWEEN TWELVE AND TWELVE THIRTY PM.

SHE STATES DURING THE AFTERNOON IT IS HER BELIEF OSWALD WATCHED A FOOTBALL GAME ON TELEVISION. MRS. PAINE WAS AWAY FROM HER HOME SOMETIME BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE PM WHEN SHE WENT TO A NEARBY SCHOOL TO CAST HER BALLOT, BUT DOES NOT BELIEVE SHE WAS HOME BUT ABOUT FORTYFIVE MINUTES.

MRS. PAINE STATES IN HER OPINION, IT SOULD HAVE BEEN

END PAGE THREE

IMPOSSIBLE FOR OSWALD TO BE AT THE DOWNTOWN LINCOLN DASH MERCURY, DALLAS, TEXAS, ON NOVEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE, BECAUSE HE WAS NOT OUT OF HER SIGHT ON THAT DATE FOR SUFFICIENT TIME TO MAKE SUCH TRIP.

IT IS NOTED THAT IN SIGNED STATEMENT OF BOGARD ON PAGES TWO ONE FOUR THROUGH TWO ONE SEVEN, OF THE REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DATED DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, THAT BOGARD STATES INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED AS OSWALD APPEARED AT DOWNTOWN LINCOLN DASH MERCURY ON NOVEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE, AT ABOUT THREE DASH FOUR PM.

P

END AND ACK

8-02 PM OK FBI WA WS

TU DSC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	DALLAS	1/6/64	1/6/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA RICHARD L. KESLER	GPB
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

EXP. PROC.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA RICHARD L. KESLER, 12/18/63, Charlotte.
Bureau letter to Charlotte, 12/26/63.

- P -

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE DIVISION:

AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Will immediately conduct any investigation concerning information or leads received in captioned matter and immediately report same.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 - Dallas (AM) (RM)
3 - Charlotte (2 - 105-1731)
(1 - 89-46)

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105 | 82555 | 1262 | REC 45

10 JAN 9 1964

EX-116

SOVIET SECTION

Notations

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres Comm			
Request Recd.	2 copies			
Date Fwd.	1/6/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	[illegible]			

81 JAN 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA RICHARD L. KESLER
Date: January 6, 1964

Office: CHARLOTTE

Field Office File #: 105-1731

Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis:

Examination by FBI Laboratory of handwriting and hand printing regarding letter from LEE OSWALD, Fort Worth, Texas, to Socialist Party, New York, New York, dated 10/3/56, concluded that handwriting and hand printing prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- P -

DETAILS: On December 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., furnished the following results of examination conducted concerning handwriting and hand printing of LEE OSWALD:

"Qc346 Photocopy of two-page letter dated Oct. 3, 1956, first page handwritten, beginning 'I am sixteen years of age...' and signed 'Lee Oswald,' second page bearing hand printed notation 'SEND TO: LEE Oswald 4936 Collinwood Fort Worth, TEX.'

"Qc347 Photocopy of advertisement coupon of 'The Socialist Call 303 Fourth Ave. New York 10, N.Y.' bearing the hand printed name and address 'LEE Oswald 4936 Collinwood Fort Worth TEXAS'

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.

"Result of examination:

"It was concluded that the questioned handwriting and hand printing on Q3346 and the questioned hand printing on Q3347 were prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/7/64

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
CIVIL RIGHTS

Memo to 12/24/63 advising of the Liaison contact with various Government agencies for any information in their possession relating to subjects. Several record checks remained outstanding.

Mr. John Harrington, Federal Communications Commission, advised SA Haynes that their licensing records are negative concerning subjects.

Mr. Howard Edgerson, Acting Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, advised SA Gregar that the commission has no information concerning subjects not previously available to the Bureau.

The results of record checks with the Internal Revenue Service are being handled separately.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Haynes

HHM:mer
(9)

REC 4 105-82555-1263

XEROX
JAN 9 1964

22 JAN 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

72 JAN 14

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley 1-8-64
1 - Branigan
1 - Turner

PLAIN TEXT

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS RECEIVED UNDATED LETTER IN ENVELOPE POSTMARKED DECEMBER THIRTY-ONE LAST AT GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO, TRANSLATION OF WHICH IS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS:

I ASK YOU TO FORGIVE THESE FEW BOLD LINES ADDRESSED TO SO DISTINGUISHED A PERSON.

MR. ROBERT, I AM A MEXICAN BY RACE AND NATIONALITY. ALSO, MR. ROBERT, I AM COMMUNICATING WITH YOU BECAUSE I DO NOT TRUST ANYONE IN THE MATTER I INTEND TO DEAL WITH.

I AM REFERRING TO THE DEATH OF YOUR BROTHER. PERHAPS, MY INFORMATION MAY PROVE QUITE HELPFUL EVEN THOUGH VARIOUS OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES MAY BE INVOLVED AND AFFECTED BY IT. I, YOUR SERVANT, AM WILLING TO IDENTIFY THEM. I WILL TELL YOU ONLY LATER: HOWEVER, WITH PATIENCE. IT CONCERNS THE PLAN WHICH I NEVER THOUGHT WOULD BE CARRIED OUT. 105-82555-1264

JAN 9 1964

I USED TO BE A FRIEND OF LEE OSWALD AND, ALSO OF ALBERT, AS WELL AS THREE MORE PEOPLE. I KNEW ABOUT THE PLAN, BUT I

ETT:cgw (8) Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 1-7-64 ETT:cgw same subj.

Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

JAN 10 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM

JAN 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NEVER THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD TURN OUT TO BE A TRUE PLAN.

I LOST THEIR FRIENDSHIP BECAUSE I DID NOT ACCEPT TO INTRODUCE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA INTO MY MEXICO. TO BE MORE SPECIFIC, I SEPARATED FROM THEM AND NEVER SAW THEM AGAIN UNTIL I FOUND OUT ABOUT THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT, YOUR BROTHER.

FORGIVE ME FOR NOT EXPLAINING ANY MORE, BUT IT IS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE SUBJECT FOR YOU AND FOR ME. I ASK YOU TO SEE TO IT THAT JUSTICE IS DONE NOW THAT THIS IS IN YOUR POSSESSION. SIGNED HYLARIO ROJAS, MANUEL ACUNA ONE THREE SIX SEVEN, GUADALAJARA, END QUOTE.

PROMPTLY ARRANGE TO HAVE ROJAS INTERVIEWED IN DETAIL AND SUBMIT CABLE SUMMARY FOLLOWED BY MEMO SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

CIA HEADQUARTERS COGNIZANT.

86 ✓
mc

1/9/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

REURTELS ONE FORTY-EIGHT A.M. JANUARY FIVE LAST AND SIX THIRTY-FOUR P.M. JANUARY SEVEN LAST.

THROUGH INTERVIEWS OF FERNANDEZ AND DIAZ PIN DOWN SOURCE OF THE ALLEGATION CONCERNING USE OF CAR BY OSWALD AND CUBAN OFFICIAL WHEN LEAVING MEXICO CITY RESTAURANT AND ALLEGATION IDENTIFYING THE CUBAN AMBASSADOR AS THE CUBAN OFFICIAL INVOLVED.

JCS:klw
(3)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 9 1964
TELETYPE

NOTE: NOTES DESTROYED

Diaz, exiled Cuban newspaperman regarded as reliable by Miami, has stated he was told by a source in Mexico that Oswald on day following his arrival in Mexico together with Sylvia Duran of Cuban Consulate, Mexico City, met in a restaurant on outskirts Mexico City with an official of Cuban Embassy. This allegation was originally reported to White House with embellishment that the Cuban official was the Cuban Ambassador and that Oswald and Ambassador left the restaurant in the Ambassador's car for a conversation under secure conditions. Diaz now says he knows nothing about use of the car and merely refers to the Cuban as an official of the Embassy. He reported the story to Fernandez who in turn passed it along to the source who reported it to White House. Apparently the embellishment was either that of Diaz or Fernandez.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

REC 36

22 JAN 9 1964

1265

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
LOUISVILLE	DALLAS	12/9/63	12/6/63	
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.		SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON		hkw
		CHARACTER OF CASE		
		IS - R		

REFERENCE

Louisville teletype to Director dated 12/6/63.

- PUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

One copy of this report is being furnished Baltimore for information inasmuch as METCALF claims to have talked to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Baltimore.

EXP PROC

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21 FEB 07 1973

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - Baltimore (Info)(R.M.)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(R.M.)
2 - Louisville (105-620)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1266

REC- 103

12 ~~DEC 11~~ 1/10 1963

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres Comm			
Request Recd.	[illegible]			
Date Fwd.	1/18/64			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]	1 JAN 22 1964		

Notations

- A* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON
Date: 12/9/63

Office: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Field Office File #: LS 105-620

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

JOHN JOSEPH METCALF, white, 23, unemployed, who had been drinking, on 12/6/63 claimed he could by investigation prove LEE HARVEY OSWALD innocent of assassination of President KENNEDY. He furnished no facts as basis of his claim. Claimed to have talked to OSWALD or "his twin" in Baltimore, Md., sometime between Aug. and Dec., 1962. METCALF has no record with Louisville PD.

- RUC -

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.

LS 105-620

DETAILS:

Re: JOHN JOSEPH METCALF

On December 6, 1963, JOHN JOSEPH METCALF, 519 North 26th Street, Louisville, Kentucky, appeared at the Louisville Office and advised SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON as follows:

He, METCALF, had been drinking. He claimed that he could prove that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was innocent of assassinating President KENNEDY. He was unable to furnish any facts to support this claim and indicated that he thought that he would be able to go to Texas and "get more information quicker that the FBI" and thereby "clear this case" more quickly than the FBI.

METCALF said that he had talked with OSWALD about a year ago in Baltimore in a bar located "two bars from the Gaiety," a strip joint. He indicated that both he and the man he thought to be OSWALD were drunk. He could furnish no details of his conversation with "OSWALD" saying only that they "talked like a couple of drunks." When pressed to be more definite about the time of his claimed conversation with "OSWALD," METCALF indicated that it would have been between August and December, 1962. METCALF indicated that the man he now thought to be OSWALD did not identify himself by name but that he looked like OSWALD. METCALF finally said that the man was either OSWALD or OSWALD's twin brother.

METCALF indicated that he had been stationed in the Army at Fort Meade, Maryland, with the 555th Ordnance Battalion and that he had received a "208 discharge", (undesirable) from the post stockade at Fort Meade on June 24, 1963.

METCALF indicated that he had first furnished this information to an unidentified news reporter in the offices of the Courier-Journal or Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky. Thereafter, he went across the street from the newspaper building and talked with someone in a building which, according to METCALF's description of the building, was the Federal Building, Louisville, Kentucky. METCALF was unable to say to whom he had talked on the second occasion but indicated that this individual sent him to the FBI.

The following description was obtained concerning METCALF during the course of the interview:

Full name:	JOHN JOSEPH METCALF
Residence:	519 North 26th Street, Louisville, Kentucky
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	23
Born:	January 22, 1940, at Louisville, Kentucky
Height:	6'
Weight:	160
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Hazel
Scars and Marks:	Heart with initials JM on left upper arm
Military Service:	United States Army April 17, 1961, to June 24, 1963, Serial Number RA 23180706
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	EILEEN, one child, 519 North 26th Street, Louisville, Kentucky
Mother:	GERTRUDE SOWDER, 628 North 26th Street, Louisville, Kentucky

On December 6, 1963, Special Agent TOM QUICK, Secret Service, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically advised SAC PAUL H. STODDARD that one JOHN METCALF, 519 North 26th Street, who claimed to have information about OSWALD, had been sent to the FBI Office by QUICK.

On December 6, 1963, Officer ADAM HAAS, Record Bureau, Louisville Police Department, advised he could locate no arrest record identifiable with JOHN JOSEPH METCALF, born January 22, 1940.

A check of the name JOHN JOSEPH METCALF against the indices of the Louisville Office resulted negatively.

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Tavel
DATE: 12-27-63

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Linton
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. Branigan

We are now in receipt of communications from the Dallas Office requesting minor changes be made in investigative reports previously submitted by Dallas which already have been disseminated to the Commission. Dallas requests are as follows:

1. Report of SA Warren C. Debrueys, 12-2-63, Dallas. That an additional page number be shown opposite a name in the index of the report. This can be done by ink notation in Bureau copies of the report. In view of the minor nature of the change, no action is necessary to correct the reports forwarded to the Commission.

2. Report of SA Warren C. Debrueys, 12-8-63, Dallas. The name Bissle and Bissel on page 216 should be changed to Biffle. Biffle was a reporter for the "Ft. Worth Press" and wrote three stories in 1959 and 1960 when he was in contact with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald while her son was in Russia. The information is nonsubstantive in character and does not materially add to the case. The name should be corrected in the copies of the report maintained at the Bureau. It is not necessary to change the reports forwarded to the Commission.

   Dallas has submitted an amended page 211. The amended page shows the proper person to subpoena in the event Western Union records from Del Rio, Texas, are needed. It is highly unlikely that the particular record would be needed by the Commission since it has no direct pertinence to the Oswald case. Amended pages should be

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(9)

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inserted in Bureau copies of the report. No action with the Commission is necessary.

Dallas also has submitted an amended Cover Page H. The amended page shows that the records of Western Union, Del Rio, Texas, were made available by Madlyne Hodge. The amended cover page can be inserted in the Bureau copies of the report. Since the cover pages were not transmitted to the Commission, no action is necessary.

3. Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, 12-10-63, Dallas. Dallas requests that on page 172 the date 10-24-59 should correctly be shown as 10-24-56. This relates to a selective service record prepared on information furnished by Oswald 9-14-59. Reportedly, Oswald served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 10-24-59 (Dallas says should be 1956) to 11-7-59, when he was honorably discharged. Based on the fact that the information was supplied 9-14-59, both dates 10-24-59 and 11-7-59 are patently incorrect. Oswald actually served in the Marine Corps from 10-24-56 to 9-11-59. The incorrect date indicated by Dallas can be corrected in the Bureau's copies of the report. No action is necessary with respect to the Commission since they have our report which contains the accurate record of his service in the Marine Corps.

Dallas requests that amended page 737 be inserted in report. The amended page shows the identity of the person to be subpoenaed if records of the General Telephone Company, Del Rio, Texas, are needed. The information from the records was negative in character and there appears to be no reason why a subpoena would be necessary.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dallas also requested that we insert amended Cover Page E for this report. The amended page shows the identity of the person who made available records of the General Telephone Company, Del Rio, Texas.

Amended page 737 and Cover Page E can be inserted in Bureau copies of the report. No action is necessary with respect to the reports furnished to the Commission.

ACTION:

This should be referred to the Consolidation Unit of the Files and Communications Division for handling in accordance with the above.

It is obvious that the Agents who dictated the FD-302's reporting results of interviews and investigation are detecting these minor errors such as above. We can expect to have additional amended pages and corrections submitted. Since it has been explained to the Commission that the reports are raw material, we should not take any affirmative action to correct these reports unless it is something of major significance. In the future, we will handle these corrections in line with the above. Any major changes will be the subject of separate memoranda.

cover WCS

This has no effect on procedures in Records Branch. We will continue to make changes of Bureau records only under existing authority. FWW. 12/30/63

- 3 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	DALLAS	1/3/64	12/18/63 - 1/3/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
THOMAS T. WILKINSON	LLA

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R

REFERENCE

Cincinnati teletype to Bureau, 12/13/63.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] used in the characterization of ARNOLD JOHNSON.

Confidential informants who were contacted in December, 1963, with negative results, were: [redacted]

No Dissemination from FBI 1-9-64

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh (105-5070)

[redacted]

[redacted] 1973

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1268 REC- 38

8 JAN 8 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				A*
How Fwd.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	COVER PAGE
By				

Notations

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS T. WILKINSON
Date: 1/3/64

Office: PITTSBURGH, PA.

Field Office File #: 105-5070

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Synopsis: Confidential informants have no information concerning the reported visit of ARNOLD JOHNSON, Legislative Director, Communist Party, USA, to Charleston, W. Va., on 12/9/63.

- RUC -

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.

DETAILS

OSWALD AND COMMUNIST PARTY

Confidential informants who are familiar with some Communist Party and related activity in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania advised in December, 1963, that they had no information concerning ARNOLD JOHNSON, who reportedly stopped at Charleston, West Virginia, on December 9, 1963.

[PG T-1] advised on August 2, 1962, that ARNOLD JOHNSON is Legislative Director of the Communist Party, USA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

January 7, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Reference	Report of SA THOMAS T. WILKINSON, dated and captioned as above at Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

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.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 6, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas teletype 1/3/64.

SA W. L. Collier received retel on 1/3/64. The Dallas Office requested permission to certify on the back of six photographs that the original documents from which the photographs were made appear genuine and there is no evidence of fraudulent change.

The photographs in question are photographs of birth certificates, military discharge papers of the subject, etc., which the U. S. Secret Service advised the Dallas Office are needed by Marina Oswald to make a claim with the Social Security Administration in view of the subject's death.

Since certification that the original documents are genuine cannot be made without genuine similar documents for comparison, at 8:18 PM, 1/3/64, SA Collier called the Dallas Office to clarify this matter and talked to the Duty Agent, SA W. H. Brown.

At 9:00 PM, SA Brown telephoned SA Collier after conferring with SAC Shanklin and SA Wallace Heitman, the agent handling this matter. SA Brown advised that the photographs had been furnished the Dallas Office by the U. S. Secret Service on behalf of Marina Oswald. On the back of each photograph was the stamped impression: "The original document of which this is a photocopy appears to be genuine and unaltered and to have been made at the time purported. Signed_____. Date_____. Title_____."

SA Collier advised SA Brown that Dallas could certify only that the photographs were accurate copies of the original documents furnished to the Bureau.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Turner, Room 649 RB)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Schutz, Room 5722)
JCC:GFH
(7)

105-82555

REC-38

22 JAN 10 1964

ST-103

JAN 14 1964

SEVEN

SA Collier advised Dallas to furnish this information to the U. S. Secret Service and to suggest to the Secret Service that they might take the photographs to the agencies involved and obtain certifications from the appropriate agencies. SA Collier advised that the Laboratory is prepared, if requested, to make an examination of the documents for alterations.

SA Brown stated that Dallas would contact the Secret Service and would advise the Bureau as to further developments.

On 1/6/64, SAC, Shanklin telephoned SA Collier and requested that an examination of the pertinent documents be made for evidence of alterations. If no evidence of alteration was found, Dallas will then certify that each photograph is a true and accurate copy of the original document and that no evidence of alterations were found.

The original documents which are listed as items 434, 344, 173, 447, 425, and 427 in the revised inventory which were forwarded to the Dallas Office by Bulet 12/24/63, have been examined and no evidence of any alterations was found. Dallas has been advised of the results of the examination by teletype of 1/6/64.

ACTION: None. For your information.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Belmont
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Evans
Gale
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Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 1-7-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 274

BUFILE 105-82555.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REMYCAB JANUARY 2 LAST.

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN STILL NOT LOCATED. INTERVIEW TODAY OF REVEREND ALBERT OSBORNE, ELDERLY CANADIAN MISSIONARY RESIDING AT 4-A EMILIO CARRANZA STREET, SAN MARTIN DE TEXMELUCAN, STATE OF PUEBLA, DISCLOSED FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

BOWEN IS ORDAINED BAPTIST MINISTER WHO OVER YEARS HAS COLLECTED FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL CHURCHES IN MEXICO. BOWEN HAS NOT BEEN IN MEXICO SINCE LATE SEPTEMBER OR EARLY OCTOBER 1963. AT THAT TIME HE ADVISED OSBORNE HE IS THINKING OF GIVING UP HIS MISSIONARY WORK BECAUSE MANY OF HIS CONTRIBUTORS WHO HELPED HIM FINANCIALLY OVER THE YEARS ARE NOW DECEASED. OSBORNE SUGGESTED THAT BOWEN COULD BE LOCATED THROUGH HOTEL JONG OR JUNG IN NEW ORLEANS WHERE HE WAS MOST RECENTLY EMPLOYED AND WAS MAKING EFFORTS TO QUALIFY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS. OSBORNE ALSO THOUGHT BOWEN MIGHT BE LOCATED THROUGH HOTEL ST. ANTHONY IN LAREDO, TEXAS (NO HOTEL OF THIS NAME KNOWN TO EXIST IN LAREDO BUT THERE IS SUCH HOTEL IN SAN ANTONIO).

OSBORNE CLAIMED HE HAS NO WAY OF COMMUNICATING WITH BOWEN AND DOES NOT KNOW HIS EXACT ADDRESS IN US ALTHOUGH HE BELIEVES

REC-38 105-82555-1270

22 JAN 16 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

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Gandy

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 274

HE IS IN US AT THIS TIME. SAID BOWEN NEVER LIVED AT EMILIO CARRANZA ADDRESS BUT DID PICK UP HIS MAIL THERE DURING HIS VISIT TO MEXICO SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER.

SUGGEST BUREAU INSTRUCT NEW ORLEANS TO ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE BOWEN AT HOTEL JONG OR JUNG IN NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO AT HOTEL ST. ANTHONY IN EITHER LAREDO OR SAN ANTONIO. OSBORNE SAID BOWEN HAD BEEN EMPLOYED AS DESK CLERK AT NEW ORLEANS HOTEL.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 7:52 PM NCC

3RD CC: [illegible]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Stokes

1-9-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosure)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Enclosure)
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 1270

LEE HARVEY OSWALD REC- 38
IS - R

Enclosed for recipient offices is copy of self-explanatory Legat, Mexico City, cable number 274 dated 1-7-64.

For information New Orleans, John Howard Bowen is believed to be the person who sat next to Oswald on the Mexican Red Arrow bus on trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on 9-26/27-63. This person was described by Dr. and Mrs. John McFarland, Liverpool, passengers on bus in question, as being an 80-year-old male, U. S. citizen, who looked in 60's and who lived in Cuernavaca, Mexico, and Tennessee. He told McFarlands that he was retired school teacher who taught in India and Arabia and was currently writing book on Lisbon earthquake of 1775. He is also believed to be identical to a person sitting next to Oswald on the bus in question described by two Australian girls, Patricia Winston and Pamela Bamford, who boarded bus Monterrey, Mexico, evening 9-26-63 en route Mexico City. Girls described this person as Englishman in late 60's, heavy build, gray hair, balding, who was retired and lived in Mexico for many years. En route subject told girls he had lived in Russia and had been to Mexico City previously where he stayed at Hotel Cuba as it was inexpensive. He said he was not stopping at Hotel Cuba this trip. En route the Englishman, believed to be Bowen, opined that subject apparently had been to Mexico City before.

MAILED 5
JAN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

New Orleans and San Antonio endeavor to locate Bowen on basis information in Legat, Mexico City, 1-7-64 cable. Interview him for all information in his possession concerning travel of Oswald from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City. Ascertain if he has any information concerning the subject's activities when in Mexico City.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

JCS:pdb
(7)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

and if he can furnish any information concerning subject's departure from Mexico. Ascertain when and how Bowen left Mexico. Bowen is believed to have resided in Mexico doing missionary work for many years. While it was reported that he intended to travel in late 1963 to several European countries, there is no record of him in State Department files. In view of representations he apparently made to the Netherlands and the Australian girls, bear in mind Bowen may tend toward exaggeration.

1 - Turner

1-9-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (105-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REDL REPORT JANUARY SEVEN LAST.

REFER TO EXHIBIT THREE SIX OF THE REPORT PREPARED AT THE BUREAU AND DISSEMINATED TO THE COMMISSION DECEMBER FIVE LAST, A COPY OF WHICH WAS FURNISHED YOUR OFFICE, AND PREPARE AMENDED PAGES TWO TWO EIGHT AND TWO TWO EIGHT A TO INCLUDE PAGE ONE OF SUBJECT'S DIARY.

ALSO REFER EXHIBIT FOUR THREE AND PREPARE AMENDED PAGES THREE TWO TWO - THREE TWO FOUR TO SET FORTH BOTH SETS OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AS CONTAINED IN EXHIBIT. PROMPTLY FORWARD AMENDED PAGES FOR INCLUSION IN YOUR REPORT WHICH IS TO BE DISSEMINATED TO COMMISSION.

OTHER EXHIBITS WHICH WERE SENT TO THE COMMISSION SUCH AS NUMBER FIVE EIGHT SHOULD ALSO BE SET FORTH IN FULL IN FUTURE REPORT AS WELL AS ANY OTHER PERTINENT MATERIAL FROM HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS, INCLUDING COPIES OF COMMUNICATIONS TO AND FROM ORGANIZATIONS EXCEPT WHERE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BY YOU OR OTHER OFFICE.

NO ADVISED BY MAIL.

ETT:cgw

(5)

1 - New Orleans

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REC-38 105-82555-1271

JAN 10 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 9 1964

TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO SAC DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE: The current report from DL sets forth verbatim many of the items found in subject's personal effects which are considered pertinent. Even though our summary which went to the Commission enclosed copies of these items/exhibits it is believed that they should also be included in the investigative reports in order that these reports will be complete. Page 1 of subject's diary was omitted as well as a second set of questions and answers both of which are pertinent.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 9 1964
TELETYPE

FBI 310-201-7333

FBI DETROIT

OK GA FLS OK

8-11 PM EST URGENT 1-8-64 FJH

TO DIRECTOR (105-32555) AND DETROIT

FROM CINCINNATI (105-2505) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS CASH R.

FAYETTE COUNTY, OHIO, SHERIFF ADVISED INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MISS CHRISTINE EVANS, FAYETTE COUNTY HOSPITAL, THAT WILLIAN D. CAMPI, BORN JULY FOUR, THIRTYFOUR, MONREO, MICHIGAN, SUBMITTED APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AT HOSPITAL DURING OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER, SIXYTHREE. ACCORDING TO PERSONS IN CONTACT WITH CAMPI, HE BEARS STRONG RESEMBLANCE TO OSWALD.

DETROIT CONTACT MRS. L. F. CAMPI, P.O. BOX TWO FIVE FOUR, MASON, MICHIGAN. AND DETERMINE IF SHE HAS A SON, WILLIAM D. CAMPI, WHO APPLIED FOR EMPLOYMENT AT FAYETTE COUNTY HSOPITAL, WASHINGTON. COURTHOUSE, OHIO.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA WS

FBI WASH DC

DE JED

FBI DETROIT

[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 8 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Ohio

REC- 38 105-32555 1272

22 JAN 10 1964

1 - Turner

1-9-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS CINCINNATI (105-2505)
DETROIT

REC- 38

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) 1272

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R

RECITEL JANUARY EIGHT LAST

IF EXISTENCE WILLIAM D. CAMPI ESTABLISHED, DE ADVISE BUREAU AND CI BY AIRTEL. NOT NECESSARY FOR EITHER OFFICE TO SUBMIT ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS OR TAKE ADDITIONAL ACTION.

ETT:CGW
(3)

21 FEB 7 1973

NOTE: An employee of the Fayette County Hospital, Ohio, has advised that one William D. Campi who applied for employment at the Hospital during October or November, 1963, bears strong resemblance to subject. If such a person as Campi exists no further action should be taken.

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 9 1964
TELETYPE

FD-263 (Rev. 8-12-55)

REC-46

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	DALLAS	12/3/63	12/2,3/63

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN C. FLYNN — TYPED BY: mfc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to all offices dated 11/30/63, 4:53 P.M.; Bureau teletype to all offices dated 12/1/63, 5:52 P.M.; San Diego teletype to the Bureau, Dallas and Los Angeles dated 12/2/63, 8:26 P.M..

- P -

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

Copies being furnished Los Angeles inasmuch as that office was requested in re San Diego teletype to locate and interview "LON" BONNER.

SAN DIEGO

Will follow and report pertinent information to the Bureau and interested offices.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 - 82555 - 1273

REC-46

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (44-24016)(AMSD)
3 - Dallas (AMSD)
2 - Los Angeles (SPECIAL DELIVERY)
2 - San Diego (44-251)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	JOHN C. FLYNN	Office:	SAN DIEGO
Date:	December 3, 1963		
Field Office File #:	44-251	Bureau File #:	44-24016
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - R		

Synopsis:

J. B. SCHEIHING, Chula Vista, California, furnished information indicating one "LON" BONNER of Chula Vista, California, made comment in August, 1963, to the effect someone had told BONNER that President KENNEDY, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, California Governor EDMUND BROWN and U. S. Supreme Court Chief Justice EARL WARREN "would be wiped out within a year".

- P -

DETAILS:

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Date December 3, 1963

Mr. J. B. SCHEIHING, Trailer Space F-6, Brentwood Trailer Park, 1100 Industrial Boulevard, advised as follows: Chula Vista, Calif

He is employed as the gardener and caretaker at this trailer park. In August, 1963, he had a conversation with a resident of the trailer park who resides in trailer space F-14; one "LON" BONNER, BONNER is a white male, age approximately 38, who resides here with his widowed mother. BONNER is employed in the Los Angeles, California area.

SCHEIHING does not recall many specific comments made during this August, 1963 conversation but does remember that the gist of it was BONNER said he had been told by someone that President KENNEDY, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, California Governor ELMUND BROWN and U. S. Supreme Court Chief Justice EARL WARREN "would be wiped out within a year". SCHEIHING asked BONNER who told him this but BONNER did not say. BONNER's source for this information is not known to SCHEIHING but he, SCHEIHING, somehow got the impression the person who had said this to BONNER may have been a fellow employee.

After President KENNEDY's assassination, SCHEIHING spoke with BONNER and referred to their August, 1963 conversation. Again BONNER's source was not identified but BONNER did repeat the identity of the same four individuals mentioned in August, 1963, that is President KENNEDY, Attorney General KENNEDY, Governor BROWN and Chief Justice WARREN.

BONNER resides at this trailer park on weekends but works in the general Los Angeles area during the week. He is a member of local 11 of some Electrical Workers Union in Los Angeles and his occupation is that of an electrical lineman. Currently, he stays at the Ho Hum Motel, 103 East Coast Highway, Long Beach, California, and is on the payroll of the R. S. Schulman Co. of Imperial Street, Los Angeles. This company is a contractor to the Edison Electric Company and BONNER is employed at the Edison Rio Hondo Substation, Long Beach, California.

On 12/2/63 at Chula Vista, California File # SD 44-251

by SA JOHN C. FLYNN/mfc Date dictated 12/3/63

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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
TAMPA	DALLAS	1/7/64	1/6/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA WILLIAM C. HAY	dk
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES:

OC airtel to JK, 12/24/63
JK airtel to TP 12/31/63.

P

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Referenced JK airtel received Tampa late afternoon of 1/3/64.

No record of GERALD G. KOZAK in Tampa indicies. In view of circumstances outlined in report, and fact that KOZAK appears to be a wrestler, no further investigation is being conducted concerning him.

LEADS:

TAMPA DIVISION:

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10-Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2-Tampa (105-2142)

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1274

REC- 46

6 JAN 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	2 Copies			
Date Fwd.	1/16/64			
How Fwd.	[illegible]	31 JAN 22 1964		
By	[illegible]			

Notations

TP 105-2142

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA:

Will report additional investigation being conducted regarding other aspects of this matter.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA WILLIAM C. HAY Office: TAMPA
Date: 1/7/64

Field Office File #: TP 105-2142 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Anonymous letter sent Oklahoma City Office, FBI, advised four Latin-appearing men observed in Oklahoma travelling northeast high rate of speed in Cadillac, with Florida license 3WW-2471, on day President KENNEDY assassinated. License records reflect above license issued to GERALD G. KOZAK, 10102 Nebraska Ave., Tampa. Tampa 1962 City Directory lists KOZAK as wrestler. No record for KOZAK located in Tampa credit and arrest records.

P

DETAILS:

On December 24, 1963, the Oklahoma City Office advised they had received an anonymous letter dated December 20, 1963, together with one copy of a newspaper editorial by RUSSELL KIRK, titled "Was There an Assassination Plot?". A copy of this letter, which was signed "Just a Citizen" advised that the writer had clipped the article referred to above, as it made him think that he might have seen a car that could have come from Dallas the day President KENNEDY was killed. The writer stated that he is a delivery man, and makes two or three trips a day from Norman (Oklahoma), and on the day President KENNEDY was killed, he noted a Cadillac pass him at a high rate of speed. He stated the car stopped at a stop light in Moore (Oklahoma), and he drove after the car,

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obtained the tag number, and noticed the car contained four men, who appeared to be "Latin Americans". He said they had CASTRO type beards. He stated that he could not tell much about the individuals in the front seat, but one appeared to be moving around like he was nervous, and the driver "looked sort of like Dan Durea only he was dark". The letter stated the Cadillac bore Florida license 3WW-2471.

On December 31, 1963, Jacksonville Office reported Florida license 3WW-2471 was registered to a 1961 Cadillac, vehicle identification number 61G-102526, in the name of GERALD G. KOZAK, 10102 Nebraska Avenue, Tampa, Florida, with a lien in favor of General Finance Corporation, 902 Tampa Street, Tampa, Florida, in the amount of $5,448.68, which lien was dated November 14, 1961. There was no stolen report for this automobile.

On January 6, 1964, DIANE FLORES, Tampa Police Department, advised SA WILLIAM C. HAY she was unable to locate any arrest record in the files of this department for GERALD G. KOZAK. On the same date, Mrs. EVELYN GOELITZ, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa, advised SA HAY she was unable to locate any arrest record for KOZAK.

ANGIE MC ELVY, Tampa Credit Bureau, advised SA HAY on January 6, 1964, that the files of this firm contained no record of GERALD G. KOZAK

The 1962 Tampa City Directory lists GERRY KOZAK and wife, EDITH, living at 10102 Nebraska Avenue, Tampa. GERRY KOZAK is listed as a wrestler. The Tampa City Directory for 1963 contains no listing for KOZAK.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Confidential

URGENT 12-12-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT. BONN NO. 481
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

CLASSIFIED BY
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

EX-114

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-50

Confidential 22 JAN 10 1964

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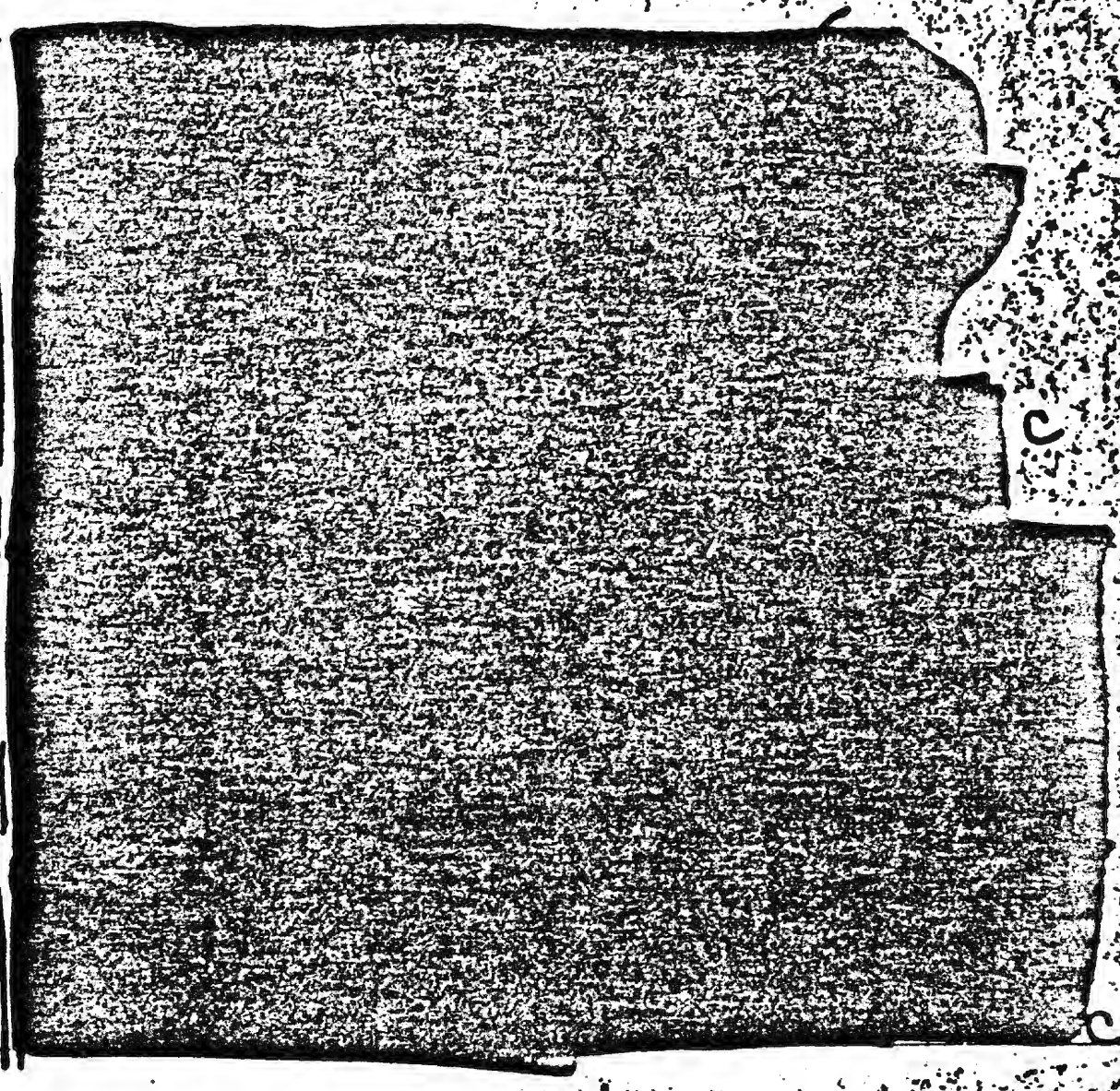
☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 2, FROM LEGAT BONN NO. 481



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Holmes
Gandy

Confidential

PAGE 3, FROM LEGAT BONN NO. 481

[redacted]

GEORGE A. VAN NOY

RECEIVED: 3:43 PM JWF

Confidential

CC-Mr. [illegible]

3RD CC: Mr. [illegible]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 1DS-82555

SERIAL NO. 1276

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

80

State Department

REFERRAL

OSWALD done EFD
105-82555
SECTION 61
COPY 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 3 1964

TELETYPE

URGENT 1-3-64 11-38 AM CST WD

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM SAC DALLAS /100-10461/ 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

U. S. SECRET SERVICE, DALLAS, ADVISED TODAY, IN REGARD TO PHOTOGRAPHS OF DOCUMENTS NEEDED BY MARINA OSWALD TO MAKE CLAIM WITH SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN VIEW OF SUBJECT/S DEATH THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO ATTEST ON BACK OF EACH PHOTOGRAPH THAT THE ORIGINAL APPEARS TO BE GENUINE AND THERE ARE NO FRAUDULENT CHANGES. THESE DOCUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHICH MARINA OSWALD PRESENTLY HAS, ARE - ONE, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF MARINA AND SUBJECT. TWO, BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF JUNE LEE OSWALD, BORN FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, THREE, BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF MAINA OSWALD REFLECTING BIRTH JULY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYONE. FOUR, MARINE DISCHARGE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD REFLECTING HONORABLE DISCHARGE. FIVE, UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE FOR OSWALD. SIX, NAVY DEPARTMENT LETTER TO OSWALD DATED JULY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, ADVISING HIM

Items 434, 344, 173, 447, 425, 9427, In Inventory Furnished Dallas By Bilet 12/24/63

Items 434, 344 173, 447, 425 9427 listed in inventory furnished Dallas 12/24/63

COPIES DESTROYED 24 FEB 14 1973

EX-114

REC-50 105-82555-1277

22 JAN 10 1964

JCC:GFM

THAT NO CHANGES, MODIFICATIONS OR CORRECTIONS WARRANTED IN OSWALD/S CASE. THESE PHOTOGRAPHS FURNISHED TO MARINA OSWALD FROM PHOTOGRAPHS FURNISHED DALLAS OFFICE BY BUREAU OF ITEMS PREVIOUSLY FORWARDED TO BUREAU.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IMMEDIATELY IF CERTIFICATIONS CAN BE MADE AT DALLAS ON THESE DOCUMENTS THAT THE ORIGINALS APPEAR GENUINE AND THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF FRAUDULENT CHANGE.

END

12-42 PM OK FBI WA RM

M

1/6/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE REC-50 URGENT

EX-114

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) 1277

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS - R - CUBA.

REURTEL JANUARY THIRD AND UR TELEPHONE CALL JANUARY SIXTH. NO EVIDENCE OF ANY ALTERATIONS WERE FOUND IN THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED URTEL JANUARY THIRD WHICH ARE FURTHER DESCRIBED AS ITEMS FOUR THREE FOUR, THREE FOUR FOUR, ONE SEVEN THREE, FOUR FOUR SEVEN, FOUR TWO FIVE, AND FOUR TWO SEVEN IN INVENTORY FORWARDED UR OFFICE BY BULET DECEMBER TWENTY-FOURTH LAST.

Note: See Memo 1/6/64 Griffith to Conrad

/ COPIES DESTROYED

2 4 FEB 14 1973

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Rosen

JCC:GFM (7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1964

TELETYPE

5 32p Mail

Trotter 649 RB

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT MEXICO 1-3-64 NO. 266

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY CHA NO. 266 [illegible]

[illegible]

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R. [illegible]

FOLLOWING INFO FURNISHED TODAY TO SA ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ, MONTERREY RA, BY ANDREW CHAMPION (CONCEAL) OF DONNA, TEXAS, WHO HAS PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS AT MONTEMORELOS, MEXICO:

ABOUT 1952 IN CUERNAVACA, MEXICO, CHAMPION MET ONE FRANCIS H. FIEDLER, A TEACHER WHO WAS WORKING ON THESIS AND WHO IS CURRENTLY RESIDING NEW ORLEANS. CHAMPION HAS HAD INTERMITTENT CONTACTS WITH FIEDLER SINCE THAT TIME.

ON JANUARY 1, 1963, CHAMPION WAS CONTACTED AT HIS HOME IN DONNA, TEXAS, BY 2 MEN WHO SAID THEY WERE FRIENDS OF FIEDLER. ONE OF THESE MEN WAS JACK J. FRAZIER, RYDER COFFEE HOUSE, 910 NORTH RAMPART STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AFTER SEEING THE PUBLICITY ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, CHAMPION IS CONVINCED THE OTHER MAN WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

PURPOSE OF VISIT OF TWO MEN TO CHAMPION WAS TO REQUEST PERMISSION TO LEAVE THEIR SMALL FOREIGN CAR, POSSIBLY VOLKSWAGEN OR RENAULT, AT CHAMPION'S HOME WHILE THEY VISITED MEXICO AND TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT MEXICO FROM CHAMPION. LATTER RECOMMENDED TAMPICO AND THEY DEPARTED, LEAVING CAR AT CHAMPION'S HOUSE IN DONNA.

ABOUT END OF JANUARY 1963 FRAZIER RETURNED TO DONNA AND

Tel sent MO cc Dallas 1/4/63 JCS pdb

REC-50 105-82555 1278

22 JAN 10 1964

EX-114

cc Stokes

64 JAN 10 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 2 MEXICO CITY NO. 266

PICKED UP CAR. HE TOLD CHAMPION HIS FRIEND HAD DECIDED TO STAY IN MEXICO ANOTHER MONTH. CHAMPION NEVER SAW LATTER AGAIN.

REQUEST NEW ORLEANS INTERVIEW FRAZIER RE IDENTITY OF HIS FRIEND. IF IT WAS OSWALD, FULL DETAILS CONCERNING THEIR TRAVEL IN MEXICO SHOULD BE OBTAINED.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 3:42 PM MAD

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.
NOV 3 2 28 PM '63
TELETYPE UNIT
RECEIVED

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-5-64 1:48 AM EST PFC

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC RICHMOND

FROM SAC MIAMI 042317

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

FOR ASSISTANCE RICHMOND, FOLLOWING WAS RECEIVED IN BUTEL TO MIAMI JANUARY 3 LAST: "BY REFERRAL FROM WHITE HOUSE BUREAU HAS RECEIVED PAPER ENTITLED "POSSIBLE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATIONS IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY" BY JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N.E. 7TH AVE., APARTMENT 4, MIAMI, Fla. LASAGA CLAIMS TO BE CHIEF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST, CATHOLIC WELFARE SERVICE, MIAMI. HIS SPECULATIVE PAPER ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH THAT THE MOTIVATION OF OSWALD IN ASSASSINATION WAS CASTRO OR A CASTRO AGENT AND THAT OSWALD WAS MOTIVATED DURING HIS TRIP TO MEXICO BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 27 AND OCTOBER 2 LAST. THE PAPER CONTAINS ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD HELD EXTENDED INTERVIEW WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR IN MEXICO WHOM HE MET IN RESTAURANT ON OUTSKIRTS OF MEXICO CITY FROM WHERE THEY BOTH LATER LEFT IN AMBASSADOR'S CAR FOR A TALK WITHOUT BEING OVERHEARD. LASAGA ADVISED WHITE HOUSE THAT HE RECEIVED THIS REPORT FROM ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE VOICE OF CUBA IN MIAMI WHO RECEIVED IT FROM SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, WHO WAS REPORTEDLY IN MEXICO CITY AFTER ASSASSINATION DOING INVESTIGATIVE WORK IN BEHALF OF UNNAMED PRINCIPAL. CONTACT LASAGA IMMEDIATELY, FULLY IDENTIFY HIS SOURCES AND OBTAIN FULL SPECIFICS CONCERNING STORY REPORTED BY HIM RE OSWALD'S MEETING WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR. INTERVIEW HIS SOURCES TO PIN DOWN ALL ASPECTS OF THIS ALLEGATION. SUTEL RESULTS."

MIAMI INDICES REFLECT LASAGA AND ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA HAVE BEEN

105-82555-1299

EX-114 REC-50

22 JAN 10 1964

JAN 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAC MIAMI 042317

LEADERS IN ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION MRR (REVOLUTIONARY RECOVERY MOVEMENT) AT MIAMI.

NEIGHBOR OF LASAGA ADVISES HE WILL BE AT FOLLOWING ADDRESS FOR ANOTHER WEEK. CARE OF ANTONIO LASAGA, 6306 HALLRAN RD., FALLS CHURCH, VA., TELEPHONE 481-7322.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON INTERVIEWED JANUARY 4 AT MIAMI. HE IS FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN AND POLICE OFFICIAL IN CUBA WHO BECAME EXILED IN MARCH 1959. DIAZ IS KNOWN TO MIAMI OFFICE AND IS REGARDED AS PERSON OF RELIABLE CHARACTER. DIAZ STATED HE WENT FROM MIAMI TO MEXICO CITY ON NOVEMBER 20 LAST TO ATTEND CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL NEWSPAPER ORGANIZATIONS WHICH LASTED UNTIL NOVEMBER 29 LAST. ON NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 25 HE WAS PRESENT AT OFFICES OF NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR IN MEXICO CITY AND LEARNED THAT THE MEXICAN FEDERAL POLICE HAD ARRESTED SYLVIA DURAN, A MEXICAN EMPLOYED IN THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY. DURAN ALLEGEDLY HAD OSWALD AS GUEST IN HER HOUSE WHEN OSWALD VISITED MEXICO. ALSO DURAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PLACED OSWALD IN CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY. DIAZ STATED THE FOREGOING WAS INFORMATION PRINTED IN THE MEXICAN PRESS. HE STATED THAT HE ALSO HAD CONVERSATION WITH AN EXILED CUBAN NEWSPAPERMAN, DR. BORRELL NAVARROS, WHO IS EMPLOYED BY EXCELSIOR IN MEXICO CITY. BORRELL CLAIMED THAT OSWALD AND DURAN ON THE DAY FOLLOWING OSWALD'S ARRIVAL IN MEXICO CITY, WENT TO THE RESTAURANT CABALLO BLANCO WHERE THEY MET AN OFFICIAL OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY. DIAZ SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT OSWALD AND THE CUBAN OFFICIAL LEAVING THE RESTAURANT TOGETHER IN A

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM SAC MIAMI 042317

CAR. HE SAID THIS INFORMATION WAS NEVER PUBLISHED IN MEXICO AND HE CONSIDERED IT SPECULATION ON THE PART OF BORRELL WHOM HE SAID HAS A TENDENCY TO INVENT.

DIAZ ON RETURN TO MIAMI NOVEMBER 29 LAST INFORMED HIS FRIEND, EXILED CUBAN ATTORNEY ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, OF THE FOREGOING. HE SAID VARELA IS DIRECTOR OF A RADIO PROGRAM AND NEWSLETTER AT MIAMI AND RECEIVES SUPPORT FROM CIA.

RICHMOND INTERVIEW LASAGA PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

MIAMI WILL INTERVIEW ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA. DIAZ VERSON STATED HIS TRIP TO MEXICO CITY WAS PURELY PERSONAL AND THAT HE WAS NOT AND IS NOT ACTING IN BEHALF OF ANY PRINCIPAL.

RECEIVED: 2:57 AM ENT

Handled by Miami JES

FBI

Date: 1/6/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka
IS - R

(OO: DALLAS)

Attached herewith are twelve (12) copies of a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained 12/4/63 from the 1954-55 yearbook of the P. G. Beauregard School, 4621 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. OSWALD's picture appears in the lower left corner of the photographs.

Copy of the photograph and the negative are being retained in the New Orleans file.

6 encl retained
648 RB
ETT

C C Wick

REC- 16 105-825 1280

14 JAN 9 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-102

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
2 - New Orleans

DCS/jas
(7)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

74 JAN 10 1964

NO FBI 89-69
NEW Orleans
DEC 63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/7/64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R AND CUBA

Reference is made to the memorandum dated 1/3/64, from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont in the above-captioned matter. Memorandum set forth a statement in an article in the 12/30/63, issue of the "U. S. News and World Report" to the effect that a hole was found in the Presidential car's floor pan which speculation has indicated is a bullet hole. Allegedly this was discovered when the car was sent to Detroit to be "armor-plated." Liaison was requested to check with Secret Service to obtain details concerning the examination of the vehicle and details concerning the alleged "bullet hole" in the floor pan of the car.

On 1/6/64, Liaison Agent Bartlett discussed instant matter with Mr. Robert I. Bouck, Special Agent in Charge, Protective Research Section, U. S. Secret Service. Mr. Bouck said he was familiar with the article in question and that many inaccuracies were contained in this article including the speculation that a bullet hole was found in the car's floor pan. Mr. Bouck advised that this is one writer's opinion and that there is no truth in it. Mr. Bouck said that the car has been thoroughly examined both by the Bureau and the Secret Service and that all data developed by the Secret Service has been furnished to the Bureau.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett
CHS:chs
(9)

5 JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

64 JAN 17 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1281

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

61

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/7/64

FROM: Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R AND CUBA

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ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett
CHB:chs
(9)

JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

64 JAN 17 1964

FBI

Date: 1-6-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA

105-82555-455

Rereport of SA WARREN C. de BRUEYS 12-8-63 at Dallas.

Enclosed are ten copies for the Bureau and one copy for New Orleans of Cover Page I, which represents an additional page to be added to the Administrative Section of rereport. Dallas has made this addition to its copy of rereport.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)(R.M.)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)(Enc. 1)(R.M.)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

WCD:mvs
(6)

Page I inserted in 6 copies [illegible] 1-10-64
2 copies destroyed 1-10-64 [illegible]
Page I inserted in orig. 1-14-64 NK/cons.
Page I inserted in Mr. Rugge's copy 5718 1-14-64 NK/cons

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 9 1964

10 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 JAN 15 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI MIAMI

634 PM EST URGENT 1-7-64 RM

TO DIRECTOR, (105-8255)

FROM MIAMI (105-8342)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

REBUTEL TO MIAMI JAN. THREE, AND MIAMI TEL TO BUREAU JANUARY FOUR.

ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, EXILED CUBAN ATTORNEY AND NEWSPAPERMAN, INTERVIEWED AT MIAMI JANUARY SIX. FERNANDEZ DIRECTS RADIO PROGRAM QUOTE VOICE OF CUBA UNQUOTE DIRECTED AGAINST CASTR REGIME. FERNANDEZ RECEIVED HIS INFORMATION RE ALLEGED CONTACT OF OSWALD WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR IN MEXICO FROM SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON WHO WAS IN MEXICO FOR NEWSPAPERMEN CONVENTION AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION. FERNANDEZ REFERRED THE INFORMATION TO JOSE I. LASAGA ADVISING LATTER THAT DIAZ IS INCLINED TO EMBELLISH FACTS. FERNANDEZ SAID RESTAURANT WHERE ALLEGED MEETING OF OSWALD AND CUBAN AMBASSADOR OCCURRED WAS NAMED CABALLO BAYO.

END PAGE ONE

1282

105-82555

X-102 REC-16

22 JAN 10 1964

4 JAN 10 1964

1/7/64

Confidential

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-53515) (C)

[redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy furnished for referral to Legat, Mexico. One copy of LHM for info of Dallas.

For info of the Bureau, on 12/30/63, [redacted] telephonically contacted WFO and advised she had info to furnish re [redacted]

4-Bureau (Enc-11) (1-Legat, Mexico)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-Dallas (Enc-1) (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
2-WFO
(1-105-56953) (UNSUB; Sending Propaganda)
(1-105-37111) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

WJL:MJB
(8)
AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7/11/77 HW
all unclassified except 105-82555 - where marked confidential

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
180 JAN 13 1964

58 JAN 16 1964

Confidential

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-10953-3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Confidential

WFO 105-53515

[redacted]

[redacted] then went on to state that for some time she had wanted to contact the FBI on another matter but had been afraid to. She had consulted CARMINE BELLINO of the White House Staff and he had recommended she contact the WFO after hearing her information. She then went on to relate the information in the enclosure.

WFO indices reflect no references to [redacted]

Subject was investigated in 1959, WFOfile [redacted] under the caption, [redacted] The complete results of this investigation are not available to WFO, however, no derogatory info was developed in NDC.

[redacted] was also the subject of LHM from WFO dated 4/24/63 based on info that he was known to hold socialistic tendencies and in some quarters was thought to be a "Tretskyite." Subject has also been a close associate of [redacted]

WFO is not taking any further action in this matter and is furnishing the LHM since [redacted] advised she furnished the info re her suspicions about subject and OSWALD to CARMINE BELLINO, White House Staff, shortly after President KENNEDY's assassination. No report being submitted under OSWALD caption.

During interview, [redacted] was very rumbling although coherent. She exhibited a vivid imagination. WFO is not considering her for development as a source of information.

LHM classified "Confidential" since it contains info from confidential source of continuing value whose identity could reasonably be discovered as result of info furnished, and thus compromise his future effectiveness.

Confidential

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 7, 1964

[redacted]

On January 3, 1964, [redacted] furnished the following information:

She is employed as a Secretarial Assistant, [redacted] The office was formerly known as the Editorial Division. During the period from 1960 to the Summer of 1962, this Division was headed by [redacted] who uses the pen name of [redacted] acted as [redacted] secretary during this period.

Based on her knowledge of [redacted] during this period and subsequent to his leaving this position, and information learned from others in the [redacted] stated she feels that Pages is a member of an international Marxist conspiracy. Her reasons for this are as follows:

[redacted] was born in Spain and fought in the Spanish Civil War on the side of the Loyalists. From Spain he went to Mexico where he became a citizen. He then traveled to the United States and became an employee first for the [redacted] and then the [redacted] He is an atheist and speaks derogatorily of the United States. He visited the Soviet Union in 1960 and has also made trips to numerous other countries throughout the world. A peculiar circumstance surrounded [redacted] trip to the Soviet Union. When he assumed his position at the [redacted] he requested [redacted] to contact the embassies of the countries he was to visit to get visa information. He did not request any information about the Soviet Union, since it was not on his original itinerary. She later learned that [redacted] had visited there however.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1

Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

CLASSIFIED BY 2040

EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY II

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

7/11/77 Hal

[redacted] continued that it is a peculiar coincidence that civil uprisings have occurred in the countries visited by [redacted] after he has left. She cited as instances of this, student uprisings in West Berlin, riots in Bogata, Colombia, riots in Italy, and the assassination of Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. u

When [redacted] left the [redacted] he returned to Mexico City, Mexico, where he is in charge of the [redacted] and is responsible for the publication of the periodical [redacted] He writes for this periodical under the name [redacted] u

[redacted] suspicions of [redacted] were not originally aroused when she acted as his secretary, and she defended his name against the accusations of other unidentified employees of the [redacted] who classified Pages as a communist. Her suspicions were aroused as the result of an incident that took place in 1961 when [redacted] resided at 3625 Ordway Street, N.W. [redacted] residence had been marked by a stencil in red "Beware in this house lives a communist." At this same time, the [redacted] itself had been marked with somewhat similar markings and the residences of other [redacted] officials had been so marked. [redacted] was the only official to report this to the FBI according to [redacted] u

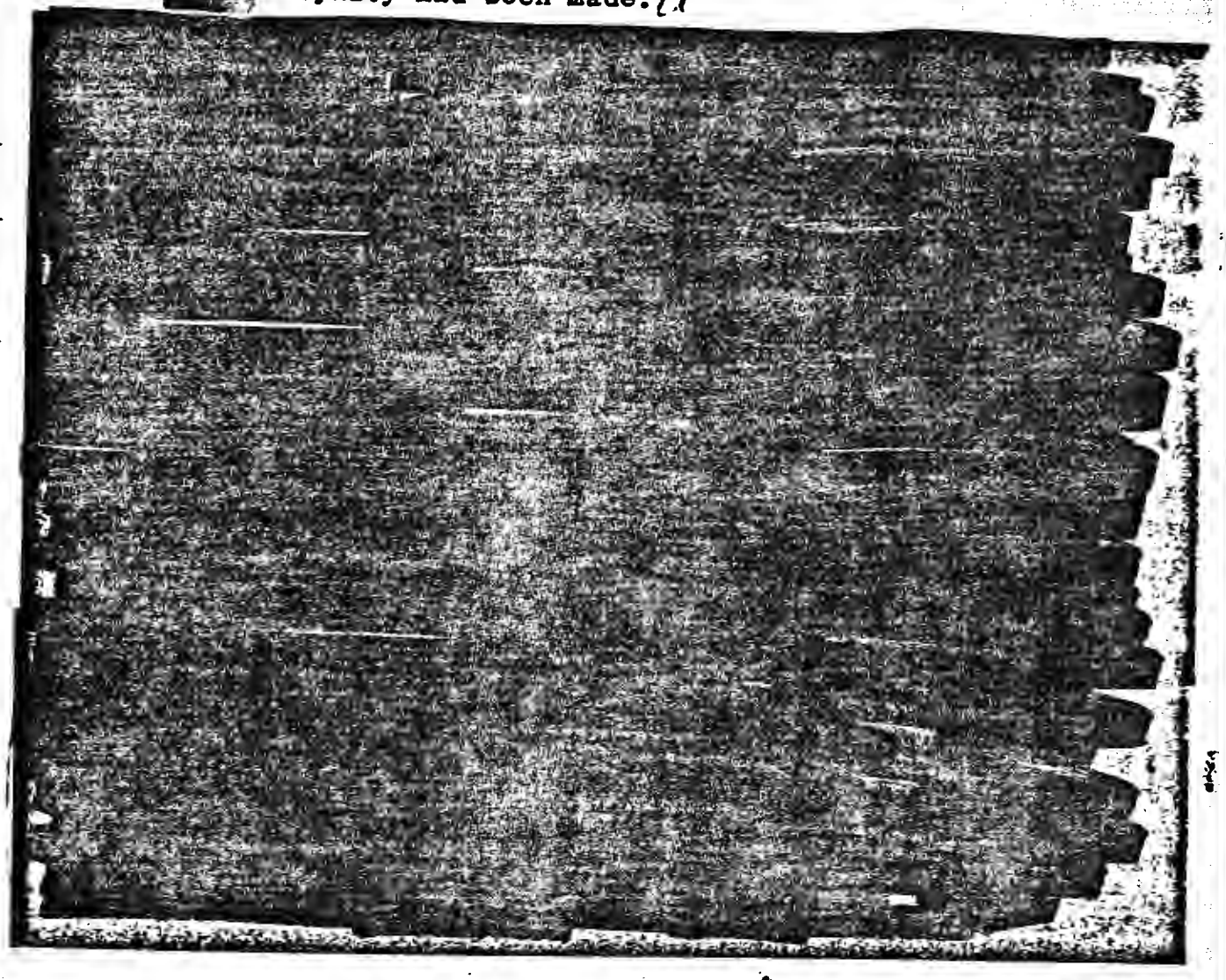
In addition, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963 caused her great concern. She has read that the suspected assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was a professed Marxist and had visited Mexico just prior to the assassination. She feels that there is some connection between Oswald, [redacted] and Jack Ruby, the accused slayer of Oswald. She has no definite basis for this feeling. u

[redacted] described [redacted] as a very high strung individual, given to emotional tantrums. He is very perceptive and intelligent and a prolific writer. While he was employed at the [redacted] he also did translation work for the U.S. Department of State. His wife, [redacted], was employed at the [redacted] as an instructor. Among his acquaintances in this country were Angel Palerm, PAU; Javier Malagon, PAU; Walter Reuther, ALF-CIO; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Presidential Assistant and Theodore Sorensen, Presidential Assistant. He was also very friendly with the Mayor of West Berlin, Willie Brandt and visited that city when Brandt was elected Mayor. He is also a professed atheist with a strong hatred for the clergy. u

RE: PEDRO ELIAS PAGES

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] was investigated by the FBI in 1959 for the position of [redacted] The case was referred to the FBI for investigation by the Civil Service Commission under the provisions of Public Law 298, 82nd Congress. On May 23, 1960, the Civil Service Commission advised that a favorable determination as to [redacted] loyalty had been made.//



[redacted] of the [redacted] and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE-HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
(OO: DALLAS)

ReBuairtel to NY, 1/6/64, captioned as above.

Records of Columbia University, as furnished on 1/8/64 to SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN by [redacted] Columbia University, 116th St. and Broadway, NYC, reflect that the building located at 431 Riverside Drive is known as Woodbridge Hall and is occupied by students attending Columbia University. Records of Columbia University failed to reflect any info concerning one ALEXIS H. DAVISON at 431 Riverside Drive, NYC, NY, NY.

[redacted] stated that he was personally acquainted with Capt. PETER H. DAVISON, who resided with his wife at 431 Riverside Drive, from 9/1/62 until 8/31/63. [redacted] stated that Capt. DAVISON was in the U.S. Air Force and while at Columbia University had attended the Russian Institute. BORG stated that Capt. DAVISON, prior to his departure from Columbia University, had been raised to the rank of major in the U.S. Air Force and after his year of study he returned to the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado. [redacted] stated that Major DAVISON was originally from Atlanta, Georgia and that his parents still resided there. [redacted] stated that Major DAVISON, at one time, had been assigned as an

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (INFO)(RM)
2 - Denver (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

FY 102
REC 16 105-82555-1283
JAN 9 1964

FJO:gmg
(8)

cc: Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JAN 10 1964

Air Attache to the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, Germany. [redacted] said he had no knowledge of Major DAVISON ever having been assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

There is enclosed for Denver a copy of reBuairtel to NY dated 1/6/64. Denver is requested to locate Major PETER H. DAVISON at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, and conduct investigation as requested in reBuairtel.

FD-81 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Rereps SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63 and 12/23/63, Dallas.

On Page 26, paragraph 1, lines 4 and 5, of rerep dated 11/30/63, the name JARMON should be JARMAN.

On Page 170, line 6, of rerep, dated 12/23/63, "No. 24884" should be "No. 24085".

On Page 29 of the report of 12/23/63, the name of the Agent on the FD-302 should be WILLIAM G. BROOKHART, instead of WILLIAM J. BROOKHART.

The Bureau and New Orleans are requested to make the appropriate corrections in their copies of rereps. Dallas copies have been corrected.

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
11 JAN 9 1964

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans (100-16601)
1-Dallas
RPG:mja
(6)

61 JAN 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

CONSOLIDATION

1 - Stokes
1/9/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

BY REFERRAL FROM WHITE HOUSE BUREAU HAS RECEIVED ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD HAD EXTENSIVED INTERVIEW WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO IN RESTAURANT ON OUTSKIRTS OF MEXICO CITY DURING HIS TRIP TO MEXICO. OSWALD AND AMBASSADOR ALLEGEDLY LEFT RESTAURANT IN AMBASSADOR'S CAR FOR A TALK WITHOUT BEING OVERHEARD. THIS ALLEGATION HAS BEEN TRACED TO SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, FORMER CUBAN NEWSPAPERMAN AND POLICE OFFICIAL WHO BECAME EXILED IN MARCH ONE NINE FIVE NINE. DIAZ REGARDED BY MIAMI OFFICE AS PERSON OF RELIABLE CHARACTER. HE STATES THAT WHILE IN MEXICO CITY FROM NOVEMBER TWENTY THROUGH TWENTY-NINE LAST ATTENDING CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL NEWSPAPER ORGANIZATIONS HE ON NIGHT OF NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIVE WHEN AT OFFICES OF NEWSPAPER QUOTE EXCELSIOR END QUOTE IN MEXICO CITY WE LEARNED THROUGH MEXICAN PRESS THAT MEXICANS

1 - DALLAS (BY MAIL) (100-10461)

JCS:klw

(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Walter
Room

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 9 1964
7:32 PM
REC-16
105-82555-12/84
22 JAN 10 1964
1 JAN 10 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

ARRESTED SYLVIA DURAN; THAT DURAN ALLEGEDLY HAD OSWALD AS GUEST IN HER HOUSE DURING OSWALD'S VISIT TO MEXICO; AND THAT DURAN PLACED OSWALD IN CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS OF CUBAN EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY. DIAZ CLAIMS THAT HE WAS TOLD BY DR. BORRELL NAVARROS, EXILED CUBAN NEWSPAPERMAN WHO WAS EMPLOYED BY QUOTE EXCELSIOR, END QUOTE THAT OSWALD AND DURAN ON THE DAY FOLLOWING OSWALD'S ARRIVAL IN MEXICO CITY WENT TO THE RESTAURANT CABALLO BLANCO PAREN MAY POSSIBLY BE CABALLO BAYO END PAREN WHERE THEY MET OFFICIAL OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY. DIAZ CLAIMS HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT OSWALD AND THE CUBAN OFFICIAL LEAVING RESTAURANT TOGETHER IN CAR. BUREAU INDICES NEGATIVE REGARDING DR. BORRELL NAVARROS. ARRANGE FOR HIS INTERVIEW IN EFFORT TO DEVELOP ANY INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING AFORE-MENTIONED ALLEGATIONS. CONDUCT SUCH INQUIRY TO COMPLETELY RUN OUT THESE ALLEGATIONS INCLUDING INQUIRY AT THE RESTAURANT.

RE ALLEGATIONS [redacted] ADVISE AS TO EXACT TIME OF DAY [redacted] INITIALLY REPORTED HIS ALLEGATIONS TO EMBASSY ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIVE LAST. BUREAU NOTES THAT ACCORDING TO UNITED PRESS RELEASE NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIVE LAST FROM MEXICO CITY THE NEWSPAPER

b1

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

QUOTE EXCELSIOR END QUOTE REPORTED THAT DATE THAT OSWALD SPENT SEVERAL DAYS IN MEXICO CITY AND APPEARED AT CUBAN CONSULATE IN LATE SEPTEMBER. ALSO A SPECIAL REPORT TO QUOTE THE NEW YORK TIMES END QUOTE FROM MEXICO CITY NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIVE LAST REPORTED THAT A MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID OSWALD WAS AT CUBAN CONSULATE, MEXICO CITY, IN SEPTEMBER. ADVISE FURNISHING SPECIFICS IF IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE FOR [redacted] TO HAVE LEARNED THROUGH MEXICAN PRESS OF OSWALD'S VISIT TO CUBAN EMBASSY PRIOR TO HIS MAKING ALLEGATIONS AT UNITED STATES EMBASSY.

NR. 866
ENC. [illegible]
CK [illegible]
APPROVED BY [illegible]
TYPED BY

-3-

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) January 9, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel dated 1-2-64, indicating a copy of the U. S. Secret Service report relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, which was furnished to the Bureau and Presidential Commission, would be furnished your office.

Enclosed is one copy of the U. S. Secret Service report which was received through liaison for your investigative assistance. This report should be thoroughly reviewed to insure any items of pertinence to our investigation have been logically resolved. Any items which appear in variance to our investigative developments and which have not been resolved should be brought to the attention of the Bureau at an early date along with your comments on what specific action is proposed by your office to resolve the matter.

Enclosure.

1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - O. H. Bartlett

RDR:cfs
(6)

REC-16 105-82555-1285

22 JAN 10 1964

MAILED 5
JAN 9 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-102

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

74 JAN 10 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DETROIT

10-12 PM URGENT 1-9-64 JM

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND CINCINNATI

FROM DETROIT (100-31965) 2 PAGES

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R, OO; DALLAS.

RE CINCINNATI TEL TO BUREAU AND DETROIT JAN. EIGHT, LAST.

STEPHEN KLEM, OFFICE MANAGER, W. G. WADE SHOWS, MASON, MICH., WHICH CARNIVAL HOLDS P.O. BOX TWO FIVE FOUR, MASON, ADVISED NO MRS. L. R. CAMPI EVER EMPLOYED WADE SHOWS. STATES INDEPENDENT CONCESSIONAIRES WHO JOIN SHOW FOR SUMMER SEASONS ALLOWED TO USE SAME BOX. RECALLS ONE QUOTE BOB END QUOTE CAMPI, W/M, AGE THIRTY, SIX FEET, LIGHT CURLY HAIR, SLENDER BUILD, WORKED FOR SAMMY SNEAD INDEPENDENT CONCESSIONAIRE OF CALIFORNIA, INVENTOR AND OPERATOR OF QUOTE DERBY RACE END QUOTE GAME. SNEAD WITH WADE SHOWS SUMMER SEASONS NINETEEN SIXTYTWO AND SIXTYTHREE. PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SNEAD MAY BE KNOWN TO BILLBOARD PUBLISHING CO.

CREDIT AND PRESENT ARREST RECORDS NEGATIVE. STATE BIRTH RECORDS SHOW NO VERIFICATION OF CAMPI'S REPORTED BIRTH JULY FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR.

7-4-1934

END PAGE ONE

105-82555 1286

EX-115 REC-52

22 JAN 10 1964

61 JAN 13 1964

PAGE TWO

DE 100-31965

MICHIGAN DRIVERS RECORDS SHOW ONE WILLIAM DAVID CAMPI, DOB JUNE FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY, SIX FEET, ONE SIXTYNINE LBS., BROWN EYES, BLACK HAIR, GAVE ADDRESS OF BOX TWO FIVE FOUR, RFD NO. ONE, MASON, AS OF JULY THIRTEEN, LAST, HOWEVER, UNKNOWN AT THIS ADDRESS.

CINCINNATI CONTACT BILLBOARD CO. TO LOCATE SNEAD.

DALLAS ADVISED BY AM.

END

WANH

FBI WASH DC

CI FJH

FBI CINCINTI

105-82555
Invoice of Contents
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date 1/9/64

Consigned to: SAC, Detroit (100-31965)

Case References LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Urtel 12/5/63, & lets 12/3/63 & 12/4/6

MAILED 20
JAN 29 1964
COMM-FBI

1/27/64

List of Contents

12 specimens of chalk and/crayon

717111

Crypt.-Trans.
Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

PC-78397 HB

SP REGISTERED MAIL Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative

66 JAN 31 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 12 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-12-63 6-49 PM MGJ

TO DIRECTOR, /105-82555/ AND SAC, DALLAS /89-43/

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /89-58/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE OSWALD TRAVEL TO MEXICO CITY JULY, SIXTYTHREE.

REREP SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN AUGUST TWENTYSIX LAST AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, CAPTIONED QUOTE ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, AKA. DASH FUGITIVE, UFAP DASH FORGERY, ITSMV UNQUOTE BUFILE EIGHT EIGHT DASH TWO SIX FIVE FIVE FIVE, AND LEGAT, MEXICO CITY FILE EIGHT EIGHT DASH THREE SIX ZERO.

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, AKA., FBI NO. TWO ZERO THREE FIVE THREE TWO SIX, AN INMATE OF SANTA CLARA PRISON FARM, SAN JOSE, CALIF., INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AND ADVISES THAT HE HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN THE ANTI CASTRO UNDERGROUND IN MEXICO FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS UNDER THE NAME OF GENERAL ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTES AND THAT HE HAD UNDER HIS COMMAND A SECRET ARMY OF THIRTYFIVE HUNDRED MEN THROUGHOUT MEXICO. THIS IS AN ANTI COMMUNIST FORCE.

END PAGE ONE

REC 40 105-82555-1287

22 JAN 10 1964

61 JAN 13 1964 XEROX

JAN 10 1964

Cable Legat mexico 12/13/63

SOVIET SECTION

CONCENTRATING ON THE CUBAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO. GALLANT STATED HE HAD A QUOTE SECRET AGENT UNQUOTE WHOSE IDENTITY HE ABSOLUTELY REFUSED TO DIVULGE, WHO PRESENTLY IS WORKING IN THE CUBAN EMBASSY AT MEXICO CITY. THIS SOURCE ADVISED GALLANT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WENT TO THE CUBAN EMBASSY ON JULY TWELVE LAST IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET A VISA TO CUBA AND ALSO TO RUSSIA, OSWALD STAYED IN MEXICO CITY FOR ABOUT ONE WEEK, THAT THIS WAS OSWALD-S FIRST TRIP TO MEXICO CITY, AND THAT OSWALD ARRIVED BY AIRPLANE AND ALONE. GALLANT ADVISED THAT HIS SECRET AGENT POINTED OSWALD TO HIM ON THE AVENUE DE JUAREZ IN MEXICO CITY ON JULY TWELVE LAST. HE WAS POINTED OUT TO GALLANT SINCE OSWALD HAD ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE AGENT BECAUSE OF HIS DESIRE TO OBTAIN THE AFOREMENTIONED TRAVEL VISA WHICH WAS THOUGHT TO BE UNORDINARY FOR A U.S. CITIZEN.

IN REREP GALLANT FURNISHED SIGNED STATEMENT SETTING OUT THAT HE WAS RESIDING IN MEXICO AND WORKING IN MEXICO CITY DURING THIS PERTINENT PERIOD. GALLANT WAS ARRESTED IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, ON AUGUST TWENTYONE LAST BY BUREAU AGENTS.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT LEGAT, MEXICO CITY, BE ADVISED

END PAGE TWO

FBI DETROIT

TO 2 PM URGENT 1-9-64 JMA

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND CINCINNATI

PAGE THREE

TO CONTACT SOURCES TO OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION WHICH WOULD VERIFY GALLANT-S STORY OF HIS ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES UNDER THE NAME OF GENERAL ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTES.

SAN FRANCISCO WILL IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO HAVE GALLANT EXECUTE A POLYGRAPH WAIVER AND WILL THEN REQUEST BUREAU AUTHORITY TO REINTERVIEW HIM USING THE POLYGRAPH UACB.

AM COPY TO SAN ANTONIO.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 958 PM OK FBI WA SY

DL 8-59 PM OK FBI DL DEC

TU DISC

CC-MR. ROSEN

END PAGE ONE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN WCS 1-9-64

DATE: 1-2-64

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

ROBERT E. GALLANT
INTERNAL SECURITY - MEXICO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Little
1 - Stokes

This proposes that San Francisco (SF) be authorized to afford R. Gallant, an inmate of a California prison farm (forgery conviction) a polygraph examination. Gallant has told a wild story of being the leader of a large underground anti-Castro force in Mexico and says that he met Oswald in Mexico City in July, 1963.

BACKGROUND:

Gallant was formerly an Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Forgery fugitive, who was located in Mexico in August, 1963, was deported and was arrested by San Antonio on 8-21-63. He is presently serving a 10-month sentence on the forgery conviction at the Milpitas California Jail Farm. On 12-12-63 he told SF the story that he has been active in the Anti-Castro underground in Mexico for the past 6 years under the name of General Roberto Cortez. He said he had under his command a secret army of 3500 men throughout Mexico and that he had a secret agent whose identity he refused to divulge working in the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City. He said that Lee Oswald went to the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City, on 7-12-63 to obtain a visa to go to Russia via Cuba and that Oswald stayed in Mexico City at that time for about a week. He claims his secret agent pointed out Oswald to him in Mexico City 7-12-63.

Unbeknownst to us (on 12-12-63) Gallant previously on 11-16-63 wrote to the Attorney General (AG) stating that he commanded a force of 92 agents operating in Cuba, Mexico and South America; that he had furnished vital information concerning the communist movement in Latin America to this Government and that he had information concerning the shipment of Cuban arms to Mexico and South America. He asked the AG to attempt to free him from prison so that he could carry on his anti-Cuban work. His 11-16-63 letter to the AG was forwarded to us by the Department on 12-23-63 and we in turn referred it to SF 12-27-63 with instructions that Gallant be thoroughly interviewed concerning his statements to the AG. SF advised on 12-26-63 that Gallant has executed a waiver giving his consent to be interviewed with the polygraph.

105-82555 61 JAN 13 1964 REC 40 105-82555-7288
105-126540 1-3-64 EX-116
Enc.
JCS:cgw /9/

22 JAN 10 1964

5-Stokes

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-126540-

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

ROBERT E. GALLANT
105-126544

OBSERVATIONS

Gallant has an extensive criminal record dating back to 1942 for burglary, forgery and impersonation. His wild stories probably have no basis in fact. We know that Oswald was employed in New Orleans on 7-12-63. It is believed, therefore, advisable to afford Gallant a polygraph examination. If he shows evidences of deception, this may force him to recant his statements.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SF be authorized to proceed with the polygraph examination. Attached is an airtel to SF instructing that Gallant first be questioned concerning his allegations regarding Oswald and that he thereafter be questioned on the polygraph concerning his representations to the AG.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas

1/2/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, Aka
Dwight Allen Wilson

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1024; 105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, Aka
Dwight Allen Wilson,
Dwight A. Allen, Dwight
Allen Long, John A. Wilson;
RACIAL MATTERS

Lee Oswald

(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

Enclosed, herewith, for the Bureau, Chicago and San Francisco are ten copies and two copies each respectively of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interviews with WILLIAM RALPH MC KAY and JAMES LAWRENCE HODGE, both of whom were acquaintances of subject WILSON at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

(4) - Bureau (Encs. 10) (Rm)
2 - San Francisco (Encs. 2) (157-302) (Rm)
2 - Chicago (Encs. 2) (157-269) (Rm)
1 - Dallas
RPG:gmf
(9)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 28 1964

ENCLOSURE

FEB 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 2, 1964

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, Aka
Dwight Allen Wilson,
Dwight A. Allen, Dwight
Allen Long, John A. Wilson

This will supplement previous letterhead memorandum concerning above-captioned individual.

On December 21, 1963, William Ralph McKay, A/B, 3337th School Squadron, U. S. Air Force, Amarillo Air Force Base, Texas, advised he had met Lloyd Wilson while stationed at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

McKay advised Wilson seemed nice and he had noticed nothing about Wilson's behavior or attitude that indicated he was mentally unbalanced or held extraordinary political views.

McKay advised he was not particularly close to Wilson and stated he could furnish no information regarding Wilson's membership in any Nazi group, racial discrimination group, or any radical political views held by Wilson.

McKay advised Wilson had been transferred to an Air Force Base in Illinois and he had not heard from him since his transfer.

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.

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, Aka
Dwight Allen Wilson,
Dwight A. Allen, Dwight
Allen Long, John A. Wilson

On December 26, 1963, James Lawrence Hodge, A/B, 3337th School Squadron, U. S. Air Force, Amarillo Air Force Base, Texas, advised he had met Lloyd Wilson in the U. S. Air Force Recruiting Office at Spokane, Washington, October 31, 1963, and that they had flown from Spokane to Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, together after enlisting.

Hodge advised he and Wilson were in the same barracks and were good friends. Hodge stated he noticed nothing about Wilson's behavior that indicated that he might have been mentally unbalanced, although he had been suspicious of Wilson's comments regarding a Nazi group he (Wilson) said he had started. He further stated that he had written a threatening letter to President Kennedy while a member of this Nazi group.

Hodge stated Wilson had mentioned the fact that he (Wilson) had been involved with a Nazi organization which had had something to do with racial discrimination in the South. Hodge stated Wilson had quoted Nazi slogans and had bragged about reading the book, "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich."

Hodge advised that Wilson had mentioned living in San Francisco, California, and also knowing a wrestler there named Ray (last name unknown), whom he mentioned seeing at the Cow Palace Arena in San Francisco.

Hodge advised he had never heard Wilson mention the name Lee Harvey Oswald or say anything bad against President Kennedy. Hodge stated further that Wilson had

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, Aka
Dwight Allen Wilson,
Dwight A. Allen, Dwight
Allen Long, John A. Wilson

mentioned being interviewed by FBI Agents while in the State of Washington due to his membership with the Nazi group.

Hodge advised that about two hours after President Kennedy's assassination, Wilson went to the Commander at Lackland Training School, Major Tate, and told him he had written a threatening letter to the President while he was active in the Nazi racial discrimination group, and felt badly about writing it.

Hodge stated Wilson had been transferred to Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, and he had not heard from him since the transfer.

FBI

Date: 1/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

REC-40

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau and Los Angeles, dated 12/31/63.

VIRGINIA (Mrs. STANLEY) PERRY, Indio, California

SA THEODORE HINDERAKER, on 1/3/64, interviewed Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY PERRY, 44-451 Sungold, Indio, California. They both advised that neither of them was related in any way to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. They never heard of him prior to the assignation of President KENNEDY. They stated that they had absolutely no information concerning OSWALD.

No report being submitted on above.

C.C. [illegible]

REC-40 105-82555-1289

6 JAN 8 1964

2-Bureau (AM)
2-Dallas (AM)
1-Los Angeles
CCO/lma
(6)

1X-116

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 1/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) & SAC, DALLAS (105-10461)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
(OO - Dallas)

Rerep SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR dated 12/31/63 at Miami.

New Orleans unable to suggest anyone who might be identical with the unknown male who appeared at the Parrot Jungle in Miami in November and December, 1963.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
1 - New Orleans
HGM:jam
(6)

REC-40

105-82555 1290

11 JAN 9 1964

EX-116

C C Wick

Approved 61 JAN 10 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F B I

Date: 1/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
(105-126544)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)
(88-6495)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT
IS - MEXICO

Re Bureau Airtel 1/3/64.

LITTLE 615 RB

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION REPORT

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT was given a polygraph examination 1/7/64, at the Santa Clara County Jail by SA DAVID E. TODD. SA C. DARWIN MARRON was present during the examination.

The emotional responses recorded by the polygraph were not the responses of a normal person telling the truth but were indicative of an emotionally unstable individual. GALLANT was vague and rambling in his speech, made general statements unsupported by specific examples and manifested the symptoms of paranoia, namely, fixed suspicions (that all political leaders in Mexico are Communists); and delusions of grandeur (that he is a doctor of electronic engineering, and industrial adviser to a Mexican manufacturer, a general in a secret Mexican army, and an associate of Mexican millionaire).

In view of above, the results of the polygraph examination are inconclusive but it is the opinion of the examiner that GALLANT's allegations that he saw OSWALD in Mexico City in July 1963, and learned OSWALD was attempting to get Cuban and Russian visas are untrue.

LHM follows.

105-82555-1291

REC-40

22 JAN 10 1964

XEROX

5 - Bureau (AM)
3 - San Francisco
(cc: 94-939)
DET/rew

JAN 10 1964

Approved: C. C. Wick
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

61 JAN 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED - 105-126544

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1292

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

61

Dept of State

REFERRAL

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, St. Louis (100-10461) Date: January 8, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-439689 AX

Examination requested by: St. Louis

Reference: Letter 1/6/64

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis

Remarks:

You will be separately advised regarding the cryptanalysis examination of Q439 through Q446.

MAILED 10
JAN - 9 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)(2 Lab report)

2 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (3)(Copy of reference letter, 2 Lab report)

1 - Mr. Schutz, Rm. 5722 (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Turner, Rm. 649 RB (sent direct)

REC-40 105-82555-1293

JAN 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:gl
(10)

JAN 15 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Turner 649 RB

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, St. Louis (100-10461)

Date: January 8, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-439689 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 1/7/64

Q439 Paperback edition of the University of Chicago, Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, Pocket Book Edition 6188

Q440 Paperback edition of the Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (of the English Language)

Q441 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TORRE LATINO-LATIN TOWER MEXICO, D. F."

Q442 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "MONUMENTO DE LA REVOLUCION MEXICO, D. F."

Q443 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "MONUMENTO DE LA REVOLUCION VISTA PANORAMICA - MEXICO, D. F."

Q444 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "VISTA PANORAMICA PANORAMIC VIEW MEXICO, D. F."

Q445 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TOROS EN MEXICO BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO"

Q446 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TOROS EN MEXICO BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO" and printing on front of card "TOROS EN MEXICO"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the questioned handwriting in Q439, which is on a blank sheet which faces the inside back cover, was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case. The remaining brief notations in Q439 are too limited for an adequate handwriting examination.

The various isolated words appearing in Q440 are too limited for an adequate comparison with the known writings of OSWALD, K4 and K5. However, some handwriting and hand printing similarities were noted common to the questioned writings in Q440 and the known writings of OSWALD.

No indented writings of significance were noted in Q439 and Q440.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JCC:gl (10)

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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Turner

SAC, Miami (105-8342) 1/8/64

Director, FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Original filed in Cuba files, IB. 1-10-64 AMB.

Enclosed for Miami is copy of clipping from 12/23/63 issue of "The Augusta Courier," published at Augusta, Georgia. Information copy of this letter and copy of newspaper clipping in question are being sent to Dallas.

Report of SA James J. O'Connor dated 12/3/63 at Miami in captioned matter shows that investigation of allegations that Oswald had been involved in Cuban situation in Miami failed to substantiate such allegations. Nevertheless, Miami is requested to promptly submit its comments, and if necessary to conduct appropriate inquiries, concerning allegations as set forth in attached newspaper clipping. Specifically, Miami's comments are requested concerning claim that FBI had prevented DRE from circulating a bulletin concerning Oswald's alleged visit to Miami last year.

Handle promptly and incorporate any pertinent data developed in form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas - Enclosure

RDC:ams
(6)

REC- 40 105 82555-1294

22 JAN 10 1964

MAILED 5
JAN 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

61 JAN 13 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 1/9/64

FROM : J. L. Handley

SUBJECT: LEO J. TURCK
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 1:40 a.m., 1/9/64, Midnight Supervisor William E. Assmus received a telephone call from Leo J. Turck, 25 South Street, New York City. Turck stated that he was the man who murdered Surge Rubenstein in New York in 1955. He also claimed to be a buddy of Lee Oswald who assassinated President Kennedy.

Turck asked that he be arrested in connection with his murder of Rubenstein and association with Oswald.

Bufiles disclose that on 9/20/58 Leo Turck telephoned the Bureau from Baltimore and announced that he was the murderer of Surge Rubenstein and wanted to give himself up. This information was furnished the Baltimore Police Department who arrested Turck. Investigation determined that Turck had no connection with the Rubenstein murder case. It was indicated Turck had in the past placed calls to the New York Police Department confessing to different murders as he enjoyed waiting for the police to come to pick him up for questioning. Turck has also alleged he has received shock treatments for psychoneurosis. (66-3182-5167)

The above information together with Turck's background was furnished to Midnight Supervisor William Ahrens, New York Office, with instructions that Turck be located and it be determined if, in fact, he was acquainted with Oswald and is in any way implicated in the assassination of President Kennedy.

WEA:vhm
(5)

REC- 40 1295

11 JAN 10 1964

61 JAN 13 1964

1/10/64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Gheesling

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REDLREP JANUARY SEVEN LAST. REGARDING INFORMATION CONTAINED ON PAGE SIXTY-SIX OF REREP, ADVISE BUREAU IDENTITY OF ORIGINAL SOURCE, YOUR EVALUATION OF THAT INFORMATION AND WHAT STEPS YOU PROPOSE TO TAKE TO RESOLVE ACCURACY OF THAT INFORMATION.

WMG:mlf;djw dpw
(4)

NOTE:

Page 66 of rerep contained information from T-4 [redacted] Texas, PD) to the effect that on 11/23/63 he had received information that a male voice was overheard in a conversation which took place between telephone number CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, on 11/23/63. The male voice was overheard to comment that he felt sure subject had killed the President but did not feel subject was responsible and further stated "we both know who is responsible." The first telephone number is business number of Michael Paine and the second is telephone number at his residence. On interview Ralph Paine recalled conversation with his wife but denied making above statements. We should make additional inquiries to resolve this, since subject's family resided at Paine's residence for several weeks prior to assassination.

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
24 FEB 14 1973

61 JAN 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1964
TELETYPE

REC-40 105-82555-1296

22 JAN 10 1964

3, Stanway Gardens,
Acton,
London, W.3.
England,
U.K.

5-12-1963

Dear Sir,

Would you please send me a copy of the FBI report on the assassination of President Kennedy as soon as it is published.

I have followed in detail the cause and effects of the assassination and of the case against Lee Oswald. And I look forward to the publication of the report.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

N. Wilson

(N. Wilson)

REC 36 105-82555-1297

6 JAN 9 1964

MS

REC 36 105-82555-1297

January 8, 1964

AIRMAIL

JAN 8 3 16 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. N. Wilson
3 Stanway Gardens
Acton
London W. 3, England

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Your letter of December 5th to the Government Printing Office was referred to the FBI and was received on January 7th.

JOHN F.

Pursuant to the instructions of President Johnson, our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald has been forwarded to the Attorney General and to the Presidential Commission. We have not made the report public inasmuch as this Commission has been charged with the responsibility to study all available information and make a finding in these matters. Any public dissemination of our report, therefore, will rest with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
JAN 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - London 1 Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison -- Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles not reviewed in view of common name.

CJJ:mng
(5)

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Holmes
Gandy

JAN 15 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT IN
THE UNITED STATES AND
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo concerning THOMAS GERALD WILLIS which the Bureau may desire to disseminate.

One copy each is enclosed for Dallas, Atlanta, and Los Angeles Divisions.

As indicated, WILLIS is from East Point, Georgia, and is traveling to Los Angeles, California.

Copies furnished Dallas, Atlanta, and Los Angeles for information.

One copy of letterhead memo being furnished locally to Secret Service.

(3) Bureau (Encs. 5) RM
1-Dallas (Enc. 1) RM
1-Atlanta (Enc. 1) RM
1-Los Angeles (Enc. 1) RM
2-SA
(1-62-2819)
(1-66-1620)
FTL/ekm
(8)

REC 7

105-82555-1298

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

EX-114

62 JAN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

San Antonio, Texas
January 6, 1963

THOMAS GERALD WILLIS

On January 6, 1963, captioned individual was arrested by the Del Rio, Texas, Police Department on suspicion of having a stolen car. WILLIS was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI, and he advised that he had left East Point, Georgia, about December 20, 1963, after recently being released from the Milledgeville, Georgia, State Mental Hospital and had bought a flag of the United States after arriving in Texas. WILLIS stated he purchased this flag in order to take it and put it on the grave of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, accused assassin of President KENNEDY, as he felt "OSWALD had got a raw deal." WILLIS advised he did not belong to any group and did not have any opinion one way or the other concerning the assassination of the President, but he only felt that OSWALD had not been treated fairly and he felt that his putting a flag of the United States on the grave of OSWALD would be of some consolation to the wife of OSWALD.

WILLIS indicated that he planned to travel to Los Angeles, California, and would return to his home in East Point, Georgia, after several months there.

A description of WILLIS based on interview and observation is as follows:

Name:	THOMAS GERALD WILLIS
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	United States
Occupation:	Auto mechanic

1298

THOMAS GERALD WILLIS

Date of Birth:	April 15, 1941 La Grange, Georgia
Residence:	2787 Chaney Street East Point, Georgia
Height:	5'9 1/2"
Weight:	152
Education:	Attended school approximately three years and cannot read nor write
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	TERESA WILLIS - one child, LISA WILLIS, 18 months
Stepfather:	ROBERT LEE HOWARD 547 People Street Atlanta, Georgia
Mother:	MILDRED HOWARD same address
Selective Service Status:	Has Selective Service No. 9-145-41-147; classified IV-F due to lack of education
Mental History:	Claims to have been in Milledgeville, Georgia, State Mental Hospital for approximately six months from March 30, 1963 to October 1963; claims to have attempted suicide on no less than four occasions by (1) eating razor blades and other metal objects; (2) cutting veins on wrists; and twice attempting to hang self.
Peculiarities:	Index finger of right hand amputated at first joint; has appearance of being mentally retarded

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.

vice to the Nation over the years.

However, I'm like so many Americans in that I write only when I gripe. The report that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was solely responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy seems not to consider the pattern of the man and his activities.

Oswald, a penurious man, was not the kind who would pay out of his own pocket the purchase price of the high powered rifle with which he attempted to kill General Walker and with which he did assassinate the President. It is not unreasonable to feel that some person or group who hated President Kennedy and the General put up the money for that weapon.

Since Oswald could not drive a car, one or more persons must have driven him to General Walker's home. He certainly never walked through the streets of Dallas that night nor rode public transportation carrying a high powered rifle. Oswald was not alone in that attempted murder.

Oswald next tried to infiltrate a militant anti-Castro Cuban group in New Orleans. His Communist profession and associations would indicate that this was not an act likely to be taken without Communists to whom he could pass information.

Oswald, a few days later, was discovered passing out Fairplay for Cuba pamphlets. Other activities, all in the interest of Castro, show Oswald to be dedicated to their cause and to have established himself with them.

Oswald next went into Mexico, which we are told is a staging area for Castro's terrorists to North and Latin America. This man, with already established relations with Castroites in the United States did not spend four or five days in Mexico merely going to Cuban and Soviet embassies looking for visas.

EX-103 REC-23 105-82555-1299

Oswald, upon his return to the United States, was on two occasions observed at a firing range outside Dallas to be hitting bullseyes and grouping his shots in small bunches. This indicates a lot more practice with his rifle for you do not hit bullseyes without a lot of practice.

12 JAN 10 1964

There is a pattern there and it indicates that Oswald could not be alone in his atttempt to kill General Walker and in his assassination of President Kennedy.

Yours very truly,

Patrick J. Herrity

1-8-64
nml
C99 dll/mng
nml

CORRESPONDENCE

REC- 29 105-82555-1299

EX-105

January 9, 1964

Mr. Patrick J. Herrity
510 South Prospect Avenue
Bergenfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Herrity:

Your letter of January 1st has been received, and I want to thank you for your best wishes for the New Year. Your generous comments mean a great deal to all of us in the FBI.

Our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald has not been made public; however, I want to assure you that every ramification of this matter has been carefully considered.

Pursuant to the instructions of President Johnson, this report has been forwarded to the Attorney General and to the Presidential Commission. Since the Commission has the responsibility to study all available information and make a finding, it will determine whether or not the contents of our report are to be made public.

MAILED 19
JAN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:mng
(3)

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 9 5 26 PM '64

JAN 17 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1300

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 24

SECTION NO.

61

Secret Service

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 4, 1963

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-31965)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Re Detroit letter to Bureau dated December 3, 1963.

Referenced letter requested the Laboratory to attempt to determine if certain chalk samples obtained from NYC railroad car #124475 at Newport, Michigan, could have been made by chalk commonly used by railroads.

Enclosed herewith for the assistance of the Laboratory is a medium hard "lumber crayon" of the type used by the NYC RR in Detroit to make various markings on freight cars in this area.

The Bureau is requested to compare ~~their~~ THIS "lumber crayon" with the samples submitted with relet to determine if the samples came from a similar crayon.

3 - Bureau (Enclosure) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Detroit

LMC:JEP
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC 30

105-82555-1301

EX-112

DEC 6 1963

SEVEN

SOVIET

RECORDED COPY

SAC, Detroit (100-31965) 1/9/64

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 1301

EX 112 REC 30

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurtel 12/5/63, and letters 12/3/63, and 12/4/63.

The Laboratory examinations of the twelve specimens of chalk taken from a boxcar which were submitted by your office under letter dated 12/3/63, and the crayon submitted by your office under letter of 12/4/63, were discontinued on the receipt of your teletype of 12/5/63.

These specimens are being returned to you under separate cover by registered mail.

649 RB

1-Bufile 62-109060

HBH:fch
(6)

MAILED 20
JAN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 62-109060

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66 JAN 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE

FD-263 (Rev. 4-1-59)

REC 36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	1/6/64	12/23/63 - 1/6/64

TITLE OF CASE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: DENNIS W. SHANAHAN

TYPED BY: kmh

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R

REFERENCE: Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 12/31/63 at Chicago.

- P -

O.K. to go to commission

ADMINISTRATIVE

On December 31, 1963, Mr. MELVIN R. KURR, 838 Woodbine, Oak Park, Illinois, advised complaint clerk, RANDALL L. SWAN, of the following:

While watching a television rerun of the assassination of President KENNEDY on NBC, KURR and his wife believed they saw a man in the window of the building in the background of the picture. This man appeared to be firing a rifle and in the opinion of KURR, fired, worked the bolt of the rifle and fired again. After the second shot, the man threw the rifle to the side and stood up. Mr. KURR advised that both he and his wife believed this man had been wearing a suit and tie and was not dressed in the manner that OSWALD was dressed. KURR furnished Thermo-faxed copies of the following communications reflecting

COVER PAGE

EXP. PROC.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (62-109060)
3 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Chicago (62-6115)

1cc 645 RB

Copies returned

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1302

REC 36

14 JAN 8 1964

EX-112

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Pres. Comm.			
REQUEST RECD.	2 copies			
DATE FWD.	1/16/64			
HOW FWD.	Liaison			
BY	FMS/WH			

61 JAN 22 1964

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

24 FEB 4 1973

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

his letter to Mr. REX GOAD, NBC News Director, and answer received by him from Mr. GOAD:

"December 8, 1963

"Mr. Rex Goad
N.B.C. News Director
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

"Dear Sir:

"I am writing in regard to the newsreel taken at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. To clarify -- the film that was kept running as your reporter jumped out of his car, part of the motorcade, and ran towards the President's car.

"Shown on this newsreel is a view of a building, presumably the Texas School Book Depository, from which the shots were fired. On the upper right-hand corner of this film I believe I saw a man fire a weapon, reload and fire again, then throw the weapon to the side and at the same time stand up, look out of the window and then leave.

"If this was the case I would very much like to know (1) Why was this picture not blown up and printed in the newspapers?

(2) Why out of the millions of viewers, who saw the same film, no-one questioned who this man was?

(3) Could it be my imagination and if so why then did I see him work the bolt of the weapon when at this time it was unknown by the public that a bolt-operated weapon was used.

COVER PAGE

"As to it being my imagination, I should add that my wife also remembers seeing a man at the window of said building; but assumed if she saw it then it did not go unnoticed by all other viewers.

"I wonder if you would be so kind as to answer my questions. I should also like to know when N.B.C. plans to show this newsreel again on television.

"Thank you.

"Yours truly,

"Melvin R. Kurr
838 Woodbine Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois 60302"

"December 19, 1963

"Mr. Melvin R. Kurr
838 Woodbine Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

"Dear Mr. Kurr:

"This refers to your letter of December 8 dealing with film made by a NBC cameraman at the time of President Kennedy's assassination.

"We have not been able to spot the things you believed you had identified.

"I am certain, in any case, that you realize that various investigators will leave no avenue untravelled in seeking the fullest possible facts in this matter.

"I feel sure that in some future time this film will be seen again on the air, in connection with some program or other. But this may be pretty far in the future.

CG 62-6115

"Sincerely,

"Rex R. Goad
Director
NBC News

NY

"RRG:RR"

In view of Mr. GOAD's answer, coupled with the fact that the Chicago Division has no knowledge as to the status of the film involved, this information has been placed in the administrative section and no leads are being set out in connection with this matter.

All NBC film re assassination of President Kennedy reviewed by Dallas Office 11/23/63 and no data bearing on this allegation found. See page 32 of Dallas report 12/10/63 re Oswald.

All

- D* -

COVER PAGE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN
Date: 1/6/64

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #: 62-6115

Bureau File #: 62-109060

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN

Synopsis: One BOB NEWTON, now a Dallas, Texas resident, advised Chief of Police OTTO ALBUSCHAT, Villa Park, Illinois, that OSWALD allegedly had purchased a 1963 Lincoln auto for delivery on 11/22/63. STAN WHITE advised that EDDIE BRACKEN indicated assassination was "not an isolated thing" and that this type of thing exists in minds of a West Coast group.

- P -

DETAILS:

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.

1
WRB:bll
CG 62-6115

Mrs. DOROTHY COX, 59 Rollins Road, Fox Lake, Illinois, advised SA WILLIAM R. BRODERICK on December 24, 1963, that the present whereabouts of ROBERT KAYE are unknown to her. She advised she knows KAYE to be an alien, but knows nothing of his background. MEXICO/COLO; POLAND; GER

Mrs. COX advised that her sister, Mrs. ALICE KAYE, is currently living at 2411 Crawford, North Las Vegas, Nevada. COLO She advised that Mrs. KAYE works from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Nevada Home Food Service, telephone number 878-9255. Mrs. COX stated that letters from her sister, Mrs. KAYE, indicate Mrs. KAYE does not know the whereabouts of ROBERT KAYE. She advised that Mrs. KAYE did indicate she receives an occasional telephone call from ROBERT KAYE.

CG 62-6115
WRB:bls

On December 27, 1963, CHESTER KLICH, Foreman, Superior Finishers, 3874 North Milwaukee, advised SA WILLIAM R. BRODERICK that the company office is closed for the holidays. KLICH advised he has been employed by Superior for 18 years and that ROBERT KAYE is unknown to him.

KLICH stated that no one named WARD is presently connected with the operation of Superior and to the best of his knowledge no WARD has ever been employed as a supervisor or was an owner of Superior. KLICH stated that he knows of no one connected with Superior that owns or operates a machine shop in Tuscon, Arizona.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

1

Chief OTTO ALBUSCHAT, Villa Park, Police Department, Villa Park, Illinois, furnished the following information:

B. Appx 1928

One BOB NEWTON, who formerly resided at 510 Monterey Street, Villa Park, Illinois, and who was employed by Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago, Illinois, was transferred to Dallas, Texas, by the Sears, Roebuck Company in October, 1963, to the best of his knowledge, NEWTON currently resides on Camelot Street, in Dallas and is employed as a Regional Manager with Sears Roebuck Company in Dallas.

On or about December 23, 1963, NEWTON returned to Villa Park, Illinois, for a visit with friends at which time he (ALBUSCHAT) engaged in a casual conversation with NEWTON. During the above conversation the incident pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY arose at which time NEWTON informed Chief ALBUSCHAT that his neighbor in Dallas, Texas, whom he did not identify informed that she had a brother who was the owner of a Lincoln - Mercury Dealership in Dallas. NEWTON further informed that this neighbor told him that her brother informed her that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had purchased a 1963 Lincoln automobile and was to pick up this car on November 22, 1963, the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY. NEWTON informed him that there is a Lincoln - Mercury Dealership located in Dallas, Texas, near the theatre where OSWALD was apprehended subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. Chief ALBUSCHAT added that NEWTON is a long-time acquaintance and described him as a white male, approximately 35 years of age, married and he considered him to be a reliable person of good reputation.

On 12/31/63 at Villa Park, Illinois File # 62-6115

by SA RUDOLPH E. MANCINI/dlk Date dictated 12/31/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

1

STAN WHITE, 466 Vallette Street, Elmhurst, Illinois, furnished the following information:

He currently is employed as a District Sales Manager for the General Electric Company, 3800 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that from 1954 to May, 1957, he and EDDIE BRACKEN, television, radio and screen star, were partners in a company called Stan White, Incorporated, 725 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, which company was concerned with selling various types of hi-fi equipment. His business venture with BRACKEN was terminated in 1957 as a result of a disagreement with BRACKEN of how the business should be operated and due to BRACKEN's disapproval of bringing other individuals into the firm. His disagreement with BRACKEN lasted approximately one and one-half years; however, they are now "cordial" and they occasionally mix socially. BRACKEN currently has a daily radio interview program in New York and he has tentative plans to build a recording studio in the New York area.

ILL. D.Y.

On or about November 24, 1963, BRACKEN called him regarding his intentions to secure him (WHITE) to assist in designing the above mentioned studio. During the above conversation, the incident concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY came up and BRACKEN expressed "abhorrent" at the incident and of course appeared to be very saddened and emotionally disturbed. He cannot recall BRACKEN's condition but in essence he said "it was not an isolated thing. That sort of thing exists in the minds of a group on the West Coast." He further mentioned that this group "has mentioned or spoken of a revolution and has unlimited financial support." BRACKEN did not identify the group to which he was referring and he, WHITE, did not ask to what group BRACKEN might be referring. There were other brief comments that he could not recall but it was his opinion that there was no additional exchange of conversation concerning the "group" which BRACKEN mentioned.

From his association with BRACKEN, he observed him to be a "rather conservative individual" and one who was not

On 12/30/63 at Elmhurst, Illinois File # 62-6115

SA RUDOLPH H. MANCINI:dkz 12/31/63

by Date dictated

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.

strongly politically for any party or on any subject. In reference to the financial aid reportedly received by BRACKEN, BRACKEN did not leave him with the impression that this financial aid might be coming from the "group" which he referred to as being located on the West Coast. It was his impression that the financial aid that BRACKEN would receive would come from the other investors or interested parties who would go into the business venture with BRACKEN in building the recording studio in New York. He was not aware of the identities of these persons who might be involved in this venture with BRACKEN but he was certain that BRACKEN could not go into this venture by himself due to the apparent amount of finances needed. He was not aware that any persons associated with BRACKEN were anything other than legitimate businessmen.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

Mr. R. W. KEYWORTH, Vice President, Kay Musical Instruments Company, 1640 Walnut Street, viewed a photograph of a leather strap, that appeared to be a guitar strap. Mr. KEYWORTH advised that this strap differed from regular straps in that the shoulder piece did not slide on the strap, but was fixed and unmovable. He stated it appeared to be a guitar strap, however, he had never seen one like it and it may have been made in another country.

On 12/23/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # 62-6115

by SA THOMAS B. LANDESS/MAQ Date dictated 12/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

Mr. C. H. RUKOVITS, Vice President, The Harmony Company, 4700 Kolin Avenue, a manufacturer of guitars, viewed a photograph of a leather strap and advised that at first glance it appeared to be a guitar strap. However, upon closer inspection, he noted that the shoulder piece did not slide on the strap and was not adjustable, as on all other guitar straps he had seen. Also, it had a large number of holes in the bottom or end piece of the strap that are not on regular straps.

Mr. RUKOVITS concluded that the strap may not be a guitar strap, or only a part of a guitar strap, or perhaps it is a strap made in another country.

On 12/23/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # 62-6115

by SA THOMAS B. LANDESS/MAQ Date dictated 12/24/63

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.

FBI

Date: 1/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY RUSSIAN

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, Fort Worth, Texas, on 1/6/64, by SAS EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND.

In addition to information reflected in enclosed memorandum, Mrs. OSWALD requested the identity and location of Mr. JOHN FANIN who was an Agent of the FBI in Fort Worth when her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, defected, or "was sent" to Russia. She also said that she wanted to see the report reflecting the interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JOHN FANIN. Mrs. OSWALD was advised JOHN FANIN did not work with the FBI in Fort Worth.

It is apparent Mrs. OSWALD was referring to former SA, JOHN W. FAIN, now retired. Mrs. OSWALD was not furnished Mr. FAIN's name.

3-Bureau (ENC. 10) (RM)
2-Dallas
RDM:mja
(5)

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-1303

REC 36

EX-112

JAN 9 1964

Ice State, CIA
Secret Service
1-10-64

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

72 JAN 15 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DL 100-10461

During the interview with Mrs. OSWALD, she was very antagonistic and uncooperative.

The Bureau's attention is called to the report of SA JOHN W. FAIN, 7/3/61, at Dallas, wherein on Page 10, paragraph 1, it is reflected that on or about 1/26/61, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of subject, appeared at the U. S. Department of State, in Washington, D.C. She reportedly advised that she had come to Washington to see what could be done to help her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She expressed the thought that perhaps her son had gone to the Soviet Union as a "Secret Agent" and that the State Department was not doing enough to help him. She reportedly was advised that such was not the case and that efforts were being made to help her son.

No further contacts will be made with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, UACB. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

No local dissemination is being made to Dallas Secret Service, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

1114 Commerce Street

Dallas, Texas 75202

January 7, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

N.Y. LA CALIF.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, was contacted on January 6, 1964, in order to ascertain some addresses of Lee Harvey Oswald during 1944-1946.

Mrs. Oswald advised that she was not cooperating with the FBI, or the Secret Service, any longer, as conversation with the FBI and Secret Service was "one sided". Mrs. Oswald said that she has cooperated to the best of her ability and told everything; however, that she has not been told anything.

Mrs. Oswald said, specifically, that at the present time, she is very angry because the FBI and the Secret Service will not let her see her daughter-in-law, Marina Oswald, and her two grandchildren. Mrs. Oswald was advised that the FBI had absolutely nothing to do with her contacting her daughter-in-law and in no way was preventing her from seeing her daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Oswald said that she had contacted her daughter-in-law's attorney and business manager and that she was told that the daughter-in-law and grandchildren were fine and in good health, but each person said that they "were unable to divulge where she was living". Mrs. Oswald said that she was

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COPIES DESTROYED

24 FEB 14 1973

"fed up" with all the government, as everybody is against her.

Mrs. Oswald said further that every day she goes to a different place to eat in Fort Worth, so that people can see her and know her as she wants to be seen and she wants to be known. However, Mrs. Oswald said that she returns promptly to her home at 11 A.M. in order that she may be there to receive her mail. Mrs. Oswald said after exposing herself to as many people as she can by eating out and being seen in Fort Worth, that since November 22, 1963, she has not had one visitor in her home with the exception of law enforcement officers and reporters.

Mrs. Oswald stated that she does not desire to talk to "ordinary" agents in Fort Worth, or Dallas, from the Secret Service or the FBI, and that she now wants to talk only to high officials in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Oswald said the only way she could help at this particular time would be to be taken personally by airplane to Washington, D.C., this date, as her baggage was already packed and would go if taken.

Mrs. Oswald stated that she believes her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was sent to Russia by the Central Intelligence Agency, or some Government agency, at the time he defected, or "was sent". When questioned about this, Mrs. Oswald stated she was unable to furnish any facts, but that she had the "big picture" in her head and could only relate it to a person if "they would take time to sit down and listen". Mrs. Oswald was advised that the interviewing Agents were

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willing to take any information that she had at this time, but Mrs. Oswald refused to divulge, or to give, any further information.

Mrs. Oswald said she believes her son is the "goat and fall guy" for high officials of Government. She said she did not have any facts to back up such a claim and again said she had all the facts in her head. Mrs. Oswald said she had a lot of information in her head, but would only talk to high officials in Washington.

Mrs. Oswald said at one time, just after November 22, 1963, that the FBI, or Secret Service, broke into her home to get her papers. Mrs. Oswald was advised that at no time did the FBI ever break into her home or take any papers from her home.

Mrs. Oswald said further that she is now unable to even mail letters out of Fort Worth, as she is sure someone always opens her mail. Mrs. Oswald said that she had written in the past to a certain person in the State Department, name not mentioned, and he apparently received the letters. However, she said she has just received a letter returned to her, mailed recently to this person, and was marked, "Return for better address".

Mrs. Oswald said further that "everyone is against" her. She said that the newspapers' accounts of information concerning her son and his truancy in New York City was incorrect.

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.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

She said further that they quoted in the newspapers that her son was a truant for 45 or 46 days, at which time she knew that he was in a home in New York, after being put there by a Judge.

Mrs. Oswald said she had called a press conference in Fort Worth some weeks past, and that the newspapers did not print everything she said and printed only what they wanted to print.

Mrs. Oswald stated that she is willing to take all information she possesses and give it to the proper authorities, but insisted on going to Washington and seeing "higher officials".

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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: January 7, 1964

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R CUBA

Remylet 1-6-64 which transmitted two paperback books and six colored picture post cards to the Laboratory for examination.

The submitting office was shown as St. Louis when it should have been shown as Dallas.

Please correct Bureau copies.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

WRH:mvs
(3)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
10 JAN 10 1964

SEVEN
SOVIET SECTION
CONSC

79 FEB 3 1964

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: January 8, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-439461 ET

Examination requested by: Dallas
Letter 12-31-63

Reference:

Examination requested: Photographic

Remarks:

Enclosures (3) (K53, 2 Lab rpt)

1 - Mr. Schutz, Room 5722 (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Turner, Room 649 RB (Sent direct)

MAILED 27
JAN 13 1964
COMM-FBI

Return of photo authorized by Mr Belmont.

REC 36

EX-112

105-82555

22 JAN 13 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

66 JAN 14 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

9-1b

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: January 8, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-439461 ET

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 1-6-64

K53 35 mm Kodachrome transparency depicting the Texas School Book Depository building

Result of examination:

The corner sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository shown in the submitted 35 mm Kodachrome transparency, K53, shows boxes stacked in a formation similar to that which has been recorded in other photographs made of this window. Nothing else of significance was determined from the examination of specimen K53.

Specimen K53 is returned herewith. Appropriate copies have been retained.

leon
lmont
hr
sper
llahan
nrad
Losch
ans
le
sen
llivan
vel
otter
le. Boom

FBW:aab (7)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
(105-126544)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)
(88-6495)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT
IS - MEXICO

A copy of San Francisco airtel to the Bureau, dated 1/8/64, is enclosed for Dallas.

5 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (AM)
3 - San Francisco
(cc: 94-939)
DET:mhb
(10)

105-82555-1305

REC 36

EX-112

10 JAN 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-126544-

C C - Wick

66 JAN 14 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Laboratory Transmittal Form

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Date: January 10, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-437464 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: None

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

This report supplements Laboratory report D-437464 AX dated 12/10/63, and addressed to your office under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka; Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas AFO" your file 89-43.

Photographs of Q350A through Qc353 are attached.

Q350A and Q351 were furnished to the Bureau by the U. S. Information Agency. Qc352 and Qc353 were furnished to the Bureau by the addressee of Qc352.

Q232 through Q235 were two letters postmarked in Cuba on 11/28/63, one addressed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Dallas, Texas, and the other addressed to MR. ROBERTO KENNEDY at Washington, D. C. These two letters were described in Laboratory report D-437464 AX dated 12/10/63, and addressed to your office.

Enclosures (6) (Photographs of Q350A through Qc353, 2 Lab report)
1 - Mr. Henry A. Schutz, Jr., Room 5722 (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Elbert T. Turner Room 649 RB (sent direct)

JCC:GFM (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele
Holm

105-82555

112 REC 36

66 JAN 14 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: January 10, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-437464 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 12/30/63, and 1/3/64

Q350A Airmail envelope addressed to the Voice of America postmarked Habana, Cuba, 6 P.M. DIC 3 1963

Q351 Accompanying typewritten letter headed La Habana 27 De Noviembre 1963 bearing salutation "Senores" and ending with the typewritten and handwritten signature "Miguel Galban Lopez"

Qc352 Xerox copy of an envelope postmarked "Habana Cuba DIC 3 6-PM 1963" addressed to "Sr. Editor Diario De New York Daily of New York (Newspaper) New York, N. Y. (U. S. A.)"

Qc353 Xerox copy of a letter dated La Habana 27 de Noviembre 1963 bearing salutation "Senor Director" and ending with the typewritten signature "Miguel Galban Lopez"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting on Q350A through Qc353 was prepared on the typewriter used to prepare specimens Q232 through Q235, previously submitted.

The envelope Q350A is the same kind as the envelopes Q232 and Q234. The envelope Qc352 is similar to the other three envelopes. The paper of Q351 is the same kind as Q235.

No indented handwriting was found on Q350A and Q351.

It was concluded that the envelope Q350A had been previously opened and resealed.

The signature on Q351 is not at all comparable with the signatures on Q233 and Q235. There is no handwritten signature on Qc353.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:GFM
(8)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

4-5 (Rev. 4-17-63) Form

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

DEFERRED 1-10-64
TO DIRECTOR AND SAC DALLAS
FROM SAC ALBUQUERQUE 101430

JACK L. RUBY AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, DECEASED-VICTIM, CR, OO: DALLAS.

AGENT THIS OFFICE DURING ROUTINE INVESTIGATION AT SECURITY DIVISION, AEC ALBUQUERQUE ASCERTAINED TELETYPE INQUIRY HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM ROBERT THORPE, SECURITY DIVISION, AEC, WASHINGTON D.C., ADDRESSED TO ALL AEC OPERATION OFFICES THROUGHOUT U.S. REQUESTING CHECK OF RECORDS FOR ANY INFO CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK LEON RUBY, AKA.— ABOVE FURNISHED BUREAU AND DALLAS FOR INFO IF CHECK NOT MADE AT BUREAU REQUEST. IF ANY INQUIRY NECESSARY, REQUEST SOURCE NOT BE DIVULGED.

RECEIVED: 11:56 A.M. JD

AEC sent out inquiry for warren Commission no action nec.

1105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-935

58 JAN 16 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-4a (Rev. 2-14-61)

105-82555

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS - R - CUBA

Date 1/10/64

Case References

Consigned to: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) Urairtel 12/31/63

ENTERED 1-10-64

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

List of Contents

715776

Sling from Oswald's rifle

Crypt.-Trans.
Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

MAILED 4
JAN 13 1964
COMM-FBI

REGISTERED MAIL

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

66 JAN 15 1964

NOT RECORDED

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1-10-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SAC'S ATLANTA, KANSAS CITY, OKLAHOMA CITY AND SAN ANTONIO

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

B. J. JAMES, AKA "BRJ"; JOHN CONNALLY,
GOVERNOR, STATE OF TEXAS - VICTIM
EXTORTION
OO: SAN ANTONIO

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS
DALLAS FILE 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS R CUBA
OO: DALLAS
DALLAS FILE 100-10461

Rebuairtel to Dallas 1-6-64, Dallas airtel to Director and other offices 12-31-63, and Dallas tel to all offices receiving copies of instant airtel dated 1-10-64.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
174 JAN 13 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Atlanta
2 - Kansas City
2 - Oklahoma City
2 - San Antonio
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

AEC:mvs
(12)

2 XEROX
JAN 18 1964

20 JAN 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

E. E. Wick

64 JAN 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

ELDRIDGE SOLOMON PRICE, FBI No. 451137, located by SA's ARTHUR E. CARTER and WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN at Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, Texas, 1-9-64. PRICE denies sending letter mentioned in Dallas airtel and also denies any knowledge of RUBY or OSWALD or of their association. He was received at Seagoville 11-13-62 and his present maximum release date is 12-21-66. His minimum release date is 12-21-64.

The following description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	ELDRIDGE SOLOMON PRICE
Sex	Male
Race	White
Nationality	American
Born	7-4-94, Johnson County, Georgia
Height	5' 7½"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Light brown - graying
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Florid
Build	Stocky
Miscellaneous	Wears half-shell and metal frame glasses; birth mark under right breast, size of hand
Former occupation	Oil business, production and lease sales
Relatives	Ex-wife - EDITH WYNN PRICE, unknown address, Oklahoma City; Daughter - Mrs. S. BOYD (LORRAINE) JOHNSON, unknown address, Oklahoma City; Son - STERLING W. PRICE, employed by Western Cement Corporation, Enid, Oklahoma; Son - ALVIN A. PRICE, employed by Western Cement Corporation, Enid, Oklahoma.

DL 100-10461

It should be noted that prior to conducting the interview, PRICE was warned of his rights and advised he had never heard of OSWALD or RUBY until the publicity on radio, TV and in the newspapers was released after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

PRICE also advised he never corresponded by typewriter.

In view of the fact PRICE located and denies sending instant letter, this information not being included in 100-10461 report at Dallas.

1/10/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC PHOENIX

FROM SAC EL PASO /105-1264/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

RE EL PASO TELETYPE THREE FORTY-FIVE P.M. DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST AND BUTEL TO EL PASO SIX ZERO ONE P.M. THIS DATE RE ALLEGATIONS OF ROBERT KAYE.

SAIC OSCAR WEISHEIT, SECRET SERVICE, EL PASO, DENIED KAYE FURNISHED HIM ANY MAP OR CALENDAR WHEN KAYE WAS INTERVIEWED BY WEISHEIT IN EL PASO. ONLY THING FURNISHED WEISHEIT BY KAYE WAS KAYE'S TEMPORARY VISA ISSUED BY MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TO ROBERT J. KAYE, JUAREZ, MEXICO, ON OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT LAST, NUMBER SIX SIX TWO TWO EIGHT TWO, WHICH IS CURRENTLY IN POSSESSION SECRET SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. AIRMAIL COPIES BEING SENT BUREAU AND DALLAS. END.

DJR/djr

1 - BUREAU /105-82555/
1 - DALLAS /100-10461/
1 - EL PASO /105-1264/

(3)

Xerox returned 6 PM RB

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

72 JAN 15 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BI NEW ORLS

11-23AM CST 1-10-64 URGENT DAM

TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS AND NORFOLK

FROM NEW ORLEANS 100-16601 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

VEREEN ALEXANDER, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA, HAS ADVISED THAT WHILE SHE ATTENDED SOPHIE NEWCOMB COLLEGE, DIVISION OF TULANE UNIVERSITY, SHE AND ROBERT HOFFMAN PUBLISHED A LIBERAL NEWSPAPER CALLED QUOTE THE REED UNQUOTE. SHE SAID ROBERT HOFFMAN-S BROTHER, DAVE HOFFMAN HELD A PARTY DURING THE SUMMER OF SIXTYTHREE IN HIS APARTMENT AND SHE HAD A STRONG BELIEF THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD MAY HAVE BEEN PRESENT.

OTHER INDIVIDUALS REPORTED TO HAVE ATTENDED THIS PARTY HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND INTERVIEWED WITH EXCEPTION OF DAVE HOFFMAN. SOURCES IN NEW ORLEANS ADVISE DAVE HOFFMAN GRADUATED FROM TULANE UNIVERSITY IN SUMMER, SIXTYTHREE. RECORDS TULANE UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR-S OFFICE SHOW DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN, RESIDENCE ONE TWO ONE TWO AMELIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, GRADUATED MAY TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, RECEIVING BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE. INQUIRY IN NEIGHBORHOOD PRODUCED INFORMATION HOFFMAN MOVED AFTER GRADUATION,

105-82555-1307

~~EXX CORR ON LAST LINE FIRST WORD SHLD BE NEIGHBORHOOD PRODUCED~~

EX-113 REC 36

22 JAN 13 1964

66 JAN 14 1964

AND WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

NORFOLK - CONTACT DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN-S FATHER, DR. E. LEWIS HOFFMAN, GLOUCESTER POINT, VIRGINIA, AND DETERMINE DAVID HOFFMAN-S WHEREABOUTS AND SET OUT LEAD FOR DAVID HOFFMAN TO BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE ABOVE.

END AND ACK PLS

WAELR

FBI WASH DC

DLEEA

FBI DALLAS

NF SNB

FBI NORFOLK

5Q(T8Y

SAC, Buffalo (105-4516) January 10, 1964

Director, FBI 105-82555

GJURO (GEORGE) KRASTINSKI
IS-YU
(OO: Buffalo)

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 1/6/64.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith. Bureau indices negative concerning GJURO (GEORGE) KRASTINSKI (1)

1 - Dallas (105-LEE HARVEY OSWALD) - Enclosure
1 - Washington Field - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Branigan, sent direct with enclosure)

FN:maa
(7)
Enc. (3 ENCLOSURE)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 11
JAN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-127005-1

68 JAN 21 1964

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Airmail letter dated on December 9, 1963, addressed to Miss Dinah R. Rosenblatt, 853 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo 12, New York, U. S. A., from:

Gjuro Hrastinski
Marticeva 10/II
Zagreb I
Yugoslavia.

Zagreb, December 9, 1963

Dear Miss Rosenblatt:

I am worried because you have not written for such a long time. Are you all right?

I received your last letter dated July 29, 1963. I wrote to you at the beginning of September and at the end of October. At the end of November I wrote to you on the occasion of the terrible tragedy concerning President Kennedy.

On October 25, I received from you "The Week Evening News," section 5 (sic), September 7, 1963, for which I thank you very much.

At the beginning of December I sent you a set of four little napkins in popular design as a registered letter and I hope that you will receive it.

The murder of President Kennedy has made a deep impression upon our people and I cannot recall that anyone was ever mourned so much. Here, such a thing could not have happened; for everyone knows that an accused person is transported from one prison into another only at night and not in the daytime and with the knowledge of the public. I do not believe that Oswald was the only guilty person, but that an organized group had the President murdered.

At the beginning of December I sent you a publication which also showed your now deceased President and our President together.

TRANSLATED BY:
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:maa
January 9, 1964

105-82555-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Recently I was on an official trip in Belgrade from where I sent you also a card.

I hope that you will write soon. I remain with heartiest greetings,

Your Gjuro Hrastinski

DIRECTOR, FBI 1/6/64
ATTN: TRANSLATION SECTION

SAC, BUFFALO (105-4516)(P)

GJURO (GEORGE) HRASTINSKI
IS-YU
(OO: Buffalo)

Miss DINAH ROSENBLATT, 853 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., appeared at the Buffalo Office on 12/27/63 and was interviewed by Security Supervisor GEORGE J. VOPAL, after she had initially telephonically conversed with SA FRANCIS D. CONNERS of this Office. Briefly, Miss ROSENBLATT was prompted in coming to this Office after reading an article in the 12/26/63 "Buffalo Evening News", which stated in effect that, according to many persons in Mexico, the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY was a conspiracy on the part of persons or organizations unknown, rather than an individual matter perpetrated by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Miss ROSENBLATT pointed out that she has been in correspondence with captioned individual for seven or eight years, but has never known or seen him personally. She said several years ago at the urging of former President EISENHOWER, she submitted her name to Letters Abroad, New York City, as an individual who would be willing to correspond with persons in foreign countries. She was subsequently given the name of captioned individual to whom she could correspond, and the correspondence has continued regularly since that time. She said she has never engaged in any political discussions with him in their correspondence, and has never inquired into his personal life. From her correspondence she surmises that subject is perhaps 50 years of age, and evidently has no family, meaning he is single. She pointed out that once he sent her a photograph of an apartment building where he lives, and mentioned that he has one room in which he resides.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
(2 - 105-82555, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2 - Dallas (105-LEE HARVEY OSWALD)(RM)
2 - WFO (RM)
2 - Buffalo
(1 - 105-4467, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
BW:dkc
(10)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-127005

EU 105-1501

Miss ROSENBLATT surmises that he must be some official with the Yugoslavian Government, and perhaps some superintendent or director of insurance. She said he drives an automobile and travels considerably outside of Yugoslavia. In his travels she has received cards from him from such areas as Syria, Lebanon, North Africa, Spain or Portugal, and many other countries. She said that initially his correspondence to her was typically European, in that he would "needle" her concerning, for example, criticism of American educational system, the superiority of the Soviet space accomplishments initially, etc. She pointed out, however, that he has been a perfect gentleman in all his correspondence, and that he is evidently a well-educated individual. She said in recent years he has changed completely and has complimented American accomplishments in space, and has expressed amazement at the evident technical knowledge on the part of people in the United States.

She said that periodically they send each other newspapers, books, or some articles, most of which Miss ROSENBLATT would have reason to question. She said, for example, he one time requested that Miss ROSENBLATT obtain for him a copy of the controversial BORIS PASTERNAK book. He has sent books and periodicals, primarily because there were no duties imposed by his government on such articles. She said none of the material sent by him has contained propaganda nor any reference to political, religious, or social differences.

At one time subject inquired as to the possibility of his coming to the United States for a visit. Miss ROSENBLATT suggested that he first proceed to the American Embassy in Yugoslavia, and if arrangements could be made she would assist in whichever way it would be possible for her to do in this country. Miss ROSENBLATT contemplates traveling to Israel within the next few years, and subject has invited her to visit him first in Yugoslavia, and even suggesting that possibly he might accompany her to Israel thereafter.

In a letter from subject dated 12/9/63, subject expresses his deep concern over the assassination of President KENNEDY and expresses his opinion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not alone in the assassination of the President but that it was

rather an undertaking by others in consort with OSWALD. This letter is written in the German language, Miss ROSENBLATT pointing out that to improve his English, she corresponds in English, and to improve her German, he corresponds in German, although he does write short notes in the English language.

Miss ROSENBLATT has all correspondence received from subject since she initiated correspondence with him several years ago. She also has copies of all correspondence she has written to him during this period, with the exception of correspondence written to him from a hospital bed approximately one year ago when Miss ROSENBLATT was hospitalized with a broken hip. She said she would willingly make all this material available to this Office if desired by the FBI. She pointed out that she has no doubts or reservations in her mind about subject himself, but was prompted in coming to the Office solely because of his expressed opinion that perhaps the assassination of President KENNEDY was accomplished by more than one individual. She pointed out that she thoroughly enjoys her correspondence with subject, and has learned a great deal about Europe and the Near East through this correspondence. Miss ROSENBLATT mentioned, also, that after her accident, for example, subject has expressed a great deal of concern as to her health.

Subject's address is Zagreb I, Yugoslavia, Marticeva 10/II.

Buffalo files reveal that Miss ROSENBLATT has been the complainant in other matters in the past. Background data concerning Miss ROSENBLATT is set forth in Buffalo letter and letterhead memorandum to the Bureau, dated 8/2/54 in case captioned [redacted]

BU 105-4516

[redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau is a photostatic copy of the letter which Miss ROSENBLATT received from subject which is dated 12/9/63 and typewritten in the German language.

The Bureau is requested to furnish a translation of the letter to Dallas and Buffalo and search Bureau indices under the name GJURO (GEORGE) HRASTINSKI.

WFO is requested to search indices of that Office under the name GJURO (GEORGE) HRASTINSKI.

Providing no additional information is contained in the enclosed letter received by Miss ROSENBLATT from HRASTINSKI pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY in addition to that mentioned by Miss ROSENBLATT, no further investigation will be conducted in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case, and no further communication will be forwarded to the Bureau and Dallas, U-CE. Providing Bureau and WFO indices are negative concerning HRASTINSKI, no further investigation is contemplated and captioned case will be closed administratively.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1964

TELETYPE

12-09 PM CST URGENT 1-10-64 EEA

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) KANSAS CITY OKLAHOMA CITY

SAN ANTONIO

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1-P

D. J. JAMES, AKA QUOTE BRJ UNQUOTE; JOHN CONNALLY, GOVERNOR, STATE OF TEXAS - VICTIM, EXTORTION, OO - SAN ANTONIO.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO - DALLAS, DALLAS FILE EIGHT NINE DASH FOUR THREE.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA, OO - DALLAS, DALLAS FILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE ZERO FOUR SIX ONE.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS JAN. SIX LAST AND DALLAS AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR AND OTHER OFFICES DEC. THIRTYONE LAST.

ELDRIDGE SOLOMON PRICE, FBI NO. FOUR FIVE ONE ONE THREE SEVEN, LOCATED SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS AND DENIES SENDING LETTER MENTIONED IN DALLAS AIRTEL; ALSO DENIES ANY KNOWLEDGE OF RUBY OR OSWALD OR OF THEIR ASSOCIATION. AIRTEL FOLLOWS.

END

MA RM

FBI WASH DC

KC ESR

FBI KAN CITY

OCXLK

FBI OKLACITY

SA DNB

105-82555

NOT RECORDED

199 JAN 15 1964

53 JAN 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9-41698-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1230PM URGENT 1-9-64 MBD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555), DETROIT AND DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM RICHMOND (105-3777) 2P

FF. LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS DASH R.

JAMES T. COMFORT, ROANOKE, VA., ATTORNEY FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., INFORMED JANUARY NINE INSTANT THAT HIS SECRETARY, WHO REFUSED TO ALLOW HER IDENTITY TO BE DISCLOSED, WHILE HOME DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, LEARNED FROM A FRIEND SHE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY THAT A YOUNG WOMAN WHO ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BAND ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY HAD MADE A TRIP WITH THE BAND TO RUSSIA IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. WHILE IN RUSSIA, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ASSIGNED INTERPRETERS TO THE GROUP, AND ONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED WAS OSWALD, WHO WAS REPORTED VERY CRITICAL OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. HCR

REC 36 105-82555-1308

DETROIT IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT APPROPRIATE SOURCES AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN TO DETERMINE IF BAND MADE TRIP IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND ASCERTAIN IDENTITIES OF APPROPRIATE

END PAGE ONE

22 JAN 13 1964

RH 105-3777

PAGE TWO

WITNESSES FOR INTERVIEWS TO VERIFY. DETROIT BEAR IN MIND THAT SIMILAR INFORMATION MAY ALREADY HAVE BEEN HANDLED BY THAT OFFICE FROM SOURCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA ELR

FBI WASH DC

DE LB

FBI DETROIT

DL EEA

FBI DALLAS

1 - Turner
1-10-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS RICHMOND
DETROIT

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) 1308

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R. [illegible] advised
RERHTEL JANUARY NINE LAST.

RH REINTERVIEW ATTORNEY JAMES T. COMFORT AND EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT WHILE IN RUSSIA AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN NAME OF HIS SECRETARY WHO SHOULD THEN BE INTERVIEWED TO OBTAIN ALL INFORMATION IN HER POSSESSION INCLUDING THE IDENTITY OF THE FRIEND FROM WHOM SHE OBTAINED INFORMATION AND THE YOUNG WOMAN WHO WENT TO RUSSIA WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BAND. IF COMFORT WILL NOT IDENTIFY SECRETARY, CONDUCT INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY HER AND THEREAFTER INTERVIEW AS INDICATED.

FOR INFORMATION SUBJECT'S DIARY AND OTHER MATERIAL IN HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS INDICATE HE WAS IN MINSK, RUSSIA, EMPLOYED AT RADIO FACTORY FROM JANUARY, ONE NINE SIX ZERO, UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE JUNE, ONE NINE SIX TWO. NO INDICATION THAT SOVIETS USED HIM AS INTERPRETER; HOWEVER, THIS ALLEGATION MUST BE RUN DOWN. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

ETT:CGW
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1964
TELETYPE

66 JAN 14 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele
Holmes
Gandy

2 COPIES DESTROYED
24 FEB 14 1973

TELETYPE TO SAC RICHMOND
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE: Comfort an attorney for GE Company advised that his secretary who refused to permit her identity to be disclosed had learned from a friend whom she refused to identify that a young woman who attended the University of Michigan and visited Russia in 1961 with the Michigan band had stated that subject was assigned by the Soviet Government as one of the interpreters for the visiting group. At that time he was critical of the US Government.

[illegible] ROANOKE [illegible]

[illegible] INFORMED JANUARY NINE INSTANT THAT [illegible] SECRE[illegible]

[illegible] REFUSED TO ALLOW HER IDENTITY TO BE DISCLOSED [illegible]

[illegible] CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS LEARNED FROM A FRIEND SHE REFUSE[illegible]

[illegible] THAT A YOUNG WOMAN WHO ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY [illegible]

[illegible] AND WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE [illegible]

[illegible] HAD [illegible] WITH THE BAND [illegible] RUSSIA [illegible]

[illegible] WHILE IN RUSSIA THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ASSIGNED

[illegible] TO THE GROUP AND ONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED

[illegible] REPORTED VERY CRITICAL OF THE U. S.

[illegible] REQUESTED TO CONTACT APPROPRIATE SOURCES

[illegible] UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN TO DETERMINE [illegible]

[illegible] SIXTY ONE AND ASCERTAIN IDENTITIES [illegible]

[illegible]

-2-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1964
TELETYPE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1309

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

61

Secret Service

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1310

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

61

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI RICHMOND

11-3A PM URGENT 1-10-64 PLS

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, RICHMOND 105-3777

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1964

TELETYPE

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

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS - R.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS AND NORFOLK TODAY.

DAVID VAUGHN H OFFMAN, APT. SIXTEEN, COLONIAL COURT APTS, COLONIAL HEIGHTS, VA., ADVISED TODAY HE RESIED FOUR ONE ZERO SEVEN FRERET ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA., FROM APPROXIMATELY MAY TO AUG. NINETEEN SIXTY THREE WITH TWO ROOMMATES JOHN HEGGARTY AND TONY ECCLES. DURING THAT TIME ABOUT THREE PARTIES HELD AT THAT LOCATION ATTENDED BY TULANE STUDENTS AND OUTSIDERS. HOFFMAN STATES HE HAS NEVER MET OR KNOWN OF OSWALD AND DEFINITELY NEVER SAW OSWALD AT ANY PARTY HE EVER ATTENDED.

HOFFMAN, HEGGARTY AND ECCLES MEMBERS OF " THE GROUP " HAVING REPUTATION AS " WEIRD " AND " WAY OUT ". HOFFMAN STATES HEGGARTY LAST KNOWN TO BE IN JAMESTOWN, N.Y., POSSIBILY CONNECTED WITH ANTON THEATRE. ECCLES PRESENTLY SOPHMORE AT TULANE UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS, HEGGARTY SLEPT FOR SHORT TIME AT APT WITH ONE TEE CUTCHEN WITE FEMALE FORMER STUDENT NEWCOMB COLLEGE NEW ORLEANS. CUTCHEN SOMEWHMERE IN FLA.

LEADS TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW HEGGARTY, ECCLES AND CUTCHEN BEING LEFT TO DESCRETION OF DALLAS. REC 27 105-82555-1311

INFO COPY MAILED TO BUFFALO. JAN 13 1964

WAJS

FBI WASH DC

DLFL

FBI DALLAS

72 JAN 15 1964

1/11/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

NOTE CONTINUED:

TO: LEGAT, MEXICO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-DASH R

RE UR CABLEGRAM ONE TEN SIXTY-FOUR.

IMMEDIATELY FURNISH DATA SET OUT IN BUCABLE ONE EIGHT SIXTY-FOUR AND URCABLE ONE TEN SIXTY-FOUR RE YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA AND HIS ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO CIA LOCALLY. EXPLORE WITH CIA FEASIBILITY OF HAVING VILLANUEVA INTERVIEWED WITH AID OF A POLYGRAPH. ALSO FURNISH BUREAU UR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURNISHING COMPLETE DETAILS REGARDING DATA FURNISHED BY VILLANUEVA TO APPROPRIATE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES FOR INVESTIGATION BY THE MEXICANS.

REL/jmc (8)

NOTE:

Ylario Rojas Villanueva wrote a letter to Attorney General in Spanish language which was furnished Bureau for translation. We determined Villanueva claimed to be a friend of Oswald and several other individuals in Mexico, who were involved in a plot to introduce communist propaganda into Mexico. We interviewed Villanueva and he indicated he met Oswald in Mexico on two different occasions during 1962 and that Oswald himself and three Cubans discussed introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico. He also alleged that Oswald reportedly had laid plans to eliminate President Kennedy. He offered to assist Bureau in resolving matter and travel to conduct appropriate investigation and contact his associates if Bureau paid expenses. Legat, Mexico

EX-116 REC 27 105-82555-1312

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Telcon
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

22 JAN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

22 JAN 18 1964

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE, CONTINUED:

reported Villanueva desperately in need of money and feels his allegation of acquaintance with Oswald is hoax in order to obtain money. Our investigation of Oswald disclosed he was employed full time in Dallas, Texas, during period Villanueva has him in Mexico. Desirable we explore feasibility of having Villanueva polygraphed and also consider furnishing story told by Villanueva to Mexican authorities in order that they can fully resolve this.

NR. 87
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 14 1964
5:39 P per OS

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-55)

FBI

Date: 1/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel - Registered (Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, Norfolk (89-17) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R
(OO: Dallas)

Re New Orleans teletype 1/10/64 and Norfolk telephone call to Richmond same date.

Dr. E. LEWIS HOFFMAN, Gloucester Point, Va., advised SA JOHN S. CASTLES 1/10/64 his son, DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN, is employed as a professor at the Prince George High School located between Hopewell and Petersburg, Va., (Richmond territory), and resides in Apt. 16, Colonial Court Apartments, Colonial Heights, Va., home telephone 7327847.

Dr. HOFFMAN advised that DAVID HOFFMAN usually visited him over the weekends. However, he was planning a trip elsewhere, place unknown, during weekend of 1/11-12/64.

Richmond handle interview of DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN in accordance with referenced New Orleans teletype, a copy of which is enclosed.

3-Bureau (Registered)
cc: 2-Dallas (Registered)
2-Richmond (Enc.-1) (Registered)
1-New Orleans (100-16601) (info., in view of interest) (Registered)
1-Norfolk
RVH:JGS
(9)

REC-1 105-82555-1313

20 JAN 11 1964

C.C. Wick

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI RICHMOND

343 AM URGENT 1-11-64 PLS

TO DIRECTOR, AND DALLAS

FROM RICHMOND 105-3777

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

RE BUTEL ONE TEN SIXTYFOUR AND RICHMOND TEL TO DIRECTOR, DETRIOT AND DALLAS ONE NINE SIXTYFOUR.

ATTORNEY JAMES T. COMFORT, ROANOKE, VA., REINTERVIEWED TODAY AND ADVISED THAT HIS SECRETARY WHO FURNISHED INFO IN RE RICHMOND TEL IS SHARON GILLOCK. SHARON GILLOCK, ROANOKE, VA., INTERVIEWED TODEO TEN LAST AND ADVISED THAT WHILE IN WAYNESBORO, VA., DURING PASS HOLIDAY SEASON SHE WAS INFROMED BY EMILY HEWITT WHO IS A STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN THAT HEWITT ROOMMATE VISITED RUSSIA WITH UNIVSRSITY OF MICHIGAN BAND IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND WHILE THERE HAD SOME ASSOCIATION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD WHO ACTED AS INTERPRETER. EMILY HEWITT WAYNESBOR, VA., INTERVIEWED TODAY AND ADVISED THAT HER ROOMMATE AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, IS CATHERINE MALLORY TELEPHONE HO FIVE TWO TWO TWO ONE ANN ARBOR. SOMETIME SINCE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY MALLORY HAS TOLD HEWITT THAT SHE MALLORY WENT TO RUSSIA WITH UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BAN IN MARCH NINETEEN SIXTY ONE AND BANK GAVE SERIES OF CONCERTS AT MINISK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUE

END PAE ONE

REC-1 105-8255-1314

EX-104

JAN 13 1964

61 JAN 14 1964

PAGE TWO

RH 105-3777

MINSK, RUSSIA DURING THIS TOUR. ONE NIGHT BETWEEN PERFORMANCES IN MINSK MEMBERS OF BANK BROKE UP IN TO SMALL GROUPS TO TOUR FACILITIES OF MINSK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. MALLORY ALONE PART OF TIME AND WAS APPROACHED BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WHO CLAIMED HE WAS A FORMER MEMBER OF USMC, WHO VOLUNTEERED SERVICES AS INTERPRETER. DURING CONVERSATION THE YOUNG AMERICAN SAID HE HAS SOME DISAGREEMENT WITH UNITED STAES GOVERNMENT AND DENOUNCED HIS GOVERNMENT. SHE MADE NOTES OF HER IMPRESSIONS OF THE YOUN MAN IN HER DIARY. AFTER ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY MALLORY DID NOT CONNECT YOUNG MAN WITH OSWALD BUT MALLORY-S MOTHER WH HAD READ DIARY SAW NEWS ITEM RELATING THAT OSWALD HAD WORKED IN MINSK, REMINED MALLORY OF DIARY AND MALLORY THE CONCLUEDED YOUNG AMERICAN UNDOUBTEDLY WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DETROIT AT ANN ARBOT CONTACT MALLORY AND OBTAIN FULL DETAILS. CONSIDER OTHER WITNESSED MALLORY MIGHT SUGGEST.

ADDITIONAL REPORT FOLLOWS.

MAIL COPIES TO DALLAS.

END AND ACK

WA JR

FBI WASH DC

DL PS

FBI DALLAS

TU P

Sa. A Ruehl of Alexandria advised 1-11-64 that Richmond was advising Detroit separately. per H. Higgins

WAB

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

8 PM URGENT 1-10-64 PAT

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555), SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM SAC DETROIT (100-31965) 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS DASH R

RE RICHMOND TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND DALLAS JANUARY NINE LAST.

DOCTOR WILLIAM R. REVELLI, DIRECTOR, MICH. BANDS, USSR, UNIVERSITY OF MICH., ANN ARBOR, MICH., ADVISED INSTANT DATE UNIVERSITY SYMPHONY BAND IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE MADE SIXTEEN WEEK TOUR SPONSORED BY U.S. DEPARMENT OF STATE. EIGHT WEEKS SPENT IN U.S.S.R., APPROXIMATELY FEBRUARY TO APRIL, INCLUDING CONCERTS IN MOSCOW, MINSK, KIEV, ODESSA, KHARKOV, SUKKIMI, TBILISI, EREVAN AND BAKU, SPENDING FOUR OR FIVE DAYS IN EACH AREA. FOUR RUSSIAN OFFICIALS FROM MINISTRY OF CULTURE ACCOMPANIED TOUR THROUGHTOUT U.S.S.R. ALONG WITH FOUR RUSSIAN STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW WHO SERVED AS INTERPRETERS TO THE GROUP. REVELLI SAID HE IS CERTAIN NONE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WAS IDENTICAL WITH OSWALD AND HE SAID HE NEVER OBSERVED ANYONE POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH OSWALD ASSOCIATED WITH THE GROUP IN ANY OTHER CAPACITY.

REC-1 105-82555 -1315

22 JAN 13 1964

HE RECALLED THAT AT MINSK AND OTHER PLACES THE RUSSIAN

END PAGE ONE

Teletype DE
1-13-64
JCS/cm

5-868

AUTHORITIES ACCOMPANYING THEM SAID THAT WITH SO LARGE A GROUP THEY DID NOT ALL WANT TO SEE THE SAME THINGS SO THEY ARRANGED FOR LOCALLY SECURED INTERPRETERS TO TAKE GROUPS SIGHTSEEING SEPARATELY. REVELLI SAID, ADDITIONALLY, IN EACH TOWN, RUSSIANS BECAME QUOTE HANGERS-ON ENQUOTE WITH ORCHESTRA MEMBERS WHILE IN A GIVEN CITY. HE SAID IT WAS ONLY IN ONE OF THE ABOVE WAYS THAT SUBJECT MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED WITH THIS GROUP WITHOUT HIS BEING AWARE OF IT.

HE SAID THE ENTIRE U OF M GROUP NUMBERED ONE HUNDRED FOUR, NINETYFIVE OF WHOM WERE PLAYING MEMBERS OF THE BAND. OF THESE, TWENTYEIGHT WERE WOMEN STUDENTS. HE DETERMINED THAT OF THESE TWENTYEIGHT WOMEN, ONLY TWELVE REMAIN U OF M STUDENTS. THESE TWELVE WILL PROBABLY RETURN TO THE U OF M, SPRING TERM, COMMENCING WEEK OF JANUARY THIRTEEN, NEXT.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER INVESTIGATION DESIRED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW THESE TWENTYEIGHT WOMEN.

END

WALLD

FBI WASH DC

D

DL FL

FBI DALLAS

TU DISC@GB@UBV>9=:AU[←\?>R[(W>X?ZZA-TW>LF:RV'GO9>';?YZET+[XJXVX*Z]V>YP@

January 13, 1964

EX-104

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE REC-1 105-82555-1315 URGENT

TO: SAC, DETROIT (100-31965) 1 - Mr. Stokes

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-12535)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

REURTEL JANUARY TEN LAST AND ADVICE RECEIVED FROM RICHMOND CONCERNING REVELATIONS OF EMILY HEWITT. INTERVIEW CATHERINE MALLORY AND OTHER WITNESSES MALLORY MIGHT SUGGEST. NOT NECESSARY TO INTERVIEW ALL TWENTY-EIGHT FEMALE MEMBERS OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY BAND.

JCS:CCM
(3)

NOTE:

Hewitt, University of Michigan student, has reported that Mallory, her roommate, told her that during a 1961 trip to Russia with University of Michigan Band, Oswald acted as an interpreter to the group at Minsk. Prior to narrowing this allegation down to its source, Mallory, Detroit asked if Bureau desired all female members of Michigan Band interviewed. This is not now necessary.

COPIES DESTROYED
24 FEB 14 1973

JAN 13 10 52 AM '64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1964

TELETYPE

61 JAN 14 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Report Form
D-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
EL PASO	DALLAS	1/3/64	1/2/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA DEAN N. RAY	jcs
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES

El Paso teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/19/63.

Report of SA DAVID J. REID, 12/20/63 at El Paso.

El Paso teletype to Bureau and Dallas 1/2/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

RICHARD CASE NAGELL, interview of whom is set forth in this report, is the subject of El Paso case entitled "RICHARD CASE NAGELL, aka; State National Bank of El Paso, El Paso, Texas, September 20, 1963, BANK ROBBERY," Bufile 91-18339.

EXP. PROC. 40 JAN 6 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 91-9-39

Approved: H/ggm — Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:
10 - Bureau (105-82555) (AMSD)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (AMSD)
1 - El Paso
(1 - 105-1264)
(1 - 89-52)
(1 - 44-274)
(1 - 91-1189)

Do not write in spaces below

105-82555-1316 REC 7

EX 104

JAN 8 1964

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SOVIET SECTION

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U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1956 O—385319

EP 105-1264

It is to be noted NAGELL has a history of past mental disturbances and US District Court, El Paso, has made unsuccessful efforts to have NAGELL submit to psychiatric examination.

COVER PAGE
B*

(1-25-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DEAN N. RAY
Office: El Paso
Date: January 3, 1964

Field Office File No.: EP 105-1264
Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: RICHARD CASE NAGELL, incarcerated El Paso County Jail, charged with Bank Robbery, interviewed by Secret Service Agent and FBI Agent 1/2/64 at his request. Stated he knew MARINA, OSWALD's wife and that OSWALD was having marital difficulties similar to his own. States made original request for interview on 11/21/63, however, request not honored by jailer. Indicated he could have reported OSWALD's presence in Fort Worth-Dallas area for information of Secret Service. Refused further comment. A signed statement furnished by Nagell 11-19-63 set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

AT EL PASO, TEXAS:

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1963

1 Secret Service Agent GEORGE WEISHEIT accompanied SA THOMAS B. WHITE, JR. in connection with an interview of RICHARD CASE NAGELL in the El Paso County Jail. This interview was conducted in response to a request made by NAGELL to be interviewed by a Secret Service Agent.

Secret Service Agent WEISHEIT was introduced to NAGELL who attempted an interview with NAGELL, however, NAGELL stated that the information he originally desired to report to the Secret Service was "too late now."

At the conclusion of the short interview with NAGELL, he advised that he had been acquainted with MARINA, Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife, and pointed out that OSWALD was having marital difficulties with MARINA. He pointed out that he knew "certain things" in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. He wanted to let the Secret Service know that someone like OSWALD was in that area, however, he knew nothing of OSWALD's intention to assassinate the President. He stated that the requests made by prisoners in the El Paso County Jail for interviews were at times honored and at other times they were not.

On 1/2/64 at El Paso, Texas File # EP 105-1264

by SA THOMAS B. WHITE, JR. / jcs Date dictated 1/2/64

2*

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.

"11/19/63
"El Paso, Texas

"I, Richard Case Nagell, do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Edward Joseph Murphy and George E. Aiken, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have advised me that the information furnished herein may be used in court. No threats, promises or force of any kind was used to get me to make this statement.

"I was born in Greenwich, N.Y. on August 5, 1930.

"I was arrested on September 20, 1963, in El Paso, Texas. On September 21, 1963, I was arraigned before the United States Commissioner in El Paso, Texas, on a charge of bank robbery, at which time I entered a plea of not guilty and was bound over for indictment by the Federal Grand Jury. Bail was set at $25,000. On September 21, 1963 I was incarcerated in the El Paso County jail, where I since have been and am presently confined.

"On September 24, 1963, the United States District Court ordered that I be given a psychiatric examination to determine my mental competency to stand trial, and that if determined necessary by the examining psychiatrist, to conduct such examination, to be committed to the Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Texas, for a period not exceding two weeks.

"On November 4, 1963, the court nullified that part of the aforesaid order, pertaining to the committment, and re-ordered that I be committed to Beaumont Army Hospital, El Paso, Texas, for said psychiatric examination.

"On September 24, 1963 and again on November 4, 1963, the U.S. District Court ordered that further prosecutive action against me, be deferred until such time as the Court is in

receipt of the results of said psychiatric examination.

"As of this date I have not received the aforementioned psychiatric examination nor have I been committed to either of the aforementioned institutions for such examination, nor have I been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

"I believe that an unnecessary and undue delay has occurred in bringing me to trial, as a result of my reluctance to participate in a psychiatric consultation and/or examination. I believe that this is a violation of my right to a speedy trial as guaranteed to me by Amendment 6 of the Constitution.

"In relation to the foregoing statement, I believe that I, as an accused person, am not required by law to emit any statement or to answer any questions, whatsoever, to any person, whomsoever, including a psychiatrist, psychologist, or physiologist, nor that I am required by law to participate in any examination, test or activity, verbal, written or otherwise, if I do not so elect. To be coerced to do so, is a violation of my rights under Amendment 5 of the Constitution.

"An attempt has been made to indirectly coerce me to incriminate myself, by a court appointed psychiatrist known to me as Doctor Bennett, in that he queried me as to my motive for committing the alleged offense and stated to me that if I did not give him such information, I was being uncooperative, and that I might have to be sent to Springfield Medical Center, if I did not cooperate with him.

"I further believe that I am being coerced into taking a psychiatric examination and/or consultation by the resulting undue delay in bringing me to trial.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and 3 other pages, and it is true and correct.

"/s/ Richard Case Nagell

"Witness:

"/s/ Edward Joseph Murphy, Special Agent FBI, El Paso, Texas, 11/19/63

"/s/ George E. Aiken, Jr. Special Agent, F.B.I, El Paso, Texas 11/19/63"

1 - Linton
1 - Thompson
1-10-64

Airtel

To: SAC, El Paso (105-1264) (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3)

REC 7
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) -1316

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rerep SA Dean N. Ray 1-3-64 at EP.

Add following sentence to synopsis: "A signed statement furnished by Nagell 11-19-63 set out."

Enclosed for EP are 4 copies of the above-mentioned signed statement which were furnished to the Bureau by EPairtel 11-30-63 captioned "Richard Case Nagell, aka, BR" EP file 91-1189, Bufile 91-18339.

Enclosed for DL are 3 copies of the signed statement.

DL and EP should add the above sentence to the synopsis of rerep and add the Xerox copies of the statement to rerep as pages 3, 4 and 5 of rerep.

Bureau copies have been so handled. Bureau felt above statement tends to clarify Nagell's relationship with captioned matter and this should help resolve possible inquiry from the Presidential Commission.

1 - 91-18339 (Nagell)

LML:cgw
(8)

MAILED 20
JAN 10
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Nagell was arrested for bank robbery on 9-21-63 and has been in custody in EP since that time. On 1-2-64 Nagell was interviewed by Secret Service and FBI at his request. He stated he had made an original request for interview on 11-21-63 and he indicated that the purpose of that request was to report subject's presence in the Ft. Worth-DL area for the information of Secret Service.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 91-18339-1

AirtеT To SAC, El Paso
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

The signed statement now being added to rerep shows that the U.S. District Court on 9-24-63 ordered that Nagell be given a psychiatric examination and otherwise explains Nagell's mental outlook and shows that no further investigative attention should be given to any allegation he might make.

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JAN 22 9 17 AM '64

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 6 1 29 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JAN 10 6 13 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JAN 22 3 30 PM '64

F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-1341 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 1/26/76 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JAN 22 4 46 PM '64

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

Date: 1-8-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director and Dallas 12-18-63.

A search of the Dallas indices has failed to develop any information which would indicate that the persons mentioned in reairtel might be connected with captioned case, and further that telephone number ME. 1-2509 was connected on 8-31-63 and is currently listed to the following: SHIRLEY ROCK, NANCY SANDERS, BERNICE RINGLE, SUSAN THOMPSON, whose residence is located at 2424 Inwood Road, Apt. 146, Dallas, Texas.

SA ROBERT LISH of the Dallas Office advised that telephone company officials state all prior records to 8-31-63 concerning prior assignment of number ME. 1-2509, have been destroyed.

A search of directories and sources available to the Dallas Office was made with negative results concerning BERTHA SHAW, 121 West Rosslyn Avenue, telephone number LA. 6-5052. It is noted that there is no such street in Dallas or its suburbs as West Rosslyn.

Inasmuch as no connection has been established between the names in referenced airtel and the OSWALD case, no further action is being taken by the Dallas Office.

REC 7 105-82555-1310

Information copies furnished Los Angeles and Washington Field.

EX-101

11 JAN 9 1964

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823)(info)
1 - WFO (info)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

AEC:mvs
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

6 JAN 14 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan 1-Malley
1 - Branigan 1 - Rogge
1 - Turner

January 6, 1964

(Priority of method of mailing)

JAN 6 2 17 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request of Inspector J. R. Malley on December 17, 1963, we have obtained copies of income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald; his mother, Marguerite C. Oswald; and his brother, Robert L. Oswald, for the period 1956 through 1962.

Texas

Enclosed are Photostats of returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1956, 1958 and 1962. It should be noted that attached to the latest return are a letter by Oswald and a copy of a statement of earnings from the Leslie Welding Company, Inc. The Internal Revenue Service has advised that Lee Harvey Oswald also filed an income tax return for 1955 which has been destroyed but records indicate that he received a refund of $41.80.

Also enclosed are Photostats of income tax returns filed by Marguerite C. Oswald for the years 1956 through 1962 and Photostats of tax returns filed by Robert L. Oswald for the same period together with Photostats of pertinent communications and attachments to the returns.

The enclosed material was obtained through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service in the event it is desired to publicize this material in the future.

Sincerely,

ETT:cgw
(9)

Enc. 34

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

22 JAN 13 1964

74 JAN 15 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

FBI

Date: 1/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 1/8/64, regarding Western Union Money Orders received at New Orleans and sent from New Orleans.

The report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, dated 12/8/63, at Dallas, Texas, contains the information on Page 210 regarding the Western Union Money Orders received at New Orleans from April, 1963, through September, 1963.

The report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, dated 1/10/64, at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Page 22 contains the information regarding the money orders sent from New Orleans.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (105-10461) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

JTR:mam
(7)

REC-19 105-82555-1319

20 JAN 17 1964

STL-103

SOVIET ACTION

C C Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1320

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

61

USIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1-6-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS R CUBA

Rebuairtel 12-31-63.

Referenced airtel advised that if not previously interviewed, Mrs. LOUIS VELEZ, 3319 Hedgerow, Dallas, and the Mexican girls who work at the sewing room across from the Texas School Book Depository building, should be immediately interviewed to clarify information contained on pages 451 and 452 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12-23-63 at Dallas, bearing the above caption.

For the information of the Bureau, a lead has been set out to interview Mrs. LOUIS VELEZ for any pertinent information she may have regarding the matter in question. For the further information of the Bureau, pertinent interviews in this matter are contained on pages 452, 453, 454 and 455 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12-10-63 which include interviews of CONRAD GALVIN, DAVID TORRES and HENRIETTA VARGAS, as well as information furnished by ROY S. TRULY, Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository. Also, interviews with FRANCES HERNANDEZ and JOSEPHINE SALINAS are set forth on pages 276 and 277, respectively, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12-23-63 at Dallas.

REC-9

105-82555-1321

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

WCD:mvs
(5)

cc: WFO

6 JAN 8 1964

EX-102

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

72 JAN 15 1964

FBI

Date: 1/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

SEE 105-82555-1145

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 1/3/64, requesting that Bureau be advised whether or not "JUNIOR" and another Negro employee whom subject claimed walked into the lunch room of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) on the day of the assassination when he was eating his lunch, had been identified.

On 1/6/64, Mr. WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, Department Manager, TSBD, advised that the Negro employee, commonly known as JUNIOR, employed by the TSBD is JAMES JARMAN, aka.

On Pages 334 and 335 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63, there is reflected an interview with JARMAN; however, such interview makes no mention of his seeing OSWALD eating his lunch in the lunch room at TSBD.

On Page 26 of the report of 11/30/63, there is reflected an interview with HAROLD DEAN NORMAN, another TSBD employee, who watched the Presidential motorcade with JARMAN, but he also made no mention of seeing OSWALD eating his lunch in the lunch room.

3-Bureau
2-Dallas
RPG:mja
(5)

REC-9 105-82555

EX-102

JAN 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

72 JAN 15 1964

DL 100-10461

Employees - Texas School Book Depository

On Page 330 of the report of 11/30/63, there is reflected an interview with BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS, another TSBD employee, who watched the Presidential motorcade with JARMAN and NORMAN, but he likewise made no mention of observing OSWALD eating his lunch in the TSBD lunch room.

TEXAS

On Page 329 of the report of 11/30/63 there is reflected an interview with CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS TSBD employee, who stated in his interview he saw OSWALD reading a newspaper in the domino room where employees eat lunch at approximately 11:50 A.M., on 11/22/63.

TEXAS

LEAD:

THE DALLAS OFFICE

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will re-interview JAMES JARMAN, employee of TSBD, who is commonly known as JUNIOR, to determine if he walked into the lunch room AT TSBD and observed OSWALD eating his lunch on 11/22/63. If so, will identify any other employees who were with JARMAN and thereafter interview them accordingly.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

3-59PM URGENT 1-9-64 JOE

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) & DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM ST. LOUIS (105-3665) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - C

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO MIAMI DATED JANUARY NINE, INSTANT.

AN EXTENSIVE SEARCH OF ALL BRANCHES, MPRC, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, FAILED TO LOCATE OR IDENTIFY A SERVICE RECORD FOR ONE MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES. REPORT FOLLOWS.

CARBON COPY MIAMI, AIRMAIL, REGISTERED. P

END

WA LA

FBI WASH DC

DL EEA

FBI DALLAS

72 JAN 15 1964

PP WO AFQ 18 ZEP

EX-102

REC-9 5-82555-1323

5 JAN 13 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	DALLAS	1/10/64	12/20/63 - 1/7/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	JOHN R. WINEBERG	RDC
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R; IS - CUBA	

Reference

New York teletype to Philadelphia 12/17/63.
Philadelphia teletype to Director 12/17/63.
Los Angeles teletype to Director 12/17/63.

- P -

Administrative Data

The files of the Philadelphia Office contain no identifiable information for the name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, date of birth 1/14/1887, Chester, Pa.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED 7AF/BJS SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2- Dallas (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)

COPIES DESTROYED

24 FEB 14 1973

Cards made 1/15/64 ltf

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1324 REC-9

20 JAN ~~11~~ 14 1964

EX-102

SOVIET SECTION

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Pres. Comm.			
REQUEST RECD.	2 copies			
DATE	1/23/64			
	Liaison			
	JMJ/ltf			

NOTATIONS

3 JAN 24 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76326-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN R. WINEBERG
Date: January 10, 1964

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File No.: 105-9958

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: Investigation of birth records, school board, credit bureau, and review of city directories, newspaper morgues, and death records, Chester, Pa., resulted in no information to identify JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, born 1/14/1887, Chester, Pa.

- P -

DETAILS:

At Media, Pa.

On December 20, 1963, GERALDINE KELLY, Clerk, Register of Wills, Delaware County Courthouse, advised SA THOMAS F. LEWIS that there were no county birth records going back to 1887 in which she could locate a record of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

At Chester, Pa.

On December 20, 1963, FLOYD KRAFT, Vice-President, Chester School Board, advised SA LEWIS that he had no information regarding JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, nor were there any records of the School Board which contained the name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

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On December 20, 1963, WAYNE MC FAYDEN, Chester Credit Bureau, advised SA LEWIS he could locate no record in his files identifiable with the name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

On December 27, 1963, an extensive review of the R. L. Polk and Company City Directories in possession of the "Delaware County Daily Times" by SA JOHN R. WINEBERG failed to reflect any listing for JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

Extensive review of the "morgue" files of the "Delaware County Daily Times," December 30, 1963, through January 3, 1964, by SA LEWIS failed to develop any information identifiable with the name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. JOSEPH JENNINGS, City Editor of the newspaper, advised SA LEWIS he was unfamiliar with the name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

On January 7, 1964, Dr. JOSEPH A. DI MEDIO, Chester County Coroner, Eighth and Kerlin Streets, advised SA LEWIS that a review of death records failed to reflect the name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

A Pa

F B I

Date: 1/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-9

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (105-2505)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R
(OO: DALLAS)

Re. Cincinnati teletype to Bureau and Detroit, 1/8/64, Bureau teletype to Cincinnati, 1/9/64, and Detroit teletype to Bureau, 1/9/64, cc's to Dallas; and report of SA THOMAS E. DOLAN, Cincinnati, 1/9/64.

RE: WILLIAM B. CAMPI. In view of referenced Bureau teletype, no further action is being taken at Cincinnati.

3 Bureau (RM)(AM)
2 - Dallas (RM)(AM)
1 - Cleveland (info.)(RM)(AM)
1 - Cincinnati

LER:CN
(7)

REC-9 105-82555-1325

JAN 13 1964

EX-102

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JAN 15 1964

FBI

Date: 1-10-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING 12-23-63 at Dallas.

Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES E. BATCHELOR, Dallas Police Department, officially notified this date of the note found in the cookbook of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD which is set forth in referenced report of page 166. Chief BATCHELOR was also advised that MARINA OSWALD had been interviewed and stated that she was satisfied that this note was written by OSWALD, and that Mrs. OSWALD had stated that on the night after the attempt on General EDWIN A. WALKER's life, OSWALD had told her that he had attempted to shoot General WALKER.

The results of the FBI Laboratory reflected that known speciments of OSWALD's handwriting were identical with the note found in the cookbook, and this information was also furnished to Chief BATCHELOR.

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

VED:mvs
(4)

REC-9 105-82555 1326

EX-102 20 JAN 11 1964

C C- Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

72 JAN 15 1964

1-13-64

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Stokes

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R. RE PAGE EIGHT TWO EIGHT OF NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST REPORT SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS IN RUBY CASE. COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION HAS REQUESTED ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE FILES DESCRIBED IN ABOVE REFERENCE. THESE DOCUMENTS WILL BE RETURNED IF AND WHEN THEY HAVE NO FURTHER PERTINENCE TO WORK OF THE COMMISSION. ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS DESIRED BY COMMISSION AND SUTEL RESULTS.

IN ADDITION, REFER TO LETTERS TO MARINA OSWALD FROM MRS. PAINE IN RUSSIAN DATED MAY SIXTEEN; JULY TWENTY ONE; JULY FOURTEEN; AND AUGUST TWENTY FOUR LAST, PHOTOS OF WHICH ARE IN YOUR POSSESSION. REVIEW ALL PAINE CORRESPONDENCE IN YOUR POSSESSION TO AND FROM OSWALD AND HIS WIFE AND IDENT SAME. INSURE BUREAU IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL SUCH CORRESPONDENCE AND IF NOT, FURNISH SAME IMMEDIATELY.

SUTEL.

JCS:hrt/hc
(3)
JC

105-82555-1327

REC-9 EX-102

22 JAN 14 1964

Rankin's let 1-10-64 asked for this.

COPIES DESTROYED

24 FEB 14 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1964

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 13 1964

1 - Mr. Stokes 1-13-64

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (Encs. 25)
2 - San Antonio (Encs. 23)
2 - Mexico City (Encs. 21)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re Legat, Mexico City, letter 12-11-63.

Enclosed for DL and SA are the following:

Two copies of re Legat let and two copies of letterhead memo enclosed therewith; one copy each of translations (where pertinent) of the seven intercepts designated enclosure two in incoming; one copy each of translations of two intercepts designated enclosure three in incoming; one copy each of nine photographs of registration book of Hotel Del Comercio and a copy of translation of cover page designated enclosure four in incoming; and one copy of bus list and translation thereof designated enclosure five in incoming.

Enclosed for Legat, Mexico City, is one copy each of aforementioned material exclusive of your 12-11-63 let and letterhead.

For info of DL and Legat, Mexico City, Legat's 12-11-63 letterhead is not being furnished to the Presidential Commission. At CIA's request, this document was rewritten at the Bureau deleting therefrom all data furnished by CIA exclusive of a brief account of the allegations and polygraphing of [redacted] CIA is preparing a detailed account for the Commission of the handling of the [redacted] allegations.

Concerning the eight individuals identified on pages six and seven of the incoming, the Bureau, where pertinent, is requesting

REC-9 1328

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route thru for review)
JCS:hrt
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

22 JAN 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 25
JAN 13 1964
COMM-FBI

inquiry abroad to have those individuals outside the U.S. interviewed. Bureau will also set out lead for Kansas City to interview Herbert Voorhees.

SA endeavor to locate and interview Agapito Del Rio. Also endeavor at Nuevo Laredo to develop further identifying data re Elena S. DeCoronado and Berta Alicia Ramos (page seven of incoming). In connection with the bus manifest enclosed herewith, SA endeavor to ascertain if any of the individuals on this manifest destined for Laredo left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 10-3-63. If so determined and if identifying data is available, set forth leads to have such individuals interviewed for purpose of ascertaining if they can throw any light on the travel of Oswald on the morning of 10-3-63.

Legat, Mexico City, refer to the nine pages of the register of the Hotel Del Comercio. Note in this connection that during Oswald's entire stay at the hotel in Room 18, one Rodolfo Rodriges of Chihuahua, Mexico, resided in Room 17. Endeavor to identify this individual and, if possible, to interview him for info re Oswald's activities in Mexico City and particularly at the hotel. Ascertain through hotel employees if other individuals who resided at the hotel during Oswald's stay there are known to such officials and if they can be readily located for interview. If so determined, arrange for interview.

NOTE: The eight individuals we are interested in interviewing are people who were checked out of Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 10/3/63 by the Immigration Inspector who worked the midnight to 8 a. m. shift. It was this man who checked Oswald out of Mexico. Some of these peo may have information concerning Oswald leaving Mexico and it is poss if they were traveling by car that he may have obtained a ride with i route to Dallas where he arrived on evening of 10/3/63. We do no know how he got from Laredo to Dallas. Persons identified by name i this airtel are among the eight. Rodriges is the obvious exception.

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 62
COPY 2

done EKD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	1/7/64	11/22/63 - 1/3/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed by
"CHANGED" (1) LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka Aliksei Oswald, etc.	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	mj
	CHARACTER OF CASE IS-R-CUBA	

Synopsis:

The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the name ALIKSEI OSWALD, which name appeared on a Russian hunting license obtained by OSWALD.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/23/63, at Dallas.

-P-

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being re-stated herein.

New Orleans (Information). One copy of this report is being furnished New Orleans Office for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in that Division.

Copies Noted as destroyed PTB 12/17/76

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Copies made: 10-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)

11-New Orleans (100-16601) (INFO) (RM)

4-Dallas (100-10461)

Do not write in spaces below

105 - 1329

MCT-20

REC-40

17 JAN 8 1964

REC-47

REC-13

COPIES DESTROYED 24 FEB 4 1973

cc Presidente commission by Det. 1/12/64. Rel

cc - CIA by Cover letter 1/6/64 [illegible]

64 MAR 2 1964

SUBJECT

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE:

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
Dallas T1 [redacted]	Instant Report Page 39
Dallas T2 [redacted] (Request)	Instant Report Page 42
Dallas T3 Legat, Mexico City	Instant Report Pages 52, 53, 211, 212, 213
Dallas T4 [redacted] Irving, Texas	Instant Report Page 66
Dallas T5 [redacted] Crowell, Texas	Instant Report Page 203
Dallas T6 [redacted] Vernon, Texas	Instant Report Page 203

DL 100-10461

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
Dallas T7 [redacted] Dallas, Texas	Instant Report Pages 221, 222, 223
Dallas T8 [redacted] Dallas, Texas	Instant Report Pages 224, 225

C
COVER PAGE

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Many Agents of the Dallas Office, as well as numerous Agents from surrounding Offices participated in this investigation and their identities are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CR", Dallas file 44-1639.

During the initial preparation of reports in instant matter the material was being submitted under Dallas file 89-43, and for this reason certain of the FD-302s and Inserts contained in this report may bear that file number rather than 100-10461.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of referenced report was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain phases of the investigation was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular phase could be included in one report.

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the U. S. Attorney or the local U. S. Secret Service or any other agency. Extra copies have been made by the Dallas Office for use in the event the Bureau directs dissemination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING Office: DALLAS
Date: 1-7-64

Field Office File No.: 100-10461 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Efforts to identify employee at Union Terminal Company, Dallas, by name of (FNU) BRENNAN, negative. JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY, employee at Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), who has difficulty correlating his speech, reinterviewed and states he saw OSWALD at approximately 11:00 A.M., 11-22-63, on sixth floor of TSBD, but did not see him thereafter. EDDIE PIPER, employee at TSBD, advised he came to work at 10:00 A.M., 11-22-63, and shortly after saw OSWALD on first floor, but could not recall exact time. Did not see OSWALD after shots fired. RALPH LEON YATES, employee, Texas Butcher Supply Company (TBSC), Dallas, states his reason for going to Charlie's Meat Market on 11-20 or 11-21-63, was to pick up a small check payable to TBSC, but employees at Charlie's Meat Market deny giving YATES such check. Further efforts to trace sling for assassination weapon at Irving and Dallas, Texas, negative. FBI Laboratory tested 8 mm motion picture camera of ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER to determine running speed, and by applying speed of camera to film (taken with this camera and which recorded assassination), it was determined best estimate of time between first and third shots lies between approximately five and six seconds. Additional 6.5 mm cartridge cases submitted to FBI Laboratory determined not to have been fired in assassination weapon. Signature "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" in registry book of Hotel Del Comercio, Mexico City, for guests registering on 9-27-63, determined to have been written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Hand-printed employment agency application obtained from the Commercial Employment Agency, New Orleans, dated 5-7-63, and agency agreement same date bearing signature "LEE H. OSWALD", determined to have been written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Signature "LEE H. OSWALD" on hand-printed "Cotton Pickin' Application" dated 10-4-63,

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determined to be that of OSWALD. Examination of photo copy of USMC Certificate of Service identification card in name "ALEK JAMES HIDELL", disclosed this item to be photograph of a fraudulent and counterfeit card made directly or indirectly from the retouched negatives of a USMC Certificate of Service identification card in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY, who applied for job at Statler-Hilton Hotel, 10-31-63, located at Nashville, Tennessee and denies knowing OSWALD. Additional investigation at Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, fails to establish OSWALD ever applied for a job that hotel. THOMAS RAY and wife, NATALIE, Blossom, Texas, state they attended party weekend 12-28/30-62 at residence of DeCLAN T. FORD in Dallas where OSWALD and wife in attendence. Mrs. RAY states she was amazed at OSWALD's command of Russian and his understanding of the Russian government and its workings. States several persons in attendance at party wondered how OSWALD was able to leave Russia with his Russian wife to come to the United States without any difficulty. States thought arose in her mind that since Russian people had not apparently accepted OSWALD, that he had been given an assignment in the U. S. by the Russian government so that when he returned he would be accepted. She stated, however, after further consideration of OSWALD, she finally decided he was a mental case. GEORGE BOUHE, who also attended party, stated he did not feel OSWALD was Russian Agent nor did he feel any other Russian speaking guests at the party felt OSWALD was Russian agent, but that they felt OSWALD was "crazy". Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT interviewed by State Department in Haiti. Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT recalls seeing gun at apartment of OSWALD in about April, 1963. OSWALD interviewed by Postal Inspector, Dallas, morning 11-24-63, at which time he denied emphatically having taken part in or having had any knowledge of, the shooting of a Dallas policeman or the President. MARINA OSWALD, wife of subject, states she does not recall OSWALD being connected with any firm called Texas Import-Export Company, Fort Worth, Texas. Also states she knows of no Russian officials or intelligence officers that OSWALD contacted in Russia except those individuals contacted for purpose of obtaining necessary documents relating to his

stay in Russia or his subsequent departure with her. Liaison established at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, on 11-24-63 after OSWALD shot but prior to death to take dying declaration, but none obtained. Investigation concerning information obtained from subject's address book conducted. Several individuals crossing border at Nuevo Laredo 9-26-63 interviewed but failed to recall OSWALD. OSWALD identified in photographs taken by New Orleans TV Station WDSU, 8-16-63, showing him giving out handbills. OSWALD when renting P. O. Box 6225, Dallas, 11-1-63, indicated name of his firm as "Fair Play for Cuba Committee". OSWALD's known writings which include a diary of his activities in Russia, his views on various political subjects, a composition concerning the factory in which he was employed in Russia and description of Minsk, Russia, set forth verbatim. Correspondence to his mother and brother set forth partially in verbatim form and partially in summary form. Descriptions of official documents of OSWALD including his Russian hunting license and Russian union card, set out. Letters received by OSWALD in Russian language from Russian friends summarized. Official documents of MARINA OSWALD, including her Russian worker's book, birth certificate, military identification booklet, union member's book, summarized. Correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD in Russian language from friends, summarized.

- P -

DL 100-10461

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FBI

DL 100-10461

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

I. ADDITIONAL ASSASSINATION WITNESSES

12/3/63

TEXAS

ROBERT MAC NEIL, National Broadcasting Company (NBC) News Correspondent, on evening of November 30, 1963, furnished the following typewritten statement, signed by him, to Special Agents GERALD V. CASWELL and JAMES J. ROGERS as these agents were leaving NBC offices, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Manhattan, New York.

"Just before the shooting of the President in Dallas on November 22, I was riding in the first press bus of the motorcade, some seven or eight cars behind the president. On hearing the shots I got out of the bus immediately and followed some police officers who were running up the grass slope to the right of the road on which the President was shot. We climbed a fence and I followed the police who appeared to be chasing someone, or under the impression they were chasing someone, across the railroad tracks. Wanting to phone news of the shooting, I left there and went to the nearest place that looked like an office. It was the Texas School Book Depository. I believe I entered the front door about four minutes after the shooting. I went immediately into the clear space on the ground floor and asked where there was a phone. There were, as I recall, three men there, all I think in shirt sleeves. What, on recollection, strikes me as possibly significant is that all three seemed to be exceedingly calm and relaxed, compared to the pandemonium which existed right outside their front door. I did not pay attention to this at the time. I asked the first man I saw-- a man who was telephoning ffom a phone by a pillar in the middle of the room.--where I could call from. He directed me to another man nearer the door, who pointed to an office. When I got to the phone, two of the lines were already lit up. I made my call and left. I do not believe any police officers entered the building before me or until I left. I was in too much of a hurry to remember what the three men there looked like. But their manner was very relaxed. My New York news desk has since placed the time of my call at 12:36 Dallas time

"/s/ Robert Mac Neil
NBC News Correspondent
~~New York.~~
November 30 1963

On 11/30/63 at New York, New York File # NY 89-75

SA GERALD V. CASWELL
SA JAMES J. ROGERS :vmc 5

by _____ Date dictated 12/2/63

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MAC NEIL did not furnish any additional information at that time as he had to leave immediately on an assignment.

1
DL 100-10461
JTMcM:gmf

NO LOCALITY

On December 16, 1963, the following individuals were contacted at the Union Terminal Company, Union Station, Dallas, Texas, and each advised they had no record of a current or repent employee by the name of (FNU) BRENNAN:

BOB DAVIS, and TEXAS
Mrs. MARIE TULEY,
Vice-President's Office, TEXAS
400 South Houston.

A check of city directories for Dallas failed to indicate an individual named BRENNAN who had as his employment the Union Terminal Company.

1
DL 100-10461
CTB:mvs

On December 13, 1963, SA CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. noted in the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, the following information in a column written by WELDON OWENS. The column, entitled "Cross Country," revealed Mrs. RUTH MARSHALL SMITH, described as the wife of CHARLES SMITH, a "Dallas Times Herald" employee, and Mr. MARVIN GAGE, employee, Department of Public Welfare, were eye witnesses to the assassination of President KENNEDY. In the article by OWENS, it is indicates these witnesses observed the assassination from the windows of the Old Dallas Court House building.

Article

TEXAS

1

Date 12/21/63

Mrs. RUTH M. SMITH, 5315 Tremont, Dallas, Texas, who is employed as a field worker in the Public Welfare Department, furnished the following information:

MRS. CHARLES SMITH RUTH MARSHALL SMITH

On the morning of November 22, 1963, she was on the second floor balcony of the old red courthouse located on Main Street, Dallas, Texas. She noted that the Texas School Book Depository is not visible from this balcony as the corner of the courthouse obstructs the view.

She had been there approximately thirty minutes when the motorcade of President KENNEDY passed turning right on Houston Street shortly thereafter. The President's car passed out of her vision when it turned right on Houston Street but came back into sight after turning onto Elm Street.

After the motorcade had passed, she was watching a newsman on Main Street in front of the balcony when she heard what she felt was a shot. She stated there was a pause then two more shots fairly close together. At this time people seemed to panic and were dashing in all directions. She looked back toward President KENNEDY's car after the first shot and thinks he raised his hands to his face. The car seemed to slow or perhaps stop after the first shot and then just after the third shot a Secret Service man from the second car ran up to the rear of the President's car and threw himself into the rear seat. The car immediately sped away.

Mrs. SMITH stated there were a number of people on the balcony, but the only one she could recall specifically was MARVIN C. GAGE who is employed in the Public Welfare Department. She said most of the people on the balcony did not realize President KENNEDY had been shot thinking that the shots were fireworks or that the Secret Service had shot someone in the crowd.

Mrs. SMITH stated she had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not know either OSWALD or JACK RUBY and knew of no association between them.

---

on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY /cv 9 Date dictated 12/21/63

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December 26, 1963

1

MARVIN C. GAGE, 8319 Banque, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

He is employed as a Supervisor in the State Welfare Department, Old Courthouse Building, Dallas, Texas, and on November 22, 1963, was watching out the window of the second floor of that building. You cannot see the Texas School Book Depository Building from this window as the courthouse obstructs the view. He advised he heard the three shots, but did not know what they were, and thought they were fireworks or backfires, and did not realize the President had been shot. He was actually watching the motorcade as it came down Main Street and could not see it after it turned on to Houston Street.

GAGE advised he did not know of anyone who actually saw the President shot, nor did he know of anyone who had seen OSWALD.

He advised he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY, nor did he know of any association between them.

---

on 12-21-63 at Dallas, Texas 10 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY Date dictated 12-21-63

mvs

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Date 12/19/63

1

JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY, 1827 S. Marsalais, DALLAS, TEXAS employee of Texas School Book Depository, was reinterviewed to clarify information previously furnished by him to FBI on November 22, 1963, in relation to information furnished by him to Dallas Police Department on same date.

JACK DOUGHERTY advised that he arrived at work at the Texas School Book Depository just prior to 7:00 AM on November 22, 1963.

DOUGHERTY stated that he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who had been working there for just a few weeks, at approximately 8:00 AM when he, OSWALD, arrived. He stated that he saw OSWALD again at approximately 11:00 AM on the 6th floor but did not see him again after that.

DOUGHERTY stated that just prior to 12:00 PM he and five other men were working on the 6th floor. He said that the others were WILLIAM SHELLEY, DAN ARCE, BONNIE WILLIAMS, BILL LOVELADY, and CHARLES GIVENS.

DOUGHERTY stated that he worked on the 6th floor until 12:00 PM at which time he went to the 1st floor to eat his lunch. He said he went back to work at approximately 12:45 PM, at which time he returned to the 6th floor. He stated that as soon as he arrived on the 6th floor, he went down to the 5th floor to get some stock.

DOUGHERTY stated that it was while he was on the 5th floor that he heard a loud noise. He said that it appeared to have come from within the building but could not tell where. He said that he went down to the 1st floor and saw a man, EDDIE PIPER, and asked him if he had heard a loud noise, and PIPER told him that he had heard three loud noises. He also told him that someone had just shot the President.

DOUGHERTY stated that he then went back to the 6th floor. He said that he used the elevator to go up and when he went back up there, there was no one on the 6th floor. He stated that the five other men whom he had previously mentioned had gone down to the 1st floor to watch the President go by.

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON:jj Date dictated 12/19/63

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TEXAS

During the above interview, the father of JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY, R. C. DOUGHERTY, was present. It was noted during interview of JACK DOUGHERTY, he had difficulty in correlating his speech with his thoughts, therefore, his father assisted him in furnishing answers to questions asked.

by Special Agent _____ Date dictated _____

DL 100-10461

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 20, 1963

1

DALLAS, TEXAS

EDDIE PIPER, 3402 Munger Street, employee Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, was interviewed concerning his being at the book store on November 22, 1963. He advised he came to work at his usual time, 10:00 A.M., November 22, 1963, and during the course of his morning employment had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a fellow employee, filling orders on the first floor. He did not recall the specific time he saw OSWALD, stating it was shortly after he got to work and stated this was the only time he saw OSWALD on that particular day.

Approximately 12:30 P.M., he was standing inside the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository looking out the window at the crowd of people who had gathered to view the Presidential Motorcade. While looking out the window, he heard what he believed to be three shots and saw people running, and later determined the President had been shot. He did not view the Presidential Motorcade itself inasmuch as the crowd was in his line of sight, and did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the shots were fired. He advised he never works beyond the fourth floor in the school book building and did not have an occasion on that date to go above the fourth floor, and, further, during his course of employment, he had never entered into any discussions of any kind with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised he knew nothing about OSWALD and did not know JACK RUBY, and could offer no pertinent information of value.

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on 12-20-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent S RICHARD E. HARRISON Date dictated 12-20-63
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON
mvs

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DL 100-10461
ADB;DHB;jt
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The following investigation was conducted by SA ALLAN D. BRAY.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Officer BARKER, Highland Park Police Department, on December 20, 1963, advised that he had been contacted by JAMES SCRUGGS of 3215 O'Bannon Road (telephone FE 7-7394) concerning information relating to the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. BARKER stated SCRUGGS had a reel of undeveloped color film depicting President KENNEDY from the time he alighted from his plane to the time of his assassination. Mr. SCRUGGS has indicated that he would be willing to lend his film to the FBI for purposes of development and examination.

The following investigation was conducted by SA DAVID H. BARRY.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 21, 1963, Mr. FRED LA GRONE of Orand Buick Company, 2128 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas, advised that JAMES A. SCRUGGS, formerly employed by Freeman Oldsmobile at 3625 Inwood Road, was now employed at Orand Buick in the body shop.

On December 21, 1963, Mr. MARLIN A. SIMPSON, Irving, Texas (BL 5-4516) advised that he is Foreman of the body shop at Orand Buick, 2128 Cedar Springs, and that JAMES A. SCRUGGS of 3215 O'Bannon is employed under his supervision. Mr. SIMPSON advised that Mr. SCRUGGS worked until noon on Saturday, December 21, 1963, but could not be expected to be available until Monday, December, 23, 1963 when he might be reached at the body shop.

On December 21, 1963, efforts to locate Mr. SCRUGGS at his residence address were without success.

JAMES X SCRUGGS

B. APPROX 1947

JAMES H. X SCRUGGS

1

December 30, 1963

JAMES ROBERT X SCRUGGS, age 16, 3215 O'Bannon Drive, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Orand Buick, 2128 Cedar Springs, Dallas, in the presence of his father, JAMES D. X SCRUGGS, also employed at Orand Buick.

JAMES ROBERT SCRUGGS advised that he took 8 mm color films at Love Field, Dallas, Texas when President JOHN F. KENNEDY disembarked from the Presidential aircraft at Love Field. SCRUGGS said that shortly thereafter he went to the intersection of Mockingbird Lane and Lemmon Avenue and took more pictures of President KENNEDY and the Presidential Motorcade, turning from Mockingbird on to Lemmon. SCRUGGS advised that he did not take any photographs in downtown Dallas, Texas of the assassination of President KENNEDY; however, he would be happy to make these films available at any time deemed necessary.

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on 12-27-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART 15 Date dictated 12-30-63
GEORGE T. BINNEY
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

Mr. J. D. ~~LeFLORE~~, Joe Hoppe Company, 3108 Live Oak, TEXAS stated he was recently contacted by an Agent of the Dallas FBI Office, at which time the Agent made inquiry regarding a green pickup truck that was observed stopped in front of the Texas School Book Depository building shortly before the Presidential Motorcade arrived at that location on November 22, 1963.

Mr. LeFLORE said neither he nor other persons at the Joe Hoppe Company could furnish information at that time, but since that time they have been on the lookout for a green pickup with the words "air conditioning" on the side in black letters in the shape of a crescent. He said such a vehicle was observed by a Mr. FOSTER who works in the company's Parts Department on December 22, 1963. The vehicle was a Chevrolet pickup, was parked at Beckley and Brookhaven, and has 1963 Texas license 3J 947.

Mr. LeFLORE said he has no additional information regarding the pickup, but was reporting the above for any value it might be to the investigation being conducted.

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on 12/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/pm Date dictated 12/24/63

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DL 100-10461
GTB:mja

The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE T. BINNEY, at Dallas, Texas:

B. APPROX 1905

On December 27, 1963, a review of the records of the Texas Highway Department, revealed that 1963 Texas license 3J 947 was issued to FRED LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vita, Dallas, Texas, on a 1959 Ford pickup.

FRED W. LEETH

On December 30, 1963, Sergeant M. A. SUTHERLAND, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, Record Bureau, advised that a review of records of his department revealed no record identifiable with FRED LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vita, Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS

Mrs. BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Merchants Retail Credit Bureau of Dallas, on December 30, 1963, advised that records of her office reveal that FRED W. LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vita, Dallas, Texas, has been known to her office since October 7, 1946. His credit record was checked last on January 20, 1956, at which time his employment was listed as the Leeth Company, self-employed in the refrigerator and airconditioning business. He was previously employed as of 1946 with Southern Refrigeration Company. His previous address was listed as 417 Lancaster, Dallas, Texas. His wife's name is EILEEN LEETH. As of 1956, FRED W. LEETH was 51 years of age. Mrs. BELCHER advised that records of her office revealed no derrogatory information regarding Mr. or Mrs. FRED W. LEETH.

DPS, 1304 ARBOR VITA DALLAS, TEXAS

Date January 2, 1964

1

FRED LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vita, was interviewed at his residence, at which time he was advised of the identity of the interviewers as Special Agents of the FBI. Mr. LEETH was questioned as to where he was working on November 22, 1963, whereupon he furnished the following information:

LEETH was working on an airconditioning job in the vicinity of Inwood and Lemmon Streets, Dallas, Texas, in connection with a building project on a large drive-in. At no time during the day, on November 22, 1963, did LEETH have occasion to drive to the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, and on that date he had no occasion to drop anyone off in the vicinity of the TSBD. He stated that his truck was with him during the day of November 22, 1963, and there would be no possibility that his truck would have been near the TSBD.

Mr. LEETH denied driving a man to the TSBD in his truck and letting a man out of the truck on November 22, 1963. He also denied having any knowledge of anyone driving a pickup truck with the word airconditioning on the side in, or around, the vicinity of the TSBD on November 22, 1963.

During the course of this interview, it was noted that Mr. LEETH has a light green, 1962 Ford, airconditioned, equipment truck, which was parked in his driveway at the time of interview. It was noted that the word airconditioning was on the side of the truck in black letters; however, the letters were not in the shape of a crescent.

Mr. LEETH noted that the intersection of Beckley and Brookhaven Streets is in the close proximity of his residence.

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on 12/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents GEORGE T. BINNEY and WILLIAM G. BROOKHART:mja 19 Date dictated 12/31/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 2, 1964

Lieutenant Colonel E. E. BOYD, Region 2, Army Intelligence Corps, Dallas, Texas, made available a Kodachrome transparency of a scene depicting the Texas School Book Depository Building, which Lieutenant Colonel BOYD stated had been taken by Mr. JAMES W. POWELL of Region 2, INTC.

Lieutenant Colonel BOYD advised that POWELL had stated he took this photograph approximately 30 seconds after the last shot was fired on November 22, 1963, during the assassination of President KENNEDY. According to Lieutenant Colonel BOYD, POWELL indicated he took the picture of the building because several people were pointing to it.

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on 12/31/63 at Dallas, Texas 19 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /gmf Date dictated 12/31/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

TEXAS

JAMES W. POWELL, Special Agent, Region II, 112th INTC, Army Intelligence Corps, 912 Rio Grande Building, advised that on November 22, 1963 he had taken a photograph of the Texas School Book Depository and later turned this photograph in the form of a Kodachrome transparency over to Lieutenant Colonel E. E. BOYD, Region II, Army Intelligence Corps, Dallas.

Mr. POWELL stated that the Kodachrome transparency was obtained from a photograph of the Texas School Book Depository building which was taken, to his best estimate, approximately 30 seconds following the shots fired at President KENNEDY. POWELL was approximately one-half block east of the intersection of Elm and Houston, and the Presidential Motorcade had already turned west on Elm, when he heard the shots fired at President KENNEDY. He then ran to the southeast corner of the Elm and Houston Street intersection and, seeing some people pointing to the Texas School Book Depository building, he took the picture. To his best recollection, this picture was taken at 1/25th of a second at F-11 with his Minolta 35 mm camera, set at infinity. POWELL believes the film used was Kodachrome X with ASA ~~setting~~ rating of 64. He had the film processed at the Cardinal Card and Camera Store, Dallas, Texas. POWELL stated that he took the picture from across the street in a diagonal direction from the Texas School Book Depository, and estimated the distance as approximately 100 feet.

POWELL stated that upon development, the film disclosed the Texas School Book Depository, and on about the fifth floor, a Negro male was observed in one of the windows. POWELL stated that he could not see anything otherwise significant in this picture.

POWELL stated that he recalls having heard two shots fired and possibly a third. He recalls having questioned a man in the vicinity of the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository, however, he did not obtain the man's identity inasmuch as the Dallas Police Department immediately took the man under control for questioning. POWELL believes this man was a beer company employee.

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on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY /mvs Date dictated 1-3-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

RALPH LEON YATES, employee, Texas Butcher Supply Company (TBSC), 2038 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, was re-interviewed at which time he stated on or about November 20 or 21, 1963, his reason for going to Charlie's Meat Market in Wynnewood Shopping Center was to pick up a small check which was payable to TBSC. He stated he did not perform any maintenance work on the equipment at Charlie's Meat Market, and that upon picking up the aforementioned check, he then proceeded to Irving, Texas as he has previously advised.

YATES advised he could furnish no additional information concerning this matter.

on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s JOHN T. KESLER 21 Date dictated 1-3-64
VERNON MITCHEM
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

THOMAS AYRES, employee, Charlie's Ranch Meat Market, 249 Wynnewood Village, Dallas, Texas, advised he was on duty on November 20 and 21, 1963, however, he does not recall giving a check to an employee of Texas Butcher Supply Company (TBSC), Dallas, Texas.

AYRES advised to the best of his knowledge, only one check is issued to TBSC each month, this being payment for refrigeration equipment.

THOMAS AYRES reviewed the check stubs for Charlie's Ranch Meat Market in an effort to locate a stub indicating a check was issued to TBSC on or about November 20 or 21, 1963, with negative results.

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on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

22

by Special Agent s JOHN T. KESLER Date dictated 1-3-64
VERNON MITCHEM
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

DONALD MASK, employee, Charlie's Ranch Meat Market, 249 Wynnewood Village, Dallas, Texas, advised he was on duty on November 20 and 21, 1963, however, he does not recall giving a check to an employee of Texas Butcher Supply Company (TBSC), Dallas, Texas.

MASK advised to the best of his knowledge, only one check is issued to TBSC each month, this being payment for refrigeration equipment.

2

on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s JOHN T. KESLER
VERNON MITCHEM
mvs

Date dictated 1-3-64

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

II. TRACING OF WEAPONS CONNECTED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Tracing of Sling for Assassination Weapon

B. Alleged Target Practice by LEE HARVEY OSWALD

C. Smith & Wesson .38 Caliber Weapon, Serial No. V510210

D. Alleged Gun Repair Associate

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

A. Tracing of Sling for Assassination Weapon

1

Date 12/20/63

Mr. LEONARD CALVERLEY, foreman, Camera Department, Jaggars - Chiles - Stovall, Inc., 522 Browder, advised that he was the immediate supervisor of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the time OSWALD was employed by that company. Mr. CALVERLEY was shown a photograph of the leather sling used as a rifle sling on the rifle used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, although he was not told the use of this object. Mr. CALVERLEY said that he had never seen such an article in OSWALD's possession, and that this article was not any property of Jaggars - Chiles - Stovall, Inc.; however, he believed that this article looked like a camera case strap.

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART GEORGE T. BINNEY: mam Date dictated 12/20/63

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DL 100-10461
WGB,GTB:mam
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The following persons were interviewed on the indicated dates, and they were displayed two photographs of the sling taken from the rifle used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. These persons were not advised of the source or the identity of the sling; however, each was asked if he could furnish information as to the identity and source of this article. All advised they could furnish no information as to the source of this article; however, each person indicated that he believed the leather article was a guitar strap:

December 19, 1963
BOB K. VAUGHT, Manager
Leather Department
Buddy Schoellkopf Products
8200 Sovereign Row
Dallas, Texas

December 19, 1963
HAROLD BECK,
Assistant Manager
Leather Department
Buddy Schoellkopf
Products, 8200 Sovereign
Row, Dallas, Texas

December 19, 1963
OTIS H. WHITWORTH, Salesman
Red's Trading Post
1922 East Irving Boulevard
Irving, Texas

December 19, 1963
ED FULBRIGHT
Ed's Pawn Shop
616 East Irving Blvd.
Irving, Texas

December 19, 1963
PAUL SIMON
Music Education Institute
619 East Irving Boulevard
Irving, Texas

December 19, 1963
DENNY THRELKELD
Denny's Pawn and Gun Sho
603 East Irving Blvd.
Irving, Texas

The following persons were displayed the above described leather sling, and all advised they had no information as to its identity or use:

December 19, 1963
ARTHUR W. MAC ARTHUR
Manager, Texas Army and Rifle Store
1021 Irving Boulevard
Irving, Texas

December 19, 1963
W. A. GRAVES, Salesman
City Swap Shop
1920 East Irving Boulevard
Irving, Texas

December 19, 1963
JEAN GILLILAND, owner
City Swap Shop
1920 East Irving Blvd.
Irving, Texas

December 19, 1963
LARRY PORTER, owner
Porter's Sales Company
600 East Irving Boulevard
Irving, Texas

December 18, 1963
ROBERT L. STOVALL
President
Jaggars - Chiles - Stovall, Inc.
522 Browder
Dallas, Texas

1

DL 100-10461
GTB:cah

The following persons were interviewed on December 20, 1963. They were displayed two photographs of the leather sling taken from the rifle used in the assasination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The persons interviewed were not advised of the identity of the leather sling or the source from which it came. They were asked if they knew the source of the leather sling, its use, or manufacture. All advised they could furnish no information regarding this leather sling:

TEXAS

CHARLES T. ELLIS, Vice President, The Schoellkopf Company, 806 Jackson Street;

GEORGE A. NORSWORTHY, President, The Schoellkopf Company;

GEORGE HANSON, Foreman, Leather Goods and Scabbard Division, The Schoellkopf Company;

HARRY BARTLETT, Production Manager, The Schoellkopf Company;

BILL POTTS, Owner, Potts-Knaur Leather Company, 3141 Oak Grove, Dallas.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

B. Alleged Target Practice by LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date 12/20/63

WILLIAM J. HONEA, Route 2, Box 442, Irving, Texas, was advised of the identity of the interviewers as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. HONEA furnished the following information:

On the afternoon of Sunday, December 1, 1963, HONEA was driving his Jeep exploring the area near a high tension electrical tower southeast of Texas Highway 183 above a bend in the Elm fork of the Trinity River. He found two cardboard ammunition boxes marked Italian 6.5 near the high tension electrical tower on the ground.

Mr. HONEA stated he subsequently turned the ammunition boxes over to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office in view of having read of the type of ammunition used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mr. HONEA accompanied interviewing Agents to the vicinity of a high tension electrical tower southeast of Texas Highway 183 above a bend in the Elm fork of the Trinity River and indicated the area where he had found the ammunition boxes. The area is a relatively flat rise of land overlooking the bend of the Elm fork. The opposite banks of the Elm fork, approximately one-fourth mile away, are eroding; and there is no visible indication that ammunition has been fired into any area of the banks of the Elm fork.

A search of the area indicated by Mr. HONEA by the interviewing Agents revealed no spent ammunition or ejected rifle shells or other material of an evidentiary nature.

Mr. HONEA stated that from time to time in the past he has noted that individuals have fired rifles in the vicinity of the Elm fork of the Trinity River diversionary channel below the John W. Carpenter Freeway. Mr. HONEA accompanied interviewing

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on 12/18/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART GEORGE T. BINNEY: mam Date dictated 12/20/63

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Agents to this area. A search of the area revealed no spent ammunition, ejected ammunition shells or any other material of an evidentiary nature.

Mr. HONEA advised that this was not unusual because people engaged in target practice generally picked up spent rounds of ammunition for self-reloading.

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DL 100-10461
DHB:rmb

On December 12, 1963, Chief M. W. STEPHENSON, Dallas Police Department, TEXAS supplied the following information to SA EMORY E. HORTON:

Mr. W. A. THOMPSON, Thompson Tool Company, TEXAS 2328 Lansford Street, phone RIverside 8-4165, came by his office at 10:10 AM, and gave following information:

He had read in the morning paper where witnesses had identified OSWALD as practicing on range near Grand Prairie; that at the time he was at the range he was accompanied by another white male and gave a meager description.

Mr. THOMPSON employed one HENRY O. CHENYWORTH, white male, age approximately 25, 6'3", dark hair, about two weeks before President was slain. He gave his address as 306 East Seventh Street, Dallas. He worked up to the weekend of November 22, 1963. He did not show up for work on Monday, November 25, 1963. The shop was open that date. He came back and worked Tuesday, November 26, 1963. The next time he showed up was Friday, November 29, 1963. He came by early and stated he was leaving and would send someone to pick up his check later in the day. Around noon he returned to the shop and Mr. THOMPSON paid him and asked him when he would be back to work. He stated he did not know, that his brother in Jasper, Texas, was sick, was in the hospital, and they wanted him to go there to stay with his brother.

Mr. THOMPSON advised he has not seen him since. He stated the day the President was slain, he heard CHENYWORTH say to another employee, BENNY REEVES, "I bet I will know who did it by morning." When CHENYWORTH picked up his check, he also remarked to REEVES, "I don't know whether I will be around by morning, I may be in jail".

THOMPSON stated after reading the paper he thought possibly if the story were authentic this subject may have been the other man referred to as being with OSWALD.

He stated two or three times while CHENYWORTH worked for him he was picked up in the afternoon, when getting off duty, by a woman driving a 1953 to 1954 Ford, a dirty white and light brown

two tone color, and as many as two or three people were in the car on one or two occasions. CHENYWORTH stayed pretty well to himself and was a good worker. He did talk about the good deer hunting around Jasper and had planned to go to Jasper the week-end the President was killed. THOMPSON did not know whether he did go to Jasper.

THOMPSON said about December 4, 1963, a young white male came to his office and applied for a job, stating he lived at 308 East Seventh Street. He was not hired as he was not needed. On December 9, 1963, the same man came by again and applied for work. THOMPSON stated CHENYWORTH wore very large shoes (appeared boot type, the toes of which turned up) and that once or twice he had started to ask CHENYWORTH about the large shoes he was wearing.

THOMPSON said that on December 9, 1963, when the above young white male applied for a job, he was driving the car which had picked CHENYWORTH up when getting off work.

THOMPSON said CHENYWORTH was wearing dark green uniform with his name over the right shirt pocket when last seen.

1

Date 12/21/63

ERNIE X COLLIER, 306 East Seventh Street, Dallas, Texas, a structural iron worker, last employed by Fairway Construction Company, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed to establish whereabouts of HENRY O. CHENYWORTH and for purposes of obtaining background information concerning him.

COLLIER said that he had rented a room to HENRY O. CHENYWORTH at 306 East Seventh Street, Dallas, Texas, for a period of four or five weeks, ending December 20, 1963, CHENYWORTH being related in some way to Mrs. BOBBY X COLLIER of Vida, Texas, COLLIER's sister-in-law.

CHENYWORTH left Dallas, Texas, on December 20, 1963, to return to his home near Jasper, Texas, at Peach Grove, where his mother and stepfather, as well as his grandparents, reside, their names unknown to COLLIER. CHENYWORTH's stepfather is a foreman at the Chicken Plant in Jasper, Texas. CHENYWORTH, having no car of his own, had hitchhiked to Jasper, Texas.

COLLIER said that CHENYWORTH never had expressed anything to him which would indicate he had knowledge concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. On November 21, 1963, Thursday evening prior to the assassination, CHENYWORTH was at the COLLIER home watching television. On Friday, November 22, 1963, Mrs. COLLIER had taken CHENYWORTH to and from his work at Thompson Tool Company, 2328 Lansford, Dallas, Texas, in the COLLIER 1954 two tone white and brown Ford, as had been the custom of COLLIER and his wife. On Friday evening, November 22, 1963, and throughout the weekend which followed, CHENYWORTH was at the COLLIER residence. COLLIER said he had not permitted him the use of the COLLIER Ford; whenever and wherever CHENYWORTH ventured, the COLLIERS had provided the transportation.

CHENYWORTH had no associates in Dallas, his friends being limited to the COLLIERS and another roomer, RAY X GAULDOCK, who had moved there from Spokane, Washington, since the assassination. According to COLLIER, GAULDOCK had twice applied for work, without success, at Thompson Tool Company where CHENYWORTH had been employed.

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on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY /rmb Date dictated 12/21/63

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CHENYWORTH worked at Thompson Tool Company only a short time; quit because he was too lazy to work, in the opinion of COLLIER. After this, he had worked briefly as a rodman in highway construction at Dallas, but quit, again only to relax about the COLLIER house watching television and playing with the COLLIER children.

COLLIER, who said that he considered CHENYWORTH to be a loyal American, and favorable to the administration of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, described CHENYWORTH as follows:

Name	HENRY O~~X~~CHENYWORTH
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	20
Height	5'11" to 6'
Weight	150
Hair	Black; wavy
Eyes	Unknown
Marital Status	Single
Automobile	None
Residence	Jasper, Texas, in community of Peach Grove

Jasper 1938 to 1943

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

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BOBBY JOE REEVES, Route 1, Red Oak, Texas, employee of Thompson Tool Company, 2328 Langsford Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone RI. 8-4165, advised he has known HENRY O. CHENYWORTH for approximately five weeks.

Benny REEVES advised CHENYWORTH was employed by Thompson Tool Company on or about November 15, 1963 and continued his employment until approximately November 25, 1963.

REEVES advised on November 22, 1963 when news was first received on the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, CHENYWORTH made the statement: "I bet I will know who did this by morning". REEVES advised he could not give an explanation as to why CHENYWORTH would make such a statement, and, in his opinion, he felt that CHENYWORTH was just a "bragging, country hick".

REEVES advised CHENYWORTH had made a statement to the effect that he, CHENYWORTH, may be in jail by the next morning, and the only reason he (REEVES) could give for this was the fact that CHENYWORTH had indicated he had received a speeding ticket earlier during the month and that the police may be looking for him.

REEVES advised he had furnished the aforementioned information to Mr. W. A. THOMPSON, his supervisor, inasmuch as CHENYWORTH failed to return to his employment after November 25, 1963.

REEVES advised he was convicted in Federal Court for mail theft and has served time on two different occasions.

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on 12-31-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. KESLER:mvs Date dictated 1-3-64

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

C. Smith & Wesson .38 Caliber Weapon, Serial No. V510210

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

On December 12, 1963, Confidential Informant, Dallas T-1, advised that information had been received from Mr. SUCHER, President of International Firearms Company, Limited, 1011 Bleury Street, Montreal, Canada, to the effect that a list of the numbers had been forwarded to the George Rose and Company, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California, together with the order for the 400 Smith and Wesson revolvers. Informant advised that when hand firearms are sold at wholesale or are exported from Canada, the company is not compelled to keep records of serial numbers, although such companies usually do for their own information.

According to Informant, Mr. SUCHER had advised that the list of numbers submitted might refer either to the serial number or assembly number, but the numbers listed were those appearing on the revolvers shipped to George Rose and Company.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs:mss

Among LEE HARVEY OSWALD's personal effects examined after his arrest on November 22, 1963, there was noted an advertisement out of an unidentified publication in which Mershon Company, 1230 South Grand Avenue, Dept. GA-10, Los Angeles, California, advertised Mershon Custom Walnut Grips for hand guns. The advertisement contained the date "October, 1959" in longhand at the bottom.

It is pointed out that the FBI Laboratory examination of the Smith and Wesson .38 caliber weapon, Serial No. V510210, in OSWALD's possession when arrested, disclosed that the original grips on that weapon had been replaced. It is also pointed out that in October, 1959 OSWALD was en route to Russia.

On December 23, 1963, Mr. JERRY ~~A~~LUNDBLAD, Office Manager, Mershon Company, 1230 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, advised SA WILLIAM J. Mc CAULEY that records for 1958 and 1959, including correspondence and invoices, failed to disclose any sales identifiable with OSWALD and that no sales have been made to anyone in Russia for some years.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

D. Alleged Gun Repair Associate

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On December 19, 1963, Confidential Informant, Dallas T-2 advised that he had reason to suspect JOE C. FORBIS, Service Manager, Doran Chevrolet, Incorporated, Dallas, Texas, who had been an employee of that company for 15 years. He stated his suspicions were aroused because FORBIS has dealt in the repair of guns and the sale of ammunition.

Informant stated that on December 11, 1963, FORBIS submitted an order to the Western Gun and Supply Company, Lincoln, Nebraska, in the amount of $21.44 for the purchase of ammunition and gun supplies. Informant further advised that he feels that FORBIS, who resides at 1213 English, Irving, Texas, may have had contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, although informant could furnish no real basis for this belief.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date December 23, 1963

Mr. JOE C. FORBIS, Service Manager, Doran Chevrolet Company, Incorporated, 2222 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that he has a hobby of repairing guns of all types. He has a work shop at his home and is duly licensed under the National Firearms Act. He stated he mainly repairs weapons for friends and employees of the Doran Chevrolet Company.

FORBIS stated he is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY and had never heard of either of them until President KENNEDY was assassinated. He stated he knows of no association between OSWALD and RUBY and that neither of these persons had ever been a customer of his.

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on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas 43 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent HENRY J. OLIVER /gmf Date dictated 12/23/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah:mss

III. RESULTS OF FBI LABORATORY AND OTHER RELATED EXAMINATIONS

A. FBI Laboratory Examinations

B. Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI Examinations

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

A. FBI Laboratory Examinations

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a photographic examination requested by the Dallas Office, December 5, 1963:

Specimens received 12/6/63

K51 One Bell and Howell Zoomatic 8mm motion picture camera SN AS13486, obtained from Mr. Abraham ~~Z~~apruder

Result of examination: TEXAS

The K51 8mm motion picture camera has been tested to determine the running speed of this camera, and it has been determined that this camera when operated at normal "RUN" speed operates at 18 1/3 frames per second.

While it is not possible to establish accurately from the film the moment of impact of the first two shots, applying the above camera speed to the film previously submitted which was exposed by Abraham Zapruder and which recorded the assassination, it has been determined that the best estimate of the elapsed time between the first and third shots lies between approximately five and six seconds. It is noted that the President's car moves behind a signboard at about the time of the first shot, and the President's movements during this period are not observable. However, he begins to fall forward immediately upon emerging from behind the sign.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

Under date of December 27, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/20/63

K52 A replica sack made at the Texas School Book Depository Building from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository

Result of examination:

It was determined that the paper and tape used for specimen K52 is different from the paper and tape used for the Q10 paper bag that was previously submitted in this case."

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 27, 1963:

Specimens received November 27, 1963

Q228 Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont (Dallas Item #303)

Q229 Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen (Dallas Item #305)

Q230 Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia (Dallas Item #324)

Result of examination:

In these specimens certain letters, words and entire phrases have been excised.

No cryptographic significance could be attached to this material.

DL 100-10461
RPG:cv
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Under date of December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 10, 1963:

Specimens received December 12, 1963

Q258 - Q261 Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases obtained from Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN U.S.A.

Results of examination:

The four cartridge cases, Q258 through Q261, were compared with OSWALD's rifle, K1. As a result of this comparison, it was determined that Q258 through Q261 could not have been fired in this rifle.

DL 100-10461
RPG:cv
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Under date of December 16, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received December 14, 1963

Q265 Brown paper envelope bearing handwritten address "Lee Oswald 601 West Nassaus St Dallas Texas," postmarked "IRVING, TEX. 5 30 AM 1963 (date illegible)

Q266 Accompanying portion of long, narrow paper bag and strip of brown corrugated paper

Result of examination

The papers of specimens Q265 and Q266 were found to differ in observable physical characteristics from the paper of specimen Q10, a wrapping paper in the shape of a large bag which was previously submitted and believed to have contained the assassination rifle.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 23, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office, on December 11, 1963:

Specimens received 12/16/63

Q267 - Q331 Sixty-five cartridge cases

Results of examination:

The 65 cartridge cases, Q267 through Q331, were examined and two of them were found to be the same caliber as Oswald's rifle, K1. It was determined, however, that these two cartridge cases could not have been fired in Oswald's rifle.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 17, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by [Confidential Informant Dallas T-3] on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received 12/16/63 [from Confidential Informant, Dallas T-3]

Q332 Transportes Frontera bus company passenger list covering a trip made by bus No. 340 from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, 10-2-3-63, bearing the name "Oswald" in the space for seat No. 4

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the name of the passenger and the destination on Line 4 of Q332 were not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears on K4 and K5 in this case.

Due to the limited amount of comparable writing, no conclusion was reached whether the name and destination on Line 4 of Q332 were written by the writer of other entries on this specimen.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by Confidential Informant, Dallas T-3 on December 11, 1963:

Specimens received 12/17/63 from Confidential Informant Dallas T-3

Qc333 Photocopy of page of registry book of Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Sahagun 19, Mexico City, with signatures of guests registering on September 27, 1963, Line 18 bearing signature "Lee Harvey Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the Lee Harvey Oswald signature on Line 18 of Qc333 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears on K4 and K5 in this case.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 23, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office, on December 5, 1963:

Specimens received 12/9/63

Q334 Torn portion of a sheet of paper bearing handwritten message beginning "Father on Sept. 26th I was ....." and ending ".....of a True Catholic. Thank you" and signed "Fabian McElroy"

Result of examination:

Q334 was searched in the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. Copies have been added to this file for future reference.

No fingerprint cards have been located for persons using the names or aliases Fabian McElroy and Fabion McElroy.

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5, did not prepare the questioned handwriting on Q334.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New Orleans Office, on December 16, 1963:

Specimens received 12/18/63

Q335 Hand printed employment agency application #500188, obtained from the Commercial Employment Agency, 1001 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La., dated 5/7/63

Q336 Agency Agreement dated 5/7/63, bearing signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the questioned hand printing on specimen Q335 (exclusive of the handwriting and other notations in red on the front and back of this specimen) and the signature "Lee H. Oswald" on specimen Q336 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD whose known handwriting is designated as specimens K4 and K5, et cetera, in this case.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received December 20, 1963

Q337 Four-page handwritten and hand printed interview record form of the Devilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio, bearing signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Q344 White envelope bearing writing "New Orleans Publie Libery, New Orleans, La."

Q345 Accompanying letter beginning "Dear Sirs: Through a clearical errow of yours..." and ending "... handleing the returned books, yours Truly"

ALSO SUBMITTED: New Orleans Public Library gift acknowledgment card

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the OSWALD signature and other writing on Q337, except the hand printing under item 13 of Q337, were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears on K4 and K5 in this case.

No conclusion was reached whether the hand printing under item 13 of Q337 was prepared by OSWALD because of variations which were not accounted for based on the available writings.

It was also concluded that the handwriting on Q344 and Q345 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office, December 14, 1963:

Specimens received 12/20/63

Q338 One sample of gummed paper tape from the home of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas

Q339 One sample of gummed paper tape from the home of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas

Result of examination:

The tapes Q338 and Q339 were found to be nonidentical to the gummed tape on the wrapping in the shape of a sack believed to have contained the assassination rifle.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 23, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office, on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received 12/20/63

Q340 Hand printed "COTTON PICKIN' APPLICATION", dated October 4, 1963, bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the signature "Lee H. Oswald," on the reverse side of specimen Q340 was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known specimens are designated as K4, K5, et cetera.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received December 20, 1963

Q341 White correspondence-type envelope obtained from property of LEE and MARINA OSWALD at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas

Q342 White airmail-type envelope obtained from property of LEE and MARINA OSWALD at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas

Result of examination:

The envelopes, Q341 and Q342, were examined for development of indented writing. No intelligible indentations were developed.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

Under date of December 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 14, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/24/63

Qc343 Photocopy of a United States Marine Corps Certificate of Service identification card in the name 'Alek James Hidell'

A. J. Hidell
A. J. Hidell
I.A.

Result of examination:

An examination of Qc343 discloses that this item is a photograph of a fraudulent and counterfeit card made directly or indirectly from the retouched negatives of a United States Marine Corps Certificate of Service identification card in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1653230. These negatives are a part of Qc65a submitted previously."

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DL 100-10461
RPC:gmf

Under date of December 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Charlotte Office under date of December 18, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/24/63

Qc346 Photocopy of two-page letter dated Oct. 3, 1956, first page handwritten, beginning 'I am sixteen years of age...' and signed 'Lee Oswald,' second page bearing hand printed notation 'SEND TO: LEE Oswald 4936 Collinwood Fort Worth, TEX.'

Qc347 Photocopy of advertisement coupon of 'The Socialist Call 303 Fourth Ave. New York 10, N.Y.' bearing the hand printed name and address 'LEE Oswald 4936 Collinwood Fort Worth TEXAS'

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the questioned handwriting and hand printing on Qc346 and the questioned hand printing on Qc347 were prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears on K4, K5, and K13 in this case."

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

B. Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI Examinations

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of December 20, 1963, the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, FBI, furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 12, 1963:

Specimens: Two cardboard boxes

No latent impressions of value for identification purposes were found on the boxes which are enclosed per your request.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

IV. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT that her residence telephone number was BL. 3-1628.

On November 24, 1963, Mr. MICHAEL PAINE, 2377 Dalworth, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM and JOSEPH G. PEGGS that he could be reached at his employment, a portion of the Bell Helicopter Company, located in Arlington, Texas, at telephone number CR. 5-5211.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On November 26, 1963, [Confidential Informant, Dallas T-4,] advised that he had received information that a male voice was overheard in a conversation which took place between [telephone number CR. 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL. 3-1628] Irving, Texas, on November 23, 1963. Informant advised that the exact time of this conversation was not available and that it was not known from which of the [telephone numbers the call] originated.

Informant advised that the male voice was heard to comment that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President but did not feel OSWALD was responsible, and further stated, "We both know who is responsible."

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On December 23, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE was interviewed at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM. Mr. PAINE advised that on November 23, 1963, he did not make any statement to anyone that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President but did not feel OSWALD was responsible. He stated he did not say that he knew who was responsible. Mr. PAINE advised that what he did say, in fact, in a conversation with his wife, was that he was not sure that OSWALD had killed the President because at that time he had no facts at his command. Mr. PAINE stated he realized that OSWALD could do such a thing but that it seemed so unreasonable he, at that time, had his doubts.

Mr. PAINE flatly denied at any time saying that he felt he knew who was responsible for the President's death other than OSWALD.

December 16, 1963

Mr. GEORGE J. APPLIN, 3423 Weisenberger, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Rollform Corporation, 3837 Singleton Boulevard.

APPLIN advised that he went to the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson Street, on Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963. He stated that just prior to entering the theater at approximately 12:45 p.m., he overheard on his car radio that President KENNEDY had just been shot.

APPLIN advised that the movie started at approximately 1:00 p.m., and that the main feature started approximately twenty minutes later, following the news and the cartoon. He said that after approximately ten minutes of the main feature, the lights in the theater went on. He said that a uniformed police officer carrying a shotgun or riot gun walked down one aisle and that another uniformed police officer walked down the other aisle. He said that when the officers entered, he, APPLIN, got up from his seat, which was located approximately five or six rows from the rear of the center section, and walked toward the lobby of the theater to see what was going on. He said he got behind the cement block partition which separates the seat sections from the lobby of the theater, and looked toward the seat section to see what was going on.

APPLIN stated that when the lights of the theater went on, he noticed there were only five or six persons sitting in the downstairs section of the theater including himself. He said that the two officers "shook down" two men who were sitting near the front of the theater and in the center section. He said that after this, one of the officers came toward the lobby and approached a lone white male who was sitting in the center section of the theater. Shortly thereafter, the officer hollered out "Here he is" and several other officers came to his assistance.

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on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agents WILLLIAM O. JOHNSON and JOSEPH J. HANLEY/gm Date dictated 12/16/63

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APPLIN said that when the other officers came in, the man who he later learned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD pulled out a gun and pointed it at the first officer's head. He said he heard OSWALD pull the trigger, but the gun did not go off. He stated he believed when OSWALD pulled the trigger, the gun was on the officer's shoulder.

APPLIN said there were four or five uniformed officers and one plain clothes officer who came to the first officer's assistance and they started wrestling with OSWALD.

He said the one officer who was carrying a shotgun hit OSWALD in the side of the head with the butt of the shotgun and the officer soon got OSWALD under control.

APPLIN said after they got OSWALD under control, they took him out of the theater. He said he did not follow them out so does not know what happened.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

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DALLAS, TEXAS

GENE ROBERTS, ~~1657 Nob Hill Street~~, WHitehall 6-4822, advised on November 22, 1963, at approximately 1:05 P.M., he was sitting in the Beckley Club Cafe drinking coffee. He said the lady that owned the cafe had a radio on the counter and that they were listening to reports of the assassination of the President. A white male and female were sitting in the back of the cafe and walked to the front whereupon the white male asked "What's going on?" Mr. ROBERTS stated that the President had been shot and the unknown white male stated that this was the best news that he had heard. The white female with him said he should not have said that. Mr. ROBERTS advised that the cafe owner also heard this comment. Mr. ROBERTS advised that the white male was about 20 to 25, appeared to be of Cuban, Puerto Rican, or foreign extraction, 5'10" to 5'11", dark complexion and dark hair. He advised the white female was about 18 to 20, 5'2" to 5'3", slender build, dark hair.

Mr. ROBERTS advised he finished his coffee and then drove past the area where Officer TIPPIT was shot and noticed a number of squad cars in the area. He said he asked some woman standing nearby what had happened and they told him that a police officer had been shot and the body had been removed. At this time ROBERTS stated he observed the same white male and female from the cafe walk into a house directly across the street from where Officer TIPPIT had been shot and enter a side door. He said this was about 405 E. 10th Street. He said the male was wearing a light green cloth jacket with leather patches on his elbows when he entered the house and had the same jacket on when he came out alone about two minutes later. He said he was straightening the jacket as if he had something hidden inside. He said the white male kept looking back and forth over his shoulder and never inquired of any police officers what had taken place. ROBERTS advised that he thought this was quite unusual and notified a police sergeant on the scene about this individual. He advised the police sergeant told him that the man did not fit the description of the person that had shot officer TIPPIT.

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on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT E. BASHAM and JAMES J. WARD:jj Date dictated 12/4/63

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.

Mr. ROBERTS advised he had numerous friends on the police department and city council and he got in touch with some of them and arrangements were made for him to see Detective JOE R. CODY which he did shortly thereafter. He said he and CODY went to the area of 405A E. 10th Street, which Detective CODY determined was occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. PETER CIMINO. He said he made this determination through checking the mailbox and cars parked in the area. He advised that he thought the sergeant at the scene should have arrested this man and found out who he was since he did act very suspicious as far as he was concerned.

ROBERTS advised that since the above he has heard a few rumors and wondered whether or not they had been checked out. He said that he learned from Constable T. A. VINES, offices in Oak Cliff Court House, Beckley and 12th Streets, that the woman who was the night manager of the Dobbs House, Beckley and Colorado, allegedly has claimed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY used to come into her restaurant two or three times a week during the early morning hours.

He said he further heard that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had purchased his bullets for the rifle he was using from Ray's Gun Shop on Singleton Boulevard.

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DL 100-10461
DHB:BJD

Mr. L. H. RICH, Cardinal Home, Palestine, Texas, telephone number 723-9142, on December 13, 1963, was interviewed by SA KENNETH R. ALBERT concerning information received that a long distance telephone call had been made to his telephone at Palestine, Texas, from the Dallas telephone number WHitehall 3-0062, a coin box telephone located at 1030 North Zangs Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, from which LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly had made long distance telephone calls.

Mr. L. H. RICH residing at the Cardinal Home, a home for the elderly, Box 33, Route 2, Palestine, Texas, advised he has not received any long distance telephone calls for approximately six months. RICH stated he is 87 years old and the only person who telephonically contacts him occasionally is his son, LEONARD RICH, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. RICH advised he does not know the address of his son or where he might be located.

D December 20, 1963

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Mrs. L. A. DURDEN, 1916 Ida Street, Arlington, Texas, was interviewed at Bond's Clothing Store, A-Harris Shopping Center, Oak Cliff Section, Dallas, Texas, and furnished the following information:

She was (born in Germany) and came to the United States in 1950 after marrying an American serviceman. She said that she and her husband returned to Germany in 1958 and remained there until 1961, at which time they returned to the United States. She advised she is now divorced from her husband, that in August, 1962, she moved to her present address in Arlington and had a telephone installed in her home. Her telephone number is CR 4-2187.

Mrs. DURDEN stated that she receives very few telephone calls and to the best of her recollection, she did not receive a telephone call on October 25, 1963, and that she did not place a call to her residence on that date.

She could not think of anyone who could have called her from the public telephone booth located at the Enco Service Station, 1030 North Zangs Boulevard, and she has no recollection of ever having placed a call from this public telephone booth to her residence, or to any other individual.

Mrs. DURDEN stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY were unknown to her prior to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963. She is not personally acquainted with these two individuals and the only information she has concerning them is what she has read in the newspapers and from television and radio.

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on 12/20/63 at Dallas, Texas 13 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JOHN T. KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM:mja Date dictated 12/20/63

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DL 100-10,461
DL 44-1639
HJO/gm

JOHN L. FORD
JOHN FORD

LA.
TEXAS

New Orleans on December 20, 1963, advised that JOHN LAURELL FORD was located on December 19, 1963, at 207 Louis Anne Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana. FORD stated he was employed at JERRY DUNCAN's service station in Dallas, Texas, from September, 1963, to November, 1963, and resided at 203 Elston Drive and 2423 Marfa Street, Dallas, during this period. FORD stated he placed a telephone call from the pay telephone located at Duncan Service Station to his mother's telephone, 323-6530, Monroe, Louisiana, sometime in the middle of October, 1963. FORD denied any contact or any knowledge of OSWALD and stated that the photograph of OSWALD does not remind him of anyone he has ever seen at the service station or in the neighborhood. FORD advised that the only person he drank beer with from the neighborhood of the station was a white male, 18-20 years of age, 5'3", 125-130 pounds, reddish blond hair, light complexion, dressed in cowboy boots and Western shirt, who rented a room from Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON across the street from the service station. FORD believes this person, name unknown, was employed at an auto parts store on Jefferson Street. FORD further advised this person does not resemble the photograph of OSWALD.

JERRY DUNCAN, operator, Enco Service Station, 1030 North Zangs Street, Dallas, advised SA HENRY J. OLIVER on December 21, 1963, that he had previously advised that he thought OSWALD had gone out on one occasion to drink beer with JOHN L. FORD, a former employee of this station. DUNCAN advised that the only information he can furnish regarding this is that the person he thought might be OSWALD got in a car with FORD and left with him one night after work. He cannot place the exact date but it possibly was in October, 1963. He only saw this man in the car with FORD, and he was some distance away from him at the time. He stated the person with FORD to the best of his recollection did resemble OSWALD and appeared to be similar in size. He advised he cannot furnish any further information in this regard, and it is possible he might be mistaken.

Mrs. A. G. JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, on December 21, 1963, advised SA OLIVER that she has a roomer at this address, a FLOYD DE GRAFFENRED, who wears cowboy clothing and who was formerly employed by some auto parts concern. She stated that DE GRAFFENRED is presently employed by Sears Roebuck and Company and has always appeared to be a person of good character.

Mr. FLOYD G. DE GRAFFENRED, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas employed Sears Roebuck and Company, Mail Order Division, Dallas, on December 21, 1963, advised that he is acquainted with JOHN FORD, who formerly was employed at the Enco Service Station at 1030 Zangs Street. He stated he on one occasion around October, 1963, was at the service station talking to JOHN FORD and they decided to go drink a beer after FORD got off from work. FORD needed a clean shirt, so he, DE GRAFFENRED, went to his room and got a clean shirt for FORD. After getting this shirt, he returned to the service station and got into a car which belonged to FORD or one of his relatives. FORD got off in a few minutes and they left together and had a few beers. DE GRAFFENRED advised he can never recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD around the Enco Service Station, and to his knowledge, FORD is not acquainted with OSWALD. OSWALD did reside at 1026 North Beckley while DE GRAFFENRED resided at this same address. DE GRAFFENRED advised he does not believe he saw OSWALD more than four or five times and then mainly in the television room. OSWALD would not speak to anyone, and DE GRAFFENRED never at any time talked to him. DE GRAFFENRED stated he could not furnish the names of any friends or associates of OSWALD. He never saw OSWALD talk to anyone and never saw him have any visitors. DE GRAFFENRED stated he does not know JACK RUBY and does not know of any association between RUBY or OSWALD.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date December 24, 1963

Mr. DALE E. BASYE, 1311 Whispering Trail, Dallas, Texas, furnished copies of a summary of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case which he had sent to Mr. MILTON H. ERICKSON, M. D., Phoenix, Arizona. He, also, furnished copies of the return letter of Doctor ERICKSON sent to BASYE dated December 13, 1963.

BASYE's summary of the OSWALD case is quoted as follows:

"SUMMARY OF OSWALD CASE

"Was Lee Harvey Oswald under hypnosis when he shot President Kennedy? Was he subjected to intensive psychological brain-washing techniques in Russia, perfected even further than in Korean War days? Was he given a post-hypnotic suggestion that he would shoot the President at the first feasible opportunity and upon being given a certain signal which would set him in motion? Was this suggestion periodically enforced by Red psychological experts working in this country, and did they lay the basic framework of planning which put Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository with a rifle in his hands at the time the presidential motorcade passed?

"In many ways the Lee H. Oswald case parallels the fictional case detailed in the Novel and movie, "The Manchurian Candidate." In Richard Condon's novel, a psychologically disturbed young man was brainwashed in a POW camp to such an extent that he carried out every order given him by his Red captors, even murdering a fellow GI. He was given a post-hypnotic suggestion that upon seeing the card, the queen of hearts, he would carry out any orders given him. By having him play games of solitaire, Red agents in the U. S. were able to use him as an assassin to murder key

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN /gmf Date dictated 12/23/63

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personnel in this country.

"Why Lee Oswald would have made a good subject for such a Red plot:

"(1) He was available, having gone to Russia to denounce his citizenship. (The Russians put him off for some reason, yet they did not order him out of the country.)

"(2) He was a citizen of the U.S. and could return at will to this country. (This might explain why he was refused Russian citizenship.)

"3. He was a Communist sympathizer.

"4. He had a deep hatred of authority, and the President represented the supreme U. S. authority.

"5. He was a skilled marksman and adept in use of firearms. (While in Russia he was a rifle club member. Were the Reds sharpening an assassin's skills.

"6. He was not a Red agent and would not be connected directly to the Soviet espionage network in the investigation which would undoubtedly follow the President's death.

"7. He was a psychologically disturbed young man, an ideal subject for such a plot. (Ten years ago New York psychiatrists examined Oswald and reported that he 'had some violent feelings inside him'--and that he couldn't control them if they came to the surface. Their report said Oswald had schizophrenic tendencies and Oswald was 'potentially danger.'

"Facts which seem to point toward the theory that

Oswald was under hypnosis:

"1. Oswald seemed to have no set plan of escape. After carefully laid plans which put him in the Texas School Book Depository right on the motorcade route, he seemed to move aimlessly after the shooting. Being a fairly intelligent young man, Oswald must have known that without a silencer it would be known immediately which building the shots came from. And when he didn't return to his job that afternoon it would be reasonable to assume that he would be the number one suspect. Yet, he went back to his apartment, got a jacket and a revolver and set off on foot in a direction which led him deeper into a residential area--not a place where he could catch a train, plane or bus or even hitchhike a ride out of town. It seemed that he either was headed for a rendezvous with an accomplice or really did not have a plan of escape. Perhaps his Red bosses had planned it that way--so that he would be killed resisting arrest and his lips would be sealed and he wouldn't be subject to psychological examination.

"2. When stopped by Officer Tippit, a woman eye-witness said Oswald first leaned inside the car and talked with him. It was only when the officer got out of the car to take him in that Oswald drew his pistol and shot him--as if Oswald had been preconditioned to resist apprehension by authority. The woman who saw him shoot the officer yelled at him, but Oswald just looked at her and fled. Why didn't he shoot her also? Obviously she could later identify him to police. A witness reported seeing Oswald walking down a street openly reloading his gun after killing the officer. Later, he was seen fleeing from doorway to doorway, finally rushing into the Texas Theater on Jefferson Ave. This flight

was more like the unplanned struggles of an animal to escape. It contrasts with the detailed planning of the cool, calculating killer who had planned the assassination down to the last detail, even drawing a diagram of the motorcade route and the path of the bullets from the sixth-floor window to the presidential car. It also contrasts with the conduct of the cool assassin which a witness described as a sniper who took his time, carefully scoring three hits with three shots. It was as if escape had never entered into the planning of the murder. Yet, if Oswald had wanted to commit suicide, he could have done so easily by continuing to fire from the sixth-floor window at the police which represented the authority he hated. It seemed that Oswald had been a puppet and someone, after they were finished with him, had cut the strings, hoping he would be killed in his feeble escape attempts.

"3. When the Texas Theater was flooded with police and it was obvious that escape was impossible, Oswald put up a suicidal-type resistance. He leaped to his feet and shouted, 'It's all over.' Then he drew his pistol and would have shot it out with the officers had not the gun misfired. (This misfire could have been part of the plan to make sure Oswald would be shot in his escape attempt.)

"4. After his apprehension, Oswald declined all knowledge of either the President's assassination or the police officer's death. (This was similar to the behavior of the assassin in 'The Manchurian Candidate' who, under hypnotic suggestion, forgot all the details of his crimes.) Why did Oswald leap up and shout something curious such as, 'It's all over!'? Had he been given a post-hypnotic suggestion that when his capture seemed inevtible he was to shout,

'It's all over,' and then forget all about his crimes? Despite overwhelming evidence against him and intense questioning, Oswald steadfastedly maintained that he was innocent and knew nothing about either crime.

"5. Oswald's behavior seemed strangely unlike the normal pattern of a fanatic who would shoot a President then brag, 'Yes I did it and I'm glad.' He seemed cool, composed in custody, and didn't give his interrogaters any information at all. When his wife and mother visited him he told them not to worry, that it was all a mistake. He was concerned that his wife should buy some shoes for one of their children. His own mother was convinced of his innocence after her visit to the jail. It was as if Oswald's mind had been erased of all knowledge of the crimes. This cool attitude of innocence by a man of average intelligence in the face of overwhelming evidence that he murdered the President, together with conclusive evidence including an eyewitness that he killed Officer Tippit, is unbelievable.

"6. In New Orleans and at two Dallas addresses Oswald lived near public parks--a likely location to meet Red agents who may have been controlling his actions.

"7. Oswald was in Mexico from Sept. 26 to Oct. 3 of this year. Could this hypnotic suggestion been given to him at that time--when he visited the Cuban embassy? It is a known fact that the Castro regime promulgates a theory of assassination of heads of state as part of their hemispheric revolution plan. And the Cuban regime's hatred of Kennedy was well-known.

"If the hypnotic suggestion originated in Russia

and was reinforced by Soviet agents in this country, what would the Russians hope to gain by Kennedy's death? There are several possibilities:

"1. They may have figured that his successor would be less firm in opposing Red moves throughout the world.

"2. The assassination may have been a subtle warning to any presidential successor that the Reds can murder our president any time they choose if his policies stir their wrath.

"3. Perhaps Oswald had been instructed to kill both Kennedy and Vice-President Johnson to paralyze the country as a prelude to an all-out attack. (At a distance, Gov. Connally and Johnson look very much alike, and Oswald might have been thinking that both would likely be in the same car.)

"The actions of the Russians while Oswald was in the Soviet Union stir several questions. It seemed that something else--perhaps the psychological grooming of an assassin--was going on under the surface. Quoting from a column by Victor Riesel on Dec. 6:

"'The Russians have said officially they denied Oswald Soviet citizenship because he was a 'Trotskyite.' This means he was declared an enemy of the state--a few days ago. But why was he permitted, back in 1959, to travel freely inside the Soviet Union? This is a coveted privilege. Official permission is needed by foreigners for bus and train travel. Yet he went some 420 miles from Moscow to Minsk.

"'Why did the Soviet employment services direct him to a job? This must have happened. He spoke no Russian then. He read no Russian....Who vouched for his identity card? Who got him his work permit? Such documents are absolutely necessary--especially for foreign workers....Who approved Oswald's membership in a Russian union?....If the Soviet authorities believed Oswald to be a 'Trotskyite' and an American spy, why did they permit him to associate freely with his fellow factory workers? Such activity might have eluded the secret police for a few weeks but not for more than two years. Why did the secret police permit him to marry a Russian girl? Why was he permitted to quit his job and then travel freely from Minsk to Moscow? Workers are not yet absolutely frozen to their jobs inside Russia. But few just pick themselves up and leave. How did Mrs. Oswald get permission to abandon her job in a land starved for workers. Finally, how did the alleged assassin get his wife and child out of the Soviet Union? Mighty few have accomplished this....'Why were the Russians so kind, and why did they offer so many privileges to a 'Trotskyite?'

"A final question: Was the wife of Oswald allowed to leave so readily by the Russians because she was the one who was to trigger the hypnotic suggestion and give Oswald his orders?

"I have noticed a parallel between the Lee Harvey Oswald case and the fictional case detailed in the novel and movie, 'The Manchurian Candidate.' In 'The Manchurian Candidate,' a psychologically disturbed young man was brainwashed in a Manchurian POW camp to such an extent that he would obey unquestioningly any orders given him by the Red

He was given a post-hypnotic suggestion that when he saw the card, the queen of hearts, he was to carry out any orders given him immediately after viewing the card.

"In many ways this disturbed young man was like Lee Oswald. He was disliked by most people, had few friends, was a loner, didn't talk much and was filled with hate for those in authority in particular and all the world in general. He had been dominated by a strong-willed mother.

"Upon his return to the United States, the former POW was used by Red agents to assassinate. First it was minor officials that he murdered, but the Reds were grooming him to kill the man likely to win election as President of the United States. The agents would call the former POW on the phone when he was alone and tell him that it was time he played a game of solitaire. This triggered the post-hypnotic suggestion and he would play solitaire. When he had had time to view the queen of hearts, the agents would call him again and give him his orders to kill. The man obeyed as if a zombie, having no memory of his crimes after they were committed.

"Here are a few questions I would appreciate your views on:

"1. Is it possible in theory to induce a person to kill under hypnosis?

"2. Is it possible to have a person under hypnosis obey your every order by giving him a code word or some symbol

to set him off, such as the playing card in 'The Manchurian Candidate'?

"3. Could an individual of Oswald's type--said by psychiatrists to have had schizophrenic tendencies with deep feelings of hate--be given a post-hypnotic suggestion, then have it reinforced periodically so that he would kill?

"4. Is it likely that a post-hypnotic suggestion could be kept alive by reinforcement over a period of 17 months?

"5. How long would a hypnotic indoctrination take that would put Oswald completely under the power of agents so he would kill for them?

"6. Would there be noticeable changes in a person's behavior if he were under such a post-hypnotic suggestion?

"7. Could a person in such a state be made to forget all about a crime once it was committed?

"8. If the plot of 'The Manchurian Candidate' is unrealistic, under what circumstances and through what means could a person be hypnotized to kill?

"9. Do you know of a case where a person had been induced to crime through hypnosis? Or do you know of an experiment by scientists which would indicate that this might be feasible?

"10. Do you know of a theory developed in the writings of an expert on hypnosis which holds that 'The Manchurian Candidate' type of case is possible? Can you give me any

names or works of psychiatrists who have written on the subject?

"11. From what you have read of Oswald's personality, what is your view of his psychological state?

"12. Would drugs play a role in inducing such a hypnotic state where a person's will could be controlled?"

The letter of Doctor ERICKSON is quoted as follows:

"December 13, 1963

"Mr. Dale E. Basye
1311 Whispering Trail
Dallas, Texas 75241

"Dear Mr. Basye:

"I have perused your analysis of the Oswald case with care. In my opinion, based on 40 years experience in hypnosis at a professional level, the reading of practically every book and article on the possibilities of the use of hypnosis to instigate anti-social compulsions which are at a scientific level of approach, and many years' experience in connection with correctional institutions and psychological and psychiatric examination and treatment of criminals, I must express a complete disagreement with your theory from beginning to end.

"To begin with, the book and the movie, 'The Manchurian Candidate,' are complete, utter, and pernicious nonsense from beginning to end. If there is a single idea in it which reveals a grasp of the nature of hypnosis or of the psychopathic or sociopathic type of personality, I have not found it.

"In answer to your suggested questions the answers are completely in the negative. You have outlined a plot which by the nature of the inter-personal relationship known as hypnosis is impossible.

"In a protected laboratory situation, hypnotic subjects will perform acts that have the semblance of being anti-social. In experiments where wrongful acts are actually to be committed against others, the evidence is very much against such anti-social acts being induced by hypnosis.

"Cases which are cited as examples of anti-social behavior overlook the all-important factors of the demands of an expermental situation, the implicit agreement of a subject to carry out an experimental procedure, and the prestige and responsibility of the experimenter, all of which are as fully operative in experiments in which hypnosis has no place, as in those in which it is utilized.

"Reiter's book Antisocial Or Criminal Acts And Hypnosis, (Munksgaard-Copenhagen) has often been cited as proof that an actual crime could be performed by one person hypnotizing another and instructing the hypnotized person to perform the crime. In this particular instance two criminals, each separately guilty of major crimes, met in prison, became friends and upon release one robbed a bank and gave as an alibi the statement that he had been hypnotized into doing it, the other claiming innocence because he had committed no crime. The relationship between the two men was a peculiar and pathological mixture of dominance, homosexuality, esoteric interests and criminality.

"Later both men recanted their stories explaining that they had dreamed up the 'perfect crime and perfect alibi.' Also, there was no proof that one of the men had been hypnotized by the other. In other words, I know of no genuine instance in which hypnosis has been used for anti-social purposes except newsstories of questionable merit.

"As any well experienced hypnotist knows, any subject, regardless of whether the trance is light, deep, or medium, can bring back to memory all trance events at will regardless of posthypnotic suggestions.

"One reference which you might find of value in the evaluation of the experimentation into so-called instigation of anti-social behavior is the chapter by Martin T. Orne, M.D. in the book 'Hypnosis: Current Problems,' edited by George Estabrooks (Harper & Row).

"In the very detailed analysis of Oswald's behavior as a result of a supposed plot, rather than as the egotistical and deliberate act of a disturbed psychopathic personality, one tends to lose sight of a simple fact. This is a consideration which a more naive view_point can sometimes set clear with a straight forward, simple, wondering comment.

My daughter, aged 13, a typical teen-aged girl, saw an article which developed another theory about Oswald. It was based on the memory of several years back without notes, of a stenographer who typed out for Oswald an account of his sojourn in Russia. She recalled that he had carried off all her notes and copies, even her carbon paper, but she was willing and eager to speculate that, because of his bitter criticism of every

aspect of politics and life in Russia, he was probably functioning as an American spy sent by our own government. My daughter's horrified comment was 'Would we pick a person like <u>that</u> to spy for <u>us</u>?'

"I agree that it takes a far stretch of the imagination to see <u>any</u> government entrusting an important mission to an unreliable, unstable, egocentric, rebellious, disobedient, untruthful erratic character such as Oswald seems to have been since childhood.

"Now regarding his disorganized behavior after the assassination; it is absolutely typical of the psychopathic personality. They will plan a course of action to the tiniest detail, rehearsing, checking taking endless precautions, and the plan will end completely at a climactic point. The planner then proceeds to act at random and irrationally, exactly as Oswald did after the shots were fired.

"You could make a parallel with John Wilkes Booth, and you could make an informative and reliable instructive account that would do you more credit as a writer if you developed that story as the 'Climatic End of a Psychopathic Personality's Life Long Egocentric Career.'

Sincerely yours,

s/ Milton H. Erickson
MILTON H. ERICKSON, M.D.

MHE:jsm

"P. S. That 'trigger one' or 'trigger word' is just as childish an idea as is the 'pass word' to the little boys 'Secret Six Club'.

BASYE pointed out that Doctor ERICKSON is supposed to be one of the most capable psychiatrists in the United States but emphasized that in his opinion the Russian people may have made considerably more progress in hypnosis than have the experts in this country.

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DL 100-10461
VM:mja

The following investigation was conducted by ASAC KYLE G. CLARK:

On November 27, 1963, Patrolman BILLY MILTON, Texas Highway Patrol, Kaufman, Texas, telephonically advised that he had been contacted by Dr. LEINART, who owns and operates a clinic in Terrell, Texas. Dr. LEINART furnished the following information to Patrolman MILTON:

A man known as GEORGE MERCER, white, male, 6'1", 37 years, 215 pounds, resident Route 1, Lone Oak, Texas, employment Wesco Material Company, Terrell, Texas, reportedly contacted Dr. LEINART'S Negro maid and yard man. He is reported to have made remarks to these people that he was a good friend of OSWALD and knew OSWALD was going to kill or attempt to kill the President even before it happened. In addition, he indicated to the maid and the yard man that OSWALD had planned the killing while in Russia, and it was the intention that he commit the killing sometime after his return.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

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Dr. O. S. LEINART, JR., Leinart's Clinic, Terrell, Texas, advised that on the morning of November 25, or 26, 1963, Mrs. WILLIE MAE WIMBLEY, a maid at the clinic, told him that an individual, who was subsequently identified as GEORGE MERCER, was waiting just outside the clinic for the clinic to open and had made statements to Mrs. WIMBLEY that he was a good friend of OSWALD and knew that OSWALD was going to kill, or attempt to kill, President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY even before it happened on November 22, 1963. Mrs. WIMBLEY said that MERCER stated that OSWALD had planned the killing while in Russia and it was OSWALD'S intention to commit this murder sometime after his return from Russia.

Dr. LEINART stated that he did not hear any of the conversation between WIMBLEY and MERCER and that the only other person who might possibly have overheard this conversation would have been PAUL MC INTOSH, a general handyman at the clinic.

According to Dr. LEINART'S records, GEORGE MERCER was in the clinic on July 22, 1963, for a pre-employment physical for Wesco Materials Company, Inc. According to the records, MERCER was described as a white male, age 37, 215 pounds, 61", married and residing at Route 1, Lone Oak, Texas. MERCER made no other visits to the clinic until the morning of November 26, or 27, 1963. On the morning of November 26, or 27, MERCER came to the clinic in connection with a bad check which was mis-sent to him at Lone Oak, Texas, and the matter was straightened out. Dr. LEINART stated that one of the nurses had billed the wrong MERCER and that the GEORGE MERCER of Lone Oak had not submitted a bad check in payment for services rendered by the clinic.

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on 12/30/63 at Terrell, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER:mja/jtk Date dictated 12/31/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

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Mrs. WILLIE MAE WIMBLEY, residence 112 Daniel, Terrell, Texas, employed as a maid at the O. S. Leinart Clinic, Terrell, Texas, advised that on the morning of November 26, or 27, 1963, prior to opening the clinic, she was sweeping the sidewalk outside the clinic and an individual, whose name she subsequently learned was GEORGE MERCER, who was waiting for the clinic to open, started a conversation with her and stated "old OSWALD got KENNEDY". This individual said he knew OSWALD well and knew that OSWALD had the "guts" to do it. Mrs. WIMBLEY stated she told this individual that the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY would make Dallas look bad and that MERCER had stated that the assassination of the President would not have any effect on Dallas.

She said that this individual appeared to be proud of what OSWALD had done. Mrs. WIMBLEY stated that to the best of her recollection, MERCER did not say anything about OSWALD'S being in Russia, or that OSWALD had planned the assassination while in Russia, and that he was to commit this murder some time after his return from Russia.

She stated that she and MERCER were the only two people present during the conversation and that she thereafter told Dr. O. S. LEINART, JR. of this conversation.

She further advised that MERCER had stated that he was at the clinic to get a "hot check" straightened out.

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on 12/30/63 at Terrell, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER:mja Date dictated 12/31/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

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PAUL MC INTOSH, residence 303 West Washington, general handyman for the O. S. Leinart Clinic, Terrell, Texas, advised that he did not overhear any conversation between Mrs. WILLIE MAE WIMBLEY and GEORGE MERCER on the morning of November 26, or 27, 1963. He stated that he was in the reception room of the clinic at the time this conversation was going on and that after WIMBLEY told him of the conversation, he went outside the clinic and looked the man over, and it was his impression that the individual "looked like a country hick", that he was wearing western boots and hat, blue jeans, and appeared to be a guy who just wanted "to blow off steam."

Mr. MC INTOSH was unable to furnish any additional information regarding this matter.

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on 12/30/63 at Terrell, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER:mja Date dictated 12/31/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

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GEORGE MELVIN MERCER, Route 1, Lone Oak, Texas, advised that he formerly resided in Grand Prairie, Texas, from about November, 1957 to 1961. During this period of time, he was employed by the American Can Company, located between Grand Prairie and Arlington, Texas. He said he received a back injury in 1961 and thereafter moved to Lone Oak and has resided in Lone Oak since that time.

MERCER advised that on November 22, 1963, he was in Red River County, deer hunting with several friends. He said he learned of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on that date.

MERCER stated he is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or JACK L. RUBY, and had never heard of these individuals until after the assassination of President KENNEDY and the subsequent killing of OSWALD. He denied making any statement to anyone to the effect that he was a good friend of OSWALD and knew OSWALD was going to kill, or attempt to kill, the President even before it happened. He also denied that he had stated that OSWALD had planned the killing while in Russia and that it was OSWALD'S intention to commit the assassination some time after his return from Russia.

He said it was possible that someone may have overheard him discussing with friends that he had formerly resided in Grand Prairie, where OSWALD lived at the time of the assassination, but as previously stated, he did not know OSWALD.

MERCER said that during the week of November 25, 1963, he had come to the Leinart Clinic, in Terrell, Texas, to straighten out a bad check which the clinic had sent to him by mistake. He said he did not make any statements to

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on 12/30/63 at Lone Oak, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent S VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER:mja Date dictated 12/31/63

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anyone and that he was acquainted with OSWALD, or that he knew OSWALD was going to kill, or attempt to kill, the President before it happened.

MERCER stated at the present time, he is unemployed due to the back injury he received in 1961. He stated he lives and works on a farm known as "Mrs. Baker's Place", which is located approximately three miles from Lone Oak, on State Highway 1571.

The following description of MERCER was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	Mr & Mrs GEORGE MELVIN MERCER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	July 19, 1926
Height	6'1"
Weight	210 pounds
Build	Large
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Marital Status	Married
Military Service	U. S. Army, 3/45 - 7/46, honorable discharge
Army Serial No.	386 47 162
Relatives	Wife, EMMA LOU MERCER, Route 1, Lone Oak, children, Mary MERCER, age 15; MYRA MERCER, age 3; PAULA MERCER, age 1
Arrests	Arrested Temple, Texas, 1945, Intoxication.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

V. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/63

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ROBERT SANTOINE, 3056 Grand Route St. John, New Orleans, Louisiana, self employed as a painter, was exhibited a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department number 112723. SANTOINE stated he had neither seen nor heard of OSWALD prior to OSWALD's notariety in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said he had never had any conversation with any individual resembling OSWALD or with any other person, concerning the shipment of weapons to Cuba. He denied that he had ever told anyone that he had had contact with anyone resembling OSWALD.

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69

by SA REED W. JENSEN :lav Date dictated 12/3/63

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DL 89-43
WEL/gm

NEVADA

Mr. CHARLEY KING, Wichita Falls, Texas, an oil man, on December 5, 1963, advised he was in Las Vegas on November 22, 1963, and following news of the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY, BUCKY NEVILLE, manager of the Silver Slipper Club, remarked he formerly managed a gambling club in Fort Worth, Texas, located across from the entrance of Amon Carter Field. He stated he knew the OSWALD brothers as persons who would do anything for a buck or anything for hire. He did not mention the first names of these persons, nor did he, according to KING, state the OSWALDS he referred to were identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his brothers. He further stated that about the time Texas gambler NOBLE was killed, one of the OSWALD brothers had pulled an armed robbery of the club located across from Amon Carter Field. NEVILLE advised this armed robbery was not reported to the police.

1
OC 105-783
DL 100-10461
HBM:mvs

WILMA JACKSON TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on December 19, 1963:

The Information Service of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company informed Special Agent HARVEY B. MURPHY a check of their new listings failed to show a new subscriber known as WILLIAM M. DUFF or McDUFF.

Mrs. WILMA JACKSON, Clerk, Stores Protective Service, Sheraton Hotel, advised Special Agent PAUL F. ROWLANDS the records of her company contained no information concerning DUFF or McDUFF.

The following individuals advised IC EUGENE T. ADAMS a check of the records of their respective organizations failed to disclose information concerning WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka William McEwan McDuff, "Scottie":

DELBERT WILSON, Director, Central Files Section, Drivers License Bureau, Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, 410 N. W. Walnut Street;

KENNETH HUBBART, Identification Records, Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office;

JEAN WEBB, Records Clerk, Oklahoma City Police Department;

Mrs. ERMA DIVAN, Secretary, Oklahoma City Retailers Association, 514 West Sheridan Avenue.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 26, 1964

TELAS

P. L. NEWMAN, United Press International, advised that the story concerning an un-named operator of a Dallas flying service who reported that he was approached last summer by a man who looked like LEE HARVEY OSWALD and who inquired concerning a chartered flight to the Mexican Island of Cozumel was based upon information furnished by WAYNE JANUARY, owner of American Aviation Company, Red Bird Airport, Dallas, Texas.

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on 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN V. ALMON /gmf Date dictated 12/24/63

100

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 26, 1963

WAYNE JANUARY, owner, American Aviation Company, 101 Terminal Building, Red Bird Airport, was reinterviewed at which time he advised that the story concerning a man who approached him last summer, who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and who wanted to charter a flight to the Mexican Island of Cozumel, as it appeared in the news media, was inaccurate and many of the facts in the story were the conclusions of the reporter who interviewed him. JANUARY reiterated the fact that the man who approached him last summer regarding this charter flight to Mexico was definitely not LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that when this man and his female companion were leaving his office, he, JANUARY, noted another man who was waiting outside in an automobile. He said that this man from a distance appeared to somewhat resemble OSWALD as he later appeared in local television, although he could not be definite in this respect as he never personally met OSWALD. JANUARY pointed out the fact that he was viewing this man from a considerable distance and he was inside an automobile at the time.

101

on 12/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN V. ALMON /gmf Date dictated 12/24/63

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mja

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON:

On December 5, 1963, Mr. WARREN CASTER, Manager, Southwestern Publishing Company, Room 203, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that he purchased two rifles at Sanger Brothers in Dallas, Texas, on November 20, 1963, one a 30:06 Mauser by Kodiak and a .22 Remington single shot. He stated that they were in cardboard cartons, and he brought the two rifles to the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building after he purchased them during his lunch hour on November 20, 1963. He stated that prior to bringing the rifles to his office he showed the rifles to Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintnedent., TSBD, whose office is also on the second floor. He said he did not show the two rifles to anyone else. He stated at approximately 4:30 p.m. on November 20, 1963, he carried the two rifles in separate cardboard cartons to his 1962 Ford Galaxie and put them in the trunk of the car. He said he did not show the rifles to anyone outside the building. He also advised that both the .22 and the 30:06 rifles have open sights and not telescopic sights.

On December 5, 1963, Mr. J. L. SMITH, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised that the first parking area to the west of the TSBD building is used by the employees of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, and there is no attendant present. He stated that he recalls that he was working at approximately 4:10 p.m. on November 19, 1963, but he did not see anyone showing a rifle to anyone else.

SA's BOOKHOUT and CARLSON observed that there is another parking area located between the first and second railroad tracks west of the TSBD building which apparently is used by employees of the TSBD building. There is no attendant on duty in this area. It is also to be noted that there is a parking lot between the second and third tracks to the west of the above building, and this area is also apparently used by employees of the TSBD building.

On December 5, 1963, Mr. OSCAR MC VEA, Simmons Plaza Parking Lot, advised that he is the attendant on duty and that the fourth parking lot which is located between the third and fourth track is operated by the Simmons Plaza Parking Lot Company, and this is also west of the TSBD building. He stated that the entrance and the exits are the same for this area. The entrance to this parking area is by way of a service road that branches off from Elm Street and Houston Street and runs west past TSBD building into the track area west of the TSBD building.

On December 31, 1963, Mr. ED CREWS, Chief Deputy, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised that he did not know of any of the Sheriff's Department employees owning a 1955 or 1956, blue Buick automobile and that after checking with several of his employees, he was unable to determine whether any of the people in the Sheriff's Office owned such an automobile.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART:

DL 100-10461
WGB:mja

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. FRANCES HERNANDEZ, residence 1917 Annex, Dallas, Texas, was re-interviewed in her place of employment, McKell Sportswear Company, Second Floor, 501 Elm Street. Mrs. HERNANDEZ advised that she recalls it was raining the day before President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was to come to Dallas, Texas, and that she and two of her fellow workers, Mrs. HENRIETTA VARGAS and Mrs. JOSEPHINE SALINAS, were leaving their parking lot, west of the TSBD building. They had to stop because a 1955 or 1956 Buick was in the exit way and she noticed two men standing behind the Buick, and the older man reached into the trunk of the car and handed a rifle to the younger man.

She said she particularly noticed this activity since it reminded her of a man working at McKell Sportswear who had gone deer hunting and she thought these men were going to do the same thing. She only saw the back of the older man's head and can only say the younger man was rather slim. She cannot describe either of these two men as being identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY; and thought of the above incident only after the President was assassinated. She said she and her friends were frightened and reluctant to become involved and were very excited and confused for some time, but now that she has had time to think about this, she is certain of the above facts.

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. HENRIETTA VARGAS, residence 511 Capitol Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at her place of employment, McKell Sportswear Company.

Mrs. VARGAS advised that she and two of her fellow workers at McKell Sportswear Company, Mrs. FRANCES HERNANDEZ and Mrs. JOSEPHINE SALINAS, were leaving their parking lot behind the TSBD building when they observed two men standing near a light colored automobile, make unknown. She said that she could not recall whether this was the Tuesday, or the Thursday, before President JOHN F. KENNEDY came to Dallas and was assassinated, but she does recall that it was raining at that time. Mrs. VARGAS said that she noticed that the older man took a rifle out of the trunk of his car and gave it to the younger man, who walked toward the railroad tracks, west of the TSBD building. She did not see the face of the younger man and cannot describe him, and she does not recall his getting into the automobile. She did not see the face of the older man, only the back of his head and she has no idea of who he was. She said she could not identify either man as LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY since she did not see their faces. She recalls the older man was of medium height and build, and the younger man appeared to be rather slim.

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. JOSEPHINE SALINAS, residence 13740 Birch Lawn, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at her place of employment, McKell Sportswear Company. Mrs. SALINAS advised that the day before President JOHN F. KENNEDY was killed, she and two of her fellow workers, Mrs. HENRIETTA VARGAS and Mrs. FRANCES HERNANDEZ, were leaving the parking lot west of the TSBD building. She recalls it was raining and wondered whether the President would be able to be seen in the parade scheduled for the next day, and noticed that there were two men standing near the rear of a 1955 or 1956 Buick, which was blocking the exit road. The older

man took a rifle out of the trunk of the car and gave it to the younger man. She did not see the face of the older man since she could only observe him from his back and could not describe him further. The younger man who was of slender build walked away from the Buick carrying the rifle, but she did not see where he went, or whether he got into an automobile.

Mrs. SALINAS advised she cannot describe either of these two men she observed as being identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

VI. ALLEGATIONS REGARDING ACQUAINTANCESHIP OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK L. RUBY

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 12, 1963

MR. BILL ALEXANDER, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County Court House, Dallas, Texas, advised that his office is in receipt of information to the effect that on December 11, 1963, DOUGLAS MOORE, described as white male, age twenty-one, of 2537 West Kiest Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, telephone FE 1-5170, telephonically contacted their office at 2:30 PM and advised substantially as follows:

That he, MOORE, heard on WBAP-TV, at either 6:00 PM or 10:00, Saturday, December 7, 1963, that a professor at Southern Methodist University, not further identified, was believed to have recent and authoritative information of an unknown nature which would connect JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MOORE further advised that on the day after the murder of OSWALD, he, MOORE, called the "City Desk" at the Police Department, at approximately 6:00 PM. MOORE advised that he was told by a lady at the City Desk that she had been informed that RUBY had employed OSWALD three years ago.

MOORE stated that he had no idea whether or not this information would be of any value but in the interest of good citizenship, he felt it was his duty to call.

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE/nc Date dictated 12/12/63

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12/21/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

DOUGLAS MOORE, 2537 West Kiest Boulevard, an engineering student at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed concerning information which he was said to have drawn from remarks by Professor ILYA A. MAMANTOV in MAMANTOV's television appearance on December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been associated with one another.

MOORE said he had drawn the conclusion RUBY and OSWALD were associated when Professor MAMANTOV had reported that OSWALD had requested he be represented by Attorney JOHN ABT of New York City, New York. MOORE said he considered OSWALD's request for this particular attorney to be "some sort of code" between OSWALD and RUBY. This, he said, was the only basis for his having concluded there must be this relationship between RUBY and OSWALD, as drawn from remarks by Professor MAMANTOV. He added that he had not heard the telecast in question but had made his analysis from a report by his mother as to what MAMANTOV had said.

MOORE said it was evident to him, having followed reports closely in the manner of a detective, that RUBY shot OSWALD "to shut him up". He expressed his suspicion of the results of any investigation which might refute reports that the two were associated in the assassination of President KENNEDY. He wondered, too, where OSWALD had gotten "all that money" found in his possession upon his arrest.

MOORE said his interest in following this case had prompted him to call the Dallas Police Department during the afternoon on the day after RUBY shot OSWALD, hopeful that he could get some inside information. His call was switched to one whom he felt to be a young girl. In talking to her, he said he had deduced that some years in the past OSWALD had been employed by RUBY. He expressed uncertainty as to exactly what he had been told and could provide no information which might assist in identifying his source, a girl at the Dallas Police Department.

MOORE said that his father, a realtor, had expressed interest in part-time employment in undercover assignments for the FBI.

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on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY /rmb Date dictated 12/21/63

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Dallas 12/6/63

MARY LAWRENCE, 4425 Chestnut, Mesquite, Texas, employed as Head Waitress, Night Shift, Lucas B & B Restaurant, 3520 Oaklawn, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

She has been employed as Head Waitress at the Lucas B & B Restaurant, Dallas, for approximately five months each year during the past eight years. During this period, she has known JACK RUBY as a customer at Lucas B & B Restaurant. He would come into the restaurant several nights each week, usually during the early morning hours. She has seen JACK RUBY in the restaurant with a number of different people, both men and women, but she is not acquainted with and does not know the names of any of RUBY's associates. LAWRENCE is also acquainted with RUBY's sister, Mrs. EVA GRANT, who has been a customer frequently at the B & B Restaurant during the past eight years.

DET - RUBY TEXAS

On Friday, November 22, 1963, at approximately 1:30 AM, a young man described as white, in his 20's, 5'7" - 9", medium build, 140 lbs., dark hair, came into the restaurant and sat down at a table and when approached stated he was waiting for Mr. RUBY, who would be in in a few minutes. About 2:15 or 2:30 AM, November 22, 1963, JACK RUBY came into the B & B Restaurant and, after looking at the young man at the table, sat down at a table behind the cash register. He did not order his usual food, stating he didn't feel good and ordered a large glass of orange juice. A few minutes later, the young man who was seated at the table went over to RUBY's table. Thereafter, RUBY paid the bill for both himself and the young man who had eaten. Mrs. LAWRENCE had never seen this young man in the restaurant before nor had she ever seen him with JACK RUBY prior to this occasion. On November 22, 1963, after the assassination of President KENNEDY and after the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mrs. LAWRENCE saw OSWALD on television and stated the photograph of OSWALD on television appeared very similar to the young man who was with JACK RUBY in the B &B Restaurant earlier on the morning of November 22, 1963. Subsequently, Mrs. LAWRENCE and BOBBY (LNU), the cashier on the night shift at the B & B Restaurant, discussed the young man who was with

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RUBY on the early morning of November 22, 1963, and they agreed that he appeared very similar to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. LAWRENCE was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she stated the young man who was with JACK RUBY in the B & B Restaurant on the early morning of November 22, 1963, was similar in description and appearance to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She recalled, however, that the young man she had seen in the B & B Restaurant had a small scar near his mouth, either on the right or left side.

Mrs. LAWRENCE advised she has no knowledge of the activities of JACK RUBY other than her acquaintance with him as a customer at the B & B Restaurant. She was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen him to her knowledge, unless he could have been the man who was with RUBY on the morning of November 22, 1963.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

VII. BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

A. Employment -- Investigation Relative to Subject's Past Employment

B. Residence -- Inquiries in Neighborhoods of Subject's Past Residences and Data Relative Thereto

C. Relatives -- Interviews with; and Data Concerning

D. Associates, Acquaintances, and Others Allegedly in Past Contact with Subject

E. Interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD by Postal Inspector, Dallas, Texas, 11/24/63

F. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD nee Prusakova, aka Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald -- Interviews with

G. Miscellaneous

1. Alleged Selective Service System contact by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at Austin, Texas

2. Liaison at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, immediately prior to death of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

3. Subject's address book

4. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

A. Employment -- Investigation Relative to Subject's Past Employment

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mvs

It was noted that an American Bakery Company pay stub in the name of JAMES A. JACKSON was found in the apartment located at 214 West Neeley Street, Dallas, Texas. This apartment was occupied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD from March 2, 1963 until approximately May 1, 1963.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/14/63

KATHERINE HALEY, Payroll Clerk, American Baking Company, 2301 South Ervay, furnished the following information:

TEXAS

Records of that company reflect JAMES A. JACKSON, Social Security No. 465-50-6916, was hired as a temporary employee on August 14, 1960, and on October 15, 1960, he was converted to a regular employee. She said he was employed as a helper in the Dallas Cake Plant, Plant No. 82, Dallas, Texas.

5107 Junius Downs, Texas James A Jackson

Miss HALEY advised JACKSON's employee history card reflects his date of birth as August 15, 1936; that he is married with one dependent; that at time of employment he resided at 1204 McKee, Dallas, phone HA 1-4532; that his current address is 701 North Boulevard Terrace, Dallas; that Mrs. GUY ALEXANDER, 1825 Denton Avenue, is listed as the person to notify in case of illness or accident; that he is a high school graduate and has had prior employment with the Frigidaire Airconditioning Company, Dallas, in assembly repair from March 23, 1960, to July 29, 1960, at which time he was laid off.

Miss HALEY advised her records indicate JACKSON had one week's vacation beginning September 8 in 1962, and that he had two weeks' vacation beginning September 7, 1963.

Miss HALEY advised JACKSON is currently employed with her company as a mixer.

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on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ROBERT E. BASHAM & JAMES J. WARD Date dictated 12/14/63

/cv

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Date 12/14/63

JEAN CLARK, Clerk, American Bakeries Regional Office, Meadows Building, 5646 Milton Street, Dallas, Texas, assisted in check of records at the request of JAMES J. BROWN, Regional Manager. CLARK located a record for one JAMES JACKSON on August 27, 1960, which indicated he earned $66.17 less $7.40 Federal income tax and $1.99 Social Security with the net being $56.78. He was paid with Check No. 82-19356 and worked at the Dallas Cake Plant as a machine operator at $1.66 per hour. During the week ending August 27, 1960, he worked five days, 38 regular hours, one half hour regular overtime and 14½ hours night overtime. His employee number is 7577, and he listed two dependents.

The records were checked for period ending August 13, 1960, however, no record for JACKSON could be located. On August 20, 1960, he worked one day and received a check for $14.69, Check No. 82-19311. He earned $15.12 less 43¢ Social Security. On September 3, 1960, he worked five days for a total of $70.72 less $8.20 Federal income tax and $2.12 Social Security with a net of $60.40 paid on Check No. 82-19385. On September 10, 1960, again he worked five days for a total of $83.33 less $10.30 Federal income tax, $2.50 Social Security, for a net of $70.53 paid by Check No. 82-19406. She advised he worked five days for the period ending September 17, 1963, and received $99.28 less $13.20 Federal income tax, $2.95 Social Security, for a net of $83.13, payable by Check No. 82-9904. Again on September 24, 1960, he worked five days at a total of $77.75 less $9.20 Federal income tax and $2.33 Social Security for a total of $66.22, paid by Check No. 82-9931.

The records for October 1, October 8 and October 15, 1960, appear to be in error, and his employee number was mixed up with a colored employee names JAMES JOHNSON, No. 7277. There was no record for JACKSON's

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ROBERT E. BASHAM & JAMES J. WARD /cv Date dictated 12/14/63

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employment on October 22, 1960, however, CLARK advised he may have become a permanent employee around October 15, 1960. She advised their main offices were at 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois, and that other employees in other plants might have received a similar paycheck.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/21/63

JAMES A. JACKSON, 2301 South Ervay, advised that he resides 5107 Junius and has no home telephone. He said he was employed at American Bakery Co., 2301 South Ervay, as a "mixer" and has been so employed since August, 1960. He states his Social Security No. is 465-54-6916, and noted that he formerly used Social Security No. 465-50-6916, until he was advised by the Social Security Administrator that he should not use 50 as it was assigned to another person. This mixup occurred while he was in the Armed Forces or shortly after he got out, when he first went to work for American Bakery Co. He advised he has never known any person named LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN. He said he had heard of these names since the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. JACKSON said he first lived at 1204 McKee for about a year, then he moved to 214 West Neely, where he and his wife lived for about nine months, and thereafter moved to 701 North Boulevard Terrace until July, 1963, when he and his wife separated. Her name is SALLY ANN JACKSON, nee Bryer. She now resides at 830 Sabine, Dallas, Texas.

JACKSON states that his mother, Mrs. GUY ALEXANDER, resides 1825 Denton Drive in Carrollton, Texas, and she is the person listed on his employment record as the person to notify in case of death or accident. Mr. JACKSON said his immediate supervisor is Mr. OMAR CURTIS at the American Bakery Co., 2301 South Ervay.

JACKSON said he had no idea how LEE HARVEY OSWALD might have come in possession of a paycheck stub which apparently belonged to him, JACKSON, but that it was possible he might have accidentally dropped this checkstub on the street and someone could have picked it up, but he did not recall ever losing one.

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on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/tjd Date dictated 12/21/63

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mvs

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART at Dallas, Texas:

On December 30, 1963, Mr. M. W. GEORGE, Tucker-Manning Insurance, 5651 North Central Expressway, advised that he is currently the owner of the property located at 214 West Neeley, Dallas, Texas, having acquired this property on November 14, 1962. This property was previously owned by LILLIE MAE HOOVER, 212 West Neeley, who left for Florida immediately after selling the property which is a duplex building with the address of both 212 and 214 West Neeley, to Mr. GEORGE.

TEXAS

Mr. GEORGE advised that Mrs. HOOVER does not have any known relatives in Dallas, Texas and has no idea of what her present address is.

Mr. GEORGE advised that his rental records do not show that a JAMES A. JACKSON resided at 214 West Neeley, Dallas, Texas since he acquired the property on November 14, 1962. Mr. GEORGE believes this would indicate that JACKSON lived at 214 West Neeley when the property was owned by Mrs. HOOVER.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

1

Mrs. LAURA TOWNSEND advised that she was the personnel manager for Industrial Machinery Company, Incorporated, 212 Page Street. She stated she had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever applying for a job with them, or having any other contact with their company.

She caused a check to be made of her personnel files which failed to reflect that OSWALD had ever worked for them, been interviewed or had he filled out an application for a job. She contacted various officials and foremen in the plant and none of them could recall OSWALD ever appearing at the plant.

TOWNSEND further advised that her company frequently ran advertisements in local papers when they needed extra men and it was possible that OSWALD had learned of their company in this manner and had considered applying for employment with that firm.

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on 12-23-63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH /mvs Date dictated 12-23-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 2, 1964

1

Mrs. ED MILEY, 6421 Highgate, Dallas, TEXAS advised that during April or May, 1963, she was working in her husband's photography shop, Ed Miley's Photography, 1416 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, at which time an individual whom she believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the office to apply for a job. Mrs. MILEY did not recall OSWALD until approximately two weeks ago when, through reading the Saturday Evening Post magazine, she learned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had previously worked for Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas. She also has observed pictures of OSWALD in the press and she is sure as a result of her observations, that it was OSWALD who came to ED MILEY's office to apply for a job.

Mrs. MILEY stated that she could not be definite about the date of OSWALD's appearance at the office, however, she indicated she would review her husband's appointment book and determine therefrom the date upon which he had appeared. Her husband was out of the office on the date OSWALD came. The following day, OSWALD telephoned Mrs. MILEY and asked why he had not been called by Mrs. MILEY's husband relative to his application for employment. OSWALD was quite angry during this telephone conversation and asked Mrs. MILEY if she had his name and telephone number, and asked her to read his name and telephone number to him to prove that she had retained it.

On the occasion of his visit at the office which was approximately 2:00 or 3:00 P.M., Mrs. MILEY had asked OSWALD his experience in photography and he said he had been working in the Photographic Department of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall and had been laid off because business was slow. Mrs. MILEY thought that this was odd because the MILEY business had been very good, and she was of the belief that it was the time of year when the photography business was good. OSWALD also told Mrs. MILEY he had worked since January for Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall. OSWALD also indicated he had prior military service in the Marine Corps. Mrs. MILEY recalls that OSWALD waited in the ED MILEY office for the return of ED MILEY and during his waiting, he appeared to be quiet and polite. Mrs. MILEY finally

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on 12-30&31-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY mvs Date dictated 1-2-64

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told him that she would take his name and telephone number and advise her husband upon his return. She jotted OSWALD's name and telephone number on a note pad and he left. The following morning when OSWALD telephoned, she tore the slip of paper that she had written his name and telephone number on from the pad, and placed it on a spindle. This slip of paper sometime later was thrown out or otherwise destroyed.

Mrs. MILEY stated that she does not know how this applicant for a job was referred to her, unless it was through the Texas Employment Commission with whom Ed Miley Photography had registered for a photographer.

Mrs. MILEY recalled that this individual when he called at the office was dressed in light-colored sport clothes. During the conversation on the telephone the following day, she noted the sound of children's voices in the background. She could not recall the telephone number that this individual had left, however, she does recall that the telephone number had the prefix "BL". Mrs. MILEY could not recall whether this individual had given any background information as to being married or place of birth, and she had no application executed by him.

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. ED MILEY was recontacted at which time she advised that she had reviewed her husband's appointment book, and as a result thereof, she was unable to definitely state what date it was that OSWALD had come in. She was of the belief that it could have been April 10, April 24 or May 14, 1963 that this individual had come to her husband's office, because on those particular dates her husband was away on assignments.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 2, 1964

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ED MILEY, Photographer, Room 514, 1416 Commerce Street, advised that his wife had mentioned to him recently that she believes an applicant for a job at Mr. MILEY's studio during April or May, 1963, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. MILEY vaguely recalls that a young man had applied for a job as a photographer, however, Mr. MILEY could not recall what this person looked like, and has no sufficient recollection of this person. Mr. MILEY believes that this person came to his office and talked with Mrs. MILEY at which time Mr. MILEY was away on an assignment. Mr. MILEY further believes that this individual came into the office on the following day, at which time Mr. MILEY told him he did not need him.

Mr. MILEY stated that inasmuch he had no recollection of this applicant and he made no impression on him, and due to the fact that Mr. MILEY did not have the man execute an application, he could not furnish any information regarding him.

Mr. MILEY stated that an individual by the name of CRUMP of the Graphic Arts Department, Texas Employment Commission, was the person who referred applicants to Mr. MILEY. MILEY stated that he at no time had advertised in the local papers for applicants.

Mr. MILEY also had a listing with the Central Employment Service, 5602 East Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas.

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on 12-30-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY mvs Date dictated 1-2-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 2, 1964

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R. L. ROTHE, Manager, Texas Employment Commission, Room 702, 1025 Elm Street, advised the man who formerly worked in the Graphic Arts Department, Texas Employment Commission, was JIMMY CRUMP, who now works for Collins Radio, Dallas, Texas, and who resides at 3382 Southern Oaks Boulevard, Apartment "D". Mr. ROTHE stated that if an individual had applied for a position through the Texas Employment Commission, an appropriate application would have been executed and would be on file with the Texas Employment Commission. Mr. ROTHE stated that his office had previously conducted a search of appropriate records of the Texas Employment Commission at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time no record was located identifiable with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. ROTHE further advised that there are several separate offices of the Texas Employment Commission located in the City of Dallas and vicinity through which such an application could have been made. Mr. ROTHE stated that if OSWALD had applied through the Graphic Arts Department, Texas Employment Commission, such application would have been revealed through the previous check conducted by the FBI.

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on 12-31-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY Date dictated 1-2-64
mvs

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DL 100-10461
GTB:mvs

The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE T. BINNEY at Dallas, Texas:

On January 2, 1964, DON LAUDERDALE, owner, Central Employment Service, 5602 East Mockingbird Lane, advised that a review of records of his office revealed no record identifiable with LEE HARVEY OSWALD under his full name or aliases. A photograph of OSWALD was displayed Mr. LAUDERDALE and to his office employee, Mrs. JUANITA GROVES, and both advised they have never had occasion to see OSWALD at the Central Employment Service.

TEXAS

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DL 100-10461
LMK/rms/nc/cah
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RE: JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY

The following investigation was conducted by SAS HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY:

Examination of the city directory for 1963 of Dallas, Texas, on December 18, 1963, reflects that there is no address of 1715 Canton Street, Dallas, Texas.

By physical observation, on December 18, 1963, it was determined that the Dallas Power and Light Company is located at 1711 Canton Street and occupies the entire block. It was noted, however, that the Salvation Army is located just down and across the street from the Dallas Power and Light Company.

WAYNE WALKER, Salvation Army, 800 Browder, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 18, 1963, the records of the Men's Social Center contain the following information:

The transient file reflected JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY was referred on October 13, 1963, from the Salvation Army Headquarters for a free bed. WALKER stated a bed is only furnished for one night free, but MURPHY paid 90 cents per night for his bed on the nights of October 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26 and 31, 1963. WALKER stated that apparently MURPHY had obtained a job and a free bed was furnished to him until he received his first pay.

The records were examined from November 1, 1963, to December 18, 1963, and no further reference to MURPHY was located.

VERNON STACEY, Night Watchman, Salvation Army Men's Social Center, 800 Browder, Dallas, Texas, advised SAS HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY, on December 18, 1963, he recalled MURPHY had stayed off and on during October and November, 1963, but did not know anything about him except that MURPHY worked for a while for the Statler Hilton Hotel. He said MURPHY did not become friendly with anyone at the Salvation Army.

Mrs. AMBROSE MARTINEZ, Welfare Department, Salvation Army, 500 Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, advised SAS HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY, on December 18, 1963, that the records of that Department reflect JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY first appeared on March 17, 1962. He stated to the Salvation Army he had come from New Orleans and was on the way to Los Angeles, California, to locate work. He returned on October 13, 1963, at which time he advised the Salvation Army he was en route from Los Angeles, California, to New Orleans, Louisiana. He was again referred to the Men's Social Center, 800 Browder, but returned on October 14, and again on October 19, 1963, at which time he stated he had a spot job but was now out of work. He was denied free lodging on these occasions. On November 1, 1963.

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MURPHY returned and stated he had worked at the Haskell Drive In, 2010 North Haskell, Dallas, but now had obtained a job at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

C. STEVENS, Haskell Drive In, 2010 Haskell Street, Dallas, Texas, advised SAs HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY, on December 18, 1963, that JAMES MURPHY had worked there about three or four days a couple of months ago, but he knew nothing about MURPHY or his whereabouts.

CARL GRAVES, Physical Director, Downtown YMCA, Dallas, Texas, advised SAs HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY on December 18, 1963, that the records reflected JAMES MURPHY employed by the Statler Hilton Hotel, Commerce Street, Dallas, was assigned to room 917 on November 21, 1963 and checked out on November 26, 1963.

MURPHY furnished the following information:

Parents's name	FRANK JAMES MONROE MURPHY USN
Age	27
Health	Good
Marital status	Single
In Dallas	3 months
In Case of Accident Notify	MRS. JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Burbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
Business Reference	DONALD ALONZO, Coach, Cathedral High School, Pine Street, Natchez, Mississippi
Character Reference	CHARLIE YOUNG, 1715 McCollie Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee (correct address - 414 Bonnawood, Hermitage, Tennessee)

ALONZO advised by letter the following could also provide information concerning MURPHY:

Monsignor FULLAM, St. Mary's Cathedral, Natchez, Mississippi
Bishop R. O. GEROW, Jackson, Mississippi

The following investigation was conducted by SA LOUIS M. KELLEY:

MRS. THELMA BREG, Personnel Department, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 19, 1963, that JAMES MURPHY was not employed by that hotel long enough for him to have hospitalization insurance. She said he was employed only a short time and it was necessary to be employed for six months before the insurance was effective.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 29, 1963, the Memphis Office advised that JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY had been located on the night of December 28, 1963, as an itinerant lodger at the Salvation Army, Nashville, Tennessee.

MURPHY advised he had been drifting around the country for several years, and on October 31, 1963, went alone to the Statler-Hilton Hotel Personnel Office, arriving between 9:00 and 9:30 A.M. MURPHY advised he recalled there was a girl in her twenties with red hair working in the personnel office. MURPHY filled out an employment application form, and to his knowledge, was the only applicant in the office at the time. MURPHY stated he was interviewed by the employment Supervisor, a Mrs. FISHER, shortly thereafter, and accepted a job in the employees' cafeteria.

MURPHY stated his only associate at the Statler-Hilton Hotel was a male Mexican, name unrecalled, who was also employed in the employees' cafeteria, and that this individual assisted MURPHY in obtaining a room next door to his residence, exact address unrecalled. MURPHY advised he resided in this room approximately one week and then moved into the Y.M.C.A. where he resided until he left Dallas.

MURPHY emphatically stated he went alone to seek employment at the Statler-Hilton Hotel and stated he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and denied any knowledge of OSWALD, or his activities. MURPHY stated he knows nothing concerning OSWALD'S alledgedly attempting to obtain employment at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, and denied any knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 30, 1963

1

JO FISCHER

Mrs. JO FISCHER advised she is Personnel Director of the Statler-Hilton Hotel at Dallas, Texas and that she does not believe LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever sought employment at the hotel. She said LAURA LAYFIELD tends to dramatize her job and has quite an imagination.

She said LAURA talked to BARBARA LANATELLA, TEXAS her (FISCHER's) secretary, on November 26, 1963 and told her that she believed OSWALD was an applicant and that he had been very rude and discourteous when he was interviewed. LAURA told BARBARA she was going to come into the Statler personnel office and attempt to find his application. Mrs. FISCHER said LAURA never did come in and search the records for this information.

She said Mrs. SMITH and BARBARA, employees of her office, did attempt to locate the application, and this attempt was made more out of curiosity than anything else. No note concerning the application and no form concerning OSWALD's application was located in the records of her office. She said another search was made at the time that she was interviewed by SA JAMES E. GARRIS when he came down, and during her interview with SA GARRIS she made a pretext telephone call to LAURA, and the facts developed as a result of this call were furnished to SA GARRIS.

She said that LAURA was told that the "tearing up of the application" and the fact that she, LAURA, claimed to have written "nasty" on the bottom of it, were not reasonable, in her opinion. She said that she requested LAURA to explain how the application could have been torn up and then how she might have written any notations on it after it had been destroyed and LAURA told her "I guess that it was someone else". Mrs. FISCHER stated that JAMES MURPHY did not use the name JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY when he applied for work at the Statler-Hilton on October 31, 1963. He was interviewed by Mrs. THELMA BREG who referred him to the Executive Chef, FRANK KANKRLIK, who hired him to work as a kitchen helper in the employees' cafeteria to begin work on November 1, 1963.

TEXAS

on 12-30-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER Date dictated 12-30-63

mvs

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Mrs. FISCHER said that BARBARA LANATELLA (who has red hair) is her personal secretary and she determined from BARBARA that BARBARA was present and did recall that MURPHY made an application for work. BARBARA advised her she did not recall if other persons were present when MURPHY applied for employment and she said that BARBARA did not recall a Negro male making an application for employment as a baker on October 31, 1963. Mrs. FISCHER said she personally did not recall this man applying for work as a baker on that date.

She said THELMA BREG was the interviewer who talked to MURPHY before he was sent to be interviewed by FRANK KANKRLIK. She produced the time cards for JAMES MURPHY and they reflected he first reported for work at 10:39 A.M., November 1, 1963 and finished that day's work at 6:45 P.M. She said he was continuously employed by the hotel until November 26, 1963 and on that date he worked from 7:46 A.M. to 12:11 P.M., and quit because his hours were cut to two or three hours per day so he could get two meals each day, however, he seemed to think he would not be earning enough and told her he was going to New Orleans.

She said that MURPHY was processed on November 1, 1963 and that she believed he could have been confused about going to work on the 31st of October when he was sent down to be interviewed by the Chef.

She said he definitely was not put on the payroll until November 1, 1963 and that Mrs. KATIE MOORE, supervisor of the employees' cafeteria, could confirm this fact. Mrs. FISCHER said she did not talk to MURPHY on the day he applied for work but she recalled she did talk to him on several occasions after that and he did "blow up" when he got his first check and saw what his deductions were. She said MURPHY worked with MIKE MEDRANO who is presently a bus boy in the Statler-Hilton Hotel Coffee Shop and that she believed MIKE assisted MURPHY in locating a place to live. Mrs. FISCHER said she personally called the Salvation Army and talked to a Mrs. BURNSIDE to get a room for MURPHY about a week after he started to work at the hotel. At that time, arrangements were made for MURPHY to have a room at no charge at the Salvation Army.

TAVIS

She said she had not called the information to the FBI Office with reference to MURPHY's "blow up" when he left until after LAURA LAYFIELD called BARBARA LANATELLA because she felt MURPHY was "upset" over the death of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. FISCHER said LAYFIELD is presently employed as a hostess at the Court Club in the hotel and normally reports for work at 5:00 P.M., remaining until closing time.

She said she had no personal knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and that she had never been in any of RUBY's clubs and did not believe she had ever personally seen him. She knew nothing or any relationship between RUBY and OSWALD.

Mrs. JO FISCHER advised that persons in her office have made a very thorough and complete check of all applications for the period October 29 to November 3, 1963 and had not discovered any application that would indicate that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had appeared at the Personnel Office to seek work as a bell man during that period.

Date December 30, 1963

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Mrs. KATIE MOORE advised she is a supervisor in the employee's cafeteria, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, and she consulted her "time book" and advised that JAMES MURPHY first reported for work and was put on the time work record on November 1, 1963. She said he was employed in the employees' cafeteria of the Statler-Hilton Hotel until November 26, 1963 when his hours were cut down from a normal eight-hour work-day to a two to three hour work-day and at that time he told everyone he worked with that it was his intention to depart for New Orleans.

She said she recalled that he appeared at the hotel two or three days after November 26, 1963 and attempted to gain entrance to the employees' cafeteria and to borrow some money from a former fellow employee, MIKE MEDRANO.

She said she did not know JACK RUBY and had never been in either of his clubs and knew of no relationship between him and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that she had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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n 12-30-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

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y Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER MVS Date dictated 12-30-63

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-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 30, 1963

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MIKE MEDRANO advised he resides at 605 Liberty in Dallas, Texas and he is presently employed as a bus boy in the Statler-Hilton Coffee Shop, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas. He said he met JAMES MURPHY when MURPHY reported for work as an employee in the employees' cafeteria of the hotel on November 1, 1963, and that MURPHY requested his assistance in locating a place to live, so he helped him get a room at 601 Liberty in Dallas, Texas in a rooming house.

MEDRANO said he did not know the name of the owner or operator of this rooming house, and he remarked that after MURPHY occupied the room there for a week, MURPHY requested that he advise the landlady he would not return and to let his room go.

He said he did not know any of MURPHY's associates and has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never has known JACK RUBY or attended either of RUBY's clubs at any time.

He observed the photograph of JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY and identified him as the same person he knew as JAMES MURPHY. He observed New Orleans Police Department Photo No. 112723 dated August 9, 1963, which is a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he said he had never seen this person prior to all of the publicity on television, radio and news reports that came out subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

12-30-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER Date dictated 12-30-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

1 DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. LAURA LAYFIELD advised she resides at 1810 Moser; her telephone number at home is TA. 7-7877. She said she has been employed at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas, Texas for about 14 or 15 months and is presently the receptionist and hostess at the Court Club in the hotel. She said that she recalled on October 30, 1963, she was the receptionist in the Personnel Department of the hotel and during the period 12:30 - 1:30 P.M. on that date, she was alone in the Personnel Office when three persons came in about the same time. One person was JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY whom she identified by viewing a photograph of MURPHY; another person she thought was possibly LEE HARVEY OSWALD; and she was unable to identify the third person. She said this third person did not ask for or complete an application.

Upon examining the New Orleans Police Photo No. 112723 dated August 9, 1963 of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she said this photograph appeared to be of a much larger person than the applicant she had previously thought might have been OSWALD, and on later reflection she said she believed the applicant whom she had believed to be OSWALD, was in his 30's and he bore a strong resemblance to her step-brother. She said she recalled this applicant took the application form after it was completed and tore it up in her presence and she reiterated the fact as previously told in an interview with SA JAMES E. GARRIS, that she had written the words "nasty - ill-tempered" on this application before the person took it and tore it up. She said she recalled that the applicant gave a "Fort Worth address, spoke Russian, and had a week-old baby".

Mrs. LAYFIELD said she recalled that the three men did not talk to each other during the time they were in the Personnel Office with her, and she said it is possible that the application and card which she made up for this person might have been pulled with the six months old records and destroyed inadvertently. She said she recalled that she had mentioned the unusual behavior of this applicant to a fellow employee, MARGARET "PEGGY" SMITH, after the three men left the Personnel Office and she said she thought she had remarked to

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on 12-30-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER MVB Date dictated 12-31-63

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PEGGY that this applicant was a "nasty human being". She also said that Mrs. SMITH was quite busy when she made this remark to her, and it is possible that she could have forgotten all about it.

Mrs. LAYFIELD said that Mrs. SMITH was never up in the front office during the period of time the three men were in the Personnel Office, and she recalled that these three men all left the office about the same time. She said she told them "We have no openings" (she paused for a moment or so) and then remarked "except for a cafeteria helper". She said the applicant knew that he could not get a job so she felt sure that was his reason for not returning, and then she probably tore up the application even though she was not supposed to according to the rules of the hotel. She said it was hard to definitely recall each individual that she interviewed when she was working as a receptionist in the Personnel Office, due to the fact that some 300 to 400 applications are turned in each month to that office and it was easy to "mix up the facts and not get them all straight".

Mrs. LAYFIELD said she had known JACK RUBY for about four years but had never worked for him and she knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD.

She again looked at the New Orleans Police Photo of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said it was definitely not the picture of the person who made application for a position as a bell man and said that he spoke Russian before he got mad and left the office.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

1 DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. MARGARET "PEGGY" SMITH advised she resides at 6373 Bordeaux and has no telephone at home. She said she is presently employed as an interviewer at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas, Texas and has been employed by the hotel for a little over four years. She said that she was first employed as a Secretary in the Personnel Department; later, she held a combination job of insurance clerk and interviewer, and she has been a senior interviewer for the past several months.

She said that about one month before President KENNEDY was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, she recalled a fellow employee, LAURA LAYFIELD, came to her office in the rear of the Personnel Department and commented to her that an applicant had been "rude". She said LAURA told her she had brushed this applicant off and had not referred him for an interview. No other information was given by LAURA at that time.

She said since that time LAURA mentioned to her that Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS of the FBI had interviewed her, and LAURA came to her and asked her "When was the man (applicant) here?" Mrs. SMITH said she told her she did not remember anything about the incident, but after giving it some consideration, she said she recalled that LAURA tended to dramatize many incidents that happened in the front office, and she did not put any particular credence in what she had said about this person being discourteous.

Mrs. SMITH said it is not unusual to have a discourteous applicant in the personnel office; that many of them come in a half-drunk condition, and when they are told there is no position available, they tend to become unruly and discourteous.

She said LAURA LAYFIELD never did tell her that she had accepted or received an application from LEE HARVEY OSWALD - she only remarked that she had had a "very discourteous" applicant.

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on 12-30-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER Date dictated 12-30-63

mvs

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She said she had no personal idea as to how LEE HARVEY OSWALD might have come into the picture, but she did not believe he had ever made an application for employment at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas, Texas. She also said that she had never known OSWALD, or JACK RUBY, and, further, she knew nothing of any association between these people.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

B. Residence -- Inquiries in Neighborhoods of Subject's Past Residences and Data Relating Thereto

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DL 100-10,461
HJO/gm

DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 10, 1963, one HERBERT LEE telephonically contacted the Dallas Office and stated that he now resides at 1227 Woodlawn Avenue and shares an apartment at that address with a JAMES WATSON. LEE stated that he and WATSON had both formerly resided at 1026 North Beckley, where LEE H. OSWALD had lived. LEE said he had not known anything of OSWALD, but that his room-mate, JAMES WATSON, had possibly talked with him. LEE stated both he and WATSON are now employed at the Trinity Floor Company, Dallas, Texas. He added he was calling since he had received information from his grandfather at Shreveport, Louisiana, that FBI Agents had been trying to locate him through his grandfather.

HERBERT LEE, 1227 Woodlawn Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed on December 17, 1963, by SAs HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY. LEE stated he and JAMES WATSON are both presently employed by the Trinity Floor Company, 127 Oregon Street, Dallas. WATSON, however, is presently assigned to a job at the Campbell Soup Company, Paris, Texas. LEE stated he and WATSON had rented a room at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, for about four or five weeks in October, 1963. They moved from the Beckley address on November 1, 1963. In view of this, they did reside at the North Beckley Street address for possibly about two weeks when OSWALD was residing at this address. He stated he did not recall ever seeing OSWALD and stated that he knows nothing about him. He claimed he had not realized OSWALD had ever resided at the North Beckley address until he saw his former landlady, Mrs. JOHNSON, on television. He stated he could not furnish any information regarding the activities, associates, or background regarding OSWALD. He had never heard of JACK RUBY until RUBY shot OSWALD and stated he could not furnish any information regarding RUBY, nor did he know of any association between OSWALD and RUBY. He added he does not believe that JAMES WATSON will be able to furnish any information regarding OSWALD, but WATSON did tell him that he did speak to OSWALD possibly on one or two occasions, but OSWALD did not even return the greeting.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

C. Relatives -- Interviews with; and Data Concerning

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 2, 1963

1 FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mrs. LINDA ROSENTHAL (Mrs. LOWELL N. ROSENTHAL), 4800 Harley Street, was interviewed as a result of information received from the Dallas Police Department. The Dallas Police Department furnished information that Mrs. ROSENTHAL had employed Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD as a nurse and that Mrs. ROSENTHAL might have some information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD being in Russia and "supposed to have been working for the U. S. Government". TEXAS, L.H., D.V.

Mrs. ROSENTHAL furnished the following information: She employed Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD as a Practical Nurse to look after her baby who was born on September 11, 1962. Mrs. OSWALD worked and lived in the home of Mrs. ROSENTHAL for about three or four weeks. During this time, Mrs. OSWALD talked a great deal about a number of things. In fact, she was a fluent talker and discussed a number of different topics. She mentioned that her son was in Russia and Mrs. ROSENTHAL got the impression from Mrs. OSWALD that her son was working for the U. S. Government in Russia. She could not recall any definite statements that Mrs. OSWALD made about the nature of the work of her son in Russia. She did not make any direct statements about her son, but did recall that she said her son married a girl in Russia. Mrs. OSWALD seemed to have a persecution complex and talked about everybody being against her, and at the time she left told Mrs. ROSENTHAL she could look through all of her things and luggage to make sure that she did not steal anything. Mrs. ROSENTHAL advised that she never saw or talked to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She would not re-employ Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

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on 11-29-63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EARLE HALEY ~~ROBLEY D. MADLAND~~ Date dictated 12-2-63

mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 26, 1963

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TEXAS

Mr. E. D. WHEELER, Wheelers Jewelers, 1708 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, stated that he rented an apartment to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, at 1612 Hurley. Mr. WHEELER advised that Mrs. OSWALD resided at his apartment for approximately one year during 1960 and 1961, but did not recall specific dates.

Mr. WHEELER stated Mrs. OSWALD moved to his apartment from Boyd, Texas, where she reportedly owned a dress shop that subsequently went out of business because of financial reasons. She was described by Mr. WHEELER as a very pleasant individual and an excellent tenant. Mrs. OSWALD appeared to be very troubled over her son's being in Russia. Mr. WHEELER stated Mrs. OSWALD kept to herself and did not associate with others. He does not recall her ever having visitors and could not identify any male or female companions.

Mr. WHEELER stated Mrs. OSWALD moved from his residence to Olney, Texas, where she was employed as a private nurse.

TEXAS

Mr. WHEELER further advised that Mr. and Mrs. D. QUARLES and Mr. and Mrs. JERALD PLUMMER were tenants during the same period that Mrs. OSWALD resided at his apartment house.

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on 12/18/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD T. RABIDEAU:mja Date dictated 12/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 26, 1963

1

Mr. HERMAN MANTHEY, 1407 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, advised that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD rented an apartment at the above address during the period July 1, 1960, to September 1, 1960. Mr. MANTHEY recalls that Mrs. OSWALD was away from the apartment during the days and believed she was selling Avon products. Mrs. OSWALD, on one or two occasions, discussed LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S defection to Russia with Mr. MANTHEY. She seemed to be very disturbed over the situation and he suggested she contact her minister. She contacted Pastor PIEPLOW of the St. Paul Lutheran Church, in Fort Worth, and he came to visit her on one occasion. Pastor PIEPLOW later told Mr. MANTHEY that he advised Mrs. OSWALD to seek assistance of higher church authorities inasmuch as there was nothing he could do to assist her in getting her son back to the United States.

Mr. MANTHEY stated Mrs. OSWALD, to the best of his knowledge, never had any visitors other than Pastor PIEPLOW and could not identify any close male or female associates.

Mr. MANTHEY stated that Mrs. OSWALD told him she was moving from his residence to Boyd, Texas. Mr. MANTHEY further indicated Mrs. OSWALD resided at 1612 Hurley after her return from Boyd, Texas.

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on 12/18/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD T. RABIDEAU:mja Date dictated 12/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 26, 1963

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1114 Mrs. JERALD PLUMMER, 2601 Wayside Drive, Fort Worth, Texas stated that he and his wife resided at 1612 Hurley during the period September 1, 1959, to October 1, 1962, and that during this period Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD lived at the same address. She resided at the above address for approximatley one year, which Mr. PLUMMER felt encompassed most of 1961. Mrs. OSWALD was described as a quiet and disturbed individual who seemed to have a hard-luck attitude about everything. Specifically, Mr. PLUMMER referred to Mrs. OSWALD'S grief over her son's, LEE OSWALD, defection to Russia and the failure of her variety store in Boyd, Texas. Mrs. OSWALD indicated the people in Boyd, Texas, were down on her and would not patronize her store, with such resulting in failure of the business.

Mrs. OSWALD seldom associated with others and Mr. PLUMMER stated he could not recall ever seeing visitors at her apartment. He further stated he could not identify any male or female associates of Mrs. OSWALD.

Mr. PLUMMER stated Mrs. OSWALD was employed by Ables Cleaners for a period of time, but could not furnish additional information relative to other employers.

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on 12/20/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD T. RABIDEAU:mja Date dictated 12/24/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 26, 1963

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TEXAS

Mr. J. B. ABLES, Ables Cleaners, 1621 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, advised that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was employed by his firm during the period May 15, 1961, to May 24, 1961. She was employed for the purpose of making clothing alterations. Mr. ABLES described Mrs. OSWALD as an individual that just could not get along with other employees. She was disturbed over her son's defection to Russia and felt everyone was against her. Because she could not get along with the other employees and would not settle down to work, Mr. ABLES terminated her employment.

Mr. ABLES is of the opinion that Mrs. OSWALD subsequently went to work for the King Candy Company, in Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. ABLES further stated he could not identify any male or female associates of Mrs. OSWALD.

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on 12/24/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD T. RABIDEAU:mja Date dictated 12/24/63

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DL 100-10461
RTR:mja

On December 18, 1963, Mrs. ELMA GAINES, 1410 Hurley, Fort Worth, Texas, was contacted with negative results.

Date 12/18/63

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Mr. JAKE SIMMONDS, 3601 Paradise Street, DALLAS, TEXAS advised that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD lived across the street from her mother's home in Vernon, Texas, for approximately a month or more in 1961 and was friendly with and visited her mother, who is now seriously ill, and cannot be interviewed.

She added her mother, Mrs. J. P. DAVIS, resides at 1223 Wilborger Street, and that Mrs. OSWALD, during the time she lived across the street, worked for a Mrs. B. F. HUTCHINS, at 1810 Eagle Street, VERNON, TEXAS

Mrs. SIMMONDS advised she knew Mrs. OSWALD and that, during the time Mrs. OSWALD resided with and worked for Mrs. HUTCHINS, that Mrs. OSWALD visited her mother's home frequently and, even after she left Mrs. HUTCHINS and was working other places in the vicinity of Vernon, she would come by Mrs. DAVIS' home and visit. She added Mrs. OSWALD was a great talker and she had told them about her son going to Russia, where he was living at that time and marrying a Russian girl. She added that, during the time she knew Mrs. OSWALD, as far as she knew, Mrs. OSWALD was a loyal citizen, inasmuch as she had never heard her say anything or do anything which would indicate otherwise.

Mrs. SIMMONDS further advised she and her mother had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY and, therefore, knew nothing concerning them. She further added her mother would have no further information concerning OSWALD than she was able to furnish.

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JARRELL H. DAVIS/eah Date dictated 12/17/63

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Date 12/19/63

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Mrs. B. F. HUTCHINS, 1810 Eagle Street, Vernon, Texas, advised that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD had lived in her apartment and worked for her for approximately a month during the latter part of 1961 or the early part of 1962.

Mrs. HUTCHINS stated Mrs. OSWALD performed her duties as housekeeper and practical nurse in an efficient manner and her employment was satisfactory. She stated Mrs. OSWALD at times was a disturbed person, in view of the fact that Mrs. OSWALD's son had gone to Russia and married a Russian girl. She added that during the time Mrs. OSWALD lived at her place she told her that her son had gone to Russia without her knowledge and she did not know about it until she read it in the paper.

She further advised Mrs. OSWALD talked a lot, but appeared to be a loyal citizen as far as she knew and she never heard Mrs. OSWALD say anything or do anything which would indicate otherwise.

Mrs. HUTCHINS advised that Mrs. OSWALD had worked for a number of other families in or around Vernon before she moved back to Fort Worth, Texas. She added she had never seen or met Mrs. OSWALD's son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and, therefore, knew nothing whatever concerning him, other than what information she received from Mrs. OSWALD concerning the fact he had gone to Russia and married a Russian girl. She further advised she does not know and has never been acquainted with JACK RUBY.

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JARRELL H. DAVIS/eah Date dictated 12/17/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

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ROBERT LEE OSWALD was interviewed at the Acme Brick Company, Denton, Texas, and advised as follows:

In regard to a telephone conversation between JOHN EDWARD PIC and himself on November 24, 1963, he advised that PIC had asked him if he felt he was in any danger. ROBERT recalls answering that he was not concerned about himself, but that other people were concerned about him. He feels that the statement he made was misinterpreted by PIC, as he actually meant to say that other people were concerned about his (ROBERT's) welfare, such as his employer, fellow employees and friends who were all aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was his brother. ROBERT advised that if he had in fact indicated that others were concerned about themselves, he would have meant his mother, or LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife, MARINA OSWALD.

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on 12-27-63 at Denton, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ROBERT J. ANDERSON
ROBERT P. BUTLER
MVS Date dictated 12-27-63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

D. Associates, Acquaintances, and Others Allegedly in Past Contact with Subject

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 3, 1963

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Colonel JOHN C. EVERS, Miss. Commandant, Technical School, Keesler Air Force Base, advised that student records of military personnel taking any type of course or instruction at Keesler Air Force Base are retained but for a period of three years in the Tech School or presently the records are available to December, 1960.

Colonel EVERS advised he is attempting to determine specifically where any of the school record cards for the period 1956 through 1959 may be stored, stating it will take three hours to ascertain this information.

On 12/3/63 at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi File # NO 89-69 DL 89-43

by SA H. WARREN TOOL, JR. /lyc Date dictated 12/3/63

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DL 100-10461
WOJ/jj

CHARLES E. HARRIS
C.E. HARRIS JR.
CHARLES HARRIS

The San Antonio Office advised on December 9, 1963, that on December 5, 1963, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS, 904 E. 12th Street, Georgetown, Texas, were interviewed concerning the party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN FORD, Dallas, Texas, on December 28, 1962. They recalled that there were numerous persons in attendance including a Mr. and Mrs. ALLEN JACKSON. Mr. HARRIS recalled translating a conversation between ALLEN JACKSON and MARINA OSWALD at this party.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12-19-63

1

DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. ALLEN A. (MARGARET) JACKSON, 3735 West Bay Circle Drive, stated that she recalls being in attendance, along with her husband, at a party given at the DECLAN FORD residence during the end of December, 1962.

Mrs. JACKSON advised that there were numerous people in attendance, including several Russians. She advised that she does not recall MARINA OSWALD or LEE HARVEY OSWALD being in attendance at this party.

Mrs. JACKSON advised that she has seen numerous photographs of both individuals on television and in the newspapers subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and feels certain that she would recall if either person had been at this particular party. She stated that she is certain that she has not met either person.

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on 12-18-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON Date dictated 12-19-63

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12/19/63

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Mr. ALLEN A. JACKSON, III, 3735 West Bay Circle Drive, DALLAS, TEXAS, advised that he recalls attending a party at the DECLAN FORD residence, Dallas, between Christmas and New Years last year. He stated that both he and his wife attended this party.

ALLEN JACKSON stated that there were many people in attendance whom he had never met before and has not seen since. He said that there were several Russian immigrants at the party whom he learned have very responsible positions in Dallas.

JACKSON stated that he definitely does not recall having a conversation with MARINA OSWALD at this party. He said that he does not recall having met a Mr. or Mrs. CHARLES HARRIS, much less having a conversation translated by Mrs. HARRIS between he and MARINA OSWALD.

JACKSON stated that he has seen many pictures of both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD in the newspapers and on television but feels sure that neither one was in attendance at the aforementioned party. He is certain that he has not met either individual.

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON:jj 155 Date dictated 12/19/63

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1 D 12/6/63

THOMAS RAY, resident of Northeast Blossom, Texas, telephone 384-5244, an employee of the Gulf Oil Company, Paris, Texas, appeared at the Paris, Texas, Resident Agency of the FBI and volunteered the following information:

RAY explained that he was married to a Russian girl in Germany in 1946, and he soon thereafter returned to the United States with her. She was subsequently naturalized and received her citizenship papers in Federal Court in Paris, Texas.

RAY stated that there is a group of former Russians throughout the State of Texas who try to keep in touch with one another from time to time and that because his wife was a native-born Russian she was invited to a party in Dallas, Texas, on December 28 - 29, 1962, in attendance at which were many other Russians. The party lasted two days and among those present was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. RAY stated that in view of OSWALD's presence he felt that the people at this party might have information concerning OSWALD and should possibly be contacted by the FBI in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

RAY advised that many of the people present at the party would have considerable information about OSWALD and his family.

RAY stated he did not pay too much attention to OSWALD at the party since OSWALD talked mostly to the Russian-speaking people at the party. He commented that OSWALD spoke Russian fluently and that Mrs. RAY had talked to OSWALD at length, and she expressed her amazement at OSWALD's understanding of Russian and his talk concerning the Communist Party line.

Mr. RAY stated that the party described above was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN T. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone AD 9-5642. He stated that Mrs. DECLAN T. FORD is a Russian.

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on 11/26/63 at Paris, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent DEL D. DRAKE, JR. /cv Date dictated 12/2/63

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GEORGE R. BOUHE

RAY stated that also in attendance was GEORGE BOUHE, 4740 Homer Street, Apartment Q, telephone TA 7-2288, Dallas, Texas. RAY identified BOUHE as a bachelor who apparently keeps in contact with as many Russian-born people as he can.

THEOFIL MELLER

Also at this party were Mr. and Mrs. TEOFIL MELLER, 5930½ LaVista Drive, telephone TA 3-2219, Dallas, Texas. Both of these people are Russian born.

BOR - USSR

DALLAS, TEXAS

Also present at the party was an individual named FRANK RAY and his Russian-born wife. FRANK RAY is no relation to THOMAS RAY, and THOMAS RAY stated he did not know their address and that they may now be separated.

RAY explained that a businessman, C. E. HARRIS, JR., 904 East 12th Street, Georgetown, Texas, telephone VN 3-3086, and his wife, who is Russian born, were also at the party.

When the party broke up at the FORD residence, many of the persons present, including the RAYs, went to a very lavish home somewhere in Dallas. The owners of this home, both American, were supposedly business people, and the husband is the son of a pioneer of Dallas. RAY stated that this man's wife remarked that her husband owned "ten acres of downtown Dallas".

RAY explained that BOUHE, the MELLERs and the FORDs befriended OSWALD, and one of these families had allowed Mrs. OSWALD to live with them for a long period of time. It was understood that OSWALD mistreated his wife a great deal and that he did not appreciate any help given to him for his ill-kept family.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/24/63

THOMAS RAY, GERMANY six miles northeast of Blossom, Texas, advised that since he had been previously interviewed he had discussed all of the information he had previously reported with his wife, and she had made every effort to recall everything she had discussed with her countrymen and LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Dallas, Texas, over the holiday weekend of December 28-30, 1962. He stated that he did not know of anything else he could furnish since, as he had previously reported, he did not enter into the conversations that the former Russian citizens had had among themselves and with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said, however, that during his discussions with his wife, they had agreed that the name of the couple who lived in a lavish home and were from an old pioneer Dallas family, was named JACKSON. He said he did not know the address of the JACKSONS but was sure that some of the Dallas people at the Ford party could furnish that information. RAY said that one matter that has caused his wife much concern since he had talked to her was the fact that OSWALD had been so easily married in Russia, and the fact that the OSWALDS encountered no difficulty in getting out of Russia to come to the United States. He said that apparently this matter had been discussed by several Russian members at the party on the evening of the Ford party and subsequent meetings during the weekend in Dallas in December, 1962. RAY explained that his wife would be able to furnish more complete information.

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on 12/19/63 at Blossom, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent DEL D. DRAKE, JR./sah Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/24/63

Mrs. THOMAS RAY (NATALIE) was interviewed at her home approximately six miles northeast of Blossom, Texas, but prior to the interview she was advised of the identity of SA DEL D. DRAKE, JR.

Mrs. RAY stated that she had been born in Russia and had married her husband in 1946 in Germany, where she was a displaced person. He was a former GI who had taken a job as a civilian radio operator. She subsequently moved to her present home in Blossom, had become a naturalized American Citizen, and had received her papers in Federal Court, Paris, Texas.

Mrs. RAY stated that in 1962, through mutual friends, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Georgetown, Texas, (Mrs. HARRIS is Russian born, but now an American Citizen) the RAYS were invited to attend a New Year's celebration in Dallas, Texas, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, on December 28, 29, 1962. She said that they met the FORDS in Dallas; went to this party at the FORDS; and to the best of her recollection the following persons attended the party and she wished to explain that she had never met any of these people prior to the party with the exception of the HARRIS':

1. FNU JACKSON, apparently very prominent people in Dallas, who apparently were close friends of GEORGE BOUHE, and to whose home some of the people went after the party at the FORDS. (The JACKSON home was a very lavish home in a big residential district of Dallas).

2. Mr. and Mrs. FRANK RAY, no relation to Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS RAY. (Mrs. FRANK RAY was Russian born) Mrs. THOMAS RAY stated that this couple was apparently having marital difficulties and was supposed to have obtained a divorce.

3. GEORGE BOUHE, a bachelor, 4740 Homer Street, Apartment O, telephone TA 7-2288, who Mrs. RAY described as a person who was very much interested in all of the Russian people keeping track of one another and giving a helping hand to one another. She said BOUHE was considered

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on 12/19/63 at Blossom, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent DEL D. DRAKE, JR./sah Date dictated 12/20/63

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the leader of the Social group. U.S.A.

4. JOHN and ELAIN HALL - No known address and nothing more known of them.

5. TATIANA BIGGERS, apparently a divorcee, who was from somewhere around Houston, Texas.

6. Mrs. TEOFIL and ANNA MELLER, 5930½ LaVista Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone TA 8-2219. Both of these persons were apparently Russian born. POB - U.S.S.R.

7. LYDIA DYMITRUK - apparently a single person who resided somewhere in Dallas, Texas.

8. A Russian man and a Chinese woman, whose names are unrecalled were at the party and nothing more is known or recalled about them. These persons came together.

9. Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL P. SULLIVAN, Lafayette, Louisiana - a divisional geologist for Continental Oil Company, telephone number 232-6998.

Mrs. RAY estimated that there were from 15 to 25 couples at the party during the evening and the morning hours of December 29, 1962 prior to the time that some of the persons at the party went to the JACKSON residence for a drink. She stated that among the group at the FORD residence were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his Russian wife, MARINA, who could not speak English. She said that the OSWALDS had been brought to the party by an unknown couple from Fort Worth, Texas, or at least a couple who resided somewhere close to the area where the OSWALDS were residing. She pointed out that most of the persons who were Russian born enjoyed talking to Mrs. OSWALD and that the people who did not understand Russian very well, did not pay too much attention to any of the conversation that took place. She said her husband was one of these persons. However, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was questioned at considerable length by

different persons at the party including herself, and many questions were asked of him about his stay in Russia, his work, and whether he would like to return to Russia sometime in the future. Mrs. RAY explained that OSWALD was very proud of the fact that he spoke Russian so well and that she was amazed that he had such good command of the language. OSWALD stated that he might someday return to Russia, and again Mrs. RAY said that she was amazed that OSWALD had such an understanding of the Russian Government and of the workings of the Russian Government. He did not exactly say anything that she could recall that sounded like he was advocating the Russian way of life and she was positive he never did say anything about the Kennedy Administration, of American politics, nor did OSWALD mention Cuba or CASTRO. Furthermore the name of JACK RUBY was never mentioned.

Mrs. RAY said that many of the persons tried to talk a little English to Mrs. OSWALD, and OSWALD did not seem to care that his wife attempted to talk English. On many occasions when Mrs. OSWALD was asked a question, OSWALD would interpret and answer the question for her, and this made some of the other Russian speaking guests quite angry because they felt that since Mrs. OSWALD was the latest arrival from Russia, she was more or less the "main attraction" at the party. OSWALD drank quite a bit and after some of the guests talked to him briefly, they would apparently get tired of him and would turn their attention to his wife. However, Mrs. RAY said that she did understand Mrs. OSWALD to say that she and her husband had had no trouble getting married in Russia, and furthermore, they had no trouble getting permission to leave the country to come to the United States. This was a point that caused several of native Russians to wonder, since they knew that this does not happen in Russia. Mrs. OSWALD also pointed out to Mrs. RAY that in Russia the Russian people were more or less afraid to talk to her husband, because they did not trust him and that since they did not welcome her husband, this was one of his reasons for wanting to come back to the United States.

However, as Mrs. RAY pointed out, OSWALD said several times that he liked Russia and that he "might go back". She said that both the OSWALDS talked about Minsk, Russia, and that from what OSWALD said, he liked this location and the way things were run in Minsk.

Mrs. RAY recalled that when OSWALD was leaving the party he said that he did not actually want to leave, but that it was necessary since he did not have a car and that he was riding with another couple. (This was apparently the couple who lived somewhere near OSWALDS.) She also recalled that OSWALD was not employed at the time of the party.

She also recalled that OSWALD was introduced to her under a Russian name but she has not been able to recall just what that name was but in the event she recalls it she will advise the FBI later.

After the departure of the OSWALDS, Mrs. RAY related that GEORGE BOUHE said he had tried to help the OSWALDS and had tried to help him take care of his family, but that OSWALD had done nothing to help himself. BOUHE said that when OSWALD would go somewhere to seek employment and was asked where he was last employed, he would reply, "Minsk, Russia", and then never give an explanation, and therefore he would not hear from his application. She said that BOUHE offered an explanation about OSWALD that seemed to be the consensus of opinion of several of the persons who knew him, and that was that OSWALD was a "mental case". However, on Sunday, December 30, 1962, while several of the persons from the party, and some others, all of whom Mrs. RAY cannot identify, were at the MELLER residence, OSWALD was discussed at considerable length by the Russians at the party. Mrs. RAY said that there was considerable speculation offered about the possibility that OSWALD was possibly a Russian Agent as that would explain why it had been no trouble for the OSWALDS to get married and to leave Russia for the United States.

But this theory was thrown out because OSWALD was "broke" and had "no connections in the United States, and Russia did not allow their Agents to be in this predicament in the United States. This was not like the Russian Government according to Mrs. RAY.

Mrs. RAY also said that the thought had arisen in her mind that since the Russian people had not aparently accepted OSWALD that he had been given an assignment in the United States by the Russian Government so that when he returned he would be accepted and that would probably explain his reason for wanting to return to Russia. However, Mrs. RAY said that after giving more consideration to OSWALD, she finally decided that he was a mental case, but she cannot get out of her mind that you cannot trust the Russian Government and that they are capable of doing anything.

Mrs. RAY said that she felt sorry for Mrs. OSWALD at the party and since this was the only time she had ever seen her she knew that some of the others felt the same way because several had said that OSWALD really mistreated MARINA and they were trying to help her. Mrs. RAY said that GEORGE BOUHE seemed to have some very definite opinions on the OSWALD family and that she felt that he would be very glad to discuss them with the FBI.

Mrs. RAY finally closed her remarks by saying again that she could not understand how OSWALD and his wife had so little trouble, if any, in leaving Russia, and she knew that several of the other guests felt the same way about it. She also said that she was sorry that she could not recall any more, but explained that this was the only time she had seen these people and that much of the details had been forgotten until she saw OSWALD's picture on television at the time of his arrest in Dallas, Texas and many of the remarks made about him had come back to her. She said the FBI could talk to her at any time it was necessary.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

1

LYDIA DYMITRUK, 3542 ½ Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas, who is employed at Nieman-Marcus Department Store, in Fort Worth, furnished the following information concerning her acquaintanceship with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD;

In 1962, she was living in Dallas, Texas, and was acquainted with ANNA MELLER, who was a friend of the OSWALDS. In about November, 1962, Mrs. MELLER asked LYDIA if she could take Mrs. OSWALD and her baby to Parkland Hospital, as the baby needed medical attention. She had never met the OSWALDS up until that time. She drove to some address in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas and picked up Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and her baby. They went to Parkland Hospital in the afternoon, but were advised that the Doctor who treated the babies would not be on duty until 7 P.M. that night. She took Mrs. OSWALD back home and picked her up again about 6:30 P.M.

At that time, LEE OSWALD was home from work and he went to the hospital with them. The baby was examined by a physician, was given some medicine, and received some type of a shot, or X-ray treatment. They were then sent to the Cashier's Office and the cashier asked OSWALD if he was working. He said he was not working and she asked him if he was drawing unemployment benefits. He said he was not, and she then asked him how he made a living and he said his friends took care of him. During this conversation, MARINA OSWALD was behind LYDIA DYMITRUK and she told her in Russian, "He is a liar". Mrs. DYMITRUK was embarassed and they left the hospital in a very few minutes and she took LEE OSWALD, his wife and baby to their home in Oak Cliff. She never saw, or talked to, LEE OSWALD again.

In about July, 1963, she was working at a store in Irving, Texas. One day, Mrs. MARINA OSWALD came into

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on 12/23/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY:mja Date dictated 12/23/63

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this store with a friend. She talked to her for only a few minutes and MARINA told her that she was staying with this friend in Irving, Texas. DYMITRUK never learned the name of the woman that was with MARINA, but she now believes it was Mrs. PAINE. She has not been around MARINA OSWALD, or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, any more.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 30, 1963

1

Mr. GEORGE A. BOUHE, Apartment "O", 4740 Homer, was reinterviewed at his residence on December 27, 1963.

Mr. BOUHE advised that he recalls attending a party during December, 1962 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DeCLAN P. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, which was also attended by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and OSWALD's wife, MARINA.

Mr. BOUHE advised that he did not personally feel that OSWALD was a Russian Agent, nor did he feel that any of the other Russian-speaking guests at this party felt that OSWALD was a Russian Agent, but they felt that OSWALD was "crazy". Mr. BOUHE said that the other Russian-speaking guests were suspicious of OSWALD because the Russians let OSWALD's wife come out of Russia with him so easily. Mr. BOUHE said that these people are suspicious because they have been in the U.S. for about ten to twelve years and have lived under a "police state" condition both in Nazi Germany and previously to that in the Soviet Union. Some of these people had indicated that it had taken long periods of time to have wives and relatives released to join them in the U.S.

Mr. BOUHE advised that he did not, and to the best of his knowledge, none of the other Russian-speaking members who attended this party have any specific reason for feeling that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a Russian Agent.

Mr. BOUHE advised that he recalls that the following individuals who are Russian immigrants attended this party, but he believes all have been previously interviewed by the FBI regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

Mrs. ANNA MELLER
5930½ LaVista
Dallas, Texas

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on 12-27-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILLIAM G. BROOKHART Date dictated 12-30-63
GEORGE T. BINNEY
mvs

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DL 2
100-10461

Mrs. DeCLAN P. FORD
14057 Brookcrest,
Dallas, Texas

DECLAN FORD
DECLAN T. FORD

Mrs. TATIANA BIGGERS
address unrecalled - Houston, Texas
c/o Dr. DANIEL JACKSON,
810 Medical Towers
Houston, Texas

Mrs. LYDIA DYMITRUK
3542½ Kent,
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT
Port au Prince, Haiti

PA.
N.Y.
TEXAS
FLA.

1

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja

HAITI
USA

On December 19, 1963, Mr. NORMAN E. WARNER, First Secretary of Embassy, American Embassy, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, re-interviewed Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT. The following is a quoted report of this interview:

Information Concerning OSWALD Case Supplied to Norman E. Warner, First Secretary of Embassy, by Mr. and Mrs. George DEMOHRENSCHILDT on December 19,1963

1. Dates of Stay in Haiti

Mr. DeMohrenschildt stated that he had been in Haiti a couple of years ago (1961) but that his present stay began in March 1963. He was in Port-au-Prince for signature of a contract on March 13, having arrived a few days earlier and returning to the U. S. a few days later. He had spent approximately one week in Haiti at this time. He returned to Dallas then where Mrs. DeMohrenschildt had remained. He and she left Dallas on April 19, driving to New York and Philadelphia (Mr. DeM. was involved in a law suit in the latter city). They drove back to Dallas at the end of May for "two days" to pack their things and make final arrangements for coming to Haiti. They exhibited an airline ticket date-stamped May 29, 1963 by the Dallas office of Pan American Airlines. They drove from Dallas to Miami at the end of May and shipped their car to Haiti from that point. They did not use their U. S. passport on these 1963 trips to Haiti, but state they entered with a tourist card. They showed Mr. Warner their joint U. S. passport which carries

no stamps dated later than 1961. They exhibited a Haitian residence permit showing their date of entry into Haiti as June 2, 1963. They state they have not returned to the United States since that date.

The DeMohrenschildts state that they did not see the Oswalds on their end of May visit to Dallas.

2. Oswald's Resume

Mr. DeMohrenschildt states he returned the resume to Oswald. He "glanced through it, not very carefully, and gave it back to him." He does not remember precisely how long he kept the resume but thinks it was a matter of days. In any case, he states that he returned it to Oswald the next time he saw him.

3. Oswald's Address When Gun Seen

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt's memory was not entirely clear on this point. At first she thought the Oswalds were living on Elsbeth Street in Oakleaf (a suburb of Dallas) when she saw the gun. Mr. DeMohrenschildt was not positive that it was at this location. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt thinks the time may have been early winter, or possibly late fall. After further reflection, Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt agreed that the occasion must have been around Easter in April 1963. They stated that by this time the Oswalds were living "around the corner" from the Elsbeth Street, about a block away. This new apartment was one flight up in an

old, or old-fashioned house situated "in front of a modernistic apartment house." (Mrs. DeMohrenschildt later consulted her personal telephone list which gave the address as 214 Neeley. The telephone number was Riverside 1-5501 but she explained that this was the number where Oswald worked.) They recalled that this apartment had a little terrace where the baby could play and also that there was a rose "tree" coming up the side of the house. They stated that they had taken a large Easter bunny to Mrs. Oswald for her baby. "This could have been the time I saw the gun," states Mrs. DeMohrenschildt. She recalls that Mrs. Oswald had opened a closet door, disclosing a gun standing inside. Mrs. Oswald remarked, "Look how crazy he is," referring to her husband's having the gun.

4. Comment to Oswald on Walker Incident

Mr. DeMohrenschildt states that he did not see the gun but having heard the women mention it, he asked Oswald in a joking manner whether he had taken a shot at Walker. Oswald kept a "poker face," he recalls, and "sort of waved it away" without saying anything. Mr. DeMohrenschildt explained to Mr. Warner that he has the "habit of kidding." He added that "it sounds serious now but we all believed the Walker incident was a publicity stunt." He said "everybody in Dallas" thought Walker had staged this himself for publicity.

5. Dental Treatment of Mrs. Oswald

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt confirms that she did take Mrs. Oswald in her car from Fort Worth to the dental clinic at Baylor University. This was "about a week, or maybe two" after the DeMohrenschildts met Mrs. Oswald. Later Mrs. DeMohrenschildt took Mrs. Oswald to a baby clinic.

6. Other Information and Other Persons Who Might Be Able to Supply Information

Mr. DeMohrenschildt explained that he and his wife are very active in helping needy people around Dallas and have been involved in many charitable works. He commented that "all the people in Dallas who knew the Oswalds knew them purely from the point of view of helping them;" there was sympathy for Mrs. Oswald in particular because she was Russian and in a strange land and could not speak English.

Other Sources: Samuel ~~Ballen~~ TEXAS, an investment banker in Dallas. Oswald went to him for a job but was turned down because he had no specialty. Ballen has investment interests in many enterprises all over the country employing thousands of people.

Theo MELLER and his wife (who is "Russian"). Mrs. Meller is an engineering draughtsman. He works in Sangers Department Store in Dallas "as head of stock or something like that." They have no children. They took care of Marina Oswald and her baby for a while when Mrs. Oswald first was separated from her husband. (The DeMohrenschildts had moved Mrs. Oswald on that occasion, from the Elsbeth Street address to the Mellers.)

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

Mr. VITALY VAYSLEP, residence, 6011 Ellsworth, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Murray Gin Company, 3200 Canton Street.

Mr. VAYSLEP advised that he met MARINA OSWALD at the residence of HELENA HALL in Fort Worth, Texas, and again saw her at a Christmas Party in December, 1962 at the home of DeCLAN FORD in Dallas, Texas. Mr. VAYSLEP advised that although he later heard that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was present at the party held by the FORDs, he does not recall ever seeing him.

Mr. VAYSLEP advised that he is a Turkish citizen, having been in the United States approximately three years. He previously resided in Lebanon, working for the Murray Gin Company and transferred subsequently to the United States to work for Murray Gin in Dallas, Texas. Mr. VAYSLEP advised that he and his wife, IRENE VAYSLEP, and a nine-year-old daughter intend to become American citizens. They have one son who was born in Dallas, Texas and is an American citizen by birth.

on 1-2-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILLIAM G. BROOKHART GEORGE T. BINNEY MVS Date dictated 1-3-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

Mrs. IRENE VAYSLEP was interviewed at her residence, 6011 Ellsworth Drive in the presence of her husband, VITALY VAYSLEP. DALLAS, TEXAS MRS.

Mrs. VAYSLEP advised that she recalls meeting LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD at the home of Mrs. HELENA HALL in Fort Worth, Texas in the fall of 1962, where she had gone with Mr. GEORGE BOUHE of Dallas to bring clothes to MARINA and her baby.

Mrs. VAYSLEP advised that she recalled meeting MARINA OSWALD again prior to December, 1962 when she, Mr. BOUHE, and Mrs. ANNA MELLER of Dallas attended a concert at the McFarland Auditorium at Southern Methodist University. On this occasion, MARINA OSWALD was not accompanied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. VAYSLEP said that the last time that she met LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD was at a Christmas Party in December, 1962 at the home of Mrs. DeCLAN FORD in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. VAYSLEP advised that on this occasion although she saw both LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD, she only spoke briefly to MARINA in general conversation.

Mrs. VAYSLEP advised that it was her impression that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was very quiet and never said anything of an unusual or suspicious nature which would lead her to believe that he was an agent of the Russian government. It was her understanding that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD was happy in the United States although she had heard that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had beat her on several occasions. She described MARINA OSWALD's Russian speech as average colloquial Russian with no outstanding attributes concerning it, and pointed out that MARINA OSWALD had taken a delight in the everyday aspects of American life such as laundromats and super markets.

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on 1-2-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s WILLIAM G. BROOKHART /3 Date dictated 1-3-64
~~GEORGE T. BINNEY~~
MVS

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Date December 26, 1963

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Mr. DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY, JR., 1419 Pinewood Road North, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, advised that he is presently employed as a pharmaceutical salesman with McKesson and Robbins, Drug Division, 25 North Main Street, Jacksonville, Florida, that he formerly worked for this company in the Los Angeles, California, area and that he was a member of the United States Marine Corps from approximately October, 1956, to October, 1959, and during that time had serial number 1632080. Mr. MURRAY was also in the Marine Corps Reserve from approximately 1959 to 1961.

While in the United States Marine Corps, he was first stationed at Parris Island, South Carolina, and while there recalls a marine named NELSON DELGADO. He does not recall whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD was at Parris Island or not. He first recalls seeing OSWALD in approximately 1957 while MURRAY was assigned at Santa Ana, California. MURRAY was an aviation electrical technician and he believes OSWALD had the same rating while there. He did not live in the same Quonset hut with OSWALD and states there were approximately 12 Quonset huts used by the squadron MURRAY was assigned to. The first 4 or 5 months that MURRAY was in Santa Ana he was single and lived on the base. After that time MURRAY was married, lived off the base, and did not associate with any of his Marine Corps friends during the evening hours or on weekends. He was assigned to Santa Ana for approximately 2 years.

He recalls that NELSON DELGADO was in the same outfit with him, MURRAY, throughout MURRAY's stay in the Marine Corps. He stated NELSON DELGADO was immature, uneducated, a follower who never had an original thought and he had an unusual interest in extremely young girls, generally referred to as "San Quentin Quail". He does not recall that there was any close association between DELGADO and OSWALD and that he

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on 12/21/63 at Jacksonville Beach, Florida File # Jacksonville 105-824

by Special Agent DALTON L. MAYO:jcl; mja Date dictated 12/24/63

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does not recall OSWALD being close or friendly with anyone. He described OSWALD as a "loner" who did not associate with any "clique" and who was "anti-everything". The newspaper articles that MURRAY has read concerning OSWALD appeared to him to be quite accurate in describing OSWALD as bitter and he often wondered during the time he knew OSWALD just what kind of man OSWALD was. He said that he was not a show-off, did not appear to try and be the center of attention, yet he was unusually proud of his ability to speak Russian. Although OSWALD did considerable reading while assigned to Santa Ana he was not considered to be one of the "intellectuals" in this squadron. By general consensus RICHARD ~~CALL~~ CALL, Calif CHARLIE BROWN, and one other individual whose name he cannot recall, were considered to be intellectuals who were well read and had a good educational background. CALL was a devoutly religious individual and it could be that CALL may have had some discussions with OSWALD or that they could have discussed some books each might have read but CALL would not have been of the same opinions as OSWALD.

He does not recall that OSWALD spoke any other languages and he never heard of DELGADO being able to teach Spanish or any other language although he assumed DELGADO was probably of Spanish or Puerto Rican origin.

He does not recall that OSWALD was called by any nickname or any Russian equivalent of the name OSWALD and he was generally referred to as LEE by most of the Marines he knew.

He does not know who resided in the same Quonset hut with OSWALD and does not recall the names of any of the

Negroes assigned to this unit or to this squadron. He believes there were approximately 3 Negroes in the squadron of approximately 100 men.

He has never heard of OSWALD or DELGADO making any statements concerning any trips through Tijuana, Mexico, or of any trips from Mexico through Cuba and into any other country, however, he knows it was common practice for Marines to visit Tijuana, Mexico, while on liberty as it has been for a number of years.

MURRAY does not recall that DELGADO ever taught him, MURRAY, any Spanish, stating it is probable that someone might have mentioned what one word or phrase might be in Spanish but that DELGADO certainly did not engage in a program to teach Spanish to MURRAY.

MURRAY has heard OSWALD speak of the Russian way of life but never in a political vein and states the few statements he ever heard OSWALD make about Russia were very general and concerned normal activities that might reflect something was done a little bit differently there than in the United States.

He recalls that OSWALD was once reported for some infraction of rules and as a result was confined to the base, but he cannot recall when or what this infraction was or how much punishment OSWALD received.

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JK 105-824
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MURRAY recommended that CHARLIE ~~X~~ BROWN CALIF be interviewed if this has not already been done, as he states BROWN was a "busybody" who knew everything that was going on around the squadron. His recollection was that BROWN is from Boston, Massachusetts, or that area, and is a chubby individual. He does not have BROWN's address or know his full name.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

E. Interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD by Postal Inspector, Dallas, Texas, 11/24/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On December 19, 1963, Mr. HARRY HOLMES, Postal Inspector, U. S. Post Office, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Texas, made available to Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., a copy of a memorandum reflecting results of interview by Inspector HOLMES with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963, which memorandum is quoted as follows:

"Dallas, Texas December 17, 1963

"MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW

"Informal memorandum furnished by Postal Inspector H. D. Holmes, Dallas, Texas, of an interview he took part in with Lee H. Oswald on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, between the approximate hours of 9:25 a.m. to 11:10 a.m. Those present, in addition to Inspector Holmes, were Captain Will Fritz, Dallas Police, TEXAS Forrest V. Sorrels, Local Agent in Charge, Secret Service, and Thomas J. Kelly, Inspector, Secret Service. In addition, there were three Detectives who were apparently assigned to guarding Oswald as none of them took part in the interrogation.

"Oswald at no time appeared confused or in doubt as to whether or not he should answer a question. On the contrary, he was quite alert and showed no hesitancy in answering those questions which he wanted to answer, and was quite skillful in parrying those questions which he did not want to answer. I got the impression that he had disciplined his mind and reflexes to a state where I personally doubted if he would ever have confessed. He denied, emphatically, having taken part in or having had any knowledge of the shooting of the policeman Tippitt or of the President, stating that so far as he is concerned the reason he was in custody was because he 'popped a policeman in the nose in a theater on Jefferson Avenue.'

"P. O. BOXES---He was questioned separately about the three boxes he had rented, and in each instance his answers were quick, direct and accurate as reflected on the box rental applications. He stated without prompting that he had rented Box 2915 at the Main Post Office for several months prior to his going to New Orleans, that this box was rented in his own name, Lee H. Oswald, and that he had taken out two keys to the box, and that when he had closed the box, he directed that his mail be forwarded to him at his street address in New Orleans.

"He stated that no one received mail in this box other than himself, nor did he receive any mail under any other name than his own true name; that no one had access to the box other than himself nor did he permit anyone else to use this box. He stated it was possible that on rare occasions he may have handed one of the keys to his wife to go get his mail but certainly nobody else. He denied emphatically that he ever ordered a rifle under his name or any other name, nor permitted anyone else to order a rifle to be received in this box. Further, he denied that he had ever ordered any rifle by mail order or bought any money order for the purpose of paying for such a rifle. In fact, he claimed he owned no rifle and had not practiced or shot a rifle other than possibly a .22, small bore rifle, since his days with the Marine Corps. He stated that 'How could I afford to order a rifle on my salary of $1.25 an hour when I can't hardly feed myself on what I make.'

"When asked if he had a post office box in New Orleans he stated that he did, for the reason that he subscribed to several publications, at least two of which were published in Russia, one being the hometown paper published in Minsk where he met and

married his wife, and that he moved around so much that it was more practical to simply rent post office boxes and have his mail forwarded from one box to the next rather than going through the process of furnishing changes of address to the publishers. When asked if he permitted anyone other than himself to get mail in box 30061 at New Orleans, he stated that he did not. It will be recalled that on this box rent application he showed that both Marina Oswald and A. J. Hidell were listed under the caption 'Persons entitled to receive mail through box'. After denying that anyone else was permitted to get mail in the box, he was reminded that this application showed the name Marina Oswald as being entitled to receive mail in the box and he replied 'well so what, she was my wife and I see nothing wrong with that, and it could very well be that I did place her name on the application'. He was then reminded that the application also showed the name A. J. Hidell was also entitled to receive mail in the box, at which he simply shrugged his shoulders and stated 'I don't recall anything about that'.

"He stated that when he came back to Dallas and after he had gone to work for the Texas School Book Depository, he had rented a box at the nearby Terminal Annex postal station, this being Box 6225, and that this box was also rented in his name, Lee H. Oswald. He stated he had only checked out one key for this box, which information was found to be accurate, and this key was found on his person at the time of his arrest. He professed not to recall the fact that he showed on the box rental application under name of corporation ~~'~~Fair Play For Cuba Committee' and ~~'~~American Civil Liberties Union'. When asked as to why he showed these organizations on the application, he simply shrugged and said that he didn't recall showing them. U.S.A

When asked if he paid the box rental fee or did the organizations pay it, he stated that he paid it. In answer to another question, he also stated that no one had any knowledge that he had this box other than himself.

"ORGANIZATIONS- MEMBERSHIP IN --- With respect to American Civil Liberties Union he was a little evasive stating something to the effect that he had made some effort to join but it was never made clear whether he had or had not been accepted. He stated that he first became interested in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, after he went to New Orleans, that it started out as being a group of individuals who, like him, who thought and had like political opinions. They did decide to organize, and did organize after a fashion, but denied that they had any president or any elected officers. He stated that he, himself, could probably be considered the secretary since he wrote some letters on their behalf and attempted to collect dues, which, if I recall, were $1.00 per month. He also stated that there was a 'Fair Play for Cuba Committee' in New York which was better organized. He denied that he was sent to Dallas for the purpose of organizing such a cell in Dallas.

"When asked if he was a communist, he stated emphatically not, that he was a Marxist. Someone asked the difference and he stated that a communist is a Lenin-Marxist, that he himself was a pure Marxist, and when someone asked the difference, he stated that it was a long story and if they didn't know, it would take too long to tell them. He stated further that he had read about everything written by or about Karl Marx.

"When asked as to his religion, he stated that Karl Marx was his religion, and in response to further questioning he stated that

some people may find the Bible interesting reading, but it was not for him, stating further that even as a philosophy there was not much to the Bible.

"MARINE CORP_ SERVICE---Captain Fritz made some mention of his dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corp_ at which point he bristled noticeably, stating that he had been discharged with an 'honorable' discharge and that this was later changed due to his having attempted to denounce his American Citizenship while he was living in Russia. He stated further that since his change of citizenship did not come to pass, he had written a letter to Mr. Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, and after considerable delay, received a very respectful reply wherein Connally stated he had resigned to run for Governor of Texas, and that his letter was being referred to the new Secretary, a Mr. Cork, Kurth, or something like that. He showed no particular animosity twoard Mr. Connally while discussing this feature.

"MAP---Captain Fritz advised him that among his effects in his room, there was found a map of the City of Dallas that had some marks on it and asked him to explain this map. Oswald said he presumed he had reference to an old City map which he had on which he had made some X's denoting location of firms that had advertised job vacancies. He stated that he had no transportation and either walked or rode a bus and that as he was constantly looking for work, in fact had registered for employment at the Texas Employment Bureau, and that as he would receive leads either from newspaper ads or from the Bureau or from neighbors, he would chart these places on the map to save time in his traveling. He said to the best of his recollection, most of them were out Industrial, presumably meaning Industrial Blvd. When asked as to why the X at the

location of the Texas School Book Depository at Elm and Houston, he stated that 'Well, I interviewed there for a job, in fact, got the job, therefore the X'.

"When asked as to how he learned about this vacancy, he stated that 'Oh, it was general information in the neighborhood, I don't recall just who told me about it, but I learned it from people in Mrs. Paynes' neighborhood' and that all the people around there were looking out for possible employment for him.

"ACTIVITY JUST PRIOR TO AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT---To an inquiry as to why he went to visit his wife on Thursday night, November 21, whereas he normally visited her over the weekend, he stated that on this particular weekend he had learned that his wife and Mrs. Payne were giving a party for the children and that they were having in a 'houseful' of neighborhood children and that he just didn't want to be around at such a time. Therefore, he made his weekly visit on Thursday night.

"When asked if he didn't bring a sack with him the next morning to work, he stated that he did, and when asked as to the contents of the sack, he stated that it contained his lunch. Then, when asked as to the size or shape of the sack, he said 'Oh, I don't recall, it may have a small sack or a large sack, you don't always find one that just fits your sandwiches.' When asked as to where he placed the sack when he got in the car, he said in his lap, or possibly the front seat beside him, as he always did because he didn't want to get it crushed. He denied that he placed any package in the back seat. When advised that the driver stated that he had brought out a long parcel and placed it in the back seat, he stated 'Oh, he must be mistaken or else thinking about some other time when he picked me up.'

"When asked as to his whereabouts at the time of the shooting, he stated that when lunch time came, and he didn't say which floor he was on, he said one of the Negro employees invited him to eat lunch with him and he stated 'You go on down and send the elevator back up and I will join you in a few minutes." Before he could finish whatever he was doing, he stated, the commotion surrounding the assassination took place and when he went down_stairs, a policeman questioned him as to his identification and his boss stated that 'he is one of our employees' whereupon the policeman had him step aside momentarily. Following this, he simply walked out the front door of the building. I don't recall that anyone asked why he left or where or how he went. I just presumed that this had been covered in an earlier questioning.

"A. J. HIDELL IDENTIFICATION CARD---Captain Fritz asked him if he knew anyone by the name of A. J. Hidell and he denied that he did. When asked if he had ever used this name as an alias, he also made a denial. In fact, he stated that he had never used the name, didn't know anyone by this name, and never had heard of the name before. Captain Fritz then asked him about the I.D. card he had in his pocket bearing such a name and he flared up and stated 'I've told you all I'm going to about that card. You took notes, just read them for yourself, if you want to refresh your memory.' He told Captain Fritz that 'You have the card. Now you know as much about it as I do.'

"About 11:00 a.m. or a few minutes thereafter, someone handed through the door several hangers on which there were some trousers, shirts, and a couple of sweaters. When asked if he wanted to change any of his clothes before being transferred to the County jail, he said, 'Just give me one of these sweaters.'

"He didn't like the one they handed him and insisted on putting on a black slip-over sweater that had some jagged holes in it near the front of the right shoulder. One cuff was released while he slipped this over the head, following which he was again cuffed. During this change of clothing, Chief of Police Curry came into the room and discussed something in an inaudible undertone with Captain Fritz, apparently for the purpose of not letting Oswald hear what was being said. I have no idea what this conversation was, but just presume they were discussing the transfer of the prisoner. I did not go downstairs to witness the further transfer of the prisoner."

"s/ H. D. Holmes" H. D. Holmes
H. D. HOLMES
Postal Inspector
Dallas 22, Texas"

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

F. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD nee Prusakova, aka Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald -- Interviews with

December 20, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

A faded blue cloth jacket with padding bearing label "Sir Jac" with zipper front was exhibited to MARINA. She immediately identified this jacket as being the property of her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she recognized the jacket because she has handled it and washed it for OSWALD.

MARINA was further questioned concerning JOE R. FRANKLIN, who is presently confined at the Texas Department of Corrections at Huntsville, Texas. She reiterated she does not know this person and that she does not believe OSWALD ever knew him. She said in October, 1962, she was residing either at Mercedes Street in Fort Worth or in the homes of friends in Dallas. She did not reside in the Oak Cliff section during the period of October, 1962. She recalls living in a white frame house with a front porch, but this was located on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth. It was a duplex. The people who lived on the other side were a young couple. The woman was pregnant. MARINA does not recall she and OSWALD having any neighbor identified as an older woman who might have caused trouble between MARINA and OSWALD. She does not recall OSWALD ever bringing a man to her house either on Mercedes Street or where she was living with friends in Dallas. She said she does not recall any occasion when she walked from her house to a car with OSWALD and thereafter OSWALD got in the car and drove off with a man.

MARINA advised that to her knowledge she has never heard of the Texas Import-Export Company of Fort Worth, Texas. She said she has had no employment in the United States, nor has she been connected with any mercantile or commercial enterprise. She does not recall OSWALD being connected with any concern by this name.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/20/63

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MARINA said she knows of no Russian officials or intelligence officers that OSWALD contacted in Russia with the exception of those individuals he may have contacted for the purpose of obtaining the necessary documentation relating to his stay in Russia or his subsequent departure with her.

No LOCALITY

She advised of further information concerning Col. NICOLAI AKSIONOV. She had a girl friend whose boy friend was a distant relative of AKSIONOV. This girl friend and her boy friend did on occasions visit the OSWALDs at their apartment. She recalls this boy mentioning the AKSIONOVs. She recalls he mentioned on one occasion that AKSIONOV's wife had had an affair with another man. She said that this boy had several conversations with OSWALD out of her hearing, and it is entirely possible he may have furnished other facts concerning the background and family of AKSIONOV without her knowledge.

MARINA said she was not interested in conversing on political matters with OSWALD. Whenever he began a conversation along these lines, she would simply tell him that she was not interested. She recalls telling him in New Orleans at the time he was passing out the "Hands Off Cuba" circulars that no one would join his movement as most people had families and had to take care of them. She recalls telling OSWALD that the United States is a rich country and that almost everyone owns a home and OSWALD could not promise land or other things and thereby gain followers.

December 20, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA identified certain of her friends and relatives in Russia as follows:

1. INESSA YAKHLIEL is a graduate engineer. She presently resides on Leningradskaya Street in Minsk, U.S.S.R. Her present employment is not known.

2. OLGA PETROVNA DMOVSKAYA is a girl friend of MARINA's who was employed as a pre-school age teacher in Minsk. She is not presently employed as she has a small child.

3. LIUBOV AKSIONOV is the aunt of MARINA. She is MARINA's mother's sister and resides in Minsk. She is believed to be divorced but is still using her husband's name. She has been living with VASILI (LNU) for the past eight years although her legal marital status is not known to MARINA. She is a bookkeeper by profession. Her place of work is unknown. As far as MARINA is concerned, neither this aunt nor her former husband is known kin to Col. NICOLAI AKSIONOV.

4. LIALLA PETRUSEVICH was a neighbor of MARINA's in Minsk. She was a graduate of the lumber building institute at Minsk and at the present time holds some administrative position in the lumber building industry.

5. LUDMILLA LARIONOVA SEMIONOVA resides in Leningrad at the address Zaozernaya Street #6, Apt. #4. She is in charge of a government import store in Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

6. ELLY SOBOLEVA is a pharmacist. She was MARINA's schoolmate in the Leningrad pharmacy school. Because of the low pay of a pharmacist, she is now studying microbiology in Leningrad University.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/20/63

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7. (FNU) TARUSINA lives in Leningrad. She is the mother of OLEG TARUSIN, who is a former boy friend of MARINA's. Mrs. TARUSINA is the mother who encouraged her boy to marry MARINA.

8. LEONIDA (LNU) is a practical nurse at the Third Clinical Hospital in Minsk. She is a spinster.

9. ALFRED (LNU) is a young man from Cuba who is apparently an admirer of ANITA ZIEGER, who is a member of the ZIEGER family from Argentina who were friends of the OSWALDs in Minsk. ALFRED (LNU) and ANITA ZIEGER both spoke Spanish.

10. ALEXANDER ROMANOVICH ZIEGER is the father of ANITA ZIEGER. He wants very badly to return to Argentina or migrate to the United States.

11. ERI TITOVETS, Leningradskaya 1-11 in Minsk. MARINA does not know whether he is attending a school or not. If he has completed the school, he may have changed his address.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

G. Miscellaneous

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

1. Alleged Selective Service System contact by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at Austin, Texas

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 2, 1964

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As a result of LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly contacting the State Headquarters of Selective Service System, Austin, Texas approximately six or eight weeks prior to the death of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY, to get his discharge from the Marine Corps changed from "other than honorable conditions" to "honorable", Mrs. LEE DANNELLY, Assistant Chief, Administrative Division, Selective Service System, furnished this information by letter to the FBI Residency in Austin, Texas. She indicated in her letter that after searching her locater file for the name given her, HARVEY OSWALD, which she could not find, he was referred to the Selective Service Board in Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. DIXIE E. WILSON, Chief Clerk, Selective Service System, advised that her records do not show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD contacted the Fort Worth Office after being referred by Mrs. DANNELLY. Mrs. WILSON pointed out that if OSWALD had contacted the board, his file would have such a notation therein.

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on 1-2-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS/mvs Date dictated 1-2-64

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

2. Liaison at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, immediately prior to death of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 26, 1963

Immediately following the report that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been shot at the Dallas Police Station on the morning of November 24, 1963, Special Agents CHARLES T. BROWN, JR.; CURTIS L. PERRYMAN, ARTHUR E. CARTER, LEO L. ROBERTSON and WALLACE R. HEITMAN proceeded to Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, where immediate liaison was established in the operating corridor where OSWALD had been taken.

Such liaison was established with Doctor MAURY SOLTES and through him with Doctor TOM SHIRES, Professor of Medicine at the Southwestern Medical School and Chief of Surgery at Parkland Memorial Hospital, who was in the operating room and directing the emergency measures being taken on OSWALD.

Preparations were made to be ready to take a dying declaration from OSWALD and Special Agents BROWN and HEITMAN donned operating clothing and took positions outside the operating room in the event Doctor SHIRES gave the word from inside that OSWALD wished to talk.

Following the advice sent by Doctor SHIRES that OSWALD had died, this information was immediately communicated by open line to the Dallas FBI Office and the above-described liaison at Parkland Memorial Hospital was discontinued.

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on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN and WALLACE R. HEITMAN /gmf Date dictated 12/23/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

3. Subject's address book

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DL 100-10461
JTK:mvs

Address Book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Located in the address book belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on page 3, was the handwritten name which was determined to be WALKER, with telephone number LA. 1-4115.

A review of the local crisscross for Dallas, Texas reflects LA. 1-4115 to be registered to EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek, Dallas, Texas.

Page 7 of the aforementioned address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD contained phone number RI. 2-6519 as the home phone number of Mrs. M. OSWALD. Local crisscross reflects RI. 2-6519 to be registered to Contractors Iron and Steel, 2720 Sylvan, Dallas, Texas. It is to be noted that LI. 2-6519 was the home phone number of Mrs. M. OSWALD in Vernon, Texas, and, in all probability, was erroneously listed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in his address book.

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DL 100-10461
EH:mam/gmf

RE FOLLOWING PHONE NUMBERS IN LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK:

ED 2-8797 and ED 5-5006 - Mrs. PAULINE V. BATES, TEXAS public stenographer, 907 Burkburnett Building, advised that these two numbers were formerly her office number and home phone number, and that she gave these numbers to OSWALD at the time she did some typing for him. PAULINE V. BATES has been interviewed by Bureau Agents.

ED 2-4121 - Listed to Montgomery Ward Mailing Department, Fort Worth, Texas, at this time.

PE 8-1951 - Listed to KTVT-TV, 4801 West Freeway, Fort Worth. Personnel at KTVT have been interviewed.

JE 6-1981 - Listed to WBAP, 3900 Barnett Street. All pertinent personnel here have been interviewed.

ED 6-8449 - Listed to Yates Pool Engineering and PETER P. GREGORY, Continental Life Building. GREGORY has been interviewed.

The name R. HARTEN HAWTHORN or HAWTHORNE TEXAS U.S.A. has been checked through Fort Worth City Directories back to 1955, with negative results. This name does not appear in the last two telephone directories of Fort Worth, and he is not known at WBAP, Fort Worth. The Credit Bureau of Greater Fort Worth does not have a record on any such name.

1 D 12/19/63

Mr. ROBERT GOULD, WBAP-TV and Radio, 3900 Barnett Street, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. GOULD advised that the telephone number of WBAP, at 3900 Barnett Street, is JE 6-1981. He stated that they do not have an employee by the name of R. HARTEN HAWTHORN at the present time, and that he has been with WBAP-TV since it started in 1948, and they have never had anyone employed there by this name.

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on 12/17/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY: mam Date dictated 12/19/63

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DL 100-10461
JHD:cah

The following investigation was conducted by SA JARRELL H. DAVIS:

P. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff, Crowell, Texas, on December 23, 1963, advised that telephone number 684-3271 was listed in the name of Mrs. J. S. LONG, Crowell, Texas.

(It is noted that previous interviews with JOE LONG, Crowell, Texas, reflects that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD worked for him taking care of his invalid mother, Mrs. J. S. LONG, for several weeks in 1962 and lived at his mother's home on Donnell Street.)

JIMMIE LANE, Shipman Clinic, Vernon, Texas, on December 23, 1963, advised that the Vernon Convalescent Home, 2103 Marshall, Vernon, Texas, whose phone number was LI 2-2212, was operated as a partnership by a Mrs. WALL and her son-in-law, CHARLES NEIMAN until about August or September, 1962, at which time they sold to the Taylor Rest Home which has the same number. He added Mrs. WALL did not reside in Vernon and that her son-in-law, CHARLES NEIMAN, operated and managed the Vernon Convalescent Home. He added NEIMAN now resides at 123 San Miguel Drive, Arcadia, California. He added that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD had worked for Mr. NEIMAN at the Vernon Convalescent Home for a short time in 1962 until NEIMAN let her go.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

Under date of December 31, 1963, the Los Angeles Office advised that on that date CHARLES NEIMAN, Arcadia, California, had stated to Special Agent GILMER G. ROBINSON that MARGUERITE OSWALD worked for the Vernon Convalescent Home for two weeks on a part-time basis several years ago. Mr. NEIMAN could not recall the period Mrs. OSWALD worked and stated he was not personally acquainted with her and had no information regarding her associates or activities.

He also stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to him.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

On December 23, 1963, Confidential Informant Dallas T-5 advised SA JARRELL H. DAVIS that there was no Post Office Box No. 437 in Crowell, Texas, but that there was a Post Office Box No. 473 issued to a Mrs. J. S. LONG. Informant advised that during the time Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD worked at the McAdams Ranch, she received her mail at General Delivery.

On December 23, 1963, Confidential Informant Dallas T-6 advised that Post Office Box 982, Vernon, Texas, was issued to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD on October 18, 1961 and that Mrs. OSWALD had returned her key when she quit renting this box, but that the date was not known to informant. Informant stated that this box was next rented on October 8, 1963 by a MARGATTA HOOTEN, 915 Bentley, Vernon, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 2, 1964

1

TEXAS

Miss MAYBELL SHAW, Criner Studios, Bewely Building, advised she has been associated with this studio for a number of years. She stated they give courses in speech, dramatics and modeling. She further advised they had never had any dealings with Mr. or MRS. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she was not acquainted with them. She was not acquainted with JACK RUBY of Dallas.

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on 12-23-63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY Date dictated 12-27-63

MVS

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OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 63

COPY 2

done EKD

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

4. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

105-82555-1327 [illegible] II 205-410

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 19, 1963

Mr. GREG OLDS, 1316 Timberlake Circle, Richardson, Texas, employee, Richardson Echo, advised he is the president of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Affilate in Dallas, Texas. He stated that he had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until President KENNEDY was assassinated. OLDS stated that after it had been reported in the newspapers that OSWALD was a member of the ACLU, he tried to verify this fact and finally determined from the New York Office that an application for membership had been submitted by OSWALD to New York. This application had been received in New York he believes on November 4, 1963. OLDS stated that he has no idea where the application form had come from unless OSWALD had picked up this form at a meeting of the ACLU on October 25, 1963. He has heard from some source, name not recalled, that OSWALD did attend a meeting of the ACLU on the night of October 25, 1963, which meeting was held on the campus of Southern Methodist University (SMU). It is believed by Mr. OLDS that OSWALD was brought to this meeting by MICHAEL PAINE. He has intended to talk to PAINE about OSWALD but has not had an opportunity. He advised that he, OLDS, was present at the meeting on October 25, 1963, and does not recall seeing OSWALD and certainly does not recall him entering into any discussions. He has heard, but once again he cannot recall the source, that OSWALD did have something to say at this meeting. He, however, does not know what OSWALD was supposed to have said.

OLDS stated he has not made any investigation regarding OSWALD but he has been following the background of OSWALD through the press with the intention of learning everything about him that he can. He stated he could not furnish any information at all regarding OSWALD since he did not meet him and stated he does not know JACK RUBY and knows of no association between RUBY and OSWALD.

He does not know of any other ACLU meetings which OSWALD might have attended and stated the only person other than PAINE he knows that might have talked to OSWALD at the meeting was a Reverend BYRD HELLIGAS, 4012 St. Andrews Drive, Dallas. He does not believe, however, that HELLIGAS can furnish any information regarding OSWALD and believes that HELLIGAS just either spoke to him or was introduced to him.

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on 12/19/63 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents LOUIS M. KELLEY and HENRY J. OLIVER /gmf Date dictated 12/19/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 19, 1963

Reverend BYRD HELLIGAS, 4012 St. Andrews Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that he attended the meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) at Southern Methodist University (SMU) on the night of October 25, 1963. He stated that after President KENNEDY was assassinated, he saw OSWALD on television and recognized him as a person who had been at the meeting on the night of October 25, 1963. HELLIGAS advised he was in charge of the projector and coffee on the night of October 25, 1963, and OSWALD came up and said something to him about the projector. He does not recall what OSWALD said but it was some comment about how the projector worked. He did not have any other discussion with OSWALD and OSWALD did not make any further comment and said nothing regarding politics. HELLIGAS stated that he had never seen OSWALD before and could not furnish any further information regarding him at all.

He stated he could not furnish the names of anyone who attended the meeting who might have had any discussion with OSWALD. He has heard generally from sources whom he does not recall that OSWALD did have some comments to make during the meeting. The comments made by OSWALD are not known to Mr. HELLIGAS and Mr. HELLIGAS stated he certainly did not hear him say anything.

Mr. HELLIGAS stated he did not know JACK RUBY and does not know of any association between RUBY and OSWALD.

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on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY and HENRY J. OLIVER /gmf Date dictated 12/19/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

VIII. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL TO MEXICO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 1963

1

Mr. ARNALDO CAVAZOS, 628 Hambrick, DALLAS, TEXAS stated he and two other individuals crossed the border from Texas into Mexico at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, en route Monterrey, Mexico, on a business trip. He said the crossing took only about ten minutes and apparently not many persons were crossing at that point at the time because the highway from Laredo to Monterrey had many detours. He identified the other two persons as ALECTOR R. CAVAZOS, his brother, who resides 10206 Medlock, Dallas, and THOMAS ROGERS, employed with Fasco Motors, Richardson, Texas. He said the three of them were travelling in one auto and picked up no passengers en route. He said he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could not recall seeing anyone who resembled OSWALD at that time.

TEXAS

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON/gm Date dictated 12/12/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 24, 1963

1 Mexico River Oak, Texas

Mrs. JODENE HANDS, nee Brans, wife of RAYMOND F. HANDS, 5512 James Drive, advised she accompanied her sister-in-law, ERNESTINE WHITE HANDS, Plantation Road, Fort Worth, Texas and another relative, HARVEY CAMPBELL, of Dallas, Texas, on a trip to Monterrey, Mexico, in September, 1963. They crossed the border into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, through Mexican customs. They changed their money at the Customs Office and did not see any Americans as they crossed the border. The purpose of the trip was for a vacation.

Raymond F. 5512 James Dr. River Oaks Texas

Mrs. HANDS stated that in a bar in Monterrey, she saw one or two Americans, but none identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated she does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or JACK RUBY.

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on 12/20/63 River Oaks, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents MALON L. JENNINGS and ARNOLD J. BROWN:mja Date dictated 12/23/63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On December 13, 1963, Confidential Informant, Dallas T-3, advised that Father RICHARD LAWRENCE PHILION was located at Texquisistlan, State of Oaxaca, Mexico. According to informant, Father PHILION stated he obtained his Mexican Tourist Card at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963, shortly before the Consulate closed on that day. Informant advised that Father PHILION could not identify a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having been in the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans during the time Father PHILION was there.

According to informant, Father PHILION indicated he traveled to Mexico City by air and had no occasion to observe OSWALD when OSWALD crossed the border on September 26, 1963.

1
DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On December 16, 1963, Confidential Informant, Dallas T-3, advised that on that date CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHARTEA and his wife had on that date at Monterrey, Mexico, stated they entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, in their personally owned automobile and did not observe LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew nothing of his activities while in Mexico.

1

DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

On December 24, 1963, Confidential Informant, Dallas T-3, furnished the following information concerning efforts to locate JOHN H. BOWEN, a passenger with OSWALD on a southbound bus from Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963.

Informant advised that investigation discloses BOWEN departed Mexico City October 1, 1963, on Flecha Roja bus, bound for Nuevo Laredo. Mexican immigration records reflect BOWEN departed Mexico, at Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963, but no information concerning his home address was available.

Informant advised that Flecha Roja bus records reflect BOWEN and one WILLIAM S. SHIVELY purchased consecutive tickets for Flecha Roja bus trip from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, although, they did not occupy adjacent seats. Mexican immigration records reflect SHIVELY was issued a tourist card at Nuevo Laredo, September 22, 1963, and entered Mexico at that location on the same date. SHIVELY departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 2, 1963, with BOWEN and him being checked out by the same Mexican Immigration Service employee.

The Mexican tourist card described SHIVELY as an American citizen, 22 years of age, and a student. He presented a birth certificate as proof of identity and his home address was given as Cincinnati, Ohio, no street address.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 26, 1963

1

Mr. IVAN D. MARICLE advised he is the Associate Registrar of the Baptist Annuity Board, Southern Baptist Convention (SBC), Room 202, 511 North Akard Street, Dallas, Texas. He said he had no record of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN in the files of that office and that he doubted BOWEN had ever been a Baptist minister or a regular appointed missionary from the information concerning BOWEN's background and history of employment.

He said that a record might be located in the files of the Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, 3806 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, if BOWEN served for any length of time under one of their appointments. He said the records of the Baptist Annuity Board at Dallas only cover members of the retirement plan of the Southern Baptist Convention in this area, and would not necessarily cover all persons listed in the Richmond Office of the SBC.

on 12-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER mvs Date dictated 12-26-63

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

IX. CONNECTIONS WITH FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

FD-302 (Rev. 1-31-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 6, 1963

JAMES LAWRENCE, identifying himself as employed as a Leasing Agent of the Cross Country Development Corporation, a subsidiary of Bloomfield Building Industries, 3355 Poplar Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, advised as follows:

LAWRENCE spent about ten weeks at the New Orleans sub-office of Cross Country Development Corporation, located Room 101 of the International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, said period running from July to the middle of October of 1963. He was there to handle leasing arrangements for a new International Trade Mart being constructed by Bloomfield Building Industries.

On a day probably in middle August, exact date not recalled, JAMES LAWRENCE left the Trade Mart building accompanied by Mrs. DOLORES NEELEY, an employee of Bloomfield Building Industries, and he recalls they were followed out of the building by another acquaintance of his, namely NICK PALMISANO, then employed as a Room Clerk at the Royal Orleans Hotel, New Orleans. Upon reaching the sidewalk from the entrance to the building, LAWRENCE recalls several bareheaded young white males who were passing out some sort of printed leaflets. One of these leaflets was given to Mrs. NEELEY, and she started to show it to LAWRENCE, at which time both Mrs. NEELEY and LAWRENCE noted that someone was taking movies of this series of events.

Mrs. NEELEY recognized the photographer as being employed by one of the television stations in New Orleans. LAWRENCE does not recall this man's name, nor the name of the station, but did remember that Mrs. NEELEY asked her television acquaintance as to his purpose in taking the movies and recalls the reply which was to the effect that the photographer did not know, that he had merely been told by his station to hurry to this location to take photographs of action on the sidewalk.

LAWRENCE merely recalled that Mrs. NEELEY told him that the leaflet had something to do about Cuba.

JAMES LAWRENCE was exhibited a series of six photographs taken by Television Station WDSU on August 16, 1963,

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On 12/6/63 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166
Dallas 89-43

by SA JOSEPH H. KEARNEY, JR., and SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE:wp Date dictated 12/6/63

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depicting various persons shown on the sidewalk outside the International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD passed out handbills.

LAWRENCE advised that with regard to OSWALD, who is shown definitely in photographs marked by SA LAWRENCE as IV, V, and VI, at the time he did not know OSWALD's identity or purpose, that he had not knowingly ever previously seen OSWALD, and has not knowingly seen him since that time. With regard to the other individuals depicted in photographs IV through VI, LAWRENCE stated that he does not recall knowing any of these individuals other than the person shown in these three photographs as a bareheaded male and wearing a checkered or plaid shirt and who is facing the camera in each pose, believed to be Mr. BRIDGES, Maintenance Superintendent of the International Trade Mart. LA

With regard to photographs marked by SA LAWRENCE as I through III, JAMES LAWRENCE identified himself as the person marked No. 4 in each of these three photographs, and further identified Mrs. DOLORES NEELEY as the person marked as No. 1 in each of these three photographs, stating that he was unable to identify the persons marked as Nos. 2 and 3 in these photographs. He did point out that standing directly behind Mrs. NEELEY and himself in photographs 1 through III is a white male having his head bowed and who is depicted as carrying a roll of some type material under his left arm, as being identical with NICK PALMISANO, Room Clerk, Royal Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, who had accompanied Mrs. NEELEY and LAWRENCE out of the Trade Mart a few moments before the photograph was taken. He stated that he is certain in his own mind that PALMISANO had nothing to do with the distribution of the literature and would further feel certain that, if his identification of the Maintenance Superintendent of the Trade Mart, believed by him to be Mr. BRIDGES, is correct, that Mr. BRIDGES would have had nothing to do with the distribution of this literature, and in his opinion would have been merely looking on as an interested or curious spectator.

LAWRENCE stated that he was rather shocked and surprised to see the hereinbefore mentioned six photographs appear on television as a part of a movie taken by an unrecalled New Orleans television station in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the time that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had purportedly passed out pro-Castro Cuban literature. He elaborated that this movie

was shown on one of the Memphis television stations on either November 23 or 24, 1963, following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He pointed out that his wife and he saw this on television and immediately recognized not only himself but Mrs. NEELEY and the person pointed out by the announcer as being identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, recalling OSWALD as being identicel with the person shown in photographs IV through VI.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 23, 1963

TEXAS

Mr. JOHNNY KING, City Editor, Dallas Morning News, advised that PAT ROCHELLE, wife of the Business Editor of the Dallas Morning News, and who is employed by GLEN ADDINGTON, Public Relations Director, Texas Credit Union, 4533 Ross Avenue, had advised that HENRY AXLINE, a friend of ROCHELLE's, had information regarding the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

on 12/7/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /gmf Date dictated 12/23/63

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1

Date 12/20/63

TEXAS

Mrs. PAT ROCHELLE, Secretary, Glen Addington Public Relations, 4533 Rose Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that she had heard from Mrs. SAM MEADOWS, who is also known as ANN MEADOWS who operates a tavern in Fort Worth with her husband, that HENRY AXLINE, of Fort Worth, Texas, a former high school classmate of hers, had been in Mrs. MEADOWS' tavern a few days after JACK RUBY had shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD. AXLINE was drinking at the time, and he stated that he knew why OSWALD had shot President KENNEDY; that a secret group known as Fair Play For Cuba in Dallas had each contributed $75.00 apiece to LEE OSWALD to shoot the President and that JACK RUBY was a part of this group. Mrs. ROCHELLE stated that she also learned from Mrs. MEADOWS that Mrs. HENRY AXLINE had been questioned about this by some authorities, exact organization unknown, and Mrs. AXLINE denied this.

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on 12/20/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. /cv Date dictated 12/20/63

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Confidential Informant, Dallas T-7, advised Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., that LEE H. OSWALD rented Post Office Box 6225 located at the Terminal Annex Post Office Station, Dallas, Texas, on November 1, 1963. In his application for rental of this box OSWALD indicated the name of his firm as, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and another firm was indicated as, "American Civil Liberties Union." He indicated the type of business as "Non-profit." According to informant, Postal records indicated OSWALD rented this box for the period November 1 through December 31, 1963, and paid $3.00 rental in cash for the box on November 1, 1963.

Informant advised that on December 5, 1963, he examined Post Office Box 6225 at which time he ascertained the only item contained in the box was the December 6, 1963, issue of "Time" Magazine. The magazine was addressed to LEE H. OSWALD, Box 6225, Dallas, Texas. The mailing strap on the magazine indicated OSWALD's subscription expires in December, 1963. Informant stated that since the afternoon of November 22, 1963, a close watch has been maintained on this box. On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, a 24-hour physical surveillance was placed on the box by Postal Authorities which lasted until midnight, November 24, 1963. According to informant no one appeared at the Post Office to ask for any mail in this box. Informant stated that a continued close watch has been maintained and will continue to be maintained for any persons attempting to obtain mail from this box.

Informant stated that it is his understanding that OSWALD had a key to Post Office Box 6225 in his

pocket at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. Informant stated that he was at the Homicide Detail Room, Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963, and observed the key in the possession of an unidentified Homicide Detail Detective. The detective told informant that the key had been found on OSWALD at the time of OSWALD's arrest.

Informant stated that he questioned numerous Postal employees after November 22, 1963, regarding any mail, packages, magazines, or other material received through Box 6225 by OSWALD and none were able to recall any material of any kind being placed in the box with the exception of one employee whose name informant was unable to recall. This employee told informant he thought on one occasion he had placed some type of Russian newspaper in the box but the employee was unable to specifically recall placing the item in the box and he was not able to recall a date on which it had been done, if it had actually been done. Informant stated that upon examining the box on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, it was determined there was dust in the bottom of the box indicating no mail had been received through the box.

Informant concluded by saying that on November 24, 1963, OSWALD admitted renting P. O. Box 6225 and P. O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas. He also admitted to informant that he rented P. O. Box 30061 in New Orleans, Louisiana. OSWALD did not make any admissions to informent concerning his use of this box nor did he admit receiving a gun at any time through any of the aforementioned

Post Office boxes. He denied receiving any mail addressed to A. MIDELL through any of the Post Office boxes and denied that anyone else had ever received any mail through these boxes. He admitted to informant that on one or two occasions he may have given his Post Office Box key to Box 2915 to his wife for her to obtain the mail from the box and bring it to him.

On December 5, 1963, Confidential Informant, Dallas T-8, advised Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, he was listening to a radio broadcast of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at which time he heard the announcer give OSWALD's name as a suspect and he also heard the announcer say OSWALD was associated with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." Informant advised that when he heard of OSWALD's association with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," this "rang a bell" with him and he immediately checked his application cards for box rentals at the Terminal Annex Post Office Station. By looking for a card bearing the name, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," informant observed that this appeared on a card filled out by LEE H. OSWALD. Informant stated that after observing OSWALD's photograph on television and in the newspapers he was positive that OSWALD was the man who came to the Terminal Annex Post Office in Dallas, Texas, on November 1, 1963, and filled out an application card for Post Office Box 6225. Informant continued that all the handwriting appearing on the application card for Box 6225 was in the handwriting of OSWALD with the exception of the box number which appears in the right-hand corner of the card.

Informant recalled asking OSWALD whether OSWALD wanted the box in OSWALD's name or in the name of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." Informant advised that OSWALD gave him instructions that the box was to be maintained in OSWALD's own name. Informant observed OSWALD, when he left the box window at the Terminal Annex Station, walk to the center of the lobby to fill out the application card after which he returned to informant's location. At that point OSWALD furnished informant with the application card for

Box 6225 and thereafter handed informant $3.00 in cash for rental of the box for the period from November 1 through December 31, 1963. According to informant, OSWALD was alone at this time. Informant recalled OSWALD being a young, white man of slender build. Informant assumed that since OSWALD had P. O. Box 6225 in his own name, OSWALD would be the only one using this box.

Informant concluded by stating he did not notice any additional money in OSWALD's wallet when OSWALD gave him $3.00 for the box rental. OSWALD did not show any form of identification when he rented P. O. Box 6225.

Informant exhibited to Special Agent BROWN a Post Office Box key, Number 1126, which informant identified as a key fitting P. O. Box 6225 at the Terminal Annex Post Office Station, Dallas, Texas.

DL 100-10461 1

X WRITINGS OF OSWALD

The writings hereinafter quoted were obtained from the Dallas, Texas, Police Department. These manuscripts were obtained by the Dallas Police Department from the RUTH PAINE residence and garage, at Irving, Texas, located at 2515 Fifth Street, which was the home of MARINA OSWALD at that time, and from LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S last place of residence, a room located at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. All handwriting and handprinting on these manuscripts has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and was found to have been prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The handprinted corrections on typed manuscript entitled, "The Collective", which is a copy of the handwritten manuscript herein quoted, were also found to have been prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

A OSWALD DIARY IN RUSSIA

DL 100-10461
WRH:LP

The following pages comprise a copy of a handwritten composition of 15 pages, each of which is labeled "Diary." It will be noted the full date is not given by the author in a number of instances. The spacing followed by numbers in this composition indicates separate pages of the composition, as originally written:

"Historic Diary

"30

"From Oct. 16 1959 Arrival - Leaveing

"1959 1st Page

"Oct. 16. Arrive from Helsinki by train; am met by intourest repre. and in car to hotel 'Berlin.' Reges. as 'Studet' 5 day lux. tourist ticket.) Meet my intorist guied Rimma Sherikova. USSR I explain to her I wish to appli for Rus. citizenship. She is flabbergassed, but aggrees to help. She checks with her boss, main office intour; than helps me add. a letter to Sup. Sov.'t. asking for citizenship, mean while boss telephons passport * visa office and notifies them about me.

"Oct. 17 - Rimma meets me for intourist sighseeing says we must cont.'d. with this although I am too nevous she is 'sure' I'll have an anserwer. soon. Asks me about myself and my reasons for doing this I explaine I am a communist, ect. She is politly sym. but uneasy now. She tries to be a friend to me. She feels sorry for me I am someth. new.

"Sun. Oct. 18. My 20th birthday, we vist exhib. in morning and in the after noon the Lenin - Stalin tomb. She gives me a present book 'Ideot' by Dostoevski.

"Oct. 19. Tourism. Am anxious since my visa is good for five days only and still (illegible) from auth. about my reqest.

"Oct. 20 Rimmer in the after noon says intourist was notified by the pass. * visa dept. that they want to see me I am excited greatly by this news.

DL 100-10461

"Oct. 21 (mor.) Meeting with single offial. balding stout, black suit fairly good English, askes what do I want? I say Sovite citizenship, he ask why I give vauge ansewers about 'great Soviet Union' He tells me 'USSR only great in literature wants me to go back home' I am stunned I reiterate, he says he shall check and let me know weather my visa will be (extended it exipiers today) eve. 6.00 recive word from police official. I must leave country tonight at 8.00 P.M. as visa expirs. I am shocked!! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have $100 left. I have waited for 2 year to be accepted My fondes dreams are shattered because of a petty offial; because of bad planning, I planned so much! 7.00 P.M. I decide to end it. Soak rist in cold water to numb the pain, than slash my left wrist, than plaug wrist into bathtum of hot water. I think 'when Rimma comes at 8. to find me dead it will be a great shock. Somewhere, a violin plays, as I

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"31 Diary 2nd Page

"Oct. 21 Con.): Wacth my life whirl away. I think to myself. 'How easy to die' and 'a sweet death, (to violins) about 8:00 Rimma finds me unconcious (bathtub water arich red color) she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Amulance comes, am taken to hospital. where five stiches are put in my wrist. Poor Rimmea stays by my side as interrpator (my Russian is still very bad) far into the night, I tell her 'go home' (my mood is bad) but she stays, she is 'my friend' she has a strong will only at this moment I notice she is preety.

"Oct. 22. Hospital I am in a small room with about 12 others (sick persons.) 2 ordalies and a nurse the room is very drab as well as the breakfast. Only after prolonged (2 hours) observation of the other pat. do I relize I am in the Insanity Ward. This relization disquits me. Later in afternoon I am visited by Rimma, she comes in with two doctors, as intern. She must ask me medical question; did you know what you were doing? Ans. yes Did you black out? No. ect. I than comp. about poor food the doctors laugh app. This is a good sign later they leave, I am alone with Rimma (amonst the mentaly ill) She encourgest me and scolls me she says she will help me get transfered to another section of hos. (not for insane) where food is good. ROSA AVAKONOVA

"Oct. 23. Transfered to ordinary ward (airy, good food.) but nurses suspious of me. (They know) Afternoon I am visited by Rosa Avakonova of the hotel, tourist office, who askes about my health, very beautiful, excelent Eng., 'very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma vists

USSR

"Oct. 24 Hospital routin, Rimma vists me in afternoon

"Oct. 25 " "

2285

DL 100-10461
WRH:mam

"Oct. 26 An eldery American at the hospital grow suspious about me for some reason. (illegible) because at embassy I told him I had not registered as most tourist and I am in general evasive about my presence in Moscow and at hospitial. Afternoon Rimma visits.

"Oct. 27. Stiches are taken out by doctor with 'dull' scisor

U.S.S.R

"Wed Oct 28 Mon. leave hospital in intorist car with Rimma for hotel 'Berlin' Later I change hotels to 'Metropole'. Al choths packed, and money from my room (to the last kopeek) returned as well as watch, ring. Ludmilla Dimitreva (intorist office head) and Rosa invite me to come and sit and take with them any time I get lonesome at new hotel. They feel sbrry for me.

"32 Diary 3rd page

"Oct. 28 (Con.) Rimma notifies me that Passa Registration Office wishes to see me about my future. Later Rimma and car pick me up and we enter the officies to find four offials waiting for me (all unknown to me) they ask how my arm is, I say o.k. They ask 'Do you want to go to your homeland. I say no I want Sovite citizen I say I want to reside in the Soviet Union. They say they will see about that. Than they ask me about the lone offial with whom I spoke in the first place (Norar. He did not pass along my request at all but thought to simply get rid of me by not extending my Soviet visa at the time I requested it) I desqribe him (they make notes) (what papers do you have to show who and what you are? I give them my discharge papers from the Marine Corps. They say wait for our ans., I ask how long? Not soon. Later Rimma comes to check on me. I feel insulted and insult her.

"Oct. 29. Hotel Room 214 Metropole Hotel. I wait. I worry I eat once, stay next to phone wory I keep fully dressed

"Oct. 30. Hotel Room I have been in hotel three days, if seems like three years I must have some sort of a showdown!

"Oct. 31. I make my dision. Getting passport a 12:00 I meet and talk with Rimma for a few minutes she says; stay in your room and eat well, I don't tell her about what I intend to do since I

"know she would not approve. After she leaves I wait a few minutes and than I catch a taxi. 'American Embassy' I say. 12:30, I arrive American Embassy, I walk in and say to the receptionist 'I would like to see the Consular' She points at a large lager and says 'If you are a tourist please register'. I take out my American passport and lay it on the desk, I have come to dissolve my American citizenship. I say matter-of-factly she rises and enters the office of Richard Snyder American Head Consular in Moscow at that time He invites me to sit down. He finishes a letter he is typing and than ask what he can do for me. I tell him I have decided to take Soviet citizenship and would like to leagly dissolve my U. S. citizenship. His assistant (now head consular) McVickers looks up from his work Snyder takes down personal informatin, ask questions. (There is a note in the left margin which reads, 'See Oct. 31st interview').

American Embassy

"33 . 1959 His Diary Page 4

"Sat. Oct. 31. (Con) Warnes me not to take any steps before the soviets except me, says I am a 'fool', and says the dissolution papers are along time in preparing (In other words refuses to allow me at that time to dissolve U. S. Citiz. I state 'my mind is make up' From this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U. S. A. I spend 40 minutes at the Embassy before Snyder says 'Now unless you wish to expound on your Maxist belifes you can go.' I wish to dissolve U. S. Citiz., not today he says in effect. I leave Embassy, elated at this showdown, returning to my hotel I feel now my enorgies are not spent in vain.' I'm sure Russians will except me after this sign of my faith in them. 2:00 a knock a reporter by the name of Goldstene wants an interview I'm flabbergassed 'How did you find out? The Embassy called U. S.' He said. I send him away I sit and relize this is one way to bring pressure on me. By notifing my relations in U. S. through the newspapers. Although they would say 'ifs for the public record.' A half hour later another reporter Miss Mosby comes. I answer a few quick questions after refusing an intervine. I am surprised at the interest. I get phone calls from 'Time' at night a phone call from the States I refuse all calles without finding out who's it from. I feel non-deplussed because of the attention 10:00 I retire.

"Nov. 1 - more reporters, 3 phone calls from brother, mother, now I feel slightly axzillarated, not so lonly.

"Nov. 2 - 15 days of utter loneliness I refuse all reports phone calls I remaine in my room, I am racked with dsyentary.

"Nov. 15 - I decide to give an interview, I have Miss Mosbys card so I call her. She drives right over. I give my story, allow pictures, later story is distorted, sent without my perrmission, that is: before I ever saw and o.k'ed her story, again I feel slightly better because of the attention

"Nov. 16. A Russian official comes to my room askes how I am. notifies me I can remain in USSR till some solution in found with what to do with me, it is comforting news for me. (There is a note in the left margin which reads, "See: Nov 15th interview').

"34 Diary Page 5

"Nov 17 - Dec. 30. I have bought myself two self-teaching Russian lan. books I force myself to study 8 hours a day I sit in my room and read and memorize words. All meals I take in my room. Rimmer arranged that. It is very cold on the streets so I harley go outside at all for this month and a-half see no one speak to no-one accept every-now-and-than Rimmea, who calls the ministry about me. Have they forgotten? During Decemember I paid no money to the hotel, but Rimmer told hotel I was expecting alot of money from U.S.A. I have $28. left. This month I was called to the passport office and met 3 new offials who asked me the same questions I ans. a month before. They appear not to know me at all.

"Dec. 31. New Years Eve, I spend in the company of Rosa Aga Foneva at the Hotel Berlin, she has the duty. I sit with her untill past midnight, she gives me a small 'Boratin' clown, for a New Years present she is very nice I found out only recently she is married, has small son who was born crippled, that is why she is so strangly tender and compding.

"Jan 1 - 4 No change in routine

DL 100-10461
WRH:mam

7

"Jan
4. I am called to passport office and finilly given a Soviet document not the Soviet citizenship as I so wanted, only a residence document, not even for foringuers but a paper called 'for those without citizenship.' still I am happy. The offiar says they are sending me to the city of 'Minsk' I ask 'is that in Siberia? He only laughes; he also tells me that they have arranged for me to recive some money though the Red Cross to pay my hotel bills and expensis I thank the gentelmen and leave later in the afternoon I see Rimma She asks are you happy' 'Yes'

"Jan. 5. I go to Red Cross in Moscow for money with interrupter (a new one) I recive 5000. rubles a huge sum! Later in Minsk I am to earn 70 rubles a month at the factory.

"Jan. 7. I leave Moscow by trəh for Minsk, Belorussia. My hotel bill was 2200. rubles and the train ticket to Minsk 150. rubles so I have alot of money I hope. I wrote my brother & mother letters in which I said 'I do not wish to every contact you again.' I am beining a new life and I don't want any part of the old.'

"35 Diary Minsk. Page 6

"Jan. 7. Arrive in Minsk, met by 2 women Red Cross-workers we go to hotel 'Minsk.' I take room, and meet Rosa and Stellina two persons from intourist in hotel who speak English Stellina is in 40's nice married young child, Rosa about 23 blond attractive unmarried excellant English, we attract each other at once.

"Jan 8. I meet the city mayor, Comrade Shrapof. who welcomes me to Minsk promisis a rent-free apartment 'soon' and warns me about 'uncultured persons' who somethines insuit foriengers. my interputer: Roman Petkof, head For. Tech Instit. next door.

"Jan. 10. The day to myself I walk through city, very nice.

"Jan. 13 I vist Minsk radio factory where I shall work. There I meet Argentinian immigrant Alexander Zeger born a Polish Jew. Immi to Argen. in 1938 and back to Polish homeland (now part of Belo.)

"in 1955 speaks English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. Com. in Argen. He is head of a dept. a quialified entenien. in late 40's mild mannered likable he seems to want to tell me somet. I show him my temp'r. docu. and say soon I shall have Russ. citiz.

"Jan. 13 - 16 I work as a 'checker' metal worker, pay: 700 rubles a month. work very easy I am learning Russian quickly. Now, everyone is very frindly and kind. I meet many yougn Russian workers my own age they have varied personatities all wish to know about me even offer to hold a mass meeting so I can say. I refuse politly. At night I take Rosa to the thearter, movie or operas almost every day I'm living big and am very satisfied. I recive a check from the Red Cross every 5th of the month 'to help.' The check is 700 rubles. Therefore every month I make 1400 R. about the same as the director of the factory! Zeger obseres me during this time I don't like: picture of Lenin which watchs from its place of honour and phy. traning at 11.-11.10 each morning (complusery). For all. (Shades of H. G. Wells!!)

"March 16. I recive a small flat one-room kiten-bath near the factory (5 min. walk) with splendid view from 2 balconies of the river, almost rent free (60. rub a mon.) It is a Russians dream.

U.S.S.R.

"March 17 - April 31. - work. I have last contact with Rosa after my house moving. I meet Pavil Golovacha. A yonuge man my age friend) very intelligent a exalant radio tehniction his father is Gen. Golovacha commander of Northwestenr Siberia. Twice hero of USSR in W. W. 2.

"29 Diary Page 7

"May 1 - May Day came as my first holiday all factories ect. closed after sptacular military parade all workers parad past reviewing stand waving flags and pictures of Mr. K. ect. I follow the Amer. custom of marking holiday by sleeping in in the morning. At night I vist with the Zegers daughters at an party throw by them about 40 people come many of Argentine origen we dance and play around and drink until 2 AM. when party breaks up. Leonara Zeger oldest dau. 26 formally married, now divocied, a talanted

U.S.S.R.

B. Approx 1934

DL 100-10461
WRH:mam

ANITA ZEGER

B. APPROX 1940

"singer. Anita Zeger 20 very gay, not so attractive but we hit it off. Her boy-friend Alfred is a Hungarian chap, silent and brooding, not at all like Anita. Oppossition I have heard. I respect Zeger, he has seen the world. He says many things, and relats many things I do not know about the U.S.S.R. I begin to feel uneasy inside, its true!

"June - July Summer months of green beauty, pine forest very deep. I enjoy many Sundays in the enviorments of Minsk with the Zegers who have a car 'Mosivick' Alfred always goes along with Anita, Leonara seems to have no permanent bov-friend, but many admiriers. She has a beauiful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita. I never pay much atten. to her shes too old for me she seems to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung. I have become habituatated to a small cafe which is where I dine in the evening the food is generaly poor and always eactly the same, menue in any cafe, at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I don't really care about quiality after three years in the U.S.M.C.

"Aug - Sept. As my Russian improves I become increasingly concious of just what sort of a sociaty I live in. Mass gymnastics, complusory afterwork meeting, usually political - information meeting. Complusory attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday, at a state colletive farm. A patroict duty' to bring in the harvest. The opions of the workers (unvoiced) are that its a great pain in the neck. They don't seem to be esspicialy enthusiatic about any of the 'collective' duties a natural feeling. I am increasingly aware of the presence, in all thing, of Lebizen, shop party secretary, fat, fortyish, and Jovial on the outside. He is a no-nonsense party regular.

"28 ... Dairy Page 8

"Oct. the coming of Fall, my dread of a new Russian winter are mellowed in splendid golds and reds of Fall in Belo Russia plums peachs appricots and cherrys abound for these last Fall weeks I am a healthy brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit. (At other

"times of the year unobtainable)

"Oct. 18 My 21st birthday sees Rosa, Pavil, Ella at a small party at my place Ella a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with latly, works at the radio factory also. Rosa and Ella are jelous of each other it brings a warm feeling to me. Both are at my place for the first time. Alla and Pavil both give ash-trays (I don't smoke) We have a laugh.

"Nov. Finds the approch of winter now. a growing lonliness overtakes me in spite of my conquest of Enna Tachina a girl from. Riga, studing at the music conservorie in Minsk. After an affair which last a few weeks we part.

"No is in Nov. I make the aquiataces of four girls rooming at the For. lan. domitory in room 212. Nell is very intersting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alla. I usually go to the insitute domatory with a freend of mine who speaks English very well. Eraich Titov is in the forth year at the medical insitute. very bright fellow at the domatory we 6 sit and talk for hours in English.

"Dec. I am havhg a light affair with Nelli Korobka.

"Jan 1
New Years I spend at home of Ella Germain. I think I'm in love with her. She has refused my more dishonourable advanis, we drink and eat in the presence of her family in a very hospitable atmosfere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river homewards, I decide to propose to Ella.

"Jan 2. After a pleasent hand-in-hand walk to the local cinima we come home, standing on the door step I propose's She hesitates than refuses, my love is real but she has none for me. Her reason besides lack of love: I am american and someday might be arrested simply because of that example Polish Intervention in the 20's. led to arrest of all people in the Soviet Union of polish origen 'You understand the world situation there is too much against you and you don't even know it' I am stunned she snickers at my awkarnes in turning to go (I am too stunned too think!) I realize

"she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an american, in order to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian boys. I am misarable!

"27 Dairy Page 8

Jan 3. I am misarable about Ella. I love her but what can I do? it is the state of fear which was always in the Soviet Union.

Jan 4. One year after I recived the residence document I am called in to the Passport Office and asked if I want citizenship (Russian) I say no simply extend my residental passport to agree and my docciment is extended untill Jan 4. 1962

Jan-4-31 I am stating to reconsider my disire about staying The work is drab the money I get has nowhere to be spent. No nightclubs or bowling allys no places of recreation acept the Trade Union dances I have have had enough.

Feb. 1st Mail my first request to American Embassy, Moscow for reconsidering my position, I stated 'I would like to go back to U.S.'

U.S.A. U.S.S.R

Feb. 28 - I recive letter from Embassy. Richard E ~~X~~ Soyeydeck stated 'I could come in for an interview any time I wanted'.

March 6-18 I now live in a state of expectation about going back to the U.S. I confided with Zeger he supports my judgment but warnes me not to tell any Russians about my desire to reture. I understade now why.

March 17 - I and Erich went to Trade Union dance. Boring but at the last hour I am introduced to a girl with a French hair-do and red-dress with white slippers I dance with her. Than ask to show her home I do, along with 5 other admirares Her name is Marina. We like each other right away she gives me her phone number and departs home with an not-so-new freiend in a taxi, I walk home.

"March-18-31 We walk I talk alittle about myself she talks alot about herself. her name is Marina N. Prosakoha

Apr 1-1-30 We are going steady and I decide I must have her, she puts me off so on April 15 I propose, she accepts.

April 31, After a 7 day delay at the marraige beaure because of my unusual passport they allow us to registra as man & wife two of Marina's girl friends act as brides-maids, we are married at her aunts home we have a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neboribos who wish us happiness (in spite of my origin and accept) which was in general rather disquiting to my Russian since for, are very rare in the Soviet Union even tourist. after an evening of eating and drinking in which Uncle Wooser started a fright and the fuse blow on an overloaded currite we take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home. We lived near each other, at midnight we were home. U.S.S.R.

26 Diary Page 10

1st
May Day 1961. Found us thinking about our future. In spite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina.

May - The trasistion of changing full love from Ella to Marina was very painfull esp. as I saw Ella almost every day at the factory but as the days & weeks went by I adjusted more and more my wife mentaly. I still ardent told my wife of my desire to return to U.S. She is maddly in love with me from the very start, boat rides on Lake Minsk walks through the parks evening at home or at Aunt Valia's place Mark May

June - a continuencec of May, except that; we draw closer and closer, and I think very little now of Ella, in the last days of this month I revele my longing to return to America. My wife is slightly startled. But than encourages me to do what I wish to do.

July - I decived to take my two week vactition and travel to Moscow (without police permission) to the American Embassy

"to see about geting my U.S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U.S. with me.

July 8 - I fly by plane to Minsk on a 11-20, 2hRs20. Later after taking a tearful and anxious parting from my wife I arrive in Moscow departing by bus from the airfield I arrive in the center of the city making my way through heavy traffic I don't come in sight of the embassy until 2:00 in the afternoon. Its Saturday what if they are closed? Entering I find the offices empty but mange to contact Snyder on the phone (since all embassy personal live in the same building) he comes down to greet me shake my hand after interview he advises me to come in first thing Mon.

(see - July 8-13)

July 8 - Interview July 9 recive passport call Maria to Moscow also.

July 14 - I and Mariaa returen to Minsk.

July 15 - Marina at work is shocked to find out they everyone knows she entered the U.S. embassy. They were called at her place of work from some official in Moscow. the bosses hold a meeting and give her a strong browbeating. The first of many indocrinations.

25 Diary (illegible)rd Page

July 16 Aug 20. We have found out which blanks and certifikats are nesscary to apply for a exit visa They number about 20 papers; birth certificates affidavite photos ect. On Aug 20th we give the papers out they say it will be 3½ months before we know wheather they'll let us go or not. in the meantime Marina has had to stade 4 differant meeting at the place of work held by her boss's at the direction of "someone" by phone. The Young Comm. leauge headquathes also called about her and she had to go see them for 1½ Hrs.

"The purpose (expressed of is to disaude her from going to the U.S.A., net effect: make her more stubborn about wanting to go. Maria is pregnet. We only hope that the visas come through soon.

Aug 21-Sept 1 - I make repeated trips to the passport & visa office also to Ministry of For. Affairs in Minsk, also Min. of Interal Affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa, I extrakted promises of quick attention to us.

Sept-Oct 18. No word from Min. ("They'll call us".) Marina leaves Minsk by train on vaction to the city of Khkov in the Urals to vist an aunt for 4 weeks. During this time I am lonely but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for enitanment. I havent done this in quite a few months now. I spend my birthday alone at the opera wacthing my favoriot "Queen of Spades". I am 22 years old.

Nov. 2 Marina arrives back, radient, with serveral jars of preserses for me from her her aunt in Khkov.

Nov - Dec. Now we are becoming anide about the delay Marina is beginning to waiver about going to the U.S. probably from the strain and her being pregnate, still we quarrel and so things are not to bright esp. with the approch of the hard Russian winter.

Dec 25th Xmas Day Tues. Marina is called to the passport & visa office. She is told we have been granted Soviet exit visa's. She fills out the completing blank and than comes home with the news. its great (I think)

New Years we spend at the Zeger's at a dinner party at midnight. Attended by 6 other persons.

Jan. 4. I am called to the passport office since my residenceal passport expires today. Since I now have a U. S. passport in my possition I am given a totly new resid. pass. called "Pass. for Forin." and since they have given us permission to leave, and know we shall good to July 5, 1962.

Jan 15- Days of cold Russian winter but we feel fine.
Feb. 15 - Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1st.

Feb. 15 - Dawn. Marina wakes me. its her time, at 9:00 we arrive at the hospital I leave her in care of nurses and leave to go to work. 10:00 Marina has a baby girl. When I visit the hospital at 500 after work, I am given news. We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K.

Feb. 23 Maria leaves hospital I see June for first time.

Feb. 28 I go to registra (as prespibed by law) the baby. I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But those Beaurocrats say her middle name must be the same as my first. A Russian custom support by a law. I refuse to have her name written as "June Lee". They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and find out in this case since I do have an U.S. passport.

Feb. 29. I am told that nobody knows what to do exactly, but everyone agrees "Go ahead and do it. "Po-Russki". Name: June Lee.

March. The last commiques are exchanged between myself and embassy. letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U.S. I have stillI not told Erich who is my oldest existing aquaitance, that we are going to the State, he's O.K. But I'm afraid he is too good a young Communist leage member so I'll wait till last min.

March 28 - Marina quits her job in the formal fashion.

March 25 - I recive a letter from Immigration & Natur. service at San Antonio, Texas, that Marina has had her visa petition to the U.S. (approved!!) The last document. Now we only have to wait for the U.S. Embassey to recive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go ahead.

No loyalty

March 2 (illegible) I recive a letter from a Mr. Philles (a /illegible/ of my mother, pleging to support my wife in case of need.

April -

22 1155R Diary. (Extra days) not included in formal diary

Nov. 1961 Enna Ta(illegible) 23 Blond, frial, famise, from Rega Esonia. Studing (Taknagobyea written between lines) at conservatorie I met her in 1960 at the Zegers. her family (who sent her to Minsk) apparently well off. Enna loves fancy cloths well made shoes and underthings in Oct. 1960 we began to get very close and clamingating in intercourse on Oct. 21 she was a virgin and very interesting we met in such a fashion on for 5 occiations ending Nov. 4 1960 later upon completion of her last year at the music con, she left Minsk for Rega.

25 Dec 1961. Nell Rogrobakc 21 large, 5 ft. 11 inch 150 lbs, built propertionly, large fruitful breast hips wide and hevvey but very pleasly proportioned, from a villige near the polish boarder of strictly Russian peasent stock. gentle kind womenly and understanding, passionate in heat, stubborn in hate she combined all the best womenly features with the kind simple, Russian hearlh. I met her through one of her room-mates, tomka, anell and Tomka together with three other girls lived in a room at the for. hon. Insit. Dom. in Minsk near the victory urile. I began to notice nell serously only after I had parted ways with Enna. Nell at first dose not seem to warrant attention since she is rather plain looking and frieghtingly large. but I felt at once that she was kind and her passions were proportionent too her size. I fact too be found out only after a great deal of research. after a light affair lasting into Jan and even Feb, we containugly to remain on friendly but conventional terms throughout 1961 up till May when after beging married we no longer met.

June 19(illegible) Ella Germain - a silky, black haired Jewish beauty with fine dark eyes skin as white as snow a beautiful smile and good but unpredictable nature, her only fault was that at 24 she was still a virgin, and due entirely to her own desire. I met her when she came too work at our factory. I noticed her, and perhaps fell in love with her, the first minute I saw her. we remained

"on amibale terms from the time we met to the time I left the country. I proposed marrige to her on serval occ. and loved her with all my heart, but she would not have me. Our last formall date was in Feb. 1961 after which I stopped seeing her.

35 Diary Embassy meeting.
Oct. 31, 1959.

12:30 Arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the embassy, one sulutes as I approch I entrane of the embassy and says "passport". I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little douth I'm sure in his mind that I'm a American, light overcoat, no hat or scraf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie. Entering I find the office of "consular" sige opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes"? She says "I'd like to see the consular". I say. "Will you sign the tourist registar please". She says drylly going back to her typing. "Yes, but before I'll do that, I'd like to see the consular," laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I'm here to dissovle my American citizenship." She rises and taking my passport goes into the open inter office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying "There is a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he's here to dissolve his U.S. citizenship. "OK" the man says, "Thanks" he says to the girl without looking up from his typing. She, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyders deck (it was Snyder whom I talked too head consular) I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. "What can I do for you he asks" leafing through my passport, "I'm here to dissolve my U.S. Citizenship and would like to sing the legle papers to that effect." have you applyed for Russian citrizenship? Yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says "Before we get to that I'd like some personal infor." He ask name, personal information to which I ansewer than: "Your reasons for coming." I say I have experienced life in the U.S. America military life American imperilism I am a Marxist, and I waited two

"years for this I don't want to live in the U.S. or be burtained by American citizenship. He says O.K. that's all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said "I've requested that I be allowed to sign legal papers devasting myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right?" He says "uhg. no, but the papers will take some time to get ready in the meantime where are you staying" Room 212 at the Metropole" I state, angry at being refused a right I start to leave "You'll tell us what the Russ. do next" I turn very mad "of course" I say and leave.

23 Diary Interview Nov. 15 with Miss Mosby Nov. 15, 1959

Miss Mosby enters, greets me and sits down I start by saying. I wish it understood that I wish to see the story before it is sent, "All right" she says "It's all the same to me what you do in regards to your life, I'm just taking down your words" O.K. I say, first the reasons for my coming. She asks about military service I answer questions about my military service and than she asks why did you apply for Soviet citizenship? What are your reasons for coming here? I have waited for two years in order to dissolve my American citizenship I have seen too much hate and injustice in the U.S. I had served in the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialitic, what the Russians would call "imperalism" I have chosen a Socialist country since their are only two main systems in the world, "Why the USSR" she askes "why not Checoszbvia, where the housing promble is not so bad". "I have chosen the USSR since it is the leader of the Socialist comp. and the symbolic champion of the cause of Communism". What other reasons lead you to change your loyalty. "In the U.S., as we know their are many shortcomings, racial segregation and the surpression of the under-dog, U.S. Communist Party". How long have you been studing Marxism. "I first started studing 'Marioxi' when I was 15. "I always had to dig for my books in the back, dusty, shelfes of libarys and old outdated books were the back bone of my reading books on phlosiphy, political encomy ect. "In my libary in the most obvious places their are the prominint anti-Communist books we know so well but

"as I Say I allways had to dig for my book "what were some impresstions you go serving in the occupation forces." I saw the American military hauling cannon up a montain side the tools of war and appreciation I learned to hate the U.S. imperalistic military.: Thank you she say."

B COMPOSITION ON "THE COLLECTIVE" AND MINSK, RUSSIA, WITH FOREWORD AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF OSWALD

Among the effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was also found a typed manuscript of this composition, which is not being copied herein in order to avoid repetition.

1

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 21

The following composition which consists of 43 handwritten pages, a foreword and table of contents was written in English. It is a discourse on certain economic and political conditions in modern day Russia. The table of contents refers to the page number on which certain aspects of Russian life are described; however, it can be recognized these page numbers are not herein applicable due to the re-copying of the composition.

The composition is copied in this order:

1. Table of Contents
2. Foreword
3. Body of composition.

The spacing and the numbers which appear throughout the composition designate the separate pages as appear in the original manuscript.

1-2	description of Radio factory
3-4	_____, quota and conditions
5-6	description of T.V. Shop
7-8-9	Background of shops
10-11	Individual workers
12	controlls of "collectives"
13-15	Demonstrations and meetings
15-16	factory make up and people's
17-18-19	Layout of city of Minsk
20	Tourist permits & "tourist"
21-22	passports
23	collective farms and schools
24	Vacations

2

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*25	Student quarters and Insit.	
26	population fig. and textbooks	
27	figs. for books for. books.	
28	newspapers	
29	films	(begin.) (con)
33	1st Films 2nd T.V.	(BACK 30-35)-29-23
31	T.V. & Radio	(Historic)
32	Radio	(Diary.)
33	Opera and amusements	
34	Y.C.L.	
35	YCL Peoples police	NEW
36	Central committee Mins.	MONEY
37-39	Corruption in USSR	COMMUNIST.
40	Elections - virgin land "volunteers"	
41	Election	
42	The army	
43	Army	
44	taxes	
45.	DESTRC. OF MON. TO STALIN in 1961	

*1 Foreward

In the city of Minsk there are 10 factories, plants and industrial enterprises. These enterprises employ over 200,00 people or 50% of 850,000 people, the population of this city the fifth ranking in the USSR, after Moscow, Leningrad, Keib, and Kiga, the capital of the Russian State Beleprussia it is an important industrial and centrally located city.

"In the story of the workers of this great city lies the key to understanding the characters of the Russian people the understanding of the aims and hopes of the biggest country in the world in land mass and the second greatest industrial power. I shall not in the course of the book refer to the agriculture and service classes.

In the course of reconstruction at the end of the 2nd WW under the reign of Stalin, all major resources were turned to the rebuilding of the Soviet State, all sacrifices were made, including the slighting of the light consumer industry, to rebuild the heavy industry, the steel mills and machine tool plants, the parts and locomotive works. This book is an attempt at presenting a picutre of the people who work in this modern Russian working class.

Reference which I shall make and figures are taken from the book, "USSR Statistics for 1960 put out by the central ministry of books and printing, Moscow", and figures taken from the text of the 22nd congress of the KPSU, which will form the still unpublished basis for the "USSR Statistics for 1962" book to be published in Moscow in early 1962.

This book is not, however, no economic analysis of the Soviet Union. It is a look into the lives of work-a-day average Russians.

About the author.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in Oct. 1939, in New Orleans, La., the son of an Insurance Salesman, whose early death left

"a ____mean streak of independence brought on by neglect. Entering the U. S. Marine Corps at 17, this streak of independence was strengthened by exotic journeys to Japan, the Philippines, and the scores of odd islands in the Pacific. Immediately after serving out his 3 years in the USMC, he abandones his _____American life to seek a new life in the USSR. Full of optimism and hope he stood in red square in the fall of 1959 vowing to see his chosen course through, after, however, two years and a lot of growing up, I _____ decided to return to the USA. This book is not a story about himself. He did only like narrator._____ He does think, however, that not too many people, at least Americans, have had the opportunity to look into an often incredible and sometimes_____world, but a world whose outward appearance is very like our own,_____

"1 Part 1

The lives of Russian Workers is goverened, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant, or enterprise. The sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn goverened by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the factory or plant party secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities at any industrial enterprise, whether political, industrial, or otherwise personnel relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

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"The Minsk Radio and Television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronic parts and sets. In this vast enterprise, created in the early '50s, the party secretary is a 6'4" man in his early 40's_____has a long history of service to the party. He controlls the activities of the 1000 communist party members here and otherwise supervises the activities of the other 5000 people employed at this major enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking Republic Beleprussia.

This factory manufactures 87,000 large and powerful radio and 60,000 television sets in various sizes and ranges, excluding pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the USSR. It is this plant which manufactured several console model, combination radio-phonograph-television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exhibition in New York in 1958. After the exhibition, these sets were duly shipped backto Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the administrative building_____at this factory, ready for the next international exhibit.

I worked for 23 months at this plant, a fine example of average, and even slightly better than average, working conditions. The plant covers an area of 25 acres in a district one block north of the main thoroughfare and only two miles from the center of the city with all facilities and systems for the mass production of radios and televisions, it employs 5000 full time and 300 part time workers, 58% percent women and girls.

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"2.

This factory employs 2000 solderers in three of the five main shops. Mostly these shops are fitted with conveyor belts in long rows on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

500 people during the day shift are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines. Here sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for televisions and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborious process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming, all the processes right up to hand-polishing, are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 150 people at, or assisting at, 80 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening, as metal grinds against metal and steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an ince a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one footing, here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and some to be eternally. The foreman here looks like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox, he isn't frilly but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing experiments of all sorts, the green work tables are filled high here. Electric gagets are not to reliable here. Mostly due to the poor quality of wires

which keep burning out under the empack of the usual 220 V. home voltage. In the US its 110 V.

The plastics department is next, here 77 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd presses turning out their quotas of knobs, handles-non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condidtion of work in the plant, on otherwise model factory for the Soviet Union. Due to bad fumes and the hotness of the matials, these workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers.

"3-4-5

Automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factorys, especially, the war industry, however for civilian use their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often crude task of turning out finised, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal of plastics and shining them on a foot driver lathe, there is only so much potentiality in presses and stumps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things; lack of automation and a democratic corps of 1-6 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the tons of paperwork which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct formen is not small to the ratio of workers in some case 1-10 in other places 1-5, depending on the importance of the work.

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"These people are also backed by a small army of exzaminers, commities and supply checkers and the quanity control crowd. These people number (without foremen) almost 100 people, total working force 5000 - 1.50 without foremen.

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, we shall vist most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people. 85% women and girls, females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the shasey to the fram attaching transistor tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 transisters in four minutes while the next girl solder 15 wire leads in 13 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles _____ without deductions. Duductions include 7 rubles general tax 2.50 rubles for bachlors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work the inspectors may care to make. Futher down the line, there stonhs teams of two, mostly boys of 11- or 18 turning the televisions on the conver belts right side up from which there has been solding to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receives for a 39 hour week 65-70 rubles not counting deductions. Futher on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparast with operations hurrily afix (illegible) testing currents, and withdrawing the snapps that filling out a tester's card pass the equiment back onto the convery, speed here is esenstal. The comm. party ____ secatary here, as in

"most shops, has promised to increase production by 20% in hourr of

"6-7

the coming end of the third year of the current 7-year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the convey to go back down the line where other sit to complete the process, the smoke from the careful soldering does'ent keep the girls from chattering away, and that coupled the the boys at the end of the line testing the loudspeakers makes for a nosiey but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occianal Jazz program which the testers favor for purly personal reasons until the fore looks his way.

As we go out we see crates of the finished product with the well known, "made in Belerussia", stamp.

One of the most interesting things in observing russian life and conventions, is the personal relationship to each other, here there exist a disiplind comradship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundementle group is the "Kollective" or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and formen are the worlds in which the Russian workers lives. All actives and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "Kollective".

In the shop where I worker, the experimental shop, of the Minsk Radio and television factory, there were 58 workers, including the, party shop secritary, who is a communist worker assigned into _____ every shop by the factory Party Secritary, the master formen, assigned by the Shop production head who is assigned by the director of the factory and 1 junior formen.

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"The key person in this shop, as everyone appreciates is _____Libezen, 45 years old, the party secatary, his background is that after serving his alloted time in the YCL before the war he became a member in good standing of the CPSU. During the war he was for a short time a tankest but his talents seemed to have been to good for that job so he was made a military policemen, after the war, starting at this newly built factory he was appointed by the factory communist party chief as shop secitary responsible for shop disiplen, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and any other odd "jobs" that might come up including see to it that there are always enough

"8.-9

red and white signs and sologan hanging on the walls. Liebezen hold the title (besides communist) of Shock Worker of Communist Labor, this movment was started under Stalin a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extrem patritrize driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed Leibezen is an skilled mechinic and metal worker and for his work he recives 130-140 rubles-month minus deductions. This shop party secitary together with the section party chief usually selects workers for the title shock worker of comm. Labor. These people are not nesscaryly comm. party members although it helps in the same way party membership helps in any facet of life in the U.S.S.R.

Factory meeting of the "Kollectives" are so numberous as to be staggering.

Take for instance during one month the folling meetings and lectures are sheualed; 1 prof Union: which discuss to work of the prof union in gathering dues paying out presents an vacation orders ect (pp 24.):, political information (4) every tuesday on the lunch hour;, Young communist meeting (2) on the 6 and 21 of every month;,

23

11

31

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"production commiet (1), made up of workers, discusses ways of improving work;, communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section comm. party sec.:, the school of communist labor meeting (illegible) (compulsory), every wendesday, and Sport meeting 1 an month non-compulsory, a total of 15 meeting a month 14 of which are compulsory for a communist party member and 12 complusory for all others. These meeting are always held after work or on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard disiple especially under the Stalin regim. No worker will invite the sure displeasure of the party man and inevitively the factory party because by trying too slip out of the way or giving to little attention to what is being said.

A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party man delivering a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men, who through some strange process have been turned to stone. Turned to stone all except the hard faced communist with roving eyes looking for any bonus-making catch of inattentioness on the part of any worker. A sad sight to anyone not use to it, but the russians are philisopical. 'How likes the lecture?', 'Nobody', 'but its compusory', complusory attendence at factory meeting isn't the only way to form spontanious demonstrations. The 'great Itobes revolution' demonstrations, the Navy day demonstrations are all formed in the same way, as well as spontanous metings for distungished guests. The well organized party men mark off the names of the hundreds of workers appoined to arrive at a certain place at a given time. No choice, however, small, is left to the discreation of the Individual.

12

32

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"10

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we exime the lives of some of the 58 workers and 5 foremen working in the experimentle shop of the Minsk radio plant. This place is located in the mist of the great triving plant which produces some of the best known radios and TV'S in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticible mark on its red brick face. At 800 shape, all the workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty orderly who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for too many smokes, they file up stairs except for 10 turners and both operators whose michines are located on the first floor, work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the formen ~~ZOMOF~~ and Jr. formen (illegible), to workers whose virious relibiality and skill calls for them since each worker has with time aquired differing skill and knowledge work is given stricly acording to so called 'pay levels' the levels being numbered 15 and the hightest level 'master' for level one (1) a worker recives approximatly 68. rubles for work level two a worker recives 79.50 for three 90 rubles, for four 105 rubles for five 125 rubles and for masters about 150, these levels of pay very slightly because workers recive a basic pay of, for 1st level 45 rubles and bonus's drigging the total to 68 rubles including reductions for taxes the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles, except in instaces for poor quiality work bonous are all ways the same giving rise to a more or less difinite

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"pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is a barrier to higher pay. The foremen and shop head all recive about (illegible) rubles basic pay but much higher bonus's awardes to the best shopes by the factory commity for good production standards.

B. ARTEM 1914 to 1917 USSR

Our shop head SHephen Tarorovich Vetchok is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education, which is now a prim requistion for a (illegible) as foremens job. Now, magned to finish a 4 year night school speciality coures and through the help of the director of the factory Mr._____became shop head in an important segment of a large plant employing 5000 people. SHephen has an all most bald head except for a (illegible) of hair on the left side of his head which he is forever combing across his shiny top. Aged 45 he is married with two children aged 8 and 10. It may be explained that Russians seem to marry much old than their american counterparts, pahaps that can be explained

"11

by the fact that in order to recive an apartont people often must work for 5 or 6 years and since sucurity is so unstudy until to (illegible) commmlydisired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for oneself, most russians do not chose to start families ___ untill later in life. Shenpah is responsibalbe to the factory commity and director for the filling of quotos and production quinity. His foreman ZOMOF is 38 years old has a wife and 15 month old baby not to long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen or private

"toilet into a newly build apartment house and flat of two small rooms kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. A tall thin man with dark creses in his face his manner nervous spontanious and direct betrazes his calling his job, keep the working on the premises going as quikly and efficienly as possible, his assistant Jr. foremen Loveook is much younger, (illegible) years younger, enigetic, _____ handson, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm which he instintively uses in the presence of superiors, the shop's mainstay is commposed of 17 so called "Shock Workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might (illegible) to imitate them. Usually of the 5 level or master class of workers, they are expernanced at work and politices. Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50 not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the inter life of the "Kollective".

The remaining 41 workers are divied about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to forfill their obligitory two years at a factory, before going _____ on to full time day studies at the local University, or one of the specialized inistutes. and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occuply the middel number worker levels 3, 4, theses workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of labor's at the factory. _____ 70% have familys, apartments are few most occupy rooms belonging to relatives __ or rooms let to rent by holders of two or three

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"room apartments often for as hight as 20 rubles a month although rent in the soviet Union is paid __ by the sq. meter and 3, 15 meter rooms with kitchen and bath cost only about 22 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so qurickels ___ that people count themselfs luck to even find a person willing to let his room, room renting also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR. Often it reaches hights all out of proportion with reality, such as the man who derived 80 rubles a month from leting his rooms in the Summer while he himself living in a Summer house on Dacha in the coutry, such speculation is forbidden and carries ___ penalties including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months still these are the most common (illegible).

"12

"most workers in Minsk come from peasent stock while repopulated the city at the end of the 2nd War.; like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often stuborn and untrustworthy.

The life of the "kollective" or rather inter life since it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of the complex working of the communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political activity, ___ decividing the actions of evey individual and group, placing upon socity a course, so strict, so disiplined, that any private diviation is interpreted in political diviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most compresitve educational and moral training probly in the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "kollective" one must first ask who controls who leads the "kollective" the answere to that is a long one, all plants and factories

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" in the Soviet Union have party kommities lead by one control discipline of members of this communist party and who, working in conjuntion with the director of the factory _____ rights all factors pertaining to the work, alterations, and production of any given line. It must be noted ___ that officialy the party men occupies a position exacly equal to the surpream head of any factory, however the facts (illegible) out that he has, due to the fact that communist hold the leading positions in plants, that the party man holds considerable more sway over the activities of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion of the party man is ever turned down by the director of our factory, that would be president to treason, the party man designates who shall be shop and section party secataryies a post well coveted by employed communist. These communist veruality control every move of "Kollectives" they are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activeities in ther local cells.

These meeting or " (illegible) " are almost allway held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meeting of a stricly political nature is not small considering that, on a average (illegible) meeting are held a week and of these you have, "Young Comm. party comm. meeting" "political information" and the school of comm. labor". These are every week and are complusery for all workers, also monthy meetings include "Production meeting" "General Trads Union" "Shop commite" and "Sport meeting" none of these are complusery. The numbers of meetings held a

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"month averges 20. -- 50% of these are political or by-political meeting last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours usuall lenght of "political information held every tuesday

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is 15 minutes. An amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the liseners a most phenomakal __ nature. One impesions to outside interferance or sounds. After long years of hard fisted disiplen no worker allows himself to be traped and called out for inatentivness by the evey present and watchfull party secretary and members of the communist party. This is mostly seen in political information or (illegible) party directive readings. At these times it is best to __ curb ones natural boistrous and lively nature. Under the 6 ft by 6 ft picture of Leinin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands, at our shop on middle aged pouched man by the name of (illegible), an avage looking ___ man wearing glasses, his wrinked face and twinkling eyes give one the impresstion that at any moment he's going to tell a racy story or funny joke, but he never does. Behind this man stands 15 years of party life his high post relitively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency, _____ stands expounding from notes in front of him the week's "information", with all the lack of enthusiazam and gusto of someone who knows that he ___ no worrys about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

FBI

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"In the same way May day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontanous receptions for distunged guest. I rember when I was in Moscow in (illegible) 1959 I was just passing in front of the Metropoles resturant when out of the side streets (illegible) a 10 man ploice unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance surrounding the crowd and keeping them hemmed in (not detouring the flow of traffic as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until, right on (illegible), a obvisly disquished forenger lady was drived up to the resturant, where a meeting in her honrn had been arranged, and taken throught the "spontanous welcoming crowd" after which the police (illegible) withdrawn, allowing the passers-by to continue.

At the Minsk radio factory, hoiliday demonstrations (there are two a year) May day and Revolution day) are arranged in the following manner directives are passed down the comm. party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "kollectives" here they are implemented by the comm. party sectaire who issues instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrive point names are taken well into avance of the march so that late comers and absentees my be duly noted, neither one is allowed. At the collection point sign, banners and flags, are distrubted and marchers formed in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, except the precribed rout. This, as wellas meticulous attention

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to attendence insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stranglers or late risers walking through the streets may be summosely yanked into the stedy flow of workers bythe police or voluntary red arm banded peoples militia, anyone who argues may be subject to close investigation later on, a thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughtly the same way a 98% majory of _____ the voting population is always funelld into voting for the one canidate for one post on party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, republic, or city elections, a conilser calles at the residence of each and evry person in the city he inquires regarding the number of eligible voters voting age throughtout the USSR is Sixteens (16) years, age sex place of work he insures (illegible) that all eligible voters know, when, where, and how to vote, he can explain who are the canidates, although he is forrbidden by law, to (illegible) for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register located at the poll, which he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register a person wi_____ recives a voting list with the names of all canidates for different post. He may either place an X next to his choice or strik out any name he dosen't like or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are counted but no one can be elected to the post of office in this manner, it may, however mean that this person will be a canidate for a chosen post sometime in the future dlections. All canidates are

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"approved by the central commiet of the comm. party although a canidate does not necesasary have to be a communist party member he may be non-party although the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all with out being approved by the party even if he has never made an application for the party at the 22nd congressKPCU _____ Krusheef (illegible) that out ___ of a population of 27 million 9 and one half million persons are members of the communist party. That is less than 10% of the total population actully engaged in production, not counting children and pensionrs, ect.

But in order to get to know the workers how they think act hope and have lived a will take examples from the lower and middel and upper age groups. Starting with the lower. Muska Shklieavich

Muska Shklieavich born in what is now South Western Beleprussia territory, he is 24 years old makes 90 rubles a month without duductions he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in Small room in a house the property of his inlaws he is on the waiting list for a small flat "hopes to recive it in "four or five years" hoping to enter the

USSR

"15

university night course next year so that he can become a (illegible) enginner he went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the evacuations [illegible] still futher east after an all out attemp at a drive by the Nazis in which his mother was killed.

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"After finishing his schooling at the age of 19, like most Russian boys he was drafted into the army, served in Hungary when the (illegible) revolution broke out, as a jeep driver when asked who started the war there he says "american imperialist" and "spys" when asked who he killed he says "he didn't kill anyone" when asked who was killed during the revolution he says "Hungarians" asked what he thinks of that revolution he says it was a glories victory by our forces". SUKLIEIEICH also tells a story about how one Russian "newly arrived with the occupation forces was walking down the Storeet when he came upon a group of young Hungarian civilians, one of them was a girl he says, and she look at me so hard I though she must of known me, one of the young people came forward and asked for a match, just them a hungers "peoples policmen" came around the corner" this do probaly what saved Shekiliut life the police shouted just as one of the younge people come up behind him andhit him on the head, when he awak there were two of the group dead and the others ran away"_____ a revolution of spys and imperialist I jibed.

A picture of a different sort is that cut by _____ mild mannered he served his army servic along time ago, on the Leingrad front during the war. Married ___ for ten years he has three children aged (illegible) 4 he longy with a hawk like nows bushy eyebrown profuse straw colored hair he makes 115 rubles a month lives fairly well owns a television, radio, and refrgirator in his two room flat

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"with neibors who share kituchen and bath a very good arrangement for the Soviet Union he pays 15 rubles a month rent has a middle school education hard finised a metal workers course at the night school facility of the University in 1958 he has been working at this plant for 5 years. A skilled trades men he is respected and is a member of the shop production commity, non-comm. He belives in the policys of the party as do almost all Russians. His hobbys are fishing on the bankes of the little creek near his home during the summer evey morning he spents 20 minutes on a bus coming to work, this is the most incovient aspect of his otherwise simple and average life. Does he have many personal belongings, not many, but __ have an apartment "that is the most important thing in life.

"16

People have been known to do odd, even unlawful things to get even a little higher on the waiting list such as faking the ownership of a baby or two to get special rating. The opening of apartment houses is always done with a great deal of gusto and preparation, indeed for the lucky one's reciving their orders on rooms and flats it is a big moment, a moment culminating years of waiting, and after, years of manipulation, the lucky few get the word to move out of their old (illegible) (illegible) one room in oblong buildings build after the war, which are mosly to be later torn down. As soon as a newly built house is ready enough to support the rush of happy home owners it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just

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"yet, what does that matter!? In 1960 there was 2,978,000 living (illegible) build in USSR, USA. 1,300,000, including Hawria and Alaska.

One man, whose family recived not long ago a flat in (illegible) at our shop a (illegible), a shock workers and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old now. With dark but greying (illegible) long nose, and protuding cheek bones set under very old and wrighled eyes contesting to his long years as a laborer, a laborer with his hands, during the war Crisses ___ too old to be taken into the army in the first draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the germans arrived, lived here for 8 months until when things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the remaining population who dint support the germans outrigh, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife we he served with the famed gurilla fighters, as is well known these people held most of the territory of Beleprussia during the entire 4 years of occupation by the germans of Minsk and other points in Belerussia, one day (illegible) in taking about the war ___ ___ rolled up his sleve and showed me two unmistable scars bullet hole when taking about Mink during the germen occupation one feels a tinkl creping along the beck there was a chimmly in Minsk, he says, next to the crematorium, the smoke from that chimmly was as black as death day and night, night and day, the smoke of that belching chimmy never stopped rising over the (illegible) skeleton of the city of Minsk, 9090 razed to the ground during the war with only three major building still standing after the war, opera

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"house, goverment house and church these building, all except the church, which is now closed, are still in use.

The reconstruction of Minsk is on interesting story reflecting the courage of its Builders. In a tolatitarian system great forces can be brought into place under rigid controls and support. The success's of the Russian "sncegniks" is testimony to that. So also is the (illegible) of the reconstruction of Minsk and other citys of the USSR. This reconstruction is still, in part, going on but the design

and structure of the city allready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belerussian State in 1945, only 10 short years ago. The arkatecual planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all Russian citys with the airport serving as its ___ eastern boundry we find a large spead out township in apperance, city. Only the skyline (illegible) with factory looms and chimmlies betrays its industrial background township I say in apperence, (illegible), the talles building here is the 9 story __ block (illegible) house blanking the mum Street, <u>proppert</u> Stalin) which is (illegible) 7 miles long and the only such (illegible) ___ in this republic all other streets are narrow rock laid streets curving through the city like

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"river of stone branking off the main Street block at both ends by extensive parkes the design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the life of this city from north to South of this stright as an arrow vain of the city __ includes in the first two miles the center distract of the city, Hotel Minsk and the main post office. The hotel was build in 1950 on the direct orders of Krushced who was griefed at the first that only, one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid a official visit to this the capital of Bellerussia the hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, I think and has over 500 rooms a morder well servied and built hotel box shapedit serves many tourist traverling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow. --- 1 PAGE.

The post office handles all mail comming in and out of the city build in 1955 it has 4 columes at its entrance in the Greek style.

Next down the prospect are a clothing store, childrens store, the central movie house, the best one in mink seating 400 people in an small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store across from it the central barber shop. the main Drug Store and a _____ and a (illegible) (Russian food store).

Further stands the ministry of Internal affairs whose boss is tough military Colonel Nickoley ~~GILSONOF~~ USSR. of the "peoples militia" he holds the tilel minister

"of Internal Iffairs around the corner is his (illegible) the KGB commiet for Internal security (Intelligence and Secret police.) across from this is the ever (illegible) prospect Book shop. across from this is the even more crowed resterunt, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried toung, or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage instead of just the "Kotlels" bread and ground meat patties, 25K or shincel with more meat and less bread 40 and BEEFSTEAKS rare ground beef patties 60 served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macorrni. these dishes are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for the (illegible) open at night). at some time sweet rolls coffee, in summer and fall fruilts, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.)2

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down from this cafe call "springtime" is the bakery shop here for 13 K a person can buy unwrapped bread (white) for 7 coppes sweet rolls of different kinds or black bread for 20 coppes (the black bread loft is _____ twice as large as the white is therefor cheaper and more in demand also black bread remains fresh for ____ exceptionly long time __ ___ due to the hard crust. also cakes (illegible) 250 can be bought here, 2.50 K. across from this bakery shop is the confection place here is a kids dreamlent of sweets and choclate although owning to its climit choclate costs 4 times as much as in the US (for _____ (4) ounces one must pay 60 coppecks. choclote is much in demand since Russians

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"have a vescpus sweet tooth. Here there is always a croud. futher down we come to the only Department store in Mink the " (illegible) ", which means "State Univerital Store" here one may buy any sold in the smaller specilized store or sign on the list for refirigarators, vacum cleanr, and even cars, none of which can be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list for refrigerators 1952-58 is three months, also for vacum cleaners, for cars 112 Mill. sold the waiting list is anywhere from 6 months to a year depending upon which of the three existing makes one makes a down-payment on. the "MOSKAVICH" which cost 2,500 rubles is presumed to be the best so the waiting list is almost a year for that, however the "VICTORY" and "NOLOA" are a little cheaper and so __ one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month wait, cars are bought more or less to order here. their styles are not very impressive the MOCKBICY looks like a box on wheels, while the Volva looks like a 1938 Studebaker which by the way is what it is modeled after "American" (illegible) aid", 300

from 1752 1958 1.5 Mill. were sold; in USSR

Motorcyles and television sets can, however, be bought on the spot for ready cash a good high powered motorcyle costs ___ 350 rubles and this quiality it apt to be better than the more complex automoblie, televisions cost anywhere from 80 rubles for a 6 in by 6 in screen to 350 rubles for a well made television of 22 inches screen. other modles, light table modles, cost 190 and 145 rubles __ here ready made suits of rought material can be bought the cheapes a double breasted blue for 110 rubles or a better made three button suit

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"for 250 rubles. and jacket cost 40 rubles on (illegible) of part for not less than 15 rubles these are few however in stock they usually cost 30 rubles.

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just before we come to "Stalin square" the end of the central distruct along the prospect, we find the two "automats" or stand up cafés these cafes are located across the prospect from one another., the (illegible) structure is exacly the same in each, both places serve the same dishes at the same prices why these were not build at oppisete ends of the central district for instance, is not known, although it would of course be more convienent. The reason is that its arcutectural places for all the citys in the Soviet Union come directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine is a big responsibility, __ and since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with ones head it seems __ that the logical reason, is that in building the street so it is the simples, and therefore safest way. another charteristic and interesting structure in Minsk is the trade Union building this house's an autotorium, offices for the training and costumeing of the amature groups who preform here periodicaly and a small dance hall. these are not as one might assume, office of any trade union, they do not exist as we know them, since strikes or negoitions for higher pay or better working

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"conditions are not allow, of course, suggestions may be may by any work's __ but these all are handled through the local communist factory commites and are passed along or shelfed as it suites the commieties an imposing ___ structer it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof, supported by larg white marble columes all around, however a close look reveles not naked greek gods but, from left to right, a (illegible) complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket a sports women in track shapes, and a more symbolic stuture of a man in a double brested suit holding a brief case, either a buurecrat or a intulectual _____ apparantly.

The rest of the prospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familer square shaped 5 storied apartment hosues, it may be ___ that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments in 20 years, 70% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks, the building ___ spree is in full swing although at the 22nd congress krushchev announed that so many building projects were started in (illegible) - (illegible) that for a year after the finish of the congress only special Important projects will be allowed to be begin in order to give a chance to the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and

prefabricated parts for exceeds the supply and in desperation krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan, this will mean especally on apartments, for which theirs is a dier need.

Most factory workers do not consider themself in line for an apartment even if they are on the list for at least 4 years. their esimates are based on experiance.

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"At the 22nd party congress Krushchev in his 7 hour key note speech, for all practical purposes the only speech, since all others followed in prais of the first speech, reveled that in 1960 700,000 people in the Soviet Union went abroad, this is a gross over estimate including enginners and technicians sent abroad which make up 20% of this total all others are delegations of Intelliguals students and Scinitific works the 250,000 "tourist" who do mange to go abroad are carefully selected from applicans, the main requiest is, "is the logal and political preposed?? any worker at our plant could applie for a tourist trip under the limieted number rules appliing to delegations for 140 rubles he can go to china for two weeks from minsk or for 80 rubles go to chekolabaka for more if he passe's the requistions he can even get to England, the hitch is 1) that he must be OKed by the comms-(illegible) 2) (illegible) must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR 4) he must leave behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or mother and father, this last is actually the most Important, the Russians know that a person will not ordinarly leave a delegation or group of tourist to seek asylem if he knows he'll never see his family again not alive anyway. Indivual tourist who go abroad when and where they want to, because of their own disire's are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month exgastive investigated by the K.G.B.

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Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives all citys above Leingrad towards the Finnish borader falles in to this catogory, Brest on the polish boud Odessa maine seaport home sitzs in the Urikrain and Siberia conected with war including all citys alongthe Southern border of the USSR from Molduvia to India are forrbinen, without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private veichles are stopped at police checkpoints to these areas. train and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid passport, whose owners address is in the forbidden city, persons allready living in these citys may travel freely to and from them, however, they may not bring others in with out passes; passes are given out by the local K.G.B. offices ____ and one must applie directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a Green "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a fats and personal Information, on the following 4 pages are places for the registering of address, this including rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making a paticular remarks at to the conduct of the carrier, or place better kept blank, the next three pages are for registering the places of work then the next page is for

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"marrige lincences and divorce ___ stamps. these "passports" are charged for a charge every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles. all persons regadless of nationality are required to carry these papers at all time, ___ as a matter of fact nationality their are 65 in the Soviet Union are allas marked on the passport for instance a Urikranian , is Urikrinian a jew is mark Jew an immigrant is marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many argintines here in the U.S.S.R. also on the pages

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marked for special remarkes, usually ARGENTINA of a criminal nature immigrants have a short _____ autobiografy printed such as, Corlos Ventera, born Bueau Aires 1934, residence Bueous Aires till 1955 occupation was student immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to insure any one who reads it that carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, or too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the USSR, a few french, spanish, and Eastern European are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other particulary in the matter of being awarded an apartment any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country has much less to worry about as concerding getting an apartment and being assiged to work as his russian born counterpart this is part of the nation wide drive to

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impress all foriengrers as to the high level of life in the USSR.

"39 12 miles outside of Moscow is a show collective form for foriengers tourist who ask to see a genuien arrange collective form, on it is almost evey imiginabl help to man possible including automaticmilkers, feeder, even automatic floor cleaners. the collective forms at this place along with their counterparts at the same sort of place just South of Leingrad live in well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

For the benifit of anyone who dosen't want to be duped I suggest you take the Moscow to Breast highway for 24 miles until you come to Westeech where by asking directions you can in five mintes find a real collective form, a villige of the small black mud and scrap wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minints from the Kremlin it dosen't have eletricity or gas. Inside plumming is unknown and the only automation is that done with a broom. there are ____ 45,000 kollective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run by the govenment. collective farmers numer 65,5 million people or 31.4% of the total population.

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True, the kollective farmers may own chickens or pig or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually 1/4 of an acre,

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"but the Isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall offsets these "advantages". Nowadays although still without eletricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and a speaker in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by Krushsev to "bring the cultural level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller".

School attendence for the children of collective farmers is complusery as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they recive their passports, 16. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affair with not particular decdorations teacher recive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions disciplle from the students receivpoint is strong, starting school at 7 years he is tough to keep his pinoder school costume, which all students must wear, in neat apperance, is taught to stand rigidly at attention when any adult entsrs the room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particully foriengn languess, are apt tobe harder and more complex then their american counterparts, science is also emistized, as well as patrbton and Soviet History. An attitude towards his studies of complete seriouness is instilled in him at an early age, and younge Russian Students are apt to appear rather more bookish than americans.

Since Since most women work for a living in the USSR (with or without husbands) they usually leave their

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"non-school age children in the care of the local "childrens garden" These are highly organizered, goverment subsidized care centers for childeren, here babys are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctores, diets are recommend and baths given all for 30 rubles a month. Younge children are given pre-school ____ preparation by trained ___ day school teachsrs who recive 70 rubles a month in pay. a directer of such a school may recive 180 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960, after the U-2 incident in May 1, 1960 and the following exchange between the american goverment

24.

"and the Soviet governments Premeir Kpuschev invited then President EsieHower, to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these 'childrens gartens' Since, he said in a speech at the krimilin in July 1960, he dosen't know how to run his country'.

Public use centerners for young and old are a established principle in the USSR thousands of rest homes sanitoriums and hospitals are scatter around the Black and Caspian Sea's the 'resort area' of the Soviet Union for any worker to get a reservation for one off these places he should apply to the factoris commiet for a 'Petovkov' or ticket reservation after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation (30 days for persons engaged in dangers occupations or mining) he may buy the Petovkov from Minsk to the black sea Yalta resort area for three week, cost 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available if a member of the trade unions (a worker pays 1% of his pay earning as due's a month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total cost if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republican Sanitorium Services at these place's included three good balanced meales a day, the attentions of doctors and nurses, sporting and sailing facilities, private beaches and excursions and all neseceiities.

More modest pocket books can however aford jounies to rest homes nearer home, in the case of Minsk, to ZHDOBiy locted in pine wood three hours from Minsk, where the same services minus the beaches fuist and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other Rest homes include Lisovod and Naroch lockated 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long lake Naroch deep in the pine forest of Belerussia where hare hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any worker whose vacation is up. the only is retarment is sometimes lack of space, espicially in summer but that is not an obstacle to one who plannes in advance. Russian workers allways take advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to excape the rigors and dirt of their factoryies at least for a while, anywhy.

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FOU N

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The capital of Byelorussia has 12 institutions of higher learning, including a university and polytechnical instiatute. These insidtutes are engaged in turning out highly trained specialist for national economy. the city also has many secondary schools colleges vocational and factory schools. these schools teach a rigous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects. Hoseltals for student s are located near their respective Institutes, non-residical students live here. often this number exceedes the rooms, and many have to rent rooms in the city. all rooms 15-15 feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle There is not room unough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-cases under beds. here, except during the three-month summer vacation, students live and study for 5 years. inside stocked USSR 112, per 10,000. commom rooms with stoves, are also located at the rate of 1 room to 8 student living quartars, for cooking. the cleanliness of linen, and rooms, as well as the entire dormitory falls upon the student. the rumber of studens in the USSR in 1960/61 was 2,396,00, U.S. by 1,896,000 or 102 per 10,000

All students in higher educational institutions recive 'stinpends' or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month. regarless of chosen vocations for excellance to outstanding grades a student may recived the maximen of 50 rubles per month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times as many Enginners 117,000 in 1959, with many agnonama, 477,200 technicians and other speicalist this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of the population (18.5) than any other country in the world USA. 12.1 1950 regardless of the lack of dormitorys and polished living conditions of the students that we have in the U.S., we could definitly learn from the rigours and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. A system which pointly and carefully instills political as well as vocational training into each and every sudent. just as at the factory's and plants each and every insitute has its corps of party chief's, sectional and class for teachers and professor's as well as students.

At the 22nd congress in October 1961 Kpushekev, prophized that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is one unheard of figure, but it is possible under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign Languages also hold positions of prority in the Soviet Educational plan.

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much more then in the U.S. in scentific flieds of vocation two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period in Engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The sudied lanuages in order of Importance and populairity are, English, Germen, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern luaguages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very Interesting in themselfs as they combine politics and education at, once, a very common occurance. An example is that texts in English or Germen for Instance are given on the life of Leinen founder of the Soviet State or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formally the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book book - these books are no longer in cirulation.

A good text book for English speaking students studing Russian, is the one by Nina Potapova, USSR chairmen of the U.S.S.R. socity of friendship with the United States and England. this book published in 1959, by the Moscow publishing house, Zubovski Blvd. 21, Moscow, is a good stater for anyone interested in the highly expressive Russian Language, Polical texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make up about 30% of the text.

Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union this year were published at the Central Moscow publishing house, a truly gigantic and monoplistic enterprise printing for those diposed to centralization. here foreing book are reprinted in the Russian Language and other into any one of the 100's of languages of minority groups in the USSR. (9000 titles in 1959 and 1,109,000,000 copies) 95% of the population of the USSR. speak Russian, however national

"languages are protected and propagated by law. of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 count Russian as their national lanage, next is Ukrainions 37,253,000 and Belorussians 7,913,000, and Uobekactains 6,015,000. The remaining population figuors are distributed among 18 minory, and 60 fractional groups, some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tounge. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are from stricly not Union origin of these the leaders are, YGoslaves 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Afgans 1,900; Mongols 1,800, Italians 1,200, francemen 1,000, Spaniz 1,000, and Argintines (estimited) (4,000). Since the figuors from Argintine Immigrats is not Give in the 1960 figuors for the Soviet Union pp 74-75).

27.

52% of all the 67,000 titles printed in the USSR in 1959 were technical or Industrial text books, only 25% of these titles were for light reading, of these most concerd war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet Armed forceses over the Nazis during the 2nd W.W. as well as herioc novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals, as was desriped by Eraving Levine in his book, 'Main street USSR.' Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be 'boy loves tractor, - loves girl' episods or how Ivan increased production at his michine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman.

forieng novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparitably racy lines, however, foriegn writers seem to be chosen, because they write about the decay and drirreness and immorality of their respective country. Every forieng book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

American authors Include, Jack London, Ernest Hememway and others

U.S.A

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A. but not for the same reasons; Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflective of present day life, Earnet Hemingway, wrote 'old man and the sea' a deeply touching story of man's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist Socity although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was naver a Socialist.

"For a person, reading selected stories by foriengner writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the greyness and drabness of the life depicted in them, other forieng; authors include. Leonard Frank, Germen novist; William Goodwin, 'things as they are' English; and more classical writers such as Alexesander Durea 'Count Margo' French author. 'Sherlock Holmes and Captin Blood' are allso known and read in the USSR, but such tiles are few and hard to find. Dickens however, is in profustion wherever one goes. Mark Twaines books are also found in quinity such novels of 300-400 pp. sell for 1.50 rubes or less. Spy stories rank high in publication and therefore, pupularity also with the ladies more often than not American or West Garmen spiys captured in the end by the young, hamsome, Soviet courtes espionage agent.

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Newpapers and magizines are allso a gint undertaking with the printing, if not its information agencies, less centralized and concrolled. In 1959 periodicals and magizines numubered 4,029 titles and 10,00,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, rebuillican and city and Kolkhoz papers, with 13, one-half billion copies. foriegner newspapers are not allowed and the country accept representive communist party papers such as the 'Worker' United States, 'Daily Worker' England, 'Humanity' France, 'New Germany' East Germany, the Daily Berliner, West Germany, ect.

The main publications in the USSR are 'Pravda' 'Truth' Organ of the Communist Party of the USSR and Isvestia 'the news' organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be noted that the Chairmen of the councle of ministers and the first secctary of the Communist Party of the USSR is one man. Nikita S. Krushchev. All Replican and city newspaper that their que from these two leading Dailies, reprinting articles passed to them by TASS Soviet News Agency goverment controlls all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiariss. In Minsk the newspaper is "Soviet Belyrussia' organ of the central commity of the Communist Party of Belyrussia. a sport newspaper is the organ of the Tainssky of phyiscal culterial, a railroaders

U.S. KRUSHCHEV
NIKITA KRUSHCHEV

newspaper is the organ of the ministry of auto transport and ect. the same of the organ of control is printed right top of the 1st page. Russian newpapers from 'Pravda' right on down consist of four pages except on special events where the number is increased from 4 pages for 3 kopecks to 6 pages for 3 kopecks. advertising is unknown, and unnessacery, in a goverment controled enconomy where prieces are rised are lowered as to the 7-year plan. the first page in all Soviet newspapers is devoted to party news and speeches. the secound too. production notices or local Industrial achivments such as the opening of a new dam or the overfulling of quotos at a plant. the third page is filled with foreigner news items, often conigied and crieted to A.P. or rieters news agencies they usually concern strikes and clashes with police, crime and race inicdents in capitalist countries as well as other 'newes', alanted to give a bad impresstion about all countries except those who are members of the Socialist camp or their follow traverlers such as Cuba who are painted as prosperous democraries fighting against Imperilism from without, and capitalist spys and agents from within.

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Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newpapers leave off. with 90,872 movie houses in the USSR. with collective farm clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses, the avage number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movie, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (pp 319.) there is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Kpushchev recived his thried Hero of the Soviet Union Order, hightdst order in the Soviet Union, the answer is, for his part in the film. 'Our Nikita Kprushchev,' a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old films showing Kpushchev in his younger days as a commisr on the Eastern front, or touring Industries after the War.

half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary historical or War stories others were Virgin land or far north adventure stories, most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concening their respective places. In Belyrussia its the Belefilms on 'Soviet Street' it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and

actors. all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of filmmaking in Leingrad, a 3-or four year course, and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown in Minsk. 'two lives,' revolutionary film of the 1917's 'Clear Sky' the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took 3rd place. a film about the post Stalin Era, it condemes repression of the main chacter, a, ex-pirsoner of war who is driven out of the party, because he didn't die, as all good soldiers must. This film is very symbolic of the new govemet line condeming some of the tactics of Stalin and his qlick. 'The fair as West Germen film, against militarism, and 'The poor Street' a Bulgarian film about the resistance in the 2nd WW.

Foriegn films make up quiet a large percentage of movies shown here since the younge Soviet film Industry is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

Germen, Itatean and frenoh films, as well as more numouss films from the 'peoples republics' are popular here. American films are few although well liked for their technical skill and production.

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American films shown in 1959-1960 in were: 'Rapsody' with Elizbeth taylor, 'Eve' with Joan Crawford 'the Seventh Vogage of Sinbad' made in 1959, and 'Siranego of Sun Valley, made in the 40's, others were 'Viena Waltz' about the life of the composier's and 'old man and the Sea,' a technicolor product of Ernest Hemingway's book. 'War and Peace was also shown to vast audiences in two serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States do not change for adults and children but rather for the location of rows, with the center rows costing 50 copeks in the evening and front row seats 30 kopecks. Showing untill 5 oclock are 5 copecks cheaper per seat until the prices change. Showings are at posted times on the tickets, and doors are

"opened for only five minutes while spectators take their disigneted seats. Nobody ever has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of seats in the hall, per showing.

Television is organized and shown, in order not to interfear with work in Industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in the evening quite enough to allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U. S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the Evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. On Saturdays start at 3:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 11:00 oclock. Programs are varied but include as all ways more than 33 percent pure Soviet politics but there are often good films, re-runs of movies and cartoon for the kids the best programs however are the ballet preformaces from the Moscow and Leingrad Bolshowi teaters also smyphonic music concerts are often used to break the monoonus run of politics and dry facts and figures. a schual for a Sunday evening is like the one show in Minsk on Oct. 22, 1961

6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet Army choris 20:25 a feature lenght film 'Baltic Sky' 2nd part 21:30 at the 22nd Congress of the Commonist party of the Soviet Union,' comtady, 10:00

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'preformance by peoples artist of the USSR, G. Glebove, who sings songs of the motherland.' 10:50 news, and 11:00 sign off with the playing of the National athem and the athem of Belo-prussia. Television, however is not a force as it is in the U.S. to the weak (illeg.) and the cost of televisions, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table modles for 190 rubles are rarly bought in and quickly disipere. there are 102,200 tele. in Bele. in 1960 pop 7,913,000 the really penetrating voice of modern socity comes from Radio, cheap and extensive it is the means by which the Kremlin reaches into every nock and crany, to the most out lying collective farms or villiges. While 3

million television sets were sold from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Unions (facts and fig pp 343) over 19 million radio sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that hold collective farms which may not have a radio on the place have programs fed to reproducters in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plans to bring the culutural level of these collective farmers up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 p.p. 27.) So radio may be said to be the all encompiseen. programs start in Minsk at 6:00 and may end as late as 12:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow (their are 18.5 mill. Radios in belrussia) which can turn all stations to its one challeal in a matter of minutes thus when, Gagarin made his epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achivments.

Again when German titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immitaly tuned to the kremlin whenever Priemer Kpuchchev makes a policy speech, all stations in the Soviet Union are regulary tuned every hour on the hour to the 'news' from Moscow unlike the USA where small independent stations can operate, the Soviet Union rigividly imposes controll over all it state broadcasting stations which like Industries are all state finaced and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is on four storied grey cement columed building located of no. 6 [redacted]linina Street near the

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small river 'SVISHLOCH'. behind it stands the impressive 500 ft. steel radio tower the higest structure in Belerussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. entrance into the courtyard must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard. preformers are taken to a separect studio near the city center, where production

and preformers are fed back to the station and than to the broadcasting tower, in this way, the all important communication systems are guaded against sabotage or appecahtly 'takeover', of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionarys and mal-contents.

Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on 'Dolgabrvadckaya' St.' stands two more towers app. 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the oppisite in fact. these very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between them, are jamming towers used to black out high frequacy broadcast from abroad, the main target of these jaming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the 'Voice of America' programs although they are employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and sometimes French Broadcast in Russia. these towers are likewise guarded by armed Guards and entrance to the wire enclosed blockhouses and tower area is forbidden except by passes. the amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic, and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only graduling turned on, even on the cloudies days, it is Ironical and sad to think of the tremendous wastes and efforts the Soviet goverment goes too in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequiecies are only half those of the 'Radio Moscow' propaganda programs, which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States, and without jamming these 'Radio Moscow' programs insure peoples in 81 countries that the Iron curtten no longer exist, never did exist, and is in general a ficticeous slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionarys sich!!

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Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the USSR with 32 opera and ballet house's throughout the 25 republics, as compared with one in the United States the mepopolitan opera house in New York, perhaps that is because the Russians have their own opera's written by Chikobski, and other Russian composers, while we have none here any person can tell you about such speindid operas as 'Reiglo,' ' the clown,' 'Queen of Spades,' 'Traviata' while in the U. S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the falicity that we are unculetured as the Russians think but do to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put such productions on. Although their are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'S and cowboy shows.

Comedy and Drama theaths number 50 with 11 in Belerussia. plays are put on by amatur and professional groups in the Russian lanuage or the language's of the republics. In Minsk the Belerussia drama thearter on 'VOIADARSKAYA St. has a troop of 55 professor earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month puting on 4 plays a week in the Belerussian languate. Sets and costumes were always well made in any production I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over-loaded with politics in the drames. (Five words illegible) Museums exist for the education and learning of the population of these; 36, are Historical Revolutionary 89, historical, 171, memorial, (the house of Chkovskio or Chikovokis st in Moscow, near the American embassy). 421 of local or reginal interest, and 122 art museams, as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exacty 907. there are 37 in Minsk In the year 1959 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7.300.000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achivments in Moscows 'SKOLHIKEY' park. Here a hugh display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955 it advertaises real and fancied progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are Spudhiks and and jet airliner, a tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long, and housing and Industrial samples the light consumer Industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios (their are none made in quitidy in the USSR) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952 - 1958) their were 1.2 mill made and sold all simply one spinner) and modern vacum cleaners (1952 - 1958 500,000 sold however this dosen't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production, undouttely, they shall be

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another means of distrabuting propagendga are thought the Ageetpoongs, or in English 'Agitation Points' these are located at desk's or in small office's, open 15 hours a day they are manned by 'volenteer' communist and young communist party members. they are for the disubution of pamplets, bulletins and other party literature. for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other, who could put down 'white' uprising or conviently arrest anyone

in the neiborhood. now there frictions have slightly changed but its still known that any party members realy come it and report disloyal comments are on unguarded moment on the part of any citizen. there is always a telephone handy here. In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses, but 58 ageepoongs in the telephone book. they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

the Younge Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, when they out grow the childrends pioner league. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 24 belong to this organization, although they may attaine comm. party membership as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they recive their 'passport' at 16. they recive a YCL party ticket and must pay a small due of 70 or 80 copecks a month after this they are obligied to attendent YCL meeting, go on harvesting trips on weekends, during the fall, to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain and to keep their studies up to high standards. a flagrant violation of conduct or refusal to tow the roap will result in explusion from the league, and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union, since membership is considered a referacce to hiring, in factorys or Insitutes reviewing request for a place at higher educational Insitutions, but expulstion are fairly common about 20% being expulsed before reaching the age where they may be chosen for comm. party memberhship. A young ambitous student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secritary in his class at school or at work. a Sure way to success is to remain at this post in one's local school or Insistute, keeping high standards of marks and disipline, until chose for party membership. In this way young people get a taste of what the Party can do for them If they have the right attitude.

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at our shop the YCL secatary is Arkadia _____. a tall handsom longleg Russian of 23 with a broad grin. he remaines one of a texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a _____ while mother works _____ therefore they have a full three room apartment. his _____ also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group.

"Arkadia has worked at this factory for ___ years after serving his 3 years in the Navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secatary in our shop after the former person recived CP membership, usually an esay going fellow if you don't get him ralled, he takes his YCL duties seriously collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total pay check, 1% of 80 rubles - 80 copecks, he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL commitig. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory commity, and for helping to draw up the list of Droozhhiks who shall have the duty during this month, Droozhhiks are volunteer civilians, who patrols streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they help to subsidize the police in its more rotuine work, such as walking a beat in a usually quite districts, Droozhhiks always walk, in groups of threes and fours, often women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not generly used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when their are a lot of boistrous groups or teenages and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are up the downgrowth at least partly due to these volunteer efforts.

Besides helping to draw up the list of Droozhhiks is their respective shops. YCL secatarys are expected to act high examples of work and political prepairness to their fellow members, and to help the shop and section learders get to know their workers.

In Minsk the Young Communist headquators is a long grey cement 4 story building on 'Krassoarmi' St. or in English 'Red Army Street.' Inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an auitorium and meeting hall. 300 people are permantly employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central commity of the YCL of Belerussia. they review cases of explusition and direct YCL party organization. the actual political infulence of this commilty is almost nothing Since the C.C. YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

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the headquators of the Central Commiet of the KPB is loctialed on 'Kark Marx St.' a 8 storied yellow metal and brick structor it is rectangular shaped with stright shape lines and almost none of the gadys declorations found on most buildings in the city, 'the First secratory of the Central Commiet of the K.P. of Belerusia' is the imposing title, carried by a short, stocky man in his late 50's. K. T. MAZOOROFF. Rarly seen on the streets, he and his family occupie a hugh 8-room apt. on the top floor of a govertment aptment house on prospect Stalin, Entrance to this aptment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policemen who checks passes and keeps unauthorized persons out. here is also the residence of serval ministers, such as, Munisler of Education, M B Dorasheb and Minister of Consrution E. Zhezhel. Mazooroff controlls and directs all activies in his republic with authority no United States government has ever enjoyed, until his authrity cannot be curtailed or challenged by court orders or injunction, as it often is in the United States. Mazooroff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party presidum directed by Krushchev. He appeards in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, however, where he waveds a congenial hand, occasionally without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election, any more than Kpushchev is elected to the post of premire, but rather appointed from the members of the Suprem Soviet of the republic who are elected on the one candate ticket, which is prepared and authrized in the first place, by the central comm. of the communist party of the respective republics. therefore the cen. comm. choses the members of the Suppream Soviet from whose numbers, replacments for vacated seats in the Cen. Com. are filled, replacments may be required in the case of 'Death, derangement, a higher appoinment to the cen comm. of the Soviet Union, or expulsion from the party,' under the party consistution goverming procedure in the central commity'

37. and 40 (back)

corruption in the USSR takes a major form in Embazzeling and greaseing of palms as in any purely bureacrutic socially. In 1951 the death penalty for embazzelment of State fundes in

large sums was reenacted as a answer to wide spread pillfering of goods crops and embazzeling of money and state bonds on any collective or state farm there is a certain percent of state goods illeglely apropreated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore lowe living condidtions or for sell to private Indivivals, stores, or at the open market type of bazzar. these goods may consiste only of a pillfered lamp or piglet or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in backrates swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator picemeal or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisers who are supposed to buy state meates and crops at goverment prices but who pocket the difference of prices from the black market which making entrances in their books that such merchendise was bought for state prices such practices are so common that with out them many stores would be allmost empty if they had to relay on the sporitic, poor quility of good brought in from the state slaughter houses at high prices. the directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide opportuneses for lukrutive enterprizing by any person with a slight business sence, it is almost imposble for the authriorties to act on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usualy in small amounts. Materials, Electric appliciates, food suffes are all ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are local meat being used to sublsidize a 'beef stew'.

38 - 39

Most of the uge buracratic appriatize can be detoured by a well placed 10 spot, most persons occuping post of the housing minitry and passport and visa offices expect remunuration for the life and death services which all russians seek namly - to recive permission for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment crumpulsery law in the Soviet Union without a city 'visa' stamp a person canot wort in that city. once a postion or work is decided or taken it is a very diffical prossess to recive permission to recive an apartment in another city therefore to life and work in another city. In such instainces the administrator of a apartment house may expect

"60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into an apartment allready occupied by a family who are expecting to leave one city for another the usuall method of getting a room or apartment without having to wait on the so called housing line which may take 5-6 years to recive a one room 'apartment.' In any buaurekratic socity a class of desk addministrates is allways born who expect their palmes gresed and who exploit their positions for self-purposes however in the USSR such practices take on a particularly potant natur since it is not simply a matter of reciveing rare services, or convinices but a matter of getting the fundlemnts things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see relative in a city inside a restricted zone such as boarder zones, or military base and rocket base zones in order to recive permission to leave one city and live in another from indinviul choise a person must recive permision from the local passport agency in the city from which he in leaving and from the city to which he is going than he must show that he has recived a place of living in that city to which he is going as well as permission to move from the militaty authrities. if he is militaly obligated from the police and security agenty in case he has goverment or secret work. he must show that his speciality or proffecation will be used in the to which he goes all this creats piles of paper work and

39

photos, referances, documents and notorized declarerations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.SSR. is getting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a room from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamped on ones 'passport' it is against the law for any director or addministrator of any enterprise, store, or office to give work to that person, since without a living visa one cannot get a 'work stamp', even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite lighl now (after the war it wasn'ts) it is a long process of red tape

greasing palms and struggling against buraoratic procedure, that is way few people actually do change city or excicise papers rights. the structure and procedure of Soviet socity controlle the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however he must meet certain requirements in order to recive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes up till 1950 a person could not quite a job without notice and state security agentry permission It was simply compusory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now adays it is rare that foremen enforce a Soviet Law making permiceable the holding of any worker who cannot be replaced. In the event a worker does not chose to remain at his place of work or choses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or prision for terms ranging up to 3 years

40.

Such work laws safe guard the state from 'sabatage' of State property, Work stamps and passes as well as permission from proper authrites in regards to tronditions of living passes and therefore the 'work passes' is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what Marx called 'Surpless of Labor' which in capitalist socity has no controll and is determined by mode and method of production and econicine conditions which are allway fluvcuating. Therefore it is not the liberation of the prolatiorat masses but rather the cumbersome of state michiery which regulates population and Labor moves in a geogrical sense and Isolates instances of backflow of laber in specialized econimic areas which leades to unemployment in capitalist countrys due to automation and overproduction, both of which are can be carefully controlled by the State which builds and operates all enterprizes in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor the excess is potioned off by the 'living visa' system and since thaise is not place for them and the extra workers reclize there is no place for them the 'virgin land' program is instrumented and surplus labor is promply shipped off to a promised room and work, this is one of Krushsheves favor plane and has been a spectaular failure mostly owing to the quick subsiding of entusiazime thu

"the younge people (for most part) sees condidions of 5 to a room hastly erected 'towns' of correct blocks with approved streets in villige conditions, a 1000 miles from their mothers and familys in the overcrowded, lack of work - demanding citys, mostly Moscow, Leingrad, krive, and a few of the other big population centers, conditions for leaving the virgin land centers and going back home are simple get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back an cost of sometime 100 rubles or more and also face the same condidtion which drove them from the cities in the first place

41

When elections are initionated in the USSR are formulates a whole hugh mechiancal apparatis is started, not only to ensure victory but to safegouard the state from any voice of dissent, either in absenteism or opposition. All possible votors (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well beforehand by 'ajutators', who go around to every door in their district getting names and notifity all votors of their duty to the Motherland in voting, in the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to 'elect' the Surprem Soviet, including Krushchev, the peoples Soviet (house of Reprezenitives) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the agatator come on January 24. and Febuury 20. On Election day all votors go to the polls, usually a school, and vote they are given a ballo which they immiatly drop into a box on the ballot is the single name of the candidates for each post. Thats all anybody everydose to 'vote' this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place their is a bothe for secret balloting (crossing out the canidate by writing in your own) under Soviet Law anyone can do this. Nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the bothe my be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone steping into the bothe. But the fact is that if the entire popilation used the polling bothe they could beat the system, however years of mass disiple and fear have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration. and with no means of communication at the hands of a would be canidate their

"is no way of communicating with the people and irging up support for a black horse canidate.

42

Unusual military ironing has been in force in the USSR for serval years unlike the U.S. drafting always takes place at 19 years of age, all other reasons for exsemplion with standing. periods of serive are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the South climatic condiontions very so much that many younge men elect to go to the relativly sunny south to serve for three years than to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in siberia are SakHalin in the far north-east. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and in getting ones cloths cleanded as is occially ordered they are thrown into a common pile to be sorted off and steamed and brough back in a common pile with the result that a solilier never getts the same jaclets and trousers twice barracks are suuly bare and damp even in Minsk where they are located in the oldess parts of town behind high wall. pass's are never given except on holidays and sometimes on sundays or after manuvers leave of 30 days as our armed forces gouratte in their contracts are unknown. however the greatest differient is pay after Marshel Mikalyan became commader in chief of the Soviet Armed forces in the U.S.S.R early 1950's pay was summorily cut for common soldiers (arivals) from 3300 rubles old money to (3 rubles new money) a lost of 29.7 rubles (new). 3 rubles are enought to buy 12 packets of cirgiretts (20 cir to a package. whereas 30 rubles are enought for a soldier to save up for his discharge. the pay of a lath worker in Minsk is 90 rubles new money. the drop of money was less felt in the officer ranks since they loss only a 10% cut up to the rank of major

43.

and no loss of pay for majors and above an Lituensent in the Russian head army gets 100 rubles a full colonel gets around 200. rubles but allso gets 'duty expense' pay like our travel pay.

Disiple in the Russian Army is supposed to be the most rugges in the worlk since top sergent can huand out up to

"15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to without a courth mashall for minor offenseces. duties at a base camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base as we know it with soda fontains, clubs wheres alcoholic drinks are seved, shock bars and P.X.'S, as solderier is never allowed to wear civilian cloths (this is against military law) we might think such life to be exceeding drab even for a solderier but russians have such drab lifes on the outside that there is no conflict of color between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic features of American military life in the U. S. Marine Corps, the ex-solderies I knew ussually laughted and said we have no disiplen but I'm quite sure the oohs and ahs were signs of admiration when I spoke of our 'undisipled' army esspicialy the complete absenst of polical letures, under our system of seperation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each workday we could don civies and pile in a car and go to town to movie or a dance our own disiplenarians without a well with money in our pocket and our own militares obligation clearly understood and in our own hands."

RRELL

"The New Era.

"in Minsk there was a 35 ft. monument to Stalin which stood even after the first denunciation of Stalin by Krushcev, unlike the monument of Stalin in Leingrad which was turn down immiatly. This immpressive Bronze and marble structure has stood for as long as it has due to the effords of diehard Stalinist such as Coln. Petrokof head of the O.V.D.C.R. office in Minsk and others, however, after the 22nd Congress meeting when Kpushches again denuncied Stalin, on Nov. 5, two days before the Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations, a force of 100 men desended upon the then Stalin Square (now Lein Square) and with bulldozer and piledriver commenced to tear up (not salvage) the structure. They must have been very entusiastic because next day they had removed the 10 ton bronze figue of a man revered by the older generation and laughted at by the sarcastic younger generation.

The most remarkable thing about the destruction of this giant monument was that work was ceased on the 6th of November, but started again on the 7th the very day the big parade of workers came by. The monument was right across from the reviewing stand as it was built to be.

In full view of all the dignataries and workers going by the destuction of Stalin and the symbolic ending of Stalinism (kprushcheb hopes) was concluded.

But Belerussia as in Stalin's native Georgia is still a stronghold of Stalinism.

and a revival of Stalinism is a very, very, possible thing in those two republics"

C FIVE UNTITLED COMPOSITIONS ON POLITICAL SUBJECTS

The following pages comprise a typewritten copy of certain unlabeled handwritten compositions in the English language dealing generally with political subjects.

The first of these compositions begins with the words, "I have offen wondered why it is that the communist, capitalist and even the facist ...."

The second composition begins, "There have allready been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only after ...."

The third composition begins, "Where I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 ...."

The fourth composition was written on the pages of a small notebook and begins, "When the emerging industrial revolution ...."

The fifth of these compositions is in the form of a chart and sets forth certain advantages and disadvantages of the communist system.

"1

"I have offen wondered why it is that the communist, capitalist and even the facist and anarchist elements in American, allways profess patrotistism toward the land and the people, if not the goverment, although their movements must surly lead to the bitter destruction of all and everything.

I am quite sure these people must hate not only the goverment but the culture, heritage and very people itself, and yet they stand up and piously pronouce themselfs patriots, displaying their war medles, that they gained in confliots between themselfs.

I wonder what would happen it somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the goverments, but to the people, too the entire land and complete foundations of his socically

2

I have heard and read of the resurgent americanism in the U.S., not the ultra-right type, but rather the polite, seemingly pointless americanism expressed by such as the "american fore group" and the freedom foundation.

And yet even in these visled, harmless, patriotic gestures, their is the obvious 'axe being ground' by the invested intrests of the sponseres of these expensive undertaking.

To where can I turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd-ball Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality too religious groups. to revisenist or the absurd anarchists. no!

3

Too a person knowing both systens and their factional accesories, their can be no mediation between those systems as they exist to-day and that person.

"He must be opposed to their basic foundations and re-
presenatives

and yet it is imature to the sort of attitude which
says 'a curse on both your houses!'

their are two great represenative of power in the world,
simply expressed, the left and right, and their factions
and concess.

Any practical attempt at one alternative must have as
its nuclus the triditionall idealogical best of both systems,
and yet be utterly opposed to both systems.

for not system can be entirely new, that is where most
revolutions industrial or political, go astray. And yet the
new system must be opposed unequipily too the old that also
is where revolutions go astray.

4

At the turn of the century in American In the emerging
industrial revolution private enterprise trumpled because it
offered a new, efficient and promising future while still
observing the idealistalcally democratic ideals of its over-
thrown predessor, t.c. rural small enterprize.

and at about the same time in tourist Russian the
arostresy was over throw by the peasents and workers and
the road laid open for the gaining of power by the bolshives
because they too, offered a brigh new future without violal-
ating historical traditions of russian working class life.

in history there are many such examples of the nuclus
of the new order rooted in the idealistical traditionsl of
the old.

"The Industricil revolution favored the present atomic age and yet it has developed as a intricate part of its sysem its own shortcomings

5

automation for instance. Automation may be compared to the run away robot who displays so many falitites that it is obvious it is run away, rather it is the much more sutle aspects of Industrialization and mechanization which bring the greatest hardships upon the people a general decay of classes into shapless sociaties without real cultural foundation regimentation, not so much of people since industrialization actualy provides far more free movement of classes around each other, but rather of ideals, although those regemented ideals have more freedom of expresstion throughout all the class'es.

6

the biggest and key development of our era is of course the fight for markets between the imperialist powers themselfs, which lead to the wars, crisis and oppressive friction which you have all come to regard as part of your lives.

and it is this prominant factor of the capitalist system which will undoubtly evenually lead to the common destruction of all the imperalistic powers already many lesser imperalist countryes have become dependent upon other factors than dominantion of colonies through force, they have been devasted of other's former colonies by the great imperalist countries or in some cases even given up their colonies themeselfs as unprofitable and many cases the oopressed peoples rose up and physically through the colonist out and this process is continuing even today as we all can see. but what is important to remember

7

Is that the old systen of capitalism even within itself is revising and what is most evident, forming imperialist economic coilation, such as the common market.

8

"In the communist experamint seveal factions and inaviodable developments have emerge which Marx and Engles could not possibly have foreseen their emerges with increasing clarity two monamentle mistakes which Marx and Engles made, not all mention the very keystone of Marx's economic theory the doctrine of surplus value which has always been unshakey and controversal.

The first mistake is fairly well known even at this stage in the communist development the 'withering away of the state' as it was called Marx envisualized that the abolition of class'es would lead to the gruaual reductin of state apparous. however this is not the case and is better observed than contemplated, the state rather becomes more extensitve in that while the powers of central ministrys or delagated they are not reduceded in the dividwing of a organ of state power into smaller units at lower levels so although the same minsters have actually disappered in Moscow they have become more entrenced than ever at lower levels thus

9

in dividing power you multiply units and in eveyday life you become more and more depent on these organs of state power. Wherever you turn you meet them and they touch the lives of the people more and more. A new beauracracy, rather than a withering away of the state. In Russia in the last two years their has been a shift of power from the capital of Moscow to the so-called 'Republics' but state apparist, simply grow into a greater maze througout these republics, thus in Minsk the capital of Belorussia the ministry of Interia become responsible in 1760 for determining the eligibility of apllicants for hard to get exit visas too leave the USSR. formaly the official progrative of Moscow.

"alone but now that this state ministry in Moscow has 'withered away' it becomes all the more difficult to get an exit visa since now one has to go to the area, city and republican state

10

capital commites of beauracrats and on top of all that a last finial OK. has to come from increadibly the Moscow Ministry of foreign affairs!! the witering away of the state as Marx envisualized was a unforeseeable mistake pointed out by many critizes of Marx.

The second mistake Engles and Marx made is much more obsure but fundelmentally just as important.

In the last 1800's Engle's wrote Vanti Duhring which rightly critized Eugen Duhring's, a german idealist who was supposably not consistent enough in his materialism for the dialectical materilist Marx. In his critique anylis of Duhring Engles said with much heavy sarcism that Duhring only changed a word in his putting forward of his social revolutionary ideas that 'changed word' was the word community from the word state whereas Duhring wanted Social Democracy at a local or

11

community level, Marx and Engles advocated a centrilized state which would later 'wiether away.'

But in this Engles was mistaken again.

as history has shown time again the state remains and grows whereas true democracy can be practiced only at the local level. While the centralized state, admistrative, political or supervisual remains theis can be no real democracy

"(a loose confederation of community & at a national level
(without any centralized state what so ever.

In equal disison, with safegaurds against coilation of communities there can be democracy, not in the centralzeied legally state delagating authority but in numerass equal communities practicing and developing democracy at the local level"

"1A

"There have allready been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only <u>after</u> conflict between the two world systems leaves the country. Without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influnce after the mutual milatarily defeat of both systems which is more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of feninatical american capitalist suportors.

There will undoutby be simpler representation of this kind by communistic groups in communist countrys.

There will also be many divied religious segments of putting forward

2A

their own allturnitives and through larger memberships than the minute men ect.

There will allso be anarchist pacifist and quit probably facist splinter groups however all these, unlike the minute men and communitic partisin groups, will be unarmed.

The mass of survivors however will not beblong too any of these groups. They will not be fanatical enough to join extremest, and will be too disallusioned too support either

"the communits or capitalist parties in their respective counties. after the atomic catorahf they shall seek a alturnative to those systems which have brough them misery.

But their thinking and education

3A

will be steeped in the traiditions of those systems they would never except a 'new order' complete beyond their understanding any more than they would except the extrimst idea, logically, they would deem it neccary to oppose the old systems but at the same time support their cherised trations.

I intend to put forward just such an allturnative.

In making such a declaration I must say that in order to make this allturnative effective, supportors must prepare now in the event the situation presents itself for the pratical application of this allturnative.

in this way the milaterist minute men in their narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas

What is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace

4A

but steadfastly opposed to the revival of forces who have led millions of people to death and destruction in a dozen wars and have now at this moment led the world into unsurpassed danger.

"We have lived into a dark generation of tenstion and fear.

But how many of you have tryed to find out the truth behind the cold war clices!!

I have lived under both systems, I have sought the answers and although it would be very easy to dupe myself into beliveing one system is better than the other, I know they are not.

I dispise the represenatives of both systems weather they be socialist or christan democrates. Weath they be labor or conservative they are all products of the two systems.

"1B

"Where I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselfs that I was really the naivé american who belived in communism they arranged for me to recive a certain amount of money every month Oh it came technically through the Red-cross as fincial help to a poor polical iminegeafe but it was arranged by the M.V.D.. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time but what it really was was payment for my denuciation of the U. S. in Moscow in November 1956 and a clear promise that far as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good. I didn't relize all this, of course for almost two years.

2B

As soon as I became completely disgrunted with the Sovit Union and started negotitions with the American Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U. S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

This was not diffical to understand since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowlege in the Embassy itself.

I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone. I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionly or unintentionly to anyone again.

"As for the fee of $_____ I was supposed to recive for this _____ I refuse it. I made pretense to except it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crackpot and not allowed to appear to express my views. After all who would refuse money?!?

Y FERREI

"When the emerging industrial revolution herased the birth of capitalism, the struggle between the new society and fuedlism calmination in the desturtion of (Illegible) because capitalism promises abundance under a new system.

And in Czarist Russia, the serfs at about the same time, rose against the old order and communism replaced the aristocricy because it too, prosised abundence and justice

But in a conflict between these two systems the peoples of both socialties will seek a new system.

A system which would not violate the instilled good ideas about the relative systems one which would be untedy opposed too both because of the ruin the conflict of those ideas would have brought.

A system emboding the best tendencies of the Cap. Comm. society as we not them today but absolutly opposed to bough

Without any regard to the creation of a new type of person or man but serving and being administered by man as we see him now. Taking into effect his weakness and making the necss. allowences for the unforseen contradictions of man's mind, body and spirt.

Against	In so far as	Reason
communisium (International)	limitations on freedom of travel, press, religion, speech, elections	
Taxs	Income taxes, and some building Hincese taxs	
sale of arms	pistols should not be sold in any case, rifes only with police permission, shotguns free.	
extremest of purely racial charcter or religional	anti-negro or jew or nationality or anti religion.	
unemployment	it is caused by other than voluntary means of employers such as automation	
For medical aid, free	hospital beds and operations	
aid to education	state and national subsitity of universties and free or paid expenses for students of higher educational units	
welfare all emcomp.	higher pensions independ of amount of work; only curbed as to type of work and rank of worker upon retirement.	
disarmerment	general disarmement and abolition of all armies except civil police forces armed with small arms	

D SIX COMPOSITIONS ENTITLED:

1) "Speech"

2) "The Atheism System"

3) "A System Opposed to the Communist"

4) "A System Opposed to the Capitalist"

5) Questions and Answers Beginning "Why did you go to the U.S.S.R.?"

6) Untitled composition on Communist Party of the United States

The following pages are copied from handwritten manuscripts and appear to be compositions on varied topics. The different compositions are labeled:

1. "Speech Before.....

2. "The Atheism System"

3. "A System Opposed to the Communist."

4. "A System Opposed to the Capitalist...."

Also copied is a series of questions and answers which in the original manuscript are in English handwriting beginning "1. Q - Why did you go to the USSR?"

There is also copied an unlabeled handwritten English composition which begins, "The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself."

"Speech before.....

1. Americans are apt to scoff at the idea, that a military coup in the U.S., as so often happens in Latin American countries could ever replace our government, but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. Which military organization has the potentialities of executing such action? Is it the army? with its many constripes, its unwieldy size its scores of bases scattered across the world? The case of Gen. Walker shows that the army, at least, is not fertail enough ground for a far right regime to go a very long way for the simple reasons of size and disposition. The Navy and air force is also to be more or less disregarded. Which service then can qualify to launch a coup in the U.S.A.? Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few bases is necessary. Only one outfit fits that description and the U.S.M.C. is a right wing infiltrated organization of dire potential consequences to the freedoms of the U.S. I agree with

former President Truman when he said that 'The Marine Corps should be abolished.'

2, My second reason is that undemocratic country wide institution known as segregation. It is, I think the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indifferent people in the South who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the world's people, than the whole world communist movement. As I look at this audience there is a sea of white faces before me. Where are the Negros amongst you (are they hiding under the table) surley if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizens into this hall. Make no mistake, segregationist tendencies can be unlearned. I was born in New Orleans, and I know.

In Russia I saw on several occasions that in interrational meeting the greatest glory on the sport field was brought to us by negros. Though they take the gold metals from their Russian competitors those negros know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimination.

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of nationalists, Asians and Eupr-Asians, Armenian and Jews whites and dark skinned peoples yet they can teach us a lesson in brotherhood among peoples with different customs and origins.

3, A symbol of the American way, our liberal conclsions into existance in our mist of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose dangerous tendencies are sufficiency controlled by special government agencies. The Communist Party U.S.A. bears little resemblance to their Russian counterpatts, but by allowing them to operate and even supporting their right to speak, we maintain a tremanuses sign of our strenght and liberalism. Harasment of their party newspapers, their

"leaders and advocates, is treachery to our basic principles of freedom of speech and press. Their views no matter how misguided, no matter how much the Russians take advantage of them, must be allowed to be aired. After all Communist U.S.A. have existed for 40 years and they are still a pitiful group of radicals.

4. Now-a-days most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know how to recognize them and guard against their corrosive effects. I would like to say a word about them, although their is possibly few other American born persons in the U. S. who have as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate and mistrust communism. I would never become a psudo-professional anti-communist such as Herbert Philbrick or MaCarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagons because our two countries have too much too offer too each other to be tearing at each others troats in an endless cold war. Both our countries have major short comings and advantages but only in ours is the voice of dissent allowed opportunity of expression. In returning to the U.S., I hope I have awaken a few who were sleeping and others who are indifferent.

I have done a lot of critizing of our system. I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given. In going to Russia I followed the old principle 'Thou shall seek the truth and the truth shall make you free.' In returning to the U.S. I have done nothing more or less than selecting the lesser of two evils."

-

"The Atheism System
A system opposed to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism.
"1. Democracy at a local level with no centralized state.

A. That the right of free enterprize and collective enterprize be guaranteed.

"B. That Fasism be abolished.
C. That Nationalizion be excluded from every-day life.
D. That racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.
E. The right of the free, uninhibited action of religious institutions of any type or denomination to freely function.
G. Universal sufferage for all persons over 18 years of age.
H. Freedom of desimanation of opions through press declaration or speech.
I. That the desemanation of war propoganda be forbidden as well as the manufactor of weapons of mass destruction.
J. That free compulsory education be universal till 18.
K. Nationalization or communinizing of private enterprize or collective enterprize be forbidden.
L. That monoply practices be considered as capitalistic.
M. That combining of separate collective or private enterprizes into single collective units be considered as communistic.
N. That no taxes be levied against individuals.
O. That heavy grauated taxes of from 30% to 90% be leveled against surplus profit gains.
R. That taxes be collected by a single ministry subordanite to individual communities.
That taxes be used solely for the building or improvement of public projects."

"A system opposed to the communist.

"In that the state or any group of persons may not administer or direct funds or value in circulation, for the creation of means of production.

A. Any person may own private property of any sort.
B. Small business or speculation on the part of a single individual be gauranteed.

DRAFT

DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs;lp

"C. that any person may exchange personal skill or knowlege in the completion of some service, for remunation.

"D. that any person may hire or otherwise remunate any other single person for services rendered, so long as; that service does not create surplus value.

"E.

A system opposed to the Capitalist in that:

No individual may own the means of production, distrubution or creation of goods or any other process wherein workers are employed for wages, or otherwise employed, to creat profit or surplus profit or value in use or exchange.

"A. In that all undertaking of production, distribution or manufator or otherwise the creation of goods must be made on a pure, collective basis under the conditions:

"1. equall shares of investment be made by members.

"2. equal distrubution of profit after taxs, be made to all investers.

"3. that all work or directive or administrative duties connected with the entersprize be done personally by those investers.

"4. that no person not directly working or otherwise directly taking part in the creationial process of any enterprize, have a share of or otherwise recive any part of the resultant profit ot it.

"5.

"Stipend
Agronimist

FOUI

DL 100-10461

"1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?

I went as a citizen of the U. S. (as a tourist) residing in a forieng country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works.

"2. A. What about those letters? I made no letters deriding the U.S.!! In corespondence with the U. S. Embassy I made no anti-American statements, any critizem I might have had was of policies not our government.

"2 B. Did you make statments against the U.S. there? No

"2 C What about that type recording? I made a recording for the Moscow Tourist Radio Travel log, in which I spoke about sight-seeing and what I had seen in Moscow Tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places. I mentioned in this respect the University, mesuem of art, Red square, the Kremlin I rember I closed this 2 minute recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in Peace and ___

"3 Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the U.S.S.R." Under U.S. law a person may lose the protection of the U S by voting or serving in the armed forces of a foriengn state or taking an oath of alligence to that state. I did none of these

"4. Isn't all work in the USSR considered state work? No. Technically only plants working directly for the State, usually defense. All other plants are owned by the workers who work in them.

"5. What about statements you made to U.P.I. agent Miss Mosby in 1959? I was approched just after I had formally notified the U. S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in USSR by the newspaper agenties in Moscow including UPI API and Time inc. Who were notified by the Embassy I did not call them. I answered questions and gave statements to Miss Mosby of UPI. I requested her to let me OK. her story before she released it, which is the polite and usuall thing. she sent over her version of what I said just after she sent it, I immially called her to complant about this, at which time she apolizied but said

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her editor and not her had added serval things. she said London was very excited about the story (that is how I deduced that she had allready sent it) so there wasn't much else I could do about it. And I didn't relize that the story was even more blown out of shape once it got to the U.S.A. I'm afriad the printed story was fabicated sensentionlzom.

"6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a look? I resided in the USSR until February 1961 when I wrote the Embassy stating that I would like to go back. (My passport was at the Embassy for safekeeping) they invited me to Moscow for this purpose however it took me almost ½ year to get a permit to leave the city of Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I had to use a letter from the head consular, to the Russian authrities in Minsk (the Russians are very beaurocratic and slow about letting foriengns travel about the country hence the visa) When I did get to Moscow the Embassy immiately gave me back my passport and advised me as to how to get a exit visa from the Russians for myself and my Russian wife. this long and _____ process took ___ months from July 1962 untill ___ ___ 1962. Therefore, you see almost 1 year was spent in trying to leave the country. thats why I was there so long not out of desire!

"7. Are you a Communist? Have you ever know a Communist? No of course not. I have never even know a Communist, outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that.

"8. What are the outstanding differences between the USA and USSR? freedom of speech travel outspoken opposition to unpopular policies freedom to belive in god.

"Newspapers, Thank you sir; you are a real patriot!!

RY
UNDATI

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WRH:LP

"1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR.?

I went as a mark of desire and protest against american political policies in forienign countrys, my personal sign of discontent and horror at the misguided line of resoning of the U.S. Goverment and people. Q.A What about those letters? I made serval letters in which I expressed my above feeling to the american Embassy when in Oct 1959 I went there to legally liquate my american citizenship and was refused this legalle right.

"Q. 2 Did you make statements against the U.S. there? yes

"Q. 2a What about that type recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following Sunday in which a spoke about the beauiful capitol of the Socialist world and all its progress.

"3 Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the USSR? I did in that I took an othe of alligence to the USSR.

"4 Isn't all work in the USSR considered State work? Yes of course and in that respect I also broke U S law in accepting work under a forign state.

"5 What about statements you made to UPI agent Miss Mosby?

"I was approced by Miss Mosby and other reporters just after I had formally requested the american Embassy to legally liquate my U. S. citizenship, for a story, they were notified by the U. S. Embassy, not by me. I answered questions and made statements to Miss Mosby in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her story was warped by her later, but in barest esscen it is possible to say she had the thruth printed.

"6 Why did you remaine in the USSR for so long it you only wanted a look

"I resided in the USSR from Oct 16 1959 to sprig of 1961 a period of 2½ years I did so because I was living quite comfortably, I had plenty of money, an apartment rent-free lots of girls, ect. why should I leave all that?

"7A. Are you a communits? yes basically, although I hate the USSR and socialist system I still think marxism can work under different circumstances.

"7 A. have you ever know a communist? Not in the U.S.A.,

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"1. Statements to reporter
2. Letters to Embassys
3. type recordings to Radio Moscow
4.

"1. tourist report to ____ (illegible), moscow sights and sounds ordinary to log of events in moscow called, 'Moscow Tourist Travels'

"2. asking for emformation about how to dissolve 15-44-T. 18 "U S Code 7

(Above in brackets was marked through with writing instrument on original manuscript.)

"8. What are th othestanding differants between the USSR and USA?

None, except in the U.S. the living standared is a little higher. freedoms are about the same. medical aid and the educational system in the USSR is better than in the U S A."

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"The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!

it has turned itself into the tradional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Goverment of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

The Forster's and the Flynn's of the subsidizied Communist Party of the United States have shown themselfs to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlins internation-list propaganda.

There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal.

There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of Communism into a vill curse to western man.

The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts, the imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and the individual surpresstion and regimentation under Krushchev.

The deportations, the purposefull curtailment of diet in the consumer slighted population of Russia, the murder of history, the prositution of art and culture.

The Communist movement in the U. S., personalized by the Communist Party U.S.A., has turned itself into a 'valuble gold coin' of the Kremlin. it has failed to denouce any actions of the Soviet Goverment when similar actions on the part of the U. S. Goverment bring pious protest. Examples:

Denounced:	Not Denounced:
United States	Russia
Atom Bomb Test	Atom Bomb Test
Cuba	Hungary
N.A.T.O. Manuvers	Warsaw Pact Manovers

"U-2 Sobel
Congo Eastern Germany
Negro Lynching Genocide

Only by declaring itself to be, not only not dependent upon, but opposed to, Soviet domination and influence, can dorment and disillusioned person's hope to unite to free the radical movement from it's inertia.

Through the refusal of the Communist Party U.S.A. to give a clear cut condemnation of Soviet piratical acts, progressives have been weaken into a stale class of fifth columist of the Russians.

In order to free the hesitating and justifiably uncertain, future activist for the work ahead we must remove that obstacle which has so efficiently retarded him, namely the devotion of Communist Pary U.S.A., to the Soviet Union, Soviet Government, and Soviet Communist International movement.

It is readily foreseeable that a coming economic, political or military crisis, internal or external, will bring about the final destrution of the capitalist system, assuming this, we can see how preparation in a special party could safeguard an independant course of action after the debacle, an American course steadfastly opposed to intervention by outside, relatively stable foreign powers, no matter from where they come, but in particular, and if necessary, violently opposed to Soviet intervention.

No party of this type can attract into its ranks more than a nomininal number of fundemental radicals.

it is not the nature of such an organization to attract such a memership, as lets say, the Republicans or even the Socialist Party, but it is possible to enlist the aid of disenchanted members of the Socialist Party and even some from more 'respected', (from a capitalist viewpoint), parties.

DDETI

"But whereas our political enemies talk loudly now, they have no concept of what total crisis means.

'The faction which has the greater basis in spirit, and the most far-sighted and ready membership of the radical futurist, will be the decisive factor.

We have no interest in violently opposeing the U. S. Goverment, why should we manifest opposition when there are far greater forces at work, to bring about the fall of the United States Goverment, than we could ever possibly muster.

We do not have any interest in directly assuming the head of Goverment in the event of such an all-finising crisis. As dissentent Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is a easily drawn conclustion if one belives in the theory of crisis.

The emplacement of a separate, democratic, pure Communist sociaty is our goal, but one with union-communes, democratic socializing of production and without regard to the twisting apart of Marxist Communism by other powers.

The right of private personal property, religious tolorance and freedom of travel (which have all been violated under Russian 'Communist' rule) must be strictly observered.

Resoufullniss and patient working towards the aforesaid goal's are prefered rather than loud and useless manifestation's of protest.

Silent observance of our priciples is of primary importance.

But these prefered tactics now, may prove to be too limited in the near future, they should not be confused with slowness, indesision or fear, only the intellectualy fearless could even be remotly attracted too our doctrine, and yet this doctrine requirers the utmost restraint, a state of being in itself majustic in power.

"This is stoicism, and yet stoicism has not been effected for many years, and never for such a purpose.

There are orginizations already formed in the United States, who have declared they shall become effective only after the military debacle of the United States, organizations such as the Minutemen, or the opposite of a stoical organization. But these preformers are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards, a system which they take for granted will be defeated militarily elsewhere, a strange thing to hear from 'patriots'.

These armed groups represent hard core American capitalist supporter's. There will also be small armed communist and probably fascist groups. There will also be anarchist and religious groups at work.

However, the bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these group's, because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar.

But the people will never except a new order presented by politicians or opportunist. Logically, they will deem it necessary to oppose those system of Goverment against whom they have been educated, but they will be againts anything resembling their former capitalist masters also.

Steadfastly opposed to the reviveal of the old forces they will seek a new fore.

This will be the sentiment of the mass'es. But any organization cleaverly manipulating word's may sway the mass'es

This is where a safeguard is necessary. And not only a safeguard, but a safety valve, to shut off opportunist forces from within, and foreign powers from without.

There can be no subsitute for organization and procurement work towards the aforestated ideals and goals. Work is the key to the future door, but failure to apply that

"key because of possible armed opposition in our hypothetical, but very probably crisis, is as useless as trying to use force now to knock down the door.

Armed defenses of our ideals must be an accepted doctrine after the crisis, just as refraining from any demonstrations of force must be our doctrine in the mean time.

No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them, there is no choice, one offers oppresstion the other poverty. Both offer imperilistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery.

But no rational man can take the attitude of 'a curse on both your house's'. There are two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in its final evolution.

A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American foundation, opposed to both world systems as they are now.

This than is our ideal.

Membership in this orginization implies adherence to the principle of simple distribution of information about this movement to others and acceptance of the idea of stoical readiness in regards to pratical measures once instituted in the crisis."

E OSWALD CORRESPONDENCE IN RUSSIA TO HIS MOTHER AND BROTHER, ROBERT OSWALD

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104-2

Under date of December 30, 1963, FBI Headquarters made available to the Dallas Office of the FBI, Zerox copies of certain letters from LEE HARVEY OSWALD to his mother and his brother, ROBERT. These copies were obtained by the Bureau from the U. S. Secret Service. Mr. ROBERT OSWALD has declined to release the originals of this correspondence, and has made the specific request that the copies of the correspondence be used in an official capacity only. The majority of this correspondence was written in Russia.

The letters to OSWALD's mother were directed to her address at 1808 Eagle Street, Apartment 3, or Box 982, Vernon, Texas, and the letters to ROBERT OSWALD were directed to his address at 7313 Davanport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This correspondence where appropriate is quoted or summarized below:

1. A letter from OSWALD addressed to his mother at Vernon, Texas which bears the postmark at Vernon, October 30, 1961. The letter is dated October 22, 1959, but in view of the postmark and a reference to the year 1961 in the letter, it is apparent that the letter is dated wrong and probably should be dated 1961. This letter is quoted as follows:

"Oct. 22, 1959

"Dear Mother,

Sorry too take so long to write but I thought something might have come up but we're still waiting.

I recived your birthday card on the 14th thanks for the thought.

I'll be glad to get any books you send in the future you might include some fashion magazines for Marina also if you remember it.

"Marina's maiden name was Proosakova, her aunt and uncles address in Minsk is

Minsk
U. L. Kalinina 42,
Apt 20
Proocakova

they don't speak any english, however, her uncle is a army colonel, soon to retire.

You needen't worry about my losing American citizenship I can only do that if I want too, and I don't want too.

For my birthday Marina sent me a gold and silver cup with the inscription 'to my Dear Husband on his birthday 18/X/61' very nice don't you think, Marina is on her vacation now, she is spending it with her aunt in the city of 'Kharkov' about 600 miles South-East of here. She's just relaxing and taking it easy from work and the house work.

We both agreeded that she should go to a new environment on her vaction; but she comes back in a few more days on the 29th of October. Her Aunt/Palina's address is the city of - 'Kharkov'
~~V'ezd Treehklera~~
House 5, Apt. 7
~~Mikhailovich, P.~~ U.S.S.R

Marina, unfortunately, doesn't speak any English at all. I would like her to learn, and I've bought some books for her on the subject but for now she doesn't want to learn, she speaks a little French allready, (she learned in grammer school), and she doesn't want to study another lanugage for now, she really does not have the time you know, what with her working from 10 - 5 and then the house-work but it doesn't matter for now.

"Well, thats about all for now.

I'll try to write more often.

Love
Lee

P.S. Did you recive my letter with some pictures of Minsk in it??"

2. A letter from OSWALD to his mother at Vernon, Texas bearing the postmark at Vernon, March 29, 1963, which is quoted below:

"March 21.

"Dear Mother

In the last few days I have recived 5 letters from you dated Feb. 25 clippings and March 1st. Also in one letter some more clippings thanks alot for them.

I'm glad you know about the baby also.

They seemed to write alot about me in the paper's, Robert talked too much, but I'm glad to see <u>you</u> supported me in your own way.

I had written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in Jan. 1962 I got a reply yesterday from some General telling me about the reversal of my honourable discharge into an undesireable one.

We should be in the States in May at the latest the Embassy has agreeded to loan me $500.00 for the trip, and also they excepted my own affidavit of support so your's won't be necessary after all, however don't try to get that business man friend of your's to cancel his affidavit, it may come in handey some day.

"As you say my trip here would make a good story about me. I've allready thought about that for quite awhile now, in fact, I've allready made 50 pages of longhand notes on the subject.

All is well with Marina and the baby, her lenght at birth was 50 centametres (I don't know how many inchs that is, but everything is normal, right down to June's little fingernails.

I don't think we'll be at this address much longer so it is not advisable for you to write here.

The reason for the delay in some letters and the speed in others is because of the Russian censor who reads all letters.

I was not aware you sent other letters to me in the Hotel when I lived in Moscow as I left there for Minsk after I wrote that letter.

I cannot say where we shall go at first probably directly to Vernon.

Love XXX
Lee"

3. A letter from OSWALD to his mother at Vernon, Texas, which bears the postmark April 28, 1962 at Vernon, is quoted below:

"April 22.

"Dear Mother,

Well as you see we still have not gotten off yet. the holdup is from the Embassy which is apparently trying to get us money from other sourse's than itself for our tickets to the U.S.

"Probably they'll approach you for money again. don't pay any attention to them.

June is getting big now allready 2½ months old.

she's real cute I know you'll like her.

Who is Mr. ~~X~~ Phillips? 4514 Since you work at a new place now, do you still have contact with him?

When will the elections for governor be in Texas?

Do you get any word from Pic?

Write soon.

love
Lee"

4. A letter to ROBERT OSWALD, postmark illegible. In this letter, OSWALD told ROBERT he had just returned from maneuvers to Camp Pendleton. He asked news of ROBERT's family. In this letter he stated:

"Well, pretty soon I'll be getting out of the corp and I know what I want to be and how I'm going to be it, which I guess is the most important thing in life."

5. An OSWALD letter to ROBERT which is quoted as follows:

"Nov. 8, 1959

"Dear Robert

Well, what shall we talk about? The weather perhaps? Certainly you do not wish me to speak of my decision to remain in the Soviet Union and apply for citizenship here, since I'm afraid you would not be able to comprehend my my reasons. You really don't know anything about me. Do you know for instance that I have waited to do this for well over a year, do you know that I (Cyrillic writing) speak a fair amount of Russian which I have been studing for many months.

I have been told that I will not have to leave the Soviet Union if I do not care to. This than is my decision. I will not leave this country, the Soviet Union, under any conditions, I will never return to the United States which is a country I hate.

Someday, perhaps soon, and than again perhaps in a few years, I will become a citizen of the Soviet Union, but it is a very legal process, in any event, I will not have to leave the Soviet Union and I will never leave.

I recived your telegram and was glad to hear from you, only one word bothered me, the word 'mistake'. I assume you mean that I have made a 'mistake' it is not for you to tell me this. You cannot understand my reasons for this very serious action.

I will not speak to anyone from the United States over the telephone since it might be taped by the Americans.

Y FERRE

"If you wish to corespond with me you can write to the below address, but I really don't see what we could talk about if you want to send me money, that I can use, but I do not expect to be able to pay it back.

Lee

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Metropol Hotel Rm. 233
Moscow, U.S.S.R."

6. A letter to ROBERT from OSWALD which is quoted as follows:

"Nov. 26, 1959

"Dear Robert

I shall begin by answering your question on why I and my fellow workers and communist's would like to see the present capitalist government of the U. S. overthrown.

Do you remember the time you told me about the efforts of your milk company to form a union? try to see why workers must form unions against their employers in the U. S. It is because the government supports an economic system which exploits all its workers, a system based upon credit which gives rise to the never ending cycle of depression, inflation, unlimited speculation (which is the phase America is in now) and war. In this system art, culture, and the spirit of man are subjected to commercial enterpraising, religion and education are used as a tool to surpress what would otherwise be a population questioning their government's unfair economic system and planns for war.

"Science is neglected unless it can be directly used in making war or producing more profit for the owners of business's - these are some of the reasons. look around you, and look at yourself. See the Segregation, See the unemployed and what automation is, remember how you were laided off at Convair?

I remember well the days we stood off-shore at Indonesia waiting to surpress yet another population, when they were having a revolution there in Mar. 1958. I can still see Japan and the Phillipines and their puppet governments. More important I can see the American in uniforms. Men who were there because they were drafted or because they were adventursom or unemployed in civilian life. I will ask you a question Robert, What do you surpport the American government for? What is the Ideal you put forward? Do not say 'freedom' because freedom is a word used by all peoples through all of time. Ask me and I will tell you I fight for communism. this word brings to your mind slaves or injustice, this is because of American propaganda, look this word up in the dictionary or better still, read the book which I first read when I was 15, 'Capital', which contains economic theorys and most important the 'communist Manifesto'.

I will not say your grandchildren will live under communism, look for yourself at history, look at a world Map! America is a dieing country, I do not wish to be a part of it, nor do I ever again wish to be used as a tool in its military aggresions.

This should answer your question, and also give you a glimpse of my way of thinking.

So you speak of advantages. Do you think that is why I am here? For personal, material advantages? Happiness is not based on oneself, it does not

consist of a small home, of taking and getting, Happiness is taking part in the struggle, where there is no borderline between one's own personal world, and the world in general I never belived I would find more material advantages at this stage of development in the Soviet Union than I might of had in the U. S.

When I talked to a reporter I gave most of my reason's, however the story I found out later was badly slanted and left out my real reasons, the reporter was interested only in a colorful story. I have been a pro-communist for years and yet I have never met a communist, instead I kept silent and observed, and what I observed plus my Marx'ist learning brought me here to the Soviet Union. I have always considered this country to be my own.

I left you out of the matter because I did not want to get you into any sort of trouble because of me. also this desision is one which I only could make, and you would not have been able to understand me.

You probably know little about this country so I will tell you about it. I did find, as I suspected I would, that most of what is written about the Soviet Union in America is for the better part fabrication. The people here have a seven hour work day now and only work till three o'clock on Saturdays with Sunday's off. They have socializism which means they do not pay for their apartments or for medical care the money for these come's from the profit they help to create in their labor, which in the U. S. goes to capitailist. here in Moscow there is a housing shortage because of the war but its not bad now there is no unemployment here and in fact a slight shortage of manpower even with a 250,000,000 population this is because this country is building at a pace which will put it first in all fields of endeavor in 15 years. Most

important is the fact they do not work for employers at all, a milkmen or a factory supervisor are both socialy equal, this does not mean they have the same salery of course, this just means that their work goes for the common good of all.

These people are a good, warm, alive people These people would never think of war, they wish to see all peoples live in peace but at the same time they wish to see the economicly enslaved people of the west free, they belive in their Ideal and they support their government and country to the full limit.

You say you have not renounced me, good I am glad, but I will tell you on what terms I want this arrangement.

I want you to understand what I say now, I do not say lightly, or unknowingly, since I have been in the military as you know, and I know what war is like.

1. In the event of war I would kill any American who put a uniform on in defense of the American government - any American.

2. That in my own mind I have no attachment's of any kind in the U. S.

3. That I want to, and I shall, live a normal happy and peaceful life here in the Soviet Union for the rest of my life.

4. That my mother and you are (in spite of what the newspaper said) not objects of affection, but only examples of workers in the U. S.

You should not try to remember me in any way I used to be, since I am only now showing you how

"I am. I am not all bitterness or hate, I came here only to find freedom, In truth, I feel I am at last with my own people, but do not let me give you the impression I am on another world, these people are so much like Americans and people the world over. They simply have an economic system and the Ideal of communism which the U. S. does not have. I could never have been personly happy in the U. S.

I wish you would do me a favor since that other bad newspaper story went over I have been thinking I would like to give people, who are interested the real reason. If you would, give the contents of this letter (except that which is for your benefit) to some reporter, it will clarify my situation, use your own judgement, however.

I have no money problems at all. My situation was not nearly as stable then, as it is now, I have no troubles at all now along that line.

It is snowing here in Moscow now, which makes everything look very nice, from my hotel window, I can see the Kremlin and Red Square and I have just finished a dinner of (Cyrillic writing) meat and potatos. So you see the Russians are not so different from you and I.

Lee

Hotel Metropol
RM 201 -- (New Room No.)
Moscow, U.S.S.R."

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-13

7) A letter to ROBERT, received by addressee December 17, 1959, which is quoted as follows:

Dear Robert.

I will be moving from this hotel, and so you need not write me here. I have chosen to remove all ties with my past, so I will not write again, nor do I wish you to try and contact me, I'm sure you understand that I would not like to recive correspondence from people in the country which I fled. I am starting a new life and I do not wish to have anything to do with the old life.

I hope you and your family will alswys be in good health.

Lee

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WRH:mja 104-14

8) A letter dated May 5, 1961, from OSWALD to ROBERT, quoted as follows:

Dear Robert.

Its been a long time since I have written you, more than a year, alot has happened in that time.

I am now living in the city of Minsk which is located about 400 miles S-W of Moscow. Minsk is the capital city of the Soviet State of bellerussia.

I shall have been living here already a year and three months. I came to live in Minsk after I wrote my last letter to you. I have been working at the local radio-television plant as a metal-smith.

On April 30 of this year, I got married. My wife is nineteen years old, she was born in the city of Leningrad, which is the second largest city in the U.S.S.R., her parents are dead - and she was living with her aunt and uncle here in Minsk when I first met her.

Not too long ago I recived a letter from mother but I lost the address.

I would like you send it to me if you write.

We have a small flat near my factory and are living nicely. In general I have found the living conditions here to be good but there is alot of things still to be done.

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-15

I hope to send you some things from here if you like. the Soviet Union is one of the most interesting country's I have seen in My travels. You should try to vist us some time I some times meet american tourist here especialy in the summer.

Well thats about all for now hope to hear from you soon.

Regards to Vatta and Kathy.

Lee

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-16

9) A letter to ROBERT, dated October 22, 1961, advising he is still attempting to obtain exit visa from Russia for himself and his wife. He stated his wife, MARINA, is in the city of Kharkov, about 600 miles southeast of Minsk (on vacation) and living with her aunt. He said, ".....we both agree that change of senerey was good for her, she comes back on the 1st of November.

"From 'Kharkov' she sent me beautiful gold and silver cup with inscription 'To my Dear Husband on his birthday 18/X/61'".

OSWALD inquired about the hunting at the farm.

10) A letter to ROBERT, dated November 20, 1961. He said, "I notice you seem to be worried about wheather we are reciving each others letters and weather we can write each other in the future, by all means keep writing. I think we get all of each others letters. They take 12-14 days from you to me." He then speaks of ROBERT'S daughter, KATHY, and a present he had bought for her. He mentioned it had been four months since he had made his request for his exit visa. He mentioned it would cost about $800 to fly from Moscow to New York for two people, and said he did not have that much money, but is expecting help from the Embassy. He mentioned bringing ROBERT back a pair of Russian boots. He extends personal greetings.

11) A letter to ROBERT, dated November 30, 1961. He advised he sent a package with some Christmas presents. He said that he had not received any word about their visas. He said, "Our deal about the visas is not getting any better, and I think about New Years, I'll fly into Moscow, and go to the Embassy about it." He extends personal greetings.

12) Christmas greetings to ROBERT and family, dated Minsk, 1961.

13) A letter to ROBERT, dated December 14, 1961. He said, "First of all, I can confirm what you thought about some of your letters. I did not receive any letter with "certain" questions. its quite possible they destroyed it.

"Did you get my letter about how they took down the statue of Stalin?"

He mentioned receiving a package of books and magazines from his mother. He said it was interesting to read of the stories in Time about the life and politics in the U.S.S.R., as most of the stories are wrong. He mentioned that MARINA had worked on some table napkins for VADA (ROBERT'S wife) for two weeks. He extends personal greetings.

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-18

14) A letter to ROBERT with illegible postmark, but probably in late 1961 or early 1962, quoted as follows:

Dec 20.

Dear Mother

Recieved today the third package of books and magizines in the last three weeks thanks alot I really do apprieciate all of your help.

I had better give you my new address they just changed the name of this street so the address is
(illegible)
Ulisita Kommunistecheski
House 4 Apt 24.

We still don't have any word about our vista.

The American Embassy in Moscow wrote me a letter and stated they think the Russians have to let us go. I shall keep you informed.

That's about all for now.

Lee xxx

P.S. Marina sends her love and thanks for the sewing book.

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-19

15) A letter to ROBERT, dated January 5, 1962. He said that they would get their visas about the first of February and would, therefore, arrive in the United States about the first of March, depending on any possible changes by the Soviets. He mentioned spending New Years at a friend's place.

16) A letter dated January 30, 1962, to ROBERT, which is quoted as follows:

January 30, 1962

Dear Robert.

Well, I haven't heard from you for quite awhile either you're not writing or your letters aren't getting through to me.

I told you in my last letter that we have finilly been granted exit visas for leaving the Soviet Union will probably be in the states in the spring.

You once said that you asked around about weather or not the U. S. goverment had any charges against me, you said at that time "no", maybe you should ask around again, its possible now that the goverment knows I'm coming they'll have something waiting.

Mother wrote me a letter the other day in which she informed me that the Marine Corps had given me a dishonorable discharge in Nov. 1959 Did You know this?

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-20

Of course, this is not too bad, since It relives me of reserve duty, but still I should take this into account.

I wrote a letter to John B. Connally Secretary of the Navy who lives in Ft. Worth asking about my dishonorable discharge maybe you could ask him to look into the case since I don't know wheater the Russians will let that letter through.

You said you were sending us something but we still having gotten anything don't worry packages are very slow coming and going.

The Embassy said they will see about a loan for us when we leave so it seems our money problem will not be too acute.

Marina Still has a month too go so by the time you get this letter you'll be pretty close too being an uncle. March 1 is the big day.

Marina sends her love to all, as I do hope to see you all soon I really don't know where we'll settle I'd sort of like New Orleans.

How's the hunting out at the farms?

How the weather and all?

If you find out any information about me, please let me know, I'd like to be ready on the draw so too speak We'll keep writing until we get ready to leave so don't quit writing

Your Brother

Lee & Marina

DELETED

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-21

17) A letter, dated February 15, 1962, to ROBERT, which is quoted as follows:

Dear Robert.

Well, I have a daughter, June Marina Oswald, 6 lbs. 2oz., born Feb. 15, 1962, at 10. AM. How about that?!

We are lucky to have a little girl, don't you think?

But then you have a head start on me, although I'll try to catch up. Ha. Ha

This makes you an Uncle, congratulations!

The chances of our coming to the states are very good. as I allready told you, we received the Soviet exit visas. I can leave the country at any time. But there are still formalities concerning Marina's entrance visa into the U.S. These are granted by the US. goverment, and they have assured me they are getting all the papers together (they are quite alot) and certified accepted.

How are things at your end? I heard over the voice of america that they released Powers the U2 spy plane fellow. Thats big news where you are I suppose. He seemed to be a nice, bright, american-type fellow, when I saw him in Moscow.

You woulde'nt have any clipping's fromthe Nov. 1959 newspaper of Ft. Worth, would you.

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-22

I am beginning to get interested in just what they did say about me and my trip here.

The information might come in handy when I get back. I would hate to come back completly unprepared.

The American Embassy in Moscow has offered us a loan to pay for the price of the airline tickets, so we have nothing to worry about temporary along that line.

Have you heard from Pic at all, whats he doing now? still in the air force do you know?

Well, I guess that all for now.

P.S. I recived a letter from you dated Jan 3, I did not get it until Feb. 5. the censors are so stupid over here it sometimes takes them a month to censor a letter before letting it through.

Love to Vada, cathy and little Robert Jr. he and June will play together I'm quite sure.

Your Brother

Lee

P.P.S. when writing to me in Minsk please include zone no. example Minsk 29, Kommunistecheski St. House 4, Apt. 24 Oswald. P.S. Enclosed 2 foto pictures

18) An undated letter with illegible postmark to ROBERT (probably February, or March, 1962). He stated he had received a letter from ROBERT not too long before, dated February 8. He also mentioned he supposed ROBERT had received his letter telling about the birth of his daughter, JUNE, on February 15, (1962). He said that they had named the daughter JUNE LEE OSWALD, although, he had previously stated her name would be JUNE MARINA OSWALD. He said they would probably be in the states in May, since they wish JUNE to gain weight and be strong. He mentioned the release of POWERS by the Russians. He thanks ROBERT for his offer of living with them in Fort Worth.

19) A letter dated April 12 (no year - probably 1962). He stated spring has come to Minsk. He said they would be leaving the country in April, or May. He said, "I got a letter from the Marine Corps not to long ago." Then I sent them a request for a re-hearing of my undesirable discharge. I told them I would be back in the U.S. after May 25 and they can contact me through your address.

Now that winter is come, I really don't want to leave until the beginning of fall since the spring and summer here are so nice." He extends personal greetings.

20) A letter dated "May Day, 1962" to ROBERT, in which OSWALD stated they would be leaving the next day for MOSCOW and where they would remain for 10 - 14 days, and would then leave for England where they would board a ship for America. He said it would be about a month before they would actually arrive in the U. S.

He said, "In case you hear about our coming, or the newspapers hear about it (I hope they won't), I want to warn you not to make any comment whatsoever about us. None at all !! I know what was said about me when I left the U.S. as mother sent me some clippings from the newspaper, however, I relize that it was just the shock of the news which made you say all those things. however I'll just remine you again not to make any statements or comments if you are approached by the newspapers, between now and the time we actually arrive in the U.S."

21) A post card to ROBERT from Moscow, dated May 10, 1962, advising he is waiting on the Embassy to finish the paperwork necessary to their exit.

22) A telegram to ROBERT, signed by JANET F~~X~~RUSCOLL, Special Services Welfare Center, 42 Franklin Street, New York, advising, "Lee arriving Dallas Love Field 7:30 P.M. tonight, flight 821."

23) A letter to ROBERT from OSWALD at Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, thanking ROBERT for the invitation for Thanksgiving and advising they would be in Fort Worth on Thanksgiving morning.

TEXAS

ROBERT LEE OSWALD

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-25

24) A letter to ROBERT OSWALD at Route 5, Box 140, Malvern, Arkansas, from OSWALD, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. He commented on his surprise on ROBERT'S move to Arkansas. He extended his personal best wishes and mentioned that his daughter was a year old and growing quickly. He said, "My work is very nice, I will get a rise in pay next month and I have become rather adept at my photographic work. it is very interesting for me." He asked about his half-brother, PIC. He said he did not have a telephone and, "We have moved to this new apartment just March 2nd so it would be better for you to write me at P. O. Box since I will always have it."

25) A letter from OSWALD in Russia, dated September 10, 1961, to ROBERT at 7313 Davanport, Fort Worth, Texas. He said he had been optimistic in his last letter. He said, "The Russians are holding me up, and are giving me some trouble about the visas, so for now I can only wait. In general for an ordinary Russian Its impossible to leave the USSR, simply because he wants too. However, I and my wife have the possibility because of the fact I am still a American citizen and have the U. S. passport.

"My Russian documents are good only until January 4, 1962 therefore you can expect that they will let me go before that date, since I will not extend the length of time on these documents after Jan 4, 1962. however the Russians have beenknown to hold people against international law, and against their wills, but as I say, 'time will show'".

MARINA OSWALD

He makes remarks concerning ROBERT'S children, ROBERT LEE and CATHY.

ROBERT LEE OSWALD JR.

CATHY OSWALD JR.

TEXAS

RT. #5 BOX 140.
MALVERN, ARK.

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-26

26) A letter to ROBERT, 7213 Davenport Street, from OSWALD, dated August 21, 1961. He mentioned receiving the pictures of ROBERT, JR. He said, "I went hunting last week end, We have a lot of pine forests here. I shot a couple of birds with my single barrel 16 gauge shotgun, but I couldn't find them.

"The weather is already turning to winter here. the summer is very short in belorussia.

"I received a package from mother a few days ago. She sent me a razor and pressurized can of shaving cream (which I asked her for) and a lot of other stuff, she is real good to me."

27) A letter addressed to "Dear Vada and Robert" and signed "Marina", bearing date July 28 (probably 1961). MARINA thanked the addressees for the gift and commented the photographs of little ROBERT indicate he is very cute tot.

(In his letter to ROBERT of August 21, 1961, OSWALD said he had written the letter for MARINA.)

DL 100-10461
WRH:mja 104-27

28) A letter to ROBERT from OSWALD, dated July 14 (1961), which is quoted as follows:

Dear Robert,

On the 8th of July I and my wife went into the american Embassy, I cannot write you what went on there, because the Russians, read all letters going in and out. But anyway I have the American Passport and we are doing everything we can to get out.

You don't know what a test this is. I could write a book about how many feeling have come and gone since that day.

The Russians can be crule and very crude at times. They gave a cross-eximanation to my wife on the first day we came back from Moscow, they knew everything because they spy, and read the mails. but we shall continue totry and get out. We shall not retreat. As for your package we never recived it, I suppose they swiped that to, the bastards.

I hope someday I'll see you and Vada but if and when I come, I'll come with my wife. You can't imagine How wonderfuly she stood up.

Write often
Your Brother
Lee

P.S.
Marina Sends her
regards to Vada and
you and the kids.

29) A letter to ROBERT from OSWALD in Russia. He said, "I assume the Gorernment must have a few charges against me, since my coming here like that is illigle. But I really don't know exactly what charges." He made a comment about ROBERT'S new car. He said MARINA would like to see America. He mentioned receiving a letter from his mother.

30) A letter from OSWALD in Russia to ROBERT, dated May 31, (1961). He congratulated ROBERT and his wife on their new son. OSWALD said his wife's name is MARINA. He said, "Marina works in a pharmacy in one of the hospitals here. (Almost all girls and women in the U.S.S.R. have some kind of profession and work at it.)"

He also said, "I'm glad you have a good job and are thinking about the future. My work here is also not too bad, but in the USSR there is no unemployment so a job is not an exceptional thing."

He also said, "I can't say wether I will ever get back to the States or not, if I can get the government to drop charges against me, and get the Russians to let me out with my wife, then maybe I'll be seeing you again. But, you know it is not simple for either of those two things. So I just can't say for now."

The letter contains cyrillic writing, which is translated by OSWALD as a note from MARINA extending thanks to the ROBERT OSWALD family for their good wishes and congratulathg them on the birth of their son.

XI OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On the following pages are listed various items of private and official correspondence and also public documentation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Some of these items are prepared in the English language, while others are prepared in the Russian language. The Russian language items have been translated by SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV. The originals of all items have been forwarded to and examined by the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C. Each of these items is summarized as follows: (A notation is made in each case of the language in which the original document is written.)

1. Official documents pertaining to membership in a hunting and fishing club, registration of weapon, payment of dues, issuance of ammunition, which are prepared in the Russian language:

a. A hunting license, #28231, issued to ALIKSEI OSWALD, born in 1939, a resident at Kalinin Street #4, Apartment 24, Minsk, Russia. The license was issued by an organization of the Minsk Radio Plant and reflects membership of OSWALD in a club of hunters and fishermen.

b. A registration card of hunting equipment reflecting registration by OSWALD of a single barrel weapon, manufacturer's make IZHK-59. Under the column labeled "caliber" appears the written numbers 16. On the other side of this registration card appears the legend "registration of hunting dogs". There are no entries on this registration.

c. A card showing payment of membership dues to the Belorussian Society of Hunters and Fishermen in the amount of 51 rubles on July 18, 1960.

d. In blanks designated for new addresses, there appears the notation under date of July 18, 1960, "registered at Minsk Radio Plant and re-registered".

e. There is a form for issuance of ammunition. There are no notations on this form.

f. A list of basic hunting rules which include
(1) no hunting allowed in certain restricted areas
(2) permission to hunt in all other areas
(3) hunting without license forbidden
(4) instruction to notify proper authority if a ringed bird is killed
(5) a list of the usual safety rules for hunters

2. A letter written in Russian directed to OSWALD, signed by P. CHIKAREV, dated May 3, 1961 (the zero of the 1960 has a mark through it as if to be 1961), on letterhead stationery of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University (PLFU), Moscow, advising the University is open only to youth from undeveloped nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and suggesting that OSWALD try to enter any institution of higher learning in the USSR. The writer noted that entrance to the USSR institutions is for citizens of other countries, as well as for people without citizenship.

3. Certain entries in the U.S. passport of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, #1733, are as follows, in the Russian language:

a. A tourist visa issued by the Russian Government to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, visa #403339, issued on October 14, 1959, valid to October 20, 1959, and extended to October 22, 1959. Place of issue is listed as Moscow. The citizenship of OSWALD is given as USA.

b. A document labeled "Visa", numbered 305002, issued May 22, 1962, valid until (date not legible), which appears to be an exit or departure visa for departure through Moscow and Brest.

4. A union book in Russian, #01311655, issued to L. H. OSWALD, a sheet metal worker, on September 1, 1960, showing membership in the Professional Unions of USSR. The photograph of OSWALD is affixed to this document. There are various stamps affixed to the booklet.

5. A union card, #01311655, in Russian, in the name of L. H. OSWALD, a sheet metal worker in experimental section, showing date of birth as October 18, 1939. His residence is shown as Kalinin Street #4, Apartment 24, Minsk, Russia. His date of entrance into the union was shown as 1960. Application for membership was made August 12, 1960. There is a check for payment of dues where stamps are affixed. Stamps are affixed for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1960, and for January through October, 1961. A line is drawn through the months from January through August, 1960. There is a column for stamps (year illegible--possibly 1962) for January, February, March and April.

6. A worker's book written in Russian, issued to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, born 1939, who has received a middle (high school) education, and with job classification as "regulator". His past experience is shown as none prior to work in the Minsk Plant. The booklet shows he began work in the experimental section as a regulator first class on January 12, 1960. He was released from work per his own request on May 17, 1962.

7. A note directed to the director of the Minsk Radio Plant from sheet metal worker, experimental section, LEE H. OSWALD, requesting that the writer be relieved of work as of May 18, 1962, for reason of departure, signed L. H. OSWALD.

8. A postal card written in English to LEE H. OSWALD, from E. TITOVJETS, Leningradskaya 1-11, Minsk, USSR, addressed to "Dear Alek", in which sender advised he had sent a book and expressing his best wishes.

U.S.S.R.

9. A letter written in English, dated at Minsk, August 22, 1962, addressed to "Dear Alick", signed "Your friend, Erick". (Probably ERIC TITOVIETS). In this letter the writer talks of the weather and concerning some books that OSWALD had written to ERIC about. The writer also mentions seeing NELLA the other day who had asked about OSWALD. It was noted that NELLA was married and was going to leave for school and sent her best regards to OSWALD.

locality

10. A letter written in English, dated at Minsk, October 8, 1962, addressed to "Dear Aleck" and signed "Erick". The writer states he has received all letters and no packages sent by OSWALD. ERIC said it was rather dull without OSWALD; that some weeks ago he had gone to a meeting with English students. ERIC stated he had managed to speak to some "Britishers" who had commented to him that he, ERIC, had a very good English accent.

11. A letter written in English, dated at Minsk, in August (year not shown), directed to LEE H. OSWALD, from E. TITOVIETS, Leningradskaya 1-11, Minsk, USSR, with salutation "Dear Alex" and signed "Erick". The writer states he had received letters from OSWALD. He speaks of his study of the English language. He says he has been looking for an Englishman, an American or a Canadian to practice his English with. He says

there have not been any significant changes in Minsk since OSWALD left. He sends his regards to OSWALD and his wife, MARINA. There is a note in Russian at the end of the letter for MARINA that ALEK will translate the English part of the letter for her. He told MARINA he had given her letter to ~~HIM~~. NO LOCALITY

12. A letter written in Russian, addressed to LEE OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD, signed PAVEL, with return address P. P. GOLOVACHEV, Zakharov Street #11, Apartment 72, Minsk 29, USSR, dated July 4, 1962. In this letter PAVEL expresses his personal best wishes. He stated he had received OSWALD's card from Moscow. He said he was sending photos which he had taken at the railroad station. He also mentioned the ZIEGERS (friends of OSWALD in Minsk). He forwards his regards to MARINA from KSANA ~~X~~SHASHKOVA, the sister of his (presumably PAVEL's) neighbor who had come for a visit from Leningrad. The writer promised to send some magazines. USSR

13. A letter addressed to LEE and MARINA OSWALD from PAVEL GOLOVACHEV, Minsk, Russia, written in English. The writer wants to know why OSWALD has not written him letters. He said OSWALD spoke and wrote Russian letters better than he speaks and writes English. This letter is dated September 15, 1962.

14. A letter addressed to LEE and MARINA OSWALD from PAVEL (GOLOVACHEV), Minsk, Russian, written in Russian, dated September 15, 1962. The writer states he had received the OSWALDS' letter and was answering same. He suggested that MARINA subscribe to Izvestia and to the Sunday edition of Nedelia. He said he was preparing maps to send to the OSWALDs. He asked MARINA to send him a detailed press clipping of a technical nature concerning the outer space vehicle "Mariner 2".

He would like to know more about this vehicle. He also gave advice to MARINA about getting a motor for her record player. He drew a diagram of the record player. He gave the address of ZHANNA SHISHKOVA as follows: Novgorodskaya Street #14, Apartment 3, Leningrad. He also asked for maps on radio - technical and other technical subjects and the magazine Life.

U.S.S.R.

15. A letter written in English, dated July 6, 1963, from E. J. MURRET (GENE--a cousin of OSWALD's). In this letter the writer states that during the summer months the Jesuit House of Studies has a series of lectures on various subjects. An invitation was extended to OSWALD to talk before the Jesuit House of Studies about contemporary Russia and the practice of Communism there. The writer mentions the talk would be for about an hour.

16. A letter written in English, dated August 22, 1963, from E. J. MURRET, S.J., Jesuit House of Studies, 3959 Loyola Lane, Mobile, Alabama, with salutation "Dear Lee" and signed "Sincerely, Gene". In this letter the writer makes obvious reference to a speech previously given by OSWALD to the students at the Jesuit House of Studies. He said OSWALD had made a number of good points, including OSWALD's criticism of speculation in the Capitalist System. He mentioned that another such point was OSWALD's criticism of exploitation which occurs in Capitalism. The writer states that the Popes have spoken strongly against speculation and exploitation in the past 70 years. The writer also said, "On the other hand, the professor to whom I am referring thought that you hadn't made sufficient application. Applying the criticism of speculation and exploitation in our country, it seems that these things are regulated. In the instances where certain individuals do overstep their bounds, it seems that such occurrences are

"practically inevitable in a free society. If we are going to have freedom rather than strict regimentation, then the government will naturally find it very difficult to curb all abuses. The difficulty with communism is that it suppresses freedom, as you indicated, in order to obtain efficiency.

"You mentioned that there are good and bad points in each system and that possibly the best system would be a fusion of the good points of both capitalism and communism, something approaching socialism....."

17. A letter written in English, dated July 30, 1963, from E. J. MURRET, to OSWALD and MARINA, thanking OSWALD for his talk on Russia at the Jesuit House of Studies. He also states, "If you have any interest in becoming better acquainted with the Church, let me know. Some good books have been written about the true purpose of the Church and her function in the world. We also have a competent priest in New Orleans who would be able to discuss the subject with you if you would like to.

"I hope that you're able to find a job soon."

18. A note written on the stationery of PETER P. GREGORY, Consulting Petroleum Engineer, Continental Life Building, dated June 19, 1962, signed PETER P. GREGORY, and addressed "To Whom It May Concern", which states, "This is to certify that Mr. LEE HARVEY OSWALD has a good knowledge of the Russian language. He acquired this knowledge during his three-year residence in the Soviet Union. In my opinion, he is capable of being an interpreter and perhaps a translator."

19. A page from a notebook with the name ALEX KLEINLERER, 3000 West Pafford Street, Post Office Box 11277, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone WA 3-2525 and WA 3-1901, office.

20. A sheet of paper which bears the following writing:

"Carlos J. Bringuier
age 29 501 Adele St. Apt. F
(107 Decatur Store address)
Celso M. Hernandez
Age 47
517 Adele St.
Miguel M. Cruz Age 18
2526 Mazon St.
Apt. C.

Lt. Wm. Gaillot
Patn. F. Wilson
Patn. F. Hayward"

PROBABILITY

21. A sheet of paper on which is hand-printed biographical information concerning OSWALD, which is copied as follows:

"Lee H. Oswald
Kalinina St. 4-24
Minsk, USSR
January

(Above written lines had penciled line drawn through)

"1. LEE H. Oswald

2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oct. 18, 1939

3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif Sept. 10, 1957

4. 1954-1956 Ft. Worth, Tex. 1956-1959 U. S. Marine Corps Active. Duty stations Los Angeles Calif., Atsugi Japan Sugi Bay, Phillipines; 1959-1962 Minsk USSR, Residence

5. Active Duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2. Active Duty Terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honourable discharge recived

6. Marina Nikilievna Oswald, Wife, Russian. David Lee Oswald, Son, American

7. None U.S.A.

8. Petition For Donation of Fund From International Resue Commite Park Av., N.Y., N.Y. in Jan. 1962. I have not been notified of the result.

9. None

10. $800.00 ($200.00 can be paid by mayself.)

11. (8)

12. 7313 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

XII OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD

The following documents and papers which pertain to MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, are prepared in the Russian language. These documents were obtained by the Dallas Police Department through a search of the RUTH PAINE residence at Irving, Texas, on November 22, 1963. The summary translations of these documents into the English language were performed by SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV. Individual items are described as follows:

1. A worker's book dated 3/12/60 in the name MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PRUSAKOVA, born in 1941, showing high school education. Her profession is listed as pharmacist. Her employment record in this book at the United Third Clinical Hospital, Minsk, Russia, is as follows:

10/29/59 - assigned to Third Clinical Hospital as chemist - analyst in the drug store.

August, 1960 - Transferred to position of assistant in the drug store.

March 20, 1962 - Released from work per her submitted request. The book also included the rules and regulations to be adhered to by the worker. These rules and regulations were written in the Belorussian language and a date 1958 appeared thereon. (Perhaps a publishing date).

2. A birth certificate for MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PRUSAKOVA reflecting birth date July 17, 1941, in Severodvinsk, Arkhangel, RSFSR (Russia).

3. Military identification booklet issued by the USSR Ministry of Defense to M. N. PRUSAKOVA (This name marked through and the name OSWALD substituted) Series BL 560123. The birth date is shown as 1941, occupation pharmacist. Rank - Private. There is a notation that the person named had not served in the Soviet Army. Registration date is shown

as October 28, 1959. She was removed from the rolls August 4, 1961. In the back of the book a notation is made that the person named had changed her name to OSWALD. The photograph of MARINA OSWALD appears in this booklet.

4. A booklet reflecting membership in the Medical Workers Professional Unions of the USSR. Booklet No. 3517282, issued to M. N. PRUSAKOVA, a student. Membership dues stamps appear for the months of January through August, 1960. A notation appears in the booklet she was removed from the rolls of this union June 26, year not given.

5. A birth certificate in the name of MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PRUSAKOVA reflecting birth July 17, 1941, at Severodvinsk, Arkhangel, RSFSR. This was issued June 19, 1961. It will be noted this is not a copy of the other birth certificate shown above.

6. A birth certificate for JUNE LEE OSWALD reflecting birth February 15, 1962, in Minsk, Russia.

7. Chickenpox vaccination certificates for JUNE LEE OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD dated May 18, 1962.

8. Russian passport issued to MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Issued on January 11, 1962, and is valid to January 11, 1964. Her date and place of birth are given as July 17, 1941, in Arkhangel Region, Russia. There is a notation on the passport adding the holder's daughter, JUNE, born in 1962 in the USSR to the passport.

9. A letter on the stationery of the USSR Consular Division, 1609 Decatur Street NW, Washington, D.C., to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD dated March 8, 1963, advising her of the type of necessary papers to be submitted by her concerning her request to return to the USSR from the United States.

10. A letter from the Embassy of the USSR, Consular Division, to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD dated August 5, 1963, signed by Mr. H. REZNICHENKO advising that her request for return to the USSR for permanent residence had been forwarded to Moscow, and she would be informed when reply was received. C/ D.K. REZNICHENKO.

11. A letter on the stationery of the Foreign Service of the U. S. dated at Moscow, no date given, furnishing instructions to MARINA OSWALD for completion of documents necessary for a visa for travel to the United States.

12. A slip of paper reflecting MARINA OSWALD was medically tested on May 18, 1962, at Poly Clinic Number Two, Zakhova Street Number 14, telephone 3-05-04, Minsk.

13. A coupon for payment of a second part and for the feeding of a baby in the sum of eight rubles, paid August 15, 1962. Coupon in name of MARINA OSWALD.

14. The official marriage certificate reflecting the marriage of MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PRUSAKOVA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD on April 30, 1961, at Minsk, Russia. The birthdate of OSWALD is given as October 18, 1939; the birthdate of MARINA is given as July 17, 1941.

15. A card in the name of MARINA OSWALD, labeled "Information for People Going Abroad", which states the name, date, and place of birth of MARINA OSWALD, her family status, height, color of eyes and hair, and in the space for where she is going and for what purpose, it is stated MARINA OSWALD is proceeding to the United States for permanent residence.

16. Application for U.S.S.R. citizenship requesting travel abroad, which is filled in in the name of MARINA OSWALD.

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17. A letter dated June 4, 1963, from the Soviet Embassy in the United States to Mr. M. OSWALD, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, from N. REZNICHENKO, advising that in connection with the addressee's request to return to the Soviet Union for permanent residence, it was suggested in a letter of April 18, that she visit the Consular Section of the Embassy. The writer now states that if it is difficult for the addressee to go to Washington, to simply state her reason for her request to return to the Soviet Union in a letter to the Embassy.

18. A letter from the Soviet Embassy in the United States to Mrs. M. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, dated July 9, 1962, from N. REZNICHENKO, REQUESTING she fill out form number 118 and send papers for her residence registration.

19. A letter from the Soviet Embassy, Washington, dated August 28, 1962, directed to Mrs. MARINA N. OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, advising her documents had been received and her passport would be sent to her in the nearest future.

20. A letter from the Soviet Embassy, Washington, dated September 6, 1962, directed to Mrs. MARINA N. OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, advising of the return of the addressee's passport and requesting that it be sent to the Embassy on time for the next extension.

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21. A letter from the Soviet Embassy, Washington, dated November 2, 1962, directed to Mrs. M. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, extending congratulations from the U.S.S.R. Embassy to the addressee on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Also, wishes for success in work, personal life, and for good health were extended to the addressee. The letter was signed by N. REZNICHENKO.

The following items of correspondence and documents which form part of the papers of MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD were obtained by the Dallas Police Department through a search warrant of the RUTH PAINE residence, at Irving, Texas, on November 22, 1963, are in the English language:

1. A letter to MARINA OSWALD from the American Embassy, Moscow, dated July 10, 1961, inviting her to come to the Embassy for an interview with regard to her visa application.

U.S.A.

2. An affidavit in the name of BYRON PHILLIPS, that is attested to by THELMA LANCASTER, Notary Public, Willbarger County, Texas, on March 13, 1962, in which the affiant states that MARINA NIKOLILIVA OSWALD, who resides at Ulitisa Kalinnina, house number four, apartment 24, Minsk 29, Russia, who married a citizen of the United States,

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, is desirous of obtaining a visa to the United States. It is further stated the affiant is the owner of real and personal property in the State of Texas and is willing to guarantee andæsure anyone concerned that in the event MARINA NIKOLILIVA OSWALD is permitted to come to the United States, that she will not become a public ward.

3. A letter from the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas, to MARINA NICHOLAYEVNA OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advising of the receipt by that office of her application for filing of declaration of intention from the addressee. Instructions were given.

4. A PETITION TO CLASSIFY STATUS OF ALIEN FOR ISSUANCE OF IMMIGRANT VISA, reflecting petitioner as LEE HARVEY OSWALD and alien beneficiary as MARINA N. OSWALD.

5. Application for alien registration card by MARINA N. OSWALD, INS file number A12530645, resident at 214 Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, mailing address Box 2915, Dallas, citizenship Russian, birthdate June 18, 1941. In this application, it is stated that her alien registration receipt document was lost on about April 1 (no year given).

6. International Certificate of Vaccination Against Smallpox, in the name of JUNE OSWALD, reflecting vaccination on May 15, 1962.

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7. Vaccination certificate against smallpox in name of MARINA OSWALD, reflecting re-vaccination on May 18, 1962.

The following items of correspondence are of a personal nature. This correspondence was received by MARINA OSWALD from friends in Russia and the United States. Correspondence is in the Russian language and has been translated in summary form by SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV. This material also was obtained by the Dallas Police Department through legal search of the PAINE residence and garage on November 22,1963, and the documents are now in possession of the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C.:

1. A letter signed by ZINA and family, dated July 24, 1962, addressed to LEE H. OSWALD, at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, in which the writer thanks the addressee for letters and cards and extends best wishes. The writers state that they were jealous of ALIK (OSWALD), as he had left for the United States. The letter stated that LEONID and ANITA are on vacation in the Crimea.

2. A letter from ANITA ZIEGER (a friend of the OSWALDS in Minsk), addressed to LEE H. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, which letter was forwarded to 2703 Mercedes. In this letter, ANITA thanks the OSWALDS for the magazines.

She says she has spoken to MARINA about ALFRED, who had been sent from Cuba to study in Moscow. The writer said they had vacationed in Odessa and had enjoyed it. There were other personal comments. USSR

3. A letter from ALEXANDER (last name not shown), undated, in which thanks is given to the OSWALDS for magazines sent from the U.S.A. It is stated that they (in Russia) are jealous for the OSWALDS trip to the United States and are patiently awaiting their chance. ALEXANDER wrote that even the tested sets of habits and laws change with time and he is hopeful for a change sometime. ALEXANDER asked the OSWALDS to write him about the U.S.A., including how they were met by their family, where they live, and so forth. (The writer of this letter is undoubtedly ALEXANDER ROMANOVICH ZIEGER, friend of the OSWALDS in Minsk). U.S.S.R.

4. A letter from GALINA KHONTULEVA (friend of MARINA OSWALD in Minsk), to MARINA OSWALD, dated July 22, 1963, (apparently). KHONTULEVA stated she is in Leningrad and has found a position in a drug store at the Melnikov Hospital. She said she made friends with a surgeon who promised to marry her on recovering, but he does not write often now. She said she has still not recovered after the death of her mother. She furnishes her address as Leningrad 9-13, Ruzouskaya Street, Number 9, Apartment 8. She asked MARINA to send her a few dress patterns and to write about life in the U.S.A. She sends regards to ALIK (OSWALD). Also, asks whether MARINA had heard about VALENTINA TERESHKOVA U.S.S.R. (Russian woman cosmonaut.)

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5. A letter, dated August 24, 1963, from RUTH PAINE, care of ARTHUR YOUNG, Paoli, Pennsylvania, to MARINA. She sympathizes, as OSWALD was not working. She hopes he has found a job by now. She speaks of MARINA'S possible confinement at Parkland Hospital at a reasonable rate, but adds that residence requirements must be met. She adds it would be advantageous for LEE (OSWALD) to learn to drive. She said she and her children leave the next day for Baltimore to see MICHAEL'S (Mr. PAINE) brother. She states she will arrive in New Orleans by September the 20.

6. A letter from RUTH PAINE to MARINA, dated July 14 (no year given), in which she offered MARINA to live with her. PAINE stated she is willing to provide food, medical doctor's services, and $10 a week for incidentals in exchange for tutoring in the Russian language by MARINA.

7. A letter from RUTH PAINE to MARINA, July 21 (no year given), in which she states she plans to visit her mother--in-law at Harbor House, Naushin Island, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, from July 31, to August 11. She will then proceed to Paoli and remain there until September 10. She will then visit her mother and father in Ohio. She said she will be in New Orleans on August 18, and spend day or two at MARINA'S. RUTH PAINE said she would tell MARINA then if MARINA could stay with her until the birth of her child. PAINE suggested they could leave for Dallas about September 20. She expressed the thought LEE would not want to stay without her and JUNE. RUTH PAINE said she had written to RUTH

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KLOEPPER, Secretary of the New Orleans Quaker Church, about MARINA and had asked whether KLOEPPER knows any Russians in New Orleans. She said she had also written to Mrs. PAUL BLANCHARD, Secretary, Unitarian Church, in New Orleans, regarding any Russians in New Orleans, so as to find a Russian-speaking friend for MARINA.

8. A letter from BORIS IVANOVICH FITZPATRICK (apparently), dated August 7, 1963, to MARINA OSWALD. The letter is written on the stationary of Loyola Villa, Battles Wharf, Alabama. The writer thanks MARINA for the interesting conversation they had the week before. He said he was extremely pleased to speak to her and was amazed he understood the language without much difficulty. He said as a result, his desire to learn Russian had grown. Also, expressed appreciation to LEE OSWALD for his lecture delivered at the seminary. He said perhaps they did not agree with some of OSWALD'S conclusions, but he respected him for his idealism and the truth of his research. He also thanked the addressee for recordings of "Swan Lake". He asked MARINA to correct the errors in his letters. Asked MARINA to write him concerning her life in the U.S.S.R. He said he would be at the Jesuit House of Studies, 3959 Rogola Lane, Mobile, Alabama, after August 21, 1963.

9. A letter, dated December 10, 1962, signed by ELLY (identified by MARINA OSWALD later as ELLY SOBOLEVA, a pharmacist) giving her address as E. SOBOLEVA, Pushkinskaya Street Number 10, Apartment 111, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. ELLY

congratulated MARINA and ALIK on the new year. She spoke of the future when JUNE grows up and mentioned several mutual friends, including MIKHAIL, EUGENI, and SLAVA. She said she saw TATIANA BOITENKO (apparently) and LAITSEVA.

NO LOCALITY

10. A letter from ELLY (SOBOLEVA) to MARINA, dated November 1, 1962. She speaks of the coming session of school and mentions that LUIDA KLIGIANOUSKAYA (apparently) intends to write to MARINA and she furnishes LUIDA'S address as Leningrad, Olginskaya Street 10-26. She said it will not be difficult for her to go and see someone's mother. Asked MARINA to ask the comrade in detail as to where and how _____ (not clear). She asked MARINA to send photos of the family.

NO LOCALITY

11. A letter from ERIC TITOVIETS (friend of the OSWALDS in Minsk), dated January 28, 1961, in Minsk. ERIC mentioned that MARINA speaks pretty good English by now and probably uses some English words when writing Russian. He said JUNE probably looks like MARINA. Said MARINA was attractive, but he did not think ALIK was handsome. He suggested MARINA not read this part of the letter to ALIK.

NO LOCALITY

12. A card written to MARINA OSWALD (when she lived in Minsk, Russia), from L. N. LAROIONOVA, address Zaozenoya Number 6, Apartment 4, extending best wishes for May 1 and expresses a wish for a reply from MARINA.

13. A note, undated, expressing remembrances to dear MARINA, ALIK and baby JUNE, signed Aunt ANNA.

NO LOCALITY

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14. A note, undated, to MARINA OSWALD from LIUBA with outside of note showing address to M. N. PRUSOKOVA (indicating note received prior to her marriage). Note expresses information that LIUBA sent food to MARINA. She said she would be over to see her the next day.

15. A letter, undated, to MARINA congratulating her on the birth of her child, signed Aunt LIUBA and Uncle VASILI. no locality

16. A letter to MARINA congratulating her on the birth of her daughter, sending regards for all of the ANDRIONOUS - ANATOLI, and grandmother and is signed LIALIA. no locality

17. A letter, dated May 17, 1963, to MARINA and ALIK, stating that their congratulations had been received and were appreciated. The writer spoke of her own baby and asked about JUNE. Asked the OSWALDS to write, explaining they hadn't heard from them in six months. It was signed OLGA, NIKOLAI, and YULIA. The address given was OLGA PETROVNA DMOVSKAYA, Uruchie Sportivnaya 1726, Minsk. U.S.S.R. U.S.S.R.

18. A note dated January 7, 1963 to "Dear INESSA" advising the addressee that the recipients were very pleased and pleasantly surprised to receive a letter from her.

19. A note dated January 7, 1963 to "Dear INESSA" stating that a letter had been received from her to "our great joy".

20. Undated note to "Dear MARINOCHKA" from "INESSA" which states as follows: "We are here with ALIK. I was getting together all the things for you. My first consideration was for comfort and not for charity's sake. You don't have a _____. I therefore took a plain diaper. I beg you not to be concerned."

21. An undated note to MARINA from INESSA RITA OLGA PETROVNA (apparently addressed to MARINA at the 51st Ward, 3rd Floor) congratulating her on the birth of a baby girl.

22. An unsigned note dated August 27, 1962 which expressed amazement upon receipt of a letter from MARINA from the U.S.A. Best wishes were extended and a request was made for a photograph. The writer asked how ALIK got to Minsk, what school he finished, and what kind of a family he had. The writer also asked MARINA to write whether ALIK receives $200.00 a week or a month. The writer also wants to know what city MARINA resides in. The writer asked for MARINA's citizenship and advised her to keep hers and her baby's Soviet citizenship. The writer spoke of her trip to the Caucausus and told MARINA not to worry about her debt of $500.00 (presumably), and mentioned that she herself had a debt of 200 rubles.

23. A letter to MARINA OSWALD from Aunt VALENTINA dated November 22, 1963 (1962) which furnishes the address of Aunt VALENTINA (V. G. PRUSAKOVA) as Minsk 29, Kommunisticheskaya No. 42, Apartment 20.

24. A letter to MARINA from Aunt VALENTINA (apparently) dated January 24 (year not shown).

25. Telegram in Russian from TARUSINA sending congratulations to MARINA on the occasion of March 8 and her newly born daughter, and wishing MARINA health and happiness.

26. An undated and unsigned note addressed to MARINA as "MARINOCHKA" stating: "Please excuse me for not being able to come. Get well." Apparently from OSWALD.

27. Several notes with no messages addressed to MARINA OSWALD, 49th Ward, 3rd Floor.

28. Letter addressed to MARINA OSWALD, Minsk, Russia, from Kharkov, USSR (apparently from the Family MEDVEDIVE) extending best wishes for the New Year to "Dear MARINA and OLEG".

29. Envelope postmarked Vernon, Texas, March 12, 1962 to Mr. and Mrs. LEE H. OSWALD at Minsk, Russia with return address shown as M. OSWALD, Box 983, Vernon, Texas.

30. An undated card addressed to MARINA and ALIK and primarily to JUNE extending best wishes for a holiday and a wish that JUNE should grow up to be a pretty girl, signed LIUDA (presumably LIUDMILLA).

NO LOCALITY

31. A letter from Mrs. ANNA MELLER, Dallas Power and Light Company, 1506 Commerce Street, 9th Floor, to MARINA dated December 2, 1962. She advised she and VALENTINA and THEO had just finished packing what was left of MARINA's things. She further stated that MARINA pack some English books and deliver same to her at her place of work and leave on the First Floor.

32. An envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD care of MIKHAILOV, Kharkov, from OSWALD in Minsk.

33. An undated note signed Aunt VALIA and ILIA, stating: "We are leaving today, will send a letter immediately. Don't be upset. With kisses. Regards to ALIK."

34. An undated note to MARINOCHKA signed VALIA which states: "Aunt VALIA asks that you eat everything today, in particular, mushrooms". The writer mentioned she would be over at 6.

35. A note signed ALIK stating: "What's with you? How can I see you? I am downstairs. If you can come."

36. A note to MARINA from INESSA asking how MARINA is and what is necessary to bring.

37. An undated note stating: "Come to me. I am waiting at the drug store. ALIK"

38. Envelope addressed to M. N. OSWALD care of MIKHAILOV, Kharkov, Trinkler No. 5, Apartment 7.

39. A note signed "A" which states: "I know that you don't want me to come, but I want to send this to you so that you can read it. If you need something tell it to ERIC when he will come to see you and he will call me at work. I hope you will be released on Saturday. I am very lonesome. If you want, I can wait here for five minutes and you can send me a note. If I don't get anything from you - I'll go and it's all right."

ND locality

40. A letter from MARINA to ALIK dated February 20, 1962 in which she says it is the sixth day in the hospital and that JUNE had lost some weight. She asked for some necessities. She said she was visited by INESSA and OLGA. She said that Aunts LIUDA and VALIA did not come again. MARINA said: "You don't visit me and figure you do me a favor." MARINA told ALIK to see that the house is ideally clean.

41. An undated note from ALIK to MARINA stating that he received a magazine (apparently from PAVEL), and that $5.00 and a letter from Leningrad is enclosed.

42. An undated letter to MARINA congratulating her on the birth of a child. The writer says he just returned from the plant and expects to drop in to see ALIK "tonight". He tells MARINA to write if she needed anything. It is signed "TOLIA", (a nickname for ANATOLI).

No locality — ND locality

No locality

43. A letter from Aunt VALENTINA and Uncle ILIA in which the writer asks when MARINA will come home from the hospital and whether MARINA needs anything.

44. A letter addressed to MARINA from GALINA KHONTULEVA dated September 29, 1963, Leningrad. The writer says she is still with the drug store and enjoys living in Leningrad. She said she had met a boy. She will write regarding developments with the boy. She thanked MARINA for the patterns. She said it would be fine if the OSWALDs would return to the USSR. She knows both she and OSWALD could work while JUNE stayed at the nursery. She adds that unemployment does not exist in the USSR. She asked whether MARINA and ALIK quarrel and added that ALIK needs much encouragement. She gave her new address as Leningrad, K-6F, Tildemand.

45. A postal card addressed to RUTH PAINE (for MARINA), 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, from 757 French, New Orleans, postmarked at New Orleans in April, 1963, which says: "Dear Everything is fine. I live with 'Aunt LILIAN'. (She) welcomed me very nicely. I am looking for work at 8. When I find it I will write to you. Signed LEE."

46. A post card addressed to RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, return address, MURRET, 757 French, New Orleans, postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, May 3, 1963, which states: "Girls! I have not found any work yet, but I receive money from the Unemployment Office - about $20 - $25. They made a mistake at the Dallas Office when they refused, but I set everything straight. Uncle 'DYUZ' (Sic) offered me a loan of $200.00, if I need it. Nice, eh? Signed ALEK"

XIII POLITICAL READING MATERIALS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND OTHER READING MATERIAL OF OSWALD AND HIS WIFE, MARINA OSWALD

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The following list of English and Russian titles are of books, pamphlets, re-prints, booklets, and newspapers seized by the Dallas Police Department through legal search warrant of the RUTH PAINE residence, at Irving, Texas, and the last residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which was a room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas;

ENGLISH TITLES

1) Re-print from The Nation, 1/23/60 "Castro's Cuba" by ROBERT TOBER

2) Pamphlet by The Weekly People entitled "Automation: A Job Killer"

3) Pamphlet of The New York School for Marxist Studies, Fall Term, October 11 - November 25, 1963 Bulletin

4) Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committes for a Democratic Spain

5) Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Renounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism". Speech by FIDEL CASTRO of 3/26/62

6) Copy of newspaper "The Militant", 10/7/63

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7) Negative photograph bearing "Join / The Socalist Worker's Party / fight for a better world / write / Box 2915 / Dallas, Texas

8) Letter on letterhead of Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y., JAMES P. CANNON, National Chairman, FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary, dated 3/27/63, signed JOSEPH TASH, addressed to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, advising of receipt of "Your letter of March 24", advised sending OSWALD'S name to the Young Socialist Alliance for further correspondence, P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York 3, New York.

9) Copy of newspaper "The Worker", 10/20/63

RUSSIAN TITLES

1) The Truth about the Second Front (Notes of a war correspondent, by D. KRAMINOV, State Publishing, Karelian ASSR, Petrozavodsk 1960

4.35.K

2) Eugenia Grande, by Honore de Balzac

Document

3) Book of Useful Advice, 3rd Edition, Minsk, 1960

Book

3

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4) Copy of "Technique of the Youth" , a monthly popular magazine on production, techniques and science

5) Population of USSR, P. G. PODIACHIKH, State Publishing, Political Literature, Moscow, 1961 U.S.S.R.

6) Poetry by K. SIMONOV NO LOCALITY

7) Poetry by S. ESENIN S. ESENIN NO LOCALITY

? D.74 8) Cook books entitled "Tasty and Healthy Food"

9) Guide to Analysis of Medival Mixtures PUBLICATION

PUBLICATION 10) Introductory Phonetic Course of German Language published 1958, editor, G. A. NEPOMNIASCHAIA G.A. NIPOMNIASCHAI

11) Pages of Russian-English Dictionary

12) Our Small Life by DON AMINADO, printed in Paris in May 1927, Ya. POVOLOTSKY & Co., Paris NO LOCALITY FRANCE

PUBLICATION 13) Russian Art - Pupils Library

PUBLICATION 14) Belorussian State Theatre for Opera and Ballet

15) Constitution of USSR PUBLICATION

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16) Book entitled "Minsk", by F. S. MARTINKEVICH

17) Soviet Electoral System PUBLICATION

18) Geographical Dictionary DICTIONARY

19) Book entitled "Learn to Speak English" by S. S. TOLSTOI, E. I. KHAKINA LOCALITY

20) Minimal Dictionary of French Language For Middle School DICTIONARY

21) Eyes Which Ask, (a diary of a teacher), Library, Bulgaria, Sofia, 1957, by SPAS KRALEVSKY NO LOCALITY

22) Home Canning PUBLICATION

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RPG:mss

XIV. APPENDIX

FAIR 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 aforementioned 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 30, 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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A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

"THE MILITANT"

A source advised on April 29, 1955 that "The Militant" is staffed, controlled, and published as a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES (NYSMS)

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), New York District (NYD), staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for MARXist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CPUSA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960.

"The Worker" of October 16, 1960, announced the opening of the New York School for MARXist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 17, 1960, and Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) (Youth) classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the school is Room 1922, 853 Broadway, at Fourteenth Street, New York, New York.

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X, (Continued)

The records of Pearce Mayer and Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School". On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used as an office for the NYSMS.

During April and May, 1963, a second source furnished information that the NYSMS was then in operation at 853 Broadway, New York, New York.

The Spring term, 1963 bulletin of the NYSMS reflects Doctor HERBERT APTHEKER as the director of the school.

A third source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the Seventeenth National Convention of the CPUSA, held December 10/13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

The May 1963 issue of "Political Affairs", self-described as the theoretical organ of the CPUSA, reflects that HERBERT APTHEKER has been replaced as editor of that publication after holding this position for several years.

A characterization of SCOPE is included in the appendix.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

A Confidential Source on June 16, 1958, advised that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958, by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL).

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X, (Continued)

A second Confidential Source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CPUSA, stated that in New York there is a group of about twenty-one youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee on Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a MARXist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately eight or ten of this group are Communist Party members.

A third Confidential Source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CPUSA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CPUSA, Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between National Office (Communist Party) and two groups of young people who function in New York which are either party groups or pro-party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education) and this group stands closest to the Communist Party leadership.

A fourth Confidential Source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee". This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for MARXists Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division.

The spring term 1963 bulletin of the NYSMS states that SCOPE is trying to provide conditions in which youth can broaden their knowledge and improve their understanding of this changing, perplexing, and exciting age. The goal of SCOPE is "To provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of MARXism".

On May 17, 1963, the fourth source advised that SCOPE continues to share the office space in Room 1922, 853 Broadway, New York City, with the NYSMS".

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

January 7, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
Reference	Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, 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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OSWALD
105-82555
Section 64

done EKD

2

OPTIONAL FORM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-7-64

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Turner
1 - Evans

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

By routing slip the office of the Attorney General (AG) on 1-3-64 forwarded to the Bureau for translation an undated letter in Spanish addressed to the AG from Ylario Rojas, who resides in Guadalajara, Mexico.

A translation discloses that Rojas claims to be a Mexican and is writing to the AG because of the assassination of President Kennedy. He claims to have been a friend of subject, one Albert and "3 more people." He states "I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan." He said he lost the friendship of these people because he would not introduce communist propaganda into Mexico and indicated that even though various officials of the U.S. might be involved he is willing to identify them.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the attached letter be directed to the AG which returns the letter and envelope from Rojas, forwards a copy of the translation and advises the AG that we are taking steps to have Rojas interviewed in detail.

Also attached for approval is a cable to the Legat, Mexico, instructing that arrangements be made to have Rojas interviewed promptly. Our files contain no information which can be identified with Rojas.

Inasmuch as Rojas resides in Mexico it is recommended that Liaison deliver a copy of the translation of his letter to CIA headquarters and advise that we are instructing Legat to have Rojas interviewed immediately.

105-82555
Enc.

ETT:cgw
(8)

REC-53 1330

22 JAN 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/8/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

On 1/4/64, RALPH LEON YATES was interviewed with the use of the polygraph, at the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas, by SA C. RAY HALL, with SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS present during the interview. YATES signed a waiver, consenting to the interview, on 12/10/63. Bureau teletype to Dallas, 1/2/64, authorized this interview.

During the interview, YATES was asked whether he had deliberatley furnished any false information to the FBI; whether he had picked up a hitch-hiker along the R. L. Thornton Expressway in November, 1963; whether this hitch-hiker had a package with him; whether this person told him he had curtain rods in the package; whether this person asked YATES if he knew JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY; whether this person showed YATES a photograph of himself holding a rifle; whether this hitch-hiker talked about killing the President; whether he let this person out at the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets; and whether he believed this person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

No significant emotional responses were recorded by the polygraph when YATES was asked these relevant questions or control-type questions. Therefore, no conclusion could be reached as to whether YATES was answering questions truthfully.

3-Bureau (2-105-82555)
(1-80-5-12)
2-Dallas (1-100-10461)
(1-94-201)
CRH:mja
(5)

PEC 53

1331

1-14

12 JAN 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

YATES denied any history of mental disturbances, or mental treatment. He stated that while he was in the U. S. Air Force, he went to military doctors inasmuch as he was having pains in his back. He said he was interviewed by a psychiatrist, about two months before being discharged, who told him he thought the pains would disappear after he was discharged from the service.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
RICHMOND	DALLAS	1/9/64	1/9/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	HAROLD P. SETTLE :	cbc
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

REFERENCES: Richmond teletype to Bureau, Detroit and Dallas, 1/9/64.

- RUC -

LEAD:

DETROIT, AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Will conduct investigation set forth in Richmond teletype to Bureau, Detroit and Dallas, 1/9/64.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1332

REC- 53

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4 JAN 14 1964

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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By	[illegible]			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

-A*- (COVER PAGE)

(Rev. 3-3-)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: HAROLD P. SETTLE
Date: 1/9/64

Office: RICHMOND

Field Office File #: 105-3777

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: OSWALD reported assigned as interpreter by Soviet Government to University of Michigan band group who were making trip in Russia in 1961. OSWALD was reported very critical of the U. S. Government.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/64

1

Mr. JAMES T. COMFORT, 1819 Elbert Drive, Roanoke, Virginia, who is employed as an Attorney for General Electric Company at Salem, Virginia, advised as follows:

His secretary, who refused to allow her identity to be disclosed, while home during the Christmas holidays, learned from a friend whom she refused to identify, that a young woman who attended the University of Michigan and who participated in the band activities at the University advised that in 1961, the University band made a trip to Russia. While in Russia, the Soviet Government assigned interpreters to the group, and one of the individuals assigned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

OSWALD was reported to have been very critical of the U. S. Government.

On 1/9/64 at Salem, Virginia File # Richmond 105-3777

by SA HAROLD P. SETTLE : cbc Date dictated 1/9/64

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4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-9-64 8:02 PM RTB

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS DALLAS AND LAS VEGAS

FROM SAC PHOENIX 092310

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; AKA, IS-R. OO: DALLAS.

ROBERT J. KAYE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AT TUCSON, ARIZONA, WHERE HE RESIDES 2116 EAST 17TH STREET AND IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS MECHANIC BY FALCON AUTOMATIC, INC., 727 SOUTH CAMPBELL AVE., TUCSON.

NO SIGNED STATEMENT FURNISHED BY KAYE SINCE HE ADVISED HE HAS VERY LIMITED READING AND WRITING ABILITY. KAYE REPEATS STORY OF HIS MEETING AT DENVER, COLORADO, EARLY OCTOBER 1963 WITH MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS LEE (LAST NAME UNKNOWN). STATED HE SAW PICTURE OF OSWALD ON TELEVISION IN EL PASO DAY FOLLOWING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. KAYE BELIEVES OSWALD IS IDENTICAL WITH LEE, BUT ADMITS HE CANNOT BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN SINCE HE SAW LEE BRIEFLY ONLY TWICE ON DATE OF MEETING, DENVER. LEE GAVE KAYE $300 IN $50 AND $20 BILLS AS TRAVELING EXPENSES TO GO TO MEXICO CITY AND OBTAIN A PACKAGE FROM AN UNKNOWN MAN. KAYE WAS TO RETURN THIS PACKAGE TO LEE IN AMARILLO, TEXAS, WHEN LEE WOULD THEN GIVE KAYE $3,000. LEE ALLEGED TO HAVE GIVEN KAYE SMALL CALENDAR ON WHICH DATES WERE MARKED. KAYE ADVISES HE WAS TO PICK UP PACKAGE IN MEXICO CITY ON SATURDAY IN NOVEMBER (DATE NOT RECALLED), AND WAS TO DELIVER PACKAGE TO LEE, ALSO ON SATURDAY ABOUT TWO WEEKS LATER IN AMARILLO. LEE ALSO GAVE KAYE SMALL SLIP OF PAPER ON WHICH

REC-53 105-82555-1333

22 JAN 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAC PHOENIX 092310

WAS DRAWN MAP WHICH KAYE WAS TO FOLLOW IN ORDER TO MEET UNKNOWN MAN IN MEXICO CITY. KAYE ADVISES HE GAVE MAP AND CALENDAR TO SECRET SERVICE MAN IN EL PASO, TEXAS. KAYE MADE TRIP TO MEXICO CITY BUT FAILED TO MEET MAN OR OBTAIN PACKAGE FOR LEE. HE RETURNED EVENTUALLY TO EL PASO AND THEN TO TUCSON, ARIZONA, BUT DID NOT GO TO AMARILLO AND DID NOT AGAIN SEE LEE. KAYE AGREEABLE TO POLYGRAPH TEST IF SUCH DESIRED. KAYE FINGERPRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED. ADVISED HE INTENDS TO REMAIN IN TUCSON AS LONG AS HE IS EMPLOYED.

DETAILED 302 FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 10:35 PM EFH

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Stokes

1-10-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE DEFERRED

TO SAC EL PASO (105-1264)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) REC 53 — 1323

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

RE EL PASO TELETYPE THREE FORTY-FIVE P.M. DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST PAREN NO CC PHOENIX END PAREN RE ALLEGATIONS OF ROBERT KAYE. KAYE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED JANUARY NINE LAST BY PHOENIX. IN GENERAL HE REPORTED STORY HE TOLD SECRET SERVICE NOVEMBER TWENTY-SIX LAST AT EL PASO. AMONG NUMEROUS DISCREPANCIES HIS STATEMENT THAT MAN THOUGHT TO BE OSWALD GAVE HIM SMALL CALENDAR ON WHICH DATES WERE MARKED AND SMALL SLIP OF PAPER ON WHICH WAS MAP KAYE WAS TO FOLLOW IN ORDER TO MEET UNKNOWN MAN IN MEXICO CITY. KAYE STATES HE GAVE MAP AND CALENDAR TO SECRET SERVICE, EL PASO. EL PASO CONTACT SAIC OSCAR WEISHEIT, SECRET SERVICE, CONCERNING CALENDAR AND MAP. SUTEL RESULTS PHOENIX WITH MAIL COPIES BUREAU AND DALLAS. AIRTEL FOLLOWS TO PHOENIX RE REINTERVIEW OF KAYE. DALLAS AND PHOENIX ADVISED BY MAIL.

COPIES DESTROYED 24 FEB 14 1973

1 - PHOENIX (105-1529)
1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:rdb
(5)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION JAN 10 1964 TELETYPE

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NOTE: Kaye has told wild story of being approached by man he believes Oswald in Denver in early October with proposition that he traveled to Mexico City to meet unidentified male from whom he was to receive papers which he was to deliver in Amarillo, Texas. Secret Service report did not make any mention of the calendar or map supposedly given to Kaye by Oswald and it is likely this is new figment of his imagination. Necessary to resolve this before reinterviewing Kaye.

TELETYPE UNIT

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1333

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1334

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

64

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 30

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/10/64

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (105-15823)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles and Dallas 1/2/64 and Dallas airtel to Bureau and Los Angeles 12/31/63.

Enclosed with this letter to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated January 10, 1964, and captioned BILLY RAY HENSON. Enclosed to Dallas are three copies of the letterhead memorandum, one copy of which is to be sent by FBI, Dallas, to Secret Service, Dallas.

Los Angeles has furnished to Secret Service, Los Angeles, a copy of the letterhead memorandum.

Investigation in Los Angeles was conducted by Special Agents PAUL E. QUINN and JESSE V. MC NULTY. The investigation in Texas was conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (Reg.)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3) (Reg.)
1 - Los Angeles
CCO:meh
(5)

REC 30

1335

5 JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 10, 1964

BILLY RAY HENSON

E-11-28-1944
11-21-1944 Dallas, Tex.

Lieutenant Jack Morris, Detective Commander, West Valley Division, Los Angeles Police Department, furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI on December 27, 1963:

Billy Ray Henson, also known as Joey Jowifcz, had been arrested on December 26, 1963, for attempted murder. Henson was employed and resided at the Conley Farm, 10127 Reseda Boulevard, Northridge, California. TEXAS

Lieutenant Morris, at the time that they arrested Henson, took away from Henson a Mossberg .22 model 44 US-D rifle with a Mossberg scope mounting and a Weaver J-4 telescopic scope. According to the police, the rifle had been stolen from the Conley Farm.

Billy Ray Henson on December 27, 1963, advised Special Agents of the FBI that his parents were Walter Taylor Henson and Opal L. Henson, 109 South Clay Street, Ennis, Texas. He has been arrested many times in Texas. He claims that he was in the U. S. Army from June 1962 until September 26, 1963, at which time he received an undesirable discharge. He claims he had serial number RA18647885. At one time he lived with friends, Lee and Ruth Farley, 201 - 7th Street, Irving, Texas.

COPIES DESTROYED
24 FEB 11 1973

BILLY RAY HENSON

Henson is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Birth data	November 28, 1944, Dallas, Texas
Height	6' 2"
Weight	179 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown

On December 31, 1963, the records of the Dallas Police Department were checked and reflect that Billy Ray Henson has arrest number 61-93480. He was arrested on September 29, 1961, charged with juvenile delinquency (truancy - loitering) and was remanded to the juvenile home. It reflects that he was born November 21, 1944.. At that time he lived at 902 Jessica Street, Dallas.

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. Lee L. Farley, 223 West 7th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI:

The Farleys have known Billy Ray Henson for approximately two years. Henson is a very emotional, unstable person who when told to do something which he would not agree with would generally tell that person "I'll kill you." On one occasion when he was told to go back to the Army, Henson became so mad that he tore his Army uniform apart right in front of the entire family. On another occasion she learned from neighbors that Henson, while reading a comic book, got mad for some reason or another, cursed loudly, then crawled into a large dog house and stayed there. Mrs. Farley said that at one time he was told by the Farleys to go back to Ennis, Texas, where his parents live. Upon being told this, Henson screamed "I'll kill you."

Mrs. Farley advised that Henson would often "make up stories" and actually seemed to believe them himself. Henson claimed that while in the U. S. Army he turned a .50 caliber machine gun on fellow troops at target practice and killed them all. TEXAS

Mrs. Farley advised that the Henson family is composed of five or six children and that at least one other child is emotionally unstable. Mrs. Farley believes that this is "Tiny" Henson, age 22, who weighs approximately 350 pounds. Buddy Henson, age approximately 30, is in the U. S. Army, overseas in Germany. Kenneth Henson is in the 11th grade. Becky Henson is approximately age 15. Mrs. Farley advised that on several other occasions, Henson while living with them, threatened to kill them and also threatened to kill the Farley children.

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.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-53)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-10-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NOS. 280, 281

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REBUCAB JANUARY 8 LAST.

FOLLOWING INFORMATION OBTAINED TODAY BY SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON FROM YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, 1367 MANUEL ACUNA, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

IN ABOUT JUNE OR JULY 1962 ROJAS WAS SITTING IN PARK IN MEXICO CITY WHEN APPROACHED BY CUBAN WHO BEGAN TO TALK TO HIM ABOUT SMUGGLING IN CUBAN PROPAGANDA. CUBAN PROMISED TO SEE HIM LATER IN GUADALAJARA AND ABOUT MIDDLE OF AUGUST SAME YEAR HE ARRIVED IN GUADALAJARA IN AUTOMOBILE WHICH ROJAS CANNOT DESCRIBE. ROJAS THEN DROVE WITH CUBAN TO CIUDAD JUAREZ, ACROSS FROM EL PASO. AFTER ARRIVAL ROJAS WENT TO MOVIE, NAME OF THEATER NOT RECALLED, AND APPARENTLY CUBAN WENT OVER TO EL PASO.

CUBAN PICKED UP ROJAS IN FRONT OF THEATER AFTER MOVIE WAS OVER AND INTRODUCED HIM TO INDIVIDUAL WHOSE NAME ROJAS COULD NOT RECALL BUT WHOM HE NOW IDENTIFIES AS OSWALD FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF LATTER. THE THREE WENT TO BAR AND DISCUSSED INTRODUCTION OF CASTRO PROPAGANDA INTO MEXICO VIA COZUMEL, LOCATED ON ISLAND OFF COAST OF YUCATAN. THEY DID QUITE A BIT OF DRINKING AND CUBAN APPARENTLY TURNED HIS CAR OVER TO OSWALD.

CUBAN AND ROJAS STAYED IN A JUAREZ HOTEL, NAME OF WHICH ROJAS CANNOT REMEMBER. FOLLOWING MORNING ROJAS AND CUBAN LEFT JUAREZ VIA AERONAVES AND FLEW TO MONTERREY AND AFTER SHORT STOP PROCEEDED DIRECTLY TO GUADALAJARA. IT IS TO BE NOTED AERONAVES AIRLINE HAS

105-82555-1336

ENCLOSURE

JAN 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

68 JAN 17 1964

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

NO SUCH FLIGHT.

AFTER ARRIVAL IN GUADALAJARA ROJAS RECEIVED 400 PESOS FROM CUBAN WHO TOLD HIM HE WOULD RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS LATER. ABOUT DECEMBER 1962 CUBAN CAME TO GUADALAJARA AND GAVE ROJAS 900 PESOS MORE AND TOLD HIM TO PROCEED TO COZUMEL BY BUS WITHIN FIVE DAYS. ROJAS DID THIS, REACHING COZUMEL JUST AFTER CHRISTMAS WHERE HE WAS MET BY TWO CUBAN MEN AND A CUBAN WOMAN. FIRST NAME OF LATTER WAS CRISTINA. ROJAS COULD NOT RECALL NAMES OF TWO CUBAN MEN BUT CLAIMED HE HAS THEM IN NOTEBOOK WHICH HE LEFT WITH ONE DANIEL SOLIS, MUNICIPAL POLICEMAN IN COZUMEL. ROJAS CLAIMED SOLIS WILL DELIVER BOOK TO NO ONE BUT HIM.

ROJAS SAID ABOUT DECEMBER 28, 1962, OSWALD ARRIVED IN COZUMEL FROM JAMAICA VIA CMA AIRLINE. OSWALD, ROJAS AND THREE CUBANS AGAIN DISCUSSED INTRODUCTION OF CUBAN PROPAGANDA INTO MEXICO THROUGH COZUMEL.

OSWALD STAYED TWO OR THREE DAYS IN COZUMEL AND RETURNED TO JAMAICA BY AIR. CUBANS AND ROJAS CONTINUED LIVING IN COZUMEL UNTIL ABOUT FEBRUARY 15 WHEN OSWALD AGAIN ARRIVED THERE FROM JAMAICA. OSWALD STAYED THREE DAYS THERE AND DAY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AMERICAN BY NAME OF ALBERT ARRIVED FROM JAMAICA. ROJAS SAID HE HAS LAST NAME OF ALBERT IN HIS NOTEBOOK IN COZUMEL. CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN, OSWALD AND CUBANS WERE IN ENGLISH. ROJAS SAID HE WAS TOLD BY CRISTINA THEY HAD DISCUSSED ELIMINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SHE CLAIMED OSWALD WAS FOR IT BUT ALBERT AND CUBANS DID NOT AGREE WITH HIM. ALBERT RETURNED TO UNITED STATES VIA JAMAICA DAY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL. CRISTINA CLAIMED OSWALD TOLD CUBANS HE AND

(Oswald known to have traveled [illegible] Dec. 28, 1962, and left Dec. 30th.)

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be ev paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NOS. 280, 281

ALBERT HAD LAID PLANS TO ELIMINATE PRESIDENT.

ROJAS CLAIMED HE GOT ALBERT'S LAST NAME FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT CREDENTIAL WHICH HE SAW IN BATH HOUSE AT HOTEL IN COZUMEL. ROJAS STAYED ON IN COZUMEL UNTIL EARLY MARCH 1963 AND THEN RETURNED BY BUS TO GUADALAJARA. HE CLAIMS HE NEVER DID ANYTHING TO HELP BRING IN CUBAN PROPAGANDA INTO MEXICO. STATED HE IS WILLING TO GO ANYWHERE IF EXPENSES PAID TO MAKE ANY IDENTIFICATION AND TO PICK UP HIS NOTEBOOK WITH FULL NAMES. HE CANNOT EXPLAIN WHY HE CANNOT REMEMBER NAMES OF CUBANS AFTER HAVING BEEN WITH THEM NEARLY THREE MONTHS.

SA JOHNSON ADVISED ROJAS APPEARS TO BE SINCERE BUT ALSO APPEARS TO BE DESPERATELY IN NEED OF MONEY AND LIVES IN SLUM AREA OF GUADALAJARA. IT WOULD APPEAR LIKELY THAT HE MAY HAVE MADE UP THIS STORY IN ORDER TO OBTAIN MONEY. UACB HE WILL NOT BE FINANCED FOR TRIP TO COZUMEL FOR PURPOSE OF PICKING UP HIS NOTEBOOK WHICH ALLEGEDLY IS IN POSSESSION OF POLICEMAN NAMED DANIEL SOLIS. MEMO FOLLOWS.

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 1-11-1964 2:16 AM ENT

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-25

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/10/64

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau and New Orleans, 12/23/63, referring to a two-page Secret Service memorandum containing information received from JOHN RICE, Secret Service, New Orleans, and referring to tires being sold to a man calling himself A. J. HIDELL at New Orleans, in December, 1962, or January, 1963; that this A. J. HIDELL owned an electrical contracting shop called A. J. Electrical.

The Bureau and Dallas are referred to report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, dated 12/2/63, at Dallas, Texas. Information regarding this individual, whose name was carried as A. J. HIDELL, is set forth on Pages 402, 403 and 404. The information therein set out reflects that the man referred to was ROGER J. HAYDEL, JR., 1935 Upperline Street, New Orleans, who operated the R. J. Electrical Service. Information therein set out reflects that HAYDEL was not identical with OSWALD and was not known to be an associate of his; therefore, ELMO SCOPPLE is not being interviewed by NOLA.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (105-10461) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

JTP:mfm
(6)

EXP-PROC.

REC-25 1337

5 JAN 13 1964

JAN 17 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1338X

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

64

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1338

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

64

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 12-19-63

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
5 - Liaison
1 - Turner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
CIVIL RIGHTS

Based upon his discussions with Lee Rankin, counsel of the Commission, Inspector Malley has requested that Liaison check with a Government agencies, except State Department and Secret Service, which might logically have pertinent information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Leon Ruby. Specific reference was made to a check with Defense Department, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations Air Force, and Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Army, to determine if any action was taken by those agencies with regard to Oswald's trip to Russia in 1959-62. It was noted that we have previously reviewed the U.S. Marine file on Oswald and have summarized it for the Commission; therefore, it will be unnecessary to obtain any information from that file. However, any other information in possession of ONI would be desirable.

Inspector Malley also requested that we obtain through Liaison copies of income tax returns filed by Oswald, Ruby, Ruby's brother Earl R. Ruby, his sister Eva L. Grant, and Oswald's associates Ruth and Michael Ralph Paine from 1955 to date.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended Liaison make the appropriate contacts with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other Government agencies in accordance with Inspector Malley's request. For the assistance of Liaison and for delivery to IRS attached are memoranda pertaining to these individuals.

Enc. ENCLOSURE
ETT:cgw
(13)

REC-1

JAN 15 1964

57 JAN 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1339

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

December 19, 1963

1 - Liaison
1 - Branigan
1 - Gheesling

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE
RUTH AVERY PAINE, nee Hyde

It is requested that uncertified copies of income tax returns filed by subjects for the years 1955-1962 be made available.

Michael Ralph Paine, who was born June 25, 1928, at New York City, has been employed as an engineer with Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, since July 27, 1959. His Social Security Number is 522-38-6476. He has listed previous employment with Griswold Manufacturing Company, Route 30, Wayne (state not given but possibly Pennsylvania), from March, 1956, to June, 1956, and self-employed at Malvern, Pennsylvania, working on helicopter designing from 1952 to 1959. It is noted, however, that from July 15, 1952, to April 28, 1954, he served in the United States Army. He currently resides with his wife, Ruth Avery Paine, nee Hyde, at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. In 1959 he reportedly resided at 6642 Baker Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas.

Ruth Avery Paine, nee Hyde was born September 3, 1932, at New York City, and currently resides at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. She is employed on a part-time basis as a teacher at St. Marks School of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

It is requested that no investigation be instituted based solely on this request.

105-82555

105-126129 (Michael Ralph Paine)
105-126128 (Ruth Avery Paine, nee Hyde)

WMG:jal
(11)

NOTE: See cover memorandum W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan re: Lee Harvey Oswald, dated 12-18-63, prepared by ETT:cgw.

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105-82555-43

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

December 20, 1963

1 - Branigan
5 - Liaison
1 - Turner

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Residences: 1955 - 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, Louisiana
1956 - 4936 Collinwood Street, Forth Worth, Texas
1962 - 7313 Davenport Street and 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas
1963 - 604 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas
214 West Necly, Dallas, Texas
4905 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana
2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas
621 North Marsalis and 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas

Employments: 1955 - Gerard F. Tujague, Inc, New Orleans, Louisiana
1956 - Dolly Shoe Company and Pfisterer Dental Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana
1962 - Leslie Welding Company, Inc., Forth Worth, Texas, and Jaggars - Childs - Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas
1963 - Jaggars - Childs - Stovall, Inc., Dall Texas
William B. Reily Company, Inc., New Or Louisiana
Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas

Orig & 1 to IRS by liaison on_____

Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 12-19-63 ETT:cgw re LEE HARVEY OSWALD JACK LEON RUBY

ETT:cgw
(14)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 18 1 08 PM '63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 6, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
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The 12/30/63 issue of the "U. S. News and World Report" contains an article starting on page 28 relating to the assassination and primarily the FBI's inquiry into same. This article includes a statement to the effect that when the Presidential limousine was sent to Detroit to be "armor-plated" a hole was found in the car's floor pan which speculation has indicated is a bullet hole. No further information regarding this hole is included in the article.

Immediately after the return of the Presidential limousine to Washington, D. C., from Dallas, Texas, representatives of our Laboratory examined this car specifically to detect and collect any bullet fragments for examination. It was not feasible at that time to rip out the upholstery or otherwise dismantle the car. However, from such examination as could be made without mutilating the car, we were successful in locating some additional lead bullet fragments which had not been found by the Secret Service during their earlier examination of the car. No bullet holes were observed in that portion of the floor pan which was accessible during our examination. Of course, in preparation for armor-plating a car, the interior is completely stripped of all upholstery and other components down to the bare metal, and portions of the car would, therefore, be exposed which would not be accessible under any other conditions. (It is our understanding that the armor-plating is being carried out in Cincinnati rather than in Detroit as reported in the present news article, and the lack of accurate information on the location may extend into other facets of the article.) Our investigation to date fails to indicate that we have been advised of the presence of any such hole by Secret Service who have responsibility for the vehicle.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 JAN 15 1964

There appears to be little significance to the alleged location of this hole in the Presidential limousine at this time; however, since this item appears in a magazine with a nationwide distribution it is possible questions may be raised by the President's Commission concerning this. Therefore, it is felt we should be in a position to promptly answer any such inquiry.

/ ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bartlett

RDR:jgs
(10)

SOVIET SECTION

memo Brennan to Sullivan 1/7/64 re request of Ricks

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

ACTION:

If you approve our liaison representative should contact U. S. Secret Service and endeavor to obtain from them full details concerning the examination of the vehicle as set out in the magazine article and specifically develop full details as to the alleged "bullet hole" in the floor pan of the car.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	DALLAS	1/6/64	12/4/63 - 1/6/64

Report made by	Typed By:
SA JOHN M. KEMMY	jb

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 12/23/63, at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

All pertinent information concerning OSWALD has been furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by teletype or airtel as it has been received. No leads are being set out in this report on the basis of information contained in this report as this office is not aware of the full background information developed nor aware of leads which have been handled or are presently under investigation by other offices. Leads are being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

- A -
COVER PAGE

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		1340 REC-41

10 - Bureau (105-82555)AMSD, RM
5 - Dallas (100-10461) AM, RM
7 - San Antonio (105-2909)

4 JAN 8 1964

1 COPIES DESTROYED

2/19/64

24 FEB 14 1973

53 FEB 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

SA 105-2909

ADMINISTRATIVE

Ten copies of this report are being furnished the Bureau per Bureau instructions. Five copies are being furnished Dallas, office or origin, for their assistance in administrative handling and review.

San Antonio is retaining seven copies of this report as copies will be available for additional leads requested. One copy is being furnished Secret Service, San Antonio, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Office: SAN ANTONIO

February 6, 1964

105-2909

BUREAU FILE: 105-8255

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Efforts to locate persons with knowledge of travel by OSWALD [illegible], Mrs. LEE DANNELLY, Selective Service Headquarters, [illegible], Texas, believes she was contacted by OSWALD on 9/25/63. [illegible] results of miscellaneous investigation set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TRAVEL

The following investigation was conducted in an attempt to determine travel OSWALD may have made on or about September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963.

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS

On December 3, 1963, AUGUST O. HEIN, Assistant Principal, Martin High School, the only public high school in Laredo, Texas, was contacted to locate an ALICIA BERTHA RAMOS who departed Mexico on October 3, 1963, by unknown means and who was listed in the Mexican Immigration records as being 16 years of age. Mr. HEIN advised that he had two girls by the name of ALICIA RAMOS in Martin High School and both of them were in school on October 2 and 3, 1963. Mr. HEIN stated he questioned both girls and neither had been to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, which was the city the Mexican Immigration records indicated that RAMOS had visited. TEXAS

The Laredo Telephone and City Directories contain a list of approximately 50 families by the name of RAMOS residing in Laredo, Texas.

No ALICIA RAMOS could be located in the Holding Institute or St. Augustine High Schools, the only other high schools in Laredo, Texas.

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SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by [redacted]:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Current San Antonio telephone and city directories were examined and found to contain no names identifiable with C. [redacted], (FNU) NIETO, R. GOMEZ, or E. GUTIERREZ. TEXAS

On December 17, 1963, records of the Retail Merchants Association were examined by IC JOHN C. SMITH and found to contain no records identifiable with the above individuals.

On December 11, 1963, JOE KENDRICKS, Detachment Commander, Office of Special Investigations, Lackland Air Force Base, advised SA DON R. ROSE that he had referred to appropriate records at Lackland Air Force Base and ascertained that no R. GOMEZ arrived at that base on October 3, 1963, or anywhere near this date. He said there is an R. GOMEZ presently stationed at Lackland Air Force Base whom he identified as RAUL N. GOMEZ but explained that this GOMEZ was a basic trainee who arrived at Lackland Air Force Base on November 6, 1963. According to him there is no other R. GOMEZ stationed at that base.

Mr. KENDRICKS further advised that he could find no record concerning a (FNU) NIETO.

On December 12, 1963, Mr. R. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Joint Airlines Military Ticket Office (JAMTO), Lackland Air Force Base, advised after referring to appropriate records that Airman Third Class REYNALDO GOMEZ was assigned to Lackland Air Force Base during the period in question but had been transferred to Gettysburg Air Force Station, Gettysburg, South Dakota, recently. He said that REYNALDO GOMEZ' residence is listed as [redacted], Texas, which is close to Laredo, Texas, and he quite probably is the R. GOMEZ that was on Trans-Texas Airways Flight 290 from Laredo, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, on October 3, 1963. TEXAS

[illegible] CUNNINGHAM also made known that he had [illegible] two NIETOs had been assigned to Lackland Air Force Base. He identified these individuals as [illegible] NIETO who is presently in Officer's Training School, Medina Base, in class 64E. He identified the other NIETO as FRANCISCO A. NIETO who recently was transferred to the 340th Bomber Wing, Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas.

On December 12, 1963, Officer Candidate DONALD E. NIETO, Class 64E, Officer's Training School, Medina Base, advised SA DON R. ROSE that he was not in the Air Force [illegible] October 3, 1963, and was not on Flight 290 of [illegible]-Texas Airways, flight from Laredo, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, on October 3, 1963. According to him he was in California on this date.

On December 19, 1963, FRANCISCO A. NIETO, 340th Bomber Wing, Bergstrom Air Force Base, advised SA H. T. BURK that he entered the Air Force on September 13, 1963, as a recruit and finished his basic training at Lackland Air Force Base on November 13, 1963. He said he has never been to Laredo, Texas, and was not on Flight 290 of Trans-Texas Airways from Laredo, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, on October 3, 1963.

On December 20, 1963, FRANK M. DRAIN, 918 Manor Drive, San Antonio, Texas, advised SA DON R. ROSE that he has taken a number of flights on Trans-Texas Airlines from Laredo, Texas, to San Antonio, and he recalls the flight from Laredo to San Antonio on October 3, 1963. He said that he does not recall seeing anyone on this flight resembling the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On December 20, 1963, Mr. A. RAFFAELE, Base Locator, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, advised SA DON R. ROSE that the records of his office contain no mention of any military officer or enlisted man by the name of NIETO. He added that his records contain the names of those individuals who have been transferred from that base since October 3, 1963.

Mr. RAFFAELE pointed out that had an Air Force [illegible] been assigned to Kelly Air Force Base on temporary [illegible] he would have no record of this individual.

On December 20, 1963, Airman First Class RICHARD F. GAFFNEY, Base Locator, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, advised that his records make no mention of any individual by the name of NIETO.

On December 20, 1963, Airman First Class JAMES A. MURRAY, Base Locator, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, advised that his records make no mention of an individual by the name of NIETO.

[illegible] BACKGROUND

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 30, 1963

Mrs. LEE DANNELLY, Assistant Chief of the Administrative Division, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin Texas, prepared a memorandum concerning her recollection of [illegible] contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD which memorandum reads as follows and which was prepared specifically for [illegible] F. BURK:

"At your request, following is a resume of information the undersigned furnished to Mr. NORMAN DUGGER, publisher of the "Texas Observer" and representative of a Washington, D.C. daily newspaper, on 17 December 1963. TEXAS

"Mr. DUGGER called at this Headquarters at approximately 1:30 PM, 17 Dec 63; he showed me an identification card from the Department of Public Safety and stated he wished to obtain any information I knew relative to a visit by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to this Headquarters. Before I gave him any information, my supervisor Lt. Col. WILLIAM BOYD SINCLAIR walked up to my desk and the two greeted one another. Colonel SINCLAIR asked Mr. DUGGER to come on in to his office and Mr. DUGGER told him that as soon as he asked me a few questions he would come in.

"Mr. DUGGER asked if I could furnish in detail everything in connection with the visit of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to this Headquarters and I advised him as follows: On 24 Nov 63 (Sunday), it was announced over TV that at that time there was no definite record as to Mr. OSWALD's whereabouts from May 1963 until the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY. I was at home at the time and I called Colonel SINCLAIR and advised him I was positive this man had been to our office, approximately 6 or 8 weeks prior to that date (24 Nov 63). I could not recall any information that would make me positive about the exact date but that I was positive that it was on a Wednesday. I have been having quite a bit of trouble with my back and

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On 12/19/63 at [illegible], Texas File # SA 100-9990

by SA H. T[illegible] Date dictated 12/27/63

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legs for quite sometime, and the only times I [illegible] to town during my lunch hour was on pay days to cash a check--we are paid on alternate Wednesdays. I was a few minutes late getting back to the office that day and Mr. OSWALD was waiting to see me when I got back. Mr. OSWALD stated that he had just come from the Governor's office to try to straighten out his discharge from the Marine Corps, which had been under 'other than honorable conditions.' The Governor's office told him they did not have anything to do with such things but that maybe this office would be able to assist him. Mr. OSWALD stated that at the time he was given the discharge under 'other than honorable conditions' he was told that if he lived an upright life for the next two years, he could then make application to have the type of discharge changed to 'honorable.' He told me that he was having difficulty in obtaining a job, and holding a job, with that type discharge. Also, he said it was embarrassing to his family. I asked him where he was registered and he said he registered in Florida but that he was living in Ft. Worth at the present time. I checked our locator file for HARVEY OSWALD (the name he gave me), but did not check any of the other OSWALD cards for possible identification since I presumed he was correct and was registered in Florida. I did not find a card for HARVEY OSWALD. We do have a card for LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. OSWALD did not remember whether he had given his address in Fort Worth (at time of separation from the Marine Corps) as place of entry into service or not. I advised him to check with our local boards in Fort Worth when he got back and maybe they would have a copy of his Report of Separation (DD Form 214).

"This Headquarters maintains sets of military regulations from the various armed forces which jointly concern the Selective

SA 105-[illegible]

[illegible] System. I checked these regulations in an attempt to learn the exact procedure Mr. [illegible] should follow in making application for [illegible] in 'type' of discharge. I did not find the regulation covering this subject. I [illegible] Mr. OSWALD a copy of an information sheet, [illegible] (copy attached) which lists the location of various types of military records, so that he could write direct and request the procedure for making the application for change in 'type' of discharge.

[illegible] this entire interview, which lasted for approximately 20 minutes, Mr. OSWALD was very [illegible]

"---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------"

[illegible] advised me to inform the [illegible] of [illegible] of this case.

"---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------"

[illegible] called me on the [illegible] [illegible] the morning of 13 [illegible] and asked [illegible] at any time mentioned to me that [illegible] to Russia at [illegible] time. I told him [illegible] asked me if I saw Mr. OSWALD at [illegible] was supposedly at the Trek Cafe, [illegible] [illegible] I told him no. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. OSWALD had at any time during the [illegible] mentioned anything as to his mode of transportation. I told him no. Mr. DUGGER advised me that he was now ready to mail his [illegible] to the Washington, D.C., newspaper he [illegible]

[illegible] DANNELLY

[illegible] DANNELLY

[illegible]

Administrative Division

TEXAS

SELECTIVE SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Mrs. DANNELLY further related orally that she is [illegible] at this time that the date on which LEE HARVEY [illegible] her was September 25, 1963.

Mrs. DANNELLY advised that she cannot establish [illegible] by any personal record at the State Selective [illegible] Service because due to the fact that no record was [illegible] at the time she interviewed OSWALD or at the time OSWALD called upon her. She advised that the date is established in the following manner. She advised that she brings her lunch to work each day and has lunch in the office with exception of the days on which she is paid which is every other Wednesday. She advised that on these so called pay days that she frequently goes to the bank for the purpose of withdrawing money from her account. She does not deposit her salary check in the bank due to the fact that these checks are mailed direct to the bank and she is not required to make these deposits, the checks being mailed direct from the office. She does business at the Capital National Bank, Austin, Texas, and on the date in question she advised that she recalls coming back to work slightly after 1:00 p.m., perhaps at about 1:05 p.m., and on that date had been to the main branch of the Capital National Bank, Austin, Texas, and cashed a check in the amount of $100 and in addition she had had lunch elsewhere other than the office where she normally had lunch. She advised that there is a possibility that the date on which OSWALD was in Austin, Texas, could have been September 11, 1963, because from her cancelled checks which she personally carried to the Capital National Bank she had the bank employee look at all of her cancelled checks for the last six months and he picked out only three of these checks that according to the bank stamp had been cashed inside the main Capital National Bank. The first of these checks, the more recent of them rather, was September 25, 1963; the second was September 11, 1963; and the third was July 31, 1963. Of these three checks Mrs. DANNELLY feels that the September 25, 1963, date is the more accurate date of the visit of OSWALD.

Mrs. DANNELLY further pointed out that her other banking operations and withdrawals from the bank are done at the drive-in window of the Capital National Bank which is directly across the street from the State Selective Service Headquarters on the south side of her building and

she frequently did business at that drive-in window during bank hours and other checks cashed by her bore a stamp indicating they were cashed at the drive-in window rather than at the main bank proper

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to Mrs. DANNELLY and she stated that in her opinion the photograph looks like the man who came to State Selective Service Headquarters on the day in question inquiring concerning the discharge mentioned above.

Mrs. DANNELLY advised that she recalls being at the Trek Cafe on South Congress Avenue, Austin Texas. on November 22, 1963, at which time she was engaged in conversation with a man who is employed as a printer for the Austin daily paper and at that time this individual whose name is not known to her at this time advised her that he believed that he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Trek Cafe sometime in the past. This man had seen OSWALD's photograph on television at that time and due to this conversation, Mrs. DANNELLY recalled her experience of having been contacted by the individual using the name of HARVEY OSWALD and recalled that the photograph seen on television resembled the individual who had contacted her using the name of HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. DANNELLY advised that the printer whom she engaged in conversation at the Trek Cafe was a white male, age 45, of slender build, approximate 5' 6" to 5' 8", 135 to 140 pounds, and during the course of conversation had mentioned that he had been recently divorced and had a home in the country where he kept a considerable number of dogs. Mrs. DANNELLY advised that she had seen this printer in the Trek Cafe on numerous other occasions and knew him by sight but not by name

Mrs. DANNELLY likewise recalled as best she could remember at this time Mr. RONNIE DUGGER is a friend of the son of the printer referred to above. She also recalls that a waitress at the Trek Cafe made some comment indicating that she was of the opinion that OSWALD had been in that cafe at one time or another. She seems to recall

that this waitress was named BOBBIE, last name unknown, and that she was a sister-in-law of one BILL COVINGTON, manager of the Trek Cafe.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date December 30, 1963

Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant to the Governor of Texas, Capitol Building, Austin, Texas, advised a thorough search of all the guest registers maintained in the Governor's Office in Austin, Texas, back for the last preceding six months failed to reveal a registration for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or HARVEY OSWALD, or any other individual that can be possibly identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised that as a general rule all individuals or guests coming to or calling on the Governor or any of the Administrative Assistants to the Governor are required to sign these guest registers. He advised that there is no record of OSWALD having signed such a register.

TEMPLE further pointed out that any individual contacting the Governor's Office with respect to a matter concerning the military, for example a military discharge, would under normal conditions have been referred to him, TEMPLE, for handling and interview. He advised that he at no time recalls ever having contacted LEE HARVEY OSWALD concerning any matter either concerning a U. S. Marine Corps Discharge or any other type matter. He advised that a thorough search of all of the records and indices maintained in the Governor's Office failed to reveal any information whatsoever concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no record of any correspondence ever having been carried on between Governor's Office of Texas and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 12/19/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK/als Date dictated 12/27/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 1963

Mrs. LEE DANNELLY, Assistant Chief of the Administrative Division, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, advised the State Selective Service Headquarters at Austin, Texas, maintains a three inch by five inch locator card on all registrants with all boards located throughout the State of Texas and that these locator cards reveal that one LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Selective Service Number 41-114-39-532, born October 18, 1939, is a registrant with Local Board Number 14, which is located at Fort Worth, Texas. This card contains no other information whatsoever concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and any information concerning him in the possession of the Selective Service System would be located in the files of Local Board Number 114, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. DANNELLY further pointed out that the locator cards in the State Selective Service Headquarters indicates that there are fifteen individuals with the last name OSWALD in the locator files and that she recalls having searched for a name HARVEY OSWALD in these files when the individual known to her as HARVEY OSWALD contacted her on or about September 25, 1963, and finding no name listed therein for HARVEY OSWALD she did not search for a LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. DANNELLY further pointed out that she recalls that another employee of the State Selective Service Headquarters, namely Mr. JESSE E. SKRIVANEK, had brought HARVEY OSWALD back to her desk on the day in question which she thought to be September 25, 1963. She advised that she had checked and rechecked with JESSE E. SKRIVANEK who was on Christmas leave as of December 26, 1963, but that SKRIVANEK could not recall OSWALD by name and had made no notation concerning him at the time he came to State Selective Service Headquarters. She advised that as far as she knows Colonel SINCLAIR never at any time observed the individual using the name of HARVEY OSWALD and that JESSE E. SKRIVANEK is the only other employee that she can recall personally at this time who may have observed OSWALD.

Mrs. DANNELLY further pointed out that since she was last interviewed on December 19, 1963, she has since learned that the name of the printer whom she referred to

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On 12/26/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK/als Date dictated 12/27/63

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SA 105-2909

previous interview was a Mr. L. D. DAY who is a printer for the Austin American Statesman, a daily newspaper [illegible] Texas. She likewise advised that she learned that the name of the waitress in question whom she previously thought to be named BOBBIE is actually Mrs. STELLA NORMAN, a waitress employed at the Trek Cafe, Austin, Texas. She states that she cannot at this time think of any other information of a pertinent nature concerning the visit of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She cannot recall him having made any statement whatsoever as to his mode of travel into or how he expected to depart from Austin, Texas, or his destination. She states that she has read a news item in the Texas Observer written by RONNIE DUGGER referred to in prior interview wherein DUGGER reported information reading as follows, "OSWALD had been in New Orleans last summer on September 23, 1963. Mrs. OSWALD and Mrs. RUTH PAINE of Irving drove to Irving and OSWALD left shortly thereafter.

"He turned up in Mexico City applying for travel papers to Russia via Cuba on September 27, 1963. He could have stopped in Austin, Texas, on his way to Mexico through Laredo, Texas."

Mrs. DANNELLY pointed out that the information referred to above apparently is information gathered by DUGGER himself and that she at no time ever furnished any such information to DUGGER. She stated that the information set out in the memorandum previously prepared for Special Agent H. T. BURK is the only information she had at the time of interview by DUGGER.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 30, 1963

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM B. SINCLAIR, Chief of the Administrative Division, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, advised that he had never heard of [redacted] OSWALD until his name was mentioned on [illegible] and television programs on November 22, 1963, in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised further that on November 24, 1963, his Assistant Chief of the Administrative Division, Mrs. LEE DANNELLY, called him at home and advised him that after observing the photographs of OSWALD on television and hearing his name announced that she recalled that this individual had contacted her at State Selective Service Headquarters sometime in the past six or eight weeks and that he had inquired at that time for information concerning a Marine corps discharge which he desired to have changed from "other than honorable" to an honorable discharge. Colonel SINCLAIR pointed out that at the time of this contact on November 24, 1963, Mrs. DANNELLY was unable to recall any specific date of this contact and that it did not appear to be pertinent at that time, but he advised Mrs. DANNELLY that she should use her own discretion about whether or not the matter should be reported to the proper authorities.

Colonel SINCLAIR was allowed to observe a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he advised that he could not recall ever having seen that individual inside the State Selective Service Headquarters in Austin, Texas.

Colonel SINCLAIR further pointed out that there are a large number of callers at State Selective Service Headquarters and no register is maintained of the individuals who call at that office concerning routine matters which would have been the category of the inquiry referred to by Mrs. DANNELLY on behalf of OSWALD.

SINCLAIR advised that he has no further information of any sort that would have any bearing upon where OSWALD actually did visit the State Selective Service Headquarters or whether he did not. He pointed out that there is always a possibility that the individual who contacted the State Selective Service Headquarters may have been an individual by the name of OSWALD and been one other than LEE HARVEY OSWALD, subject of this investigation.

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On 12/27/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA K. T. BURK/als Date dictated 12/27/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 29, 1963

Mr. RONNIE DUGGER, Editor, The Texas Observer, Austin, Texas, newspaper, 504 W. 24th Street, advised he learned from Mrs. LEE DANNELLY, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, that she was contacted by a person believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on about September 25, 1963, at Austin, Texas. DUGGER feels Mrs. DANNELLY's information is reliable and that she is a very capable individual of good judgment.

In addition, DUGGER pointed out that he had interviewed Mrs. STELLA NORMAN, waitress at Trek Cafe, South Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, who advised she had waited on a customer "about two months ago" who looked just like the pictures she had seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She had reported the man believed to be OSWALD drank two or three cups of coffee and stayed at the cafe thirty or forty minutes and was alone. She further advised DUGGER that she had Wednesday off each week and the day she believes she saw OSWALD could not have been on September 25, 1963, since this date was on Wednesday.

DUGGER also had talked to L. B. DAY, a pressman for the American Statesman, Austin, Texas, newspaper. DAY claimed to have seen the man referred to by Mrs. NORMAN, and he also was convinced the man was identical with OSWALD.

DUGGER pointed out that while he feels the information furnished by Mrs. DANNELLY is reliable the information furnished by STELLA NORMAN and L. B. DAY is possibly a case of mistaken identity. His reason for this latter opinion was due to the statement of STELLA NORMAN that she did not work on Wednesday and Mrs. DANNELLY is positive the interview she had with the person believed to be OSWALD was on Wednesday.

On 12/28/63 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA H. T. BURK/cbl Date dictated 12/28/63

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MISCELLANEOUS

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 20, 1963

CREN PUGH, Agent in Charge, U. S. Customs Investigators, Laredo, Texas, advised SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN on 12/20/63 that two days ago, December 18, 1963, Mr. (First Name Unknown) GONZALEZ, Customs Administrator, Miguel Aleman, Mexico, stated that the FBI had been checking for information on OSWALD and that he (GONZALEZ) had found the information the FBI wanted concerning the re-entry at Miguel Aleman the same day OSWALD's brother who had entered Mexico at Miguel Aleman the same day OSWALD entered Mexico at Laredo, Texas.

Mr. GONZALEZ advised PUGH that he was holding these records at his office in Miguel Aleman.

PUGH could furnish no additional information.

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On 12/20/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/dte Date dictated 12/20/63

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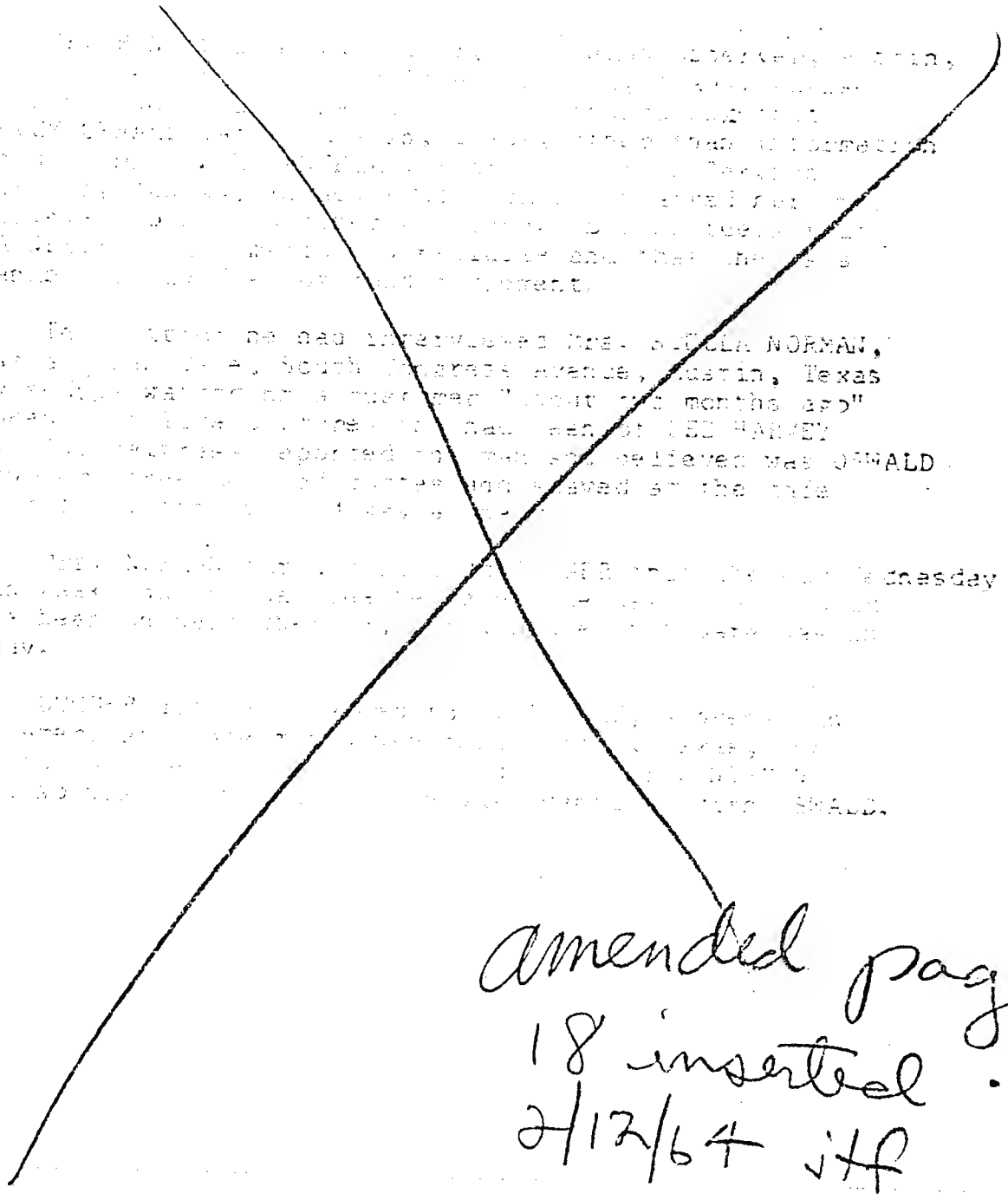
105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by [redacted] ISBELL.

On December 24, 1963, CARLOS RAMOS, Mexican Customs [redacted] Administration and MIGUEL ALEMAN Mexico, stated that EDUARDO [redacted]ez, the customs administrator, would not return from Mexico City until January 2, 1964. RAMOS stated he had [redacted] the original copy of the Temporary Entry Permit [redacted] the entry of ANTHONY W. OSSWALD into Mexico at that [redacted] of Entry on September 27, 1963. RAMOS and the other [redacted] stated this was believed to be the information which GONZALEZ wanted to furnish the FBI.

It is to be noted that inquiry has previously been made concerning the entry into Mexico of ANTHONY W. OSSWALD. TEXAS



amended page 18 inserted 2/12/64 jtf

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 1/8/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

Attached hereto is one copy of the U. S. Secret Service report #18, on the assassination of President Kennedy which was furnished to the Presidential Commission. This report was obtained by our liaison representative on 12/20/63 from the U. S. Secret Service.

This report consists of two volumes, one consisting of the narrative comments of 71 pages and the second part an exhibits section consisting of 177 pages.

The above report has been reviewed at the Bureau and no new or seemingly pertinent items were detected which have not been developed by our investigation.

A copy of this report has been furnished to Dallas for its investigative assistance. Instructions were issued Dallas to thoroughly review this report and to initiate any action believed necessary to resolve discrepancies which might be found.

Inasmuch as it may be necessary to duplicate this report at a later date, indexing should be accomplished on a copy of this report.

ACTION:

Files and Communications Division to make a zerox copy of this report for indexing purposes, and return to the General Investigative Division for indexing.

The original report received from U. S. Secret Service should be placed in file for possible future reference.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. S. Tavel
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett

RDR:vhm
(11)

22 JAN 2[illegible] 64

REC-102

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1-9-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS R CUBA

Rebuairtel to Dallas 1-7-64 requesting status of efforts to resolve whether or not the allegations of JOE R. FRANKLIN that he was introduced by OSWALD to JACK RUBY at Dallas in October of 1962, had been determined. Soc Sec # 441-16-4272

On pages 416 and 417 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING 12-23-63, there is set forth the initial interview of JOE R. FRANKLIN, Texas Department of Corrections, No. 172094, on 12-2-63. FRANKLIN alleged at that time that during the last two weeks in October, 1962, he met an individual at a blood bank located on Commerce Street in Dallas, Texas who identified himself to FRANKLIN as LEE OSWALD. He stated this individual accompanied him three blocks from the blood bank to a tavern where "OSWALD" allegedly introduced him to the owner of the tavern, "JACK RUBY". FRANKLIN stated that after a few hours of drinking, "OSWALD" took him to visit "OSWALD's" wife who was separated from "OSWALD" and residing at a rooming house in West Dallas. FRANKLIN claimed he saw "OSWALD" two more times while "OSWALD" was standing at the corner of Inwood Avenue in Dallas and gave him a ride to Farmer's Branch, Texas. He stated "OSWALD" gave him a book from the Jehovah's Witnesses and claimed to be a member of this group.

3 - Bureau
1 - Houston (105-1291)(info)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

RPG:mvs
(5)

REC-41 1341

JAN 10 1964

JAN 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

On the occasion of this initial interview, FRANKLIN admitted he had been committed to various institutions for nervous disorders and a drinking problem.

On page 245 of the report of SA WARREN C. de BRUEYS, 12-8-63, Dallas, there is set forth an interview on 12-4-63 with LYNN PARKER, manager, Community Blood and Plasma Service, 2909 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas, who advised that his records reflected JOE R. FRANKLIN, Box 349, Vernon, Texas, gave blood at that blood bank on 8-18-60, 10-19-62 and 12-14-62. His records reflected FRANKLIN was born 4-24-26, 6' tall, 163 lbs., U. S. Army serial number 54150836, and Social Security No. 448-16-4272. The records contained no information concerning OSWALD under his true name or known aliases and no one at the blood bank was able to recall OSWALD having appeared there from viewing his photograph.

On page 69 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING 12-10-63 at Dallas, there is reflected the results of an interview with MARINA OSWALD on 12-6-63. MARINA was exhibited a photograph of FRANKLIN taken 9-26-60 by the Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, their number 104892. She stated this photograph was not of any person known to her. She did not recall the name FRANKLIN and she specifically stated she did not recall FRANKLIN accompanying her husband to visit her on 10-19-62.

On pages 2 through 5 of the report of SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE 12-18-63, Houston, there is reflected a reinterview of JOE R. FRANKLIN, in which FRANKLIN elaborates on the information he furnished initially. In this interview, FRANKLIN stated he and "OSWALD" left the blood bank about 1:00 P.M. and walked westward on Commerce Street for about three to seven blocks, and entered a bar located on the south side of the street. He stated "OSWALD" identified an individual who spoke to him as "That's JACK RUBY - He owns this joint!" FRANKLIN stated that after observing photographs of JACK RUBY in numerous newspapers and magazines, he is positive that this was the same man that "OSWALD" referred to in the bar.

FRANKLIN stated that at about 3:30 P.M., he and "OSWALD" walked back to the blood bank where FRANKLIN had his

car parked, and that they then drove to another bar named "JACK's Bar" located on Harry Hines Boulevard close to the loop or circle from which the road to Grapevine, Texas emanates. FRANKLIN then described that about dusk, he and "OSWALD" departed this bar and drove to see "OSWALD's" wife. FRANKLIN described in detail the route taken to the place where he met "OSWALD's" wife. He described the house where he met MARINA OSWALD as being a white frame. FRANKLIN then stated he and "OSWALD" returned to the first bar where the person OSWALD claimed was JACK RUBY was working behind the bar. FRANKLIN in this interview stated that after viewing newspaper photographs of MARINA OSWALD, he was positive this was the same girl he saw whom "OSWALD" claimed to be his wife.

On page 188 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1-7-64, there is set forth a reinterview with MARINA OSWALD on 12-19-63 wherein she reiterated she did not know and did not believe OSWALD knew JOE R. FRANKLIN. She stated she was residing either at Mercedes Street in Fort Worth, Texas or in the homes of friends in Dallas, and did not reside in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas during the period October, 1962. She stated she recalled living in a white frame house with a front porch, but that this was located on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth and was a duplex. She stated she did not recall OSWALD ever bringing a man to her house either on Mercedes Street or where she was living with friends, in Dallas. She also stated she did not recall that she and OSWALD ever had a neighbor identified as an older woman who might have caused trouble between her and OSWALD as was indicated by FRANKLIN, and that she did not recall any occasion when she walked from her house to a car with OSWALD, after which OSWALD got into the car and drove off with a man. (This was alleged by FRANKLIN).

On 12-19-63, efforts were made to locate a "JACK's Bar" near the traffic circle as described by FRANKLIN with negative results, and a check of the Dallas City Directories for 1961, 1962 and 1963, failed to reflect any listing for a "JACK's Bar" in Dallas, Texas.

It will be noted that the area described by FRANKLIN as being the location of the OSWALD home when he visited in

October, 1962, would be in the Oak Cliff area, Dallas, and MARINA OSWALD was not residing in that area at that time. No "JACK's Bar" could be located as described by FRANKLIN. The location of JACK RUBY's Carousel Club was widely publicised after he was alleged to have shot OSWALD, and it is located on the south side of Commerce Street, approximately six blocks from the Blood Center where FRANKLIN gave blood on 10-19-62. All other allegations to date alleging acquaintanceship of OSWALD and RUBY have proven negative.

Based on the information set forth above and detailed in the reports as described, it would appear that no further action is warranted and none is being taken UACB.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 1-10-64

To

[x] Director

Att.

[ ] SAC

[ ] ASAC

[ ] Supv.

[ ] Agent

[ ] SE

[ ] CC

[ ] Steno

[ ] Clerk

FILE #

Title "CANADIAN TRIBUNE"

ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign. .....Reassign.....
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline.....
- [ ] Deadline passed
- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Recharge serials
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Return serials
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Send Serials to .....
- [ ] Submit new charge-out
- [ ] Submit report by .....
- [ ] Type
- [ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Enclosed is one copy of the 12-30-63, issue of the "Canadian Tribune." Note article on page two re Lee Harvey Oswald and the letter to the editor on page 4 re visit to McGill University of Herbert Aptheker.

SAC Legat, Ottawa

See reverse side

Office

NOT RECORDED

22 JAN 14 1964

JAN 16 1964

62 JAN 16 1964

MORE ? ? ? THAN ANSWERS

Defense report belies need for N-arms

By WILLIAM DEVINE

Last week's report of the special Commons committee on defense raised more questions than it tried to answer, and contained some ominous indications of what might lie in store for Canada.

Foremost among the question marks is whether Canada and its forces abroad really need nuclear weapons, either for its own defense or to fulfill its "role" in NATO.

Although the committee argued for accepting these arms, the net effect of its deliberations and argumentation is in fact to belie their need.

Second, why was there almost complete unanimity among committee members to accept nuclear arms in Canada and abroad? The committee is made up of members from the Liberal, Conservative, New Democratic and Social Credit parties (this last representation based on Social Credit's standing before the split-off by Real Caouette and the Social Credit Rally).

The unanimity is surprising in view of the fact the nuclear arms issue was the main one in the last election, with the Liberals in favor, the Conservatives in their majority apparently opposed, Social Credit split, and the NDP solidly opposed.

PARTICULAR CONCERN

For progressives, a point of particular concern is what has happened to the NDP position within the defense committee. In this connection it is to be noted that the one committee member who dissented on the nuclear arms issue was NDP'er Andrew Brewin, who said the Bomarc and Voodoo were "useless," according to a Canadian Press report.

The other NDP member on the committee, however, is Harold Winch, who, as indicated by reports, has gone along with nuclear arms.

As recently as two weeks ago, during the debate on defense department estimates, Winch had opposed nuclear arms in Canada and abroad. Why has he apparently changed?

And what is the NDP's official policy on the nuclear issue now?

The definitive word on the government's defense policies is expected to be stated when Defense Minister Hellyer brings down his

DEFENSE — Page 10

THIS ISSUE of the Tribune is being mailed out on Tuesday, Dec. 24—one day earlier than usual. If you do not receive your copy on the usual day it will, therefore, be because of delays in the mail due to the holiday rush.

—the Key to the Future—were mailed to trade unions, NDP clubs and officials of other organizations.

WINTER ISN'T ALL BAD

Sure, there are heating bills, sniffles, snow shovels and slush. But p
ing vistas are also the recipe for healthy outdoor snow-time fun in Ca

105-82555

terms to speed up handing the river over t the U.S.

On Dec. 17 it was also announced in B.C. that Social Credit Premier W.A.C. Bennett's cabinet had approved the secret pact.

Subsequent Ottawa press reports indicated the U.S. had agreed to pay about $420 million for its long-term purchase of downstream benefits created by construction of storage dams in B.C.

This would indicate that the ries), he had held out for a higher price of five mills per kilowatt hour for the extra power.

Now he is apparently prepared to go along with the lower U.S. figure on that as well.

"The fate of the continent's greatest power-irrigation river system hangs in the balance," says the appeal of the Columbia for Canada Committee. "It is not too late to act!

"The main issue is clear. Canister and your Member of Parliament today: scrap the draft treaty! Retain Canadian control! Develop the Columbia for Canada!"

Meeting Dec. 17, the Vancouver Labor Council unanimously adopted a five-point program of action to stop the Columbia sell-out.

The Communist Party in B.C. has launched a major effort to block the sellout of the Columbia River. Hundreds of copies of Communist Party National Chairman Tim Buck's tract—Forever—the Key to the Future—were mailed to trade unions, NDP clubs and officials of other organizations.

THIS WEEK

Who's behind the Liberal-NDP flirtations?

PAGE 9

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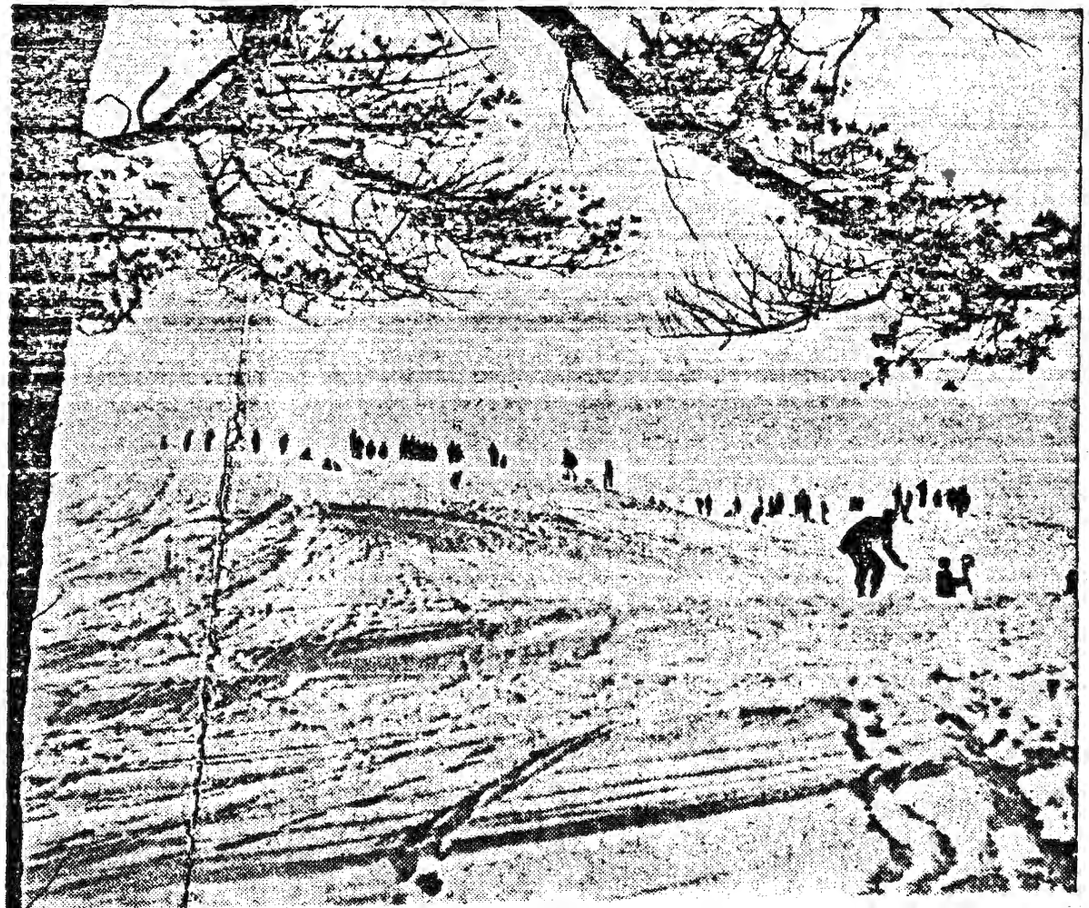

CANADIAN
TRIBUNE

VOL. 30, NO. 1372 (28) TORONTO, DECEMBER 30, 1963 ★ 10 CENTS

Public action urgent to save Columbia

The committee that has been working to save British Columbia's power-rich river —the Columbia—for Canada, has issued an emergency appeal to Canadians to act now to stop its sellout to the United States.

The Columbia River for Canada Committee issued its appeal after it was announced in Ottawa that a secret deal has been made by Canada, B.C. and the U.S. on terms to speed up handing the river over t the U.S.

On Dec. 17 it was also announced in B.C. that Social Credit Premier W.A.C. Bennett's cabinet had approved the secret pact.

Subsequent Ottawa press reports indicated the U.S. had agreed to pay about $420 million for its long-term purchase of downstream benefits created by U.S. will pay 3.75 mills per kilowatt hour (estimated at four mills in Canadian funds) to purchase Canada's share of extra power generated in the U.S. as a result of having the storage dams built in Canada.

Although Bennett had already been committed to sell out the riv r's future (including the possibility of diverting some of its water for irrigation of the prairies), he had held out for a higher price of five mills per kilowatt hour for the extra power.

Now he is apparently prepared to go along with the lower U.S. figure on that as well.

"The fate of the continent's greatest power-irrigation river system hangs in the balance," says the appeal of the Columbia da must m..intain control of the Columbia River to meet our future needs. But under the terms of the draft treaty we would sacrifice control for all time to a foreign power.

"Now is the time for Canadians from all walks of life, regardless of their own particular party views, to unite to save this great resource for our country.

"Wire or write the prime minister and your Member of Parliament today: scrap the draft treaty! Retain Canadian control! Develop the Columbia for Canada!"

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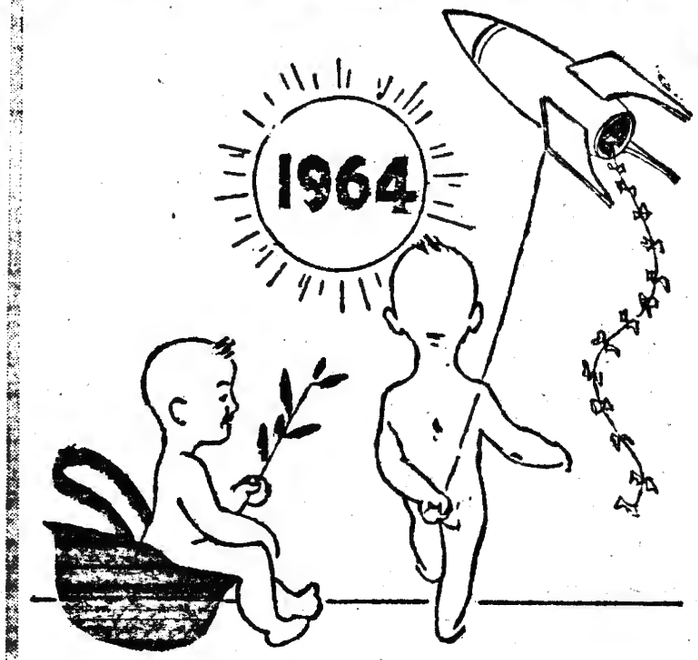
The Communist Party in B.C.



'A WORLD WITHOUT WAR' — OUR FONDEST WISH FOR THE NEW YEAR

☆

THIS WEEK

Who's behind the Liberal-NDP

How FBI tried to recruit Oswald as an agent

By GEORGE MORRIS
(From the U.S. Worker)

NEW YORK

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country have suddenly stopped digging further into the facts surrounding the Kennedy assassination, but the fascist John Birch society, in a full page ad in the Sunday New York Times, gave the signal for a right-wing drive against the left based on the fake claim that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "Communist."

Meanwhile, another campaign is receiving sympathetic treatment in the press. The drive is on to picture Jack Ruby, the Chicago gangster, and lately strip-tease operator, as just a barefoot boy badly brought up, but whose "patriotic" heart was moved by the assassination and by the plight of Mrs. Kennedy and her children.

From sources still undisclosed, finances are assured for a battery of lawyers, already numbering six, to defend him.

A bail fund of $100,000 for the killer of Oswald is at hand, say the lawyers, who released a batch of mail purportedly received from many places praising his silencing of Oswald.

★ ★ ★

The "enigma" of Oswald might be cleared up if the FBI, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Dallas police or the government's agencies handling the pro-invasion Cubans in this country, would at least reply to published evidence that Oswald was an undercover agent.

Why has the government, or the CIA, remained silent on a story of the news services and the special correspondents in Dallas of many newspapers published from coast to coast on Nov. 29 and 30, giving clear indication that Oswald went to the Soviet Union as a secret anti-Soviet agent?

This story was based on the disclosure of public stenographer Pauline V. Bates who said Oswald had her type out notes he had made in the Soviet Union, of a rabid anti-Soviet nature, three days after his arrival from the USSR in 1962.

The New York Herald Tribune and the United Press International stories carried this paragraph:

"Oswald hinted to Miss Bates that he was a U.S. agent by saying: 'When the State Department granted my visa (he obviously meant passport), they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way'."

This is the standard warning to secret agents.

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Why hasn't the FBI answered the disclosure in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Dec. 8 that the FBI "tried to recruit Oswald as an undercover informant in Castro groups two months before Mr. Kennedy's assassination," which was also confirmed by Oswald's mother.

The story said that Joseph Hosty, in charge of FBI "subversive" activities in the Dallas field office, visited Oswald at the Irving home in September, 1963, to "recruit" him, but, significantly, "talked to the young man at length in his (Hosty's) car."

Why didn't Hosty talk to him in the house? Was it the usual arrangement to get a taped interview? Is the tape available to the Warren Commission? Was Oswald recruited? Or was he already serving another agency?

Information is beginning to come out on the mystery man, Bernard Weissman, who signed the $1,464 full-page anti-Kennedy advertisement in the rightist Dallas News on the day of the assassination.

The 26-year-old man turned up in his father's home near Mount Vernon, N.Y., after hiding from the press for almost three weeks.

He told the New York Times that only the FBI was given the story so far and admitted he was associated with ultra-rightists.

Washington Post reporter Ronnie Duggar, following up that story in Dallas, reported that Weissman and William Burley, his companion, were linked to a Larry Schmidt, an insurance man, whose phone Weissman gave when placing the advertisement, and whom he and Burley gave as a reference for jobs.

Weissman said he and Burley met Schmidt in Munich where they were in military police service.

Schmidt, it turns out, was a leader of the rightist Young Americans for Freedom, organized the group of students who picketed Adlai Stevenson in Dallas, spat upon him and hit him with a picket sign.

★ ★ ★

Weissman, apparently only for cover-up purposes, obtained a job as a rug salesman with Schmidt's recommendation. He didn't actually do any selling.

But every day from Nov. 10 to Nov. 21 the switchboard operator of the firm that employed him received a call to Weissman from Larry Schmidt.

On the morning of Nov. 22, however, the call came for Weissman from "Larry Jones" with a message to meet him in the same place where the "brothers" met for lunch.

That afternoon Weissman didn't return to work, and on Monday he called up and said he was quitting and cleared out of town.

It would also have to expunge the cases against 37 people arrested for failing to register as individuals under the McCarran Act.

'NOT COMPLETE'

"This is not a complete victory," said Gus Hall, spokesman for the party in New York. But he declared:

"This decision reaffirms the validity of the constitution and the Bill of Rights for all Americans . . .

"It is my opinion this decision will help to dispel a legal and political climate that tends to outlaw political dissent in our country."

In the reasons for quashing last December's verdict, the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Urge Sobell's freedom

U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson now has before him a plea from 27 leading Italian politicians and intellectuals, urging the freedom of Morton Sobell, which his predecessor did not have the opportunity to see because of the tragic assassination.

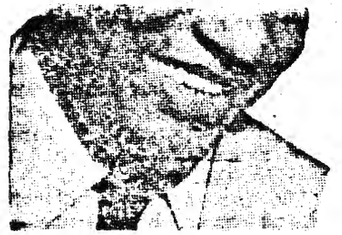
Sobell is now at the U.S. Medical Centre Prison where he was transferred from Atlanta because of failing health. He has maintained his innocence on a conspiracy to commit espionage charge for which he is now in his 14th year of imprisonment.

tolerance, patience and strength to convince the rest of the world that America coveted no territory, sought no satellites, and was trying to live in peace and prosperity with everyone.

Chou En-lai denies China bomb ready

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said in Cairo last week he knew nothing about reports that China was preparing to explode an atomic device within a year.

He also told a press conference on the last day of his weeklong visit to the United Arab Republic that the assassination of



Paul Robeson returned to the United States last weekend. On advice of doctors he said he will retire from public singing and acting but will continue to take an active interest in social problems, especially the Negro struggle for equality.

stration by phone calls purporting to come from the embassy, asserting various unfounded rumors. "Obviously someone is trying to create trouble," Elliot said.

Radio reports said the Ghanaian embassy in Moscow had dissociated itself from the demonstration and had stated the students' charges were unfounded.

The British Daily Worker reported that the Union of Ghanaian students in Moscow had nothing to do with the demonstration. It also said many students felt there had been an element of provocation in the demonstration.

How FBI tried to recruit Oswald as an agent

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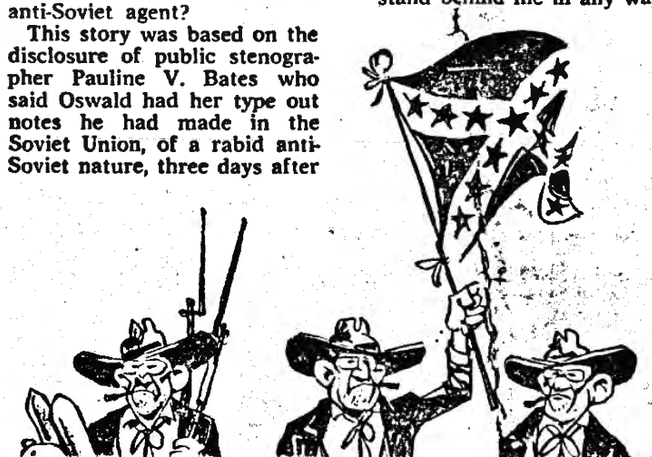

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U.S. Communist Party conviction thrown out

The Washington Federal Appeals Court last week quashed the conviction of the U.S. Communist Party for failure to register under the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act.

It returned the case to the lower courts either for a new trial if the government requested it, or a directed verdict of acquittal.

On Dec. 17 last year a district court convicted the Communist Party of failing to register under the McCarran Act and fined it $120,000.

If the government does not request a new trial, last week's decision could be the beginning of the end of a 13-year fight by the U.S. Communist Party against the witch-hunting provisions of the notorious McCarran Act.

For if the government drops the case then, logically, it would also have to drop the cases against the two party leaders, Gus Hall and Benjamin Davis, indicted under the act but whose trial has not yet begun.

It would also have to suspend the cases against 37 people arrested for failing to register as individuals under the McCarran Act.

'NOT COMPLETE'

"This is not a complete victory," said Gus Hall, spokesman for the party in New York. But he declared:

"This decision reaffirms the validity of the constitution and the Bill of Rights for all Americourt of appeals said that to support a conviction the government would have to prove that a volunteer was available to register for the party under the 1950 McCarran Act.

Since mere association with the party would incriminate a person under the Act, the court declared that it could not be assumed without proof "that anyone is willing to submit data the possession of which implies an intimate knowledge of the party's workings."

The decision added that the government had the burden of showing that a volunteer was available and that "its failure to discharge this burden requires reversal of the conviction."

But in four other related decisions the court affirmed rulings by the Subversive Activities Control Board that certain organizations must register.

The cases involved the United May Day Committee, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Jefferson School of Social Science, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Urge Sobell's freedom

U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson now has before him a plea from 27 leading Italian politicians and intellectuals, urging the freedom of Morton Sobell, which his predecessor did not have the opportunity to see because of the tragic assassination.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Top talks ok'd by Johnson

President Johnson told a press conference last week he was ready and willing to meet any of the world's leaders "at any time there is any indication that a meeting would be fruitful and productive."

He told reporters summoned into his office without advance notice that his number one goal and ambition was to bring the world to a realization that everybody has to live together.

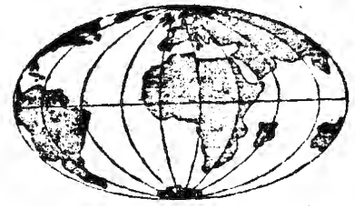
"Failure in that mission could mean disaster for most of the world," he said.

President Johnson spoke about the possibility of conferences with world leaders when asked what his attitude was specifically toward an early meeting with Soviet Premier Khrushchov.

He said that his number one priority, his number one goal and his number one ambition was to provide the leadership, and to exhibit for the United States the tolerance, patience and strength to convince the rest of the world that America coveted no territory, sought no satellites, and was trying to live in peace and prosperity with everyone.

Chou En-lai denies China bomb ready

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai



President Kennedy was a "despicable, shameful act."

Communists were against any kind of assassination "even if the one assassinated is hostile to China," he said.

The Chinese premier called for direct negotiations without pre-conditions between India and China to solve their border dispute.

African students' charges untrue

The death of a Ghanaian student on the outskirts of Moscow last week was due to exposure to frost in a state of alcoholic intoxication, with no signs of violent death, according to a post-mortem signed by six experts. The post-mortem was attended by two Ghanaian students.

The death had occasioned a demonstration in Red Square by some 400 African students, who are reported to have charged that the student, Edmund Asare-Addo, was a victim of racial discrimination.

The Soviet news agency Tass branded this a "lie spread by Western propaganda" with the purpose of "drawing the public attention from the raging racial terror in a number of capitalist countries."

Ghanaian ambassador John B. Elliot said African students had been summoned to the embassy prior to the Red Square demonstration by phone calls purporting to come from the embassy, asserting various unfounded rumors. "Obviously someone is trying to create trouble," Elliot said.

Radio reports said the Ghanaian embassy in Moscow had dissociated itself from the demonstration and had stated the students' charges were unfounded.

Homeless and cold, William Mayberry, a 61-year-old unemployed carpenter, called at the Oakville, Ontario, police station and asked to be locked up. He was told he couldn't be put in a cell unless he was charged, so he went to the nearest hotel and soon qualified for admission on a charge of being drunk in a public place. Sentenced to a $1 fine or 30 days in jail, Mayberry chose the 30 days.

Halton county, in which Oakville is located, has a population of more than 120,000, yet it has no place for the poor and the destitute.

AT THE POST OFFICE

Patronage for favorites, hard lot for employees

While Tory and Liberal MPs dueled over "patronage" charges, at least two New Democrat MPs had a few words to say about the harsh lot of postal workers in Canada.

The patronage charges were made by Tories during a parliamentary discussion on the work of the federal postal department, handled by Postmaster General Azellus Denis.

New Democrat Reid Scott (Danforth) agreed that "reprehensible practices are again rearing their heads." But there are far more serious charges to be laid, he stressed. For example:

- Postal workers were denied collective bargaining and arbitration rights;
- Most had been given no pay increases in almost three years;
- Letter carriers worked long hours for a weekly take-home cheque of little more than $67.50 for a married man with two children;
- Operators of subpostoffices are paid too little;
- Postal employees' only appeal from injustice is what Scott called a "kangaroo court".

Frank Howard (NDP, Skeena) added to the picture by describing the spy system in use in postoffices where peepholes, one-way mirrors, and closed-circuit television are used by supervisory staff to watch the activities of employees, even in washrooms.

At this, even the Globe and Mail, well-known for its anti-labor views, was moved to quip: "It does not seem to have entered the official mind that a more effective way of promoting honesty would be to pay postal workers a decent living wage."

ada.

The 1961 census showed that within this area there were 163,000 people able to speak French, including 67,000 for whom French was their mother tongue. The CBC has stated that this latter group is the largest minority of either official language (English and French) who are not served by either radio or television in their own language.

In the Metro area, however, only 25,988 out of a total population of 1,824,481 gave French as their mother tongue. The figure for those who could speak French only was 3,084 in Toronto and 655 in Hamilton. For those speaking both languages the figures were 78,303 and 13,296.

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A CBC official explains that CJBC has a slightly lower audience than does CBL, Toronto's other CBC station. The CBC, he says, cannot justify retaining two stations broadcasting in the same language in the Toronto area. If

When will it stop?

The cost-of-living index hit a new record high of 134 in October — four-tenths of a point higher than the September level.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics said six of the seven indicators making up the index showed similar increases. The food index rose a full four-tenths of a point as a result of price increases for a wide range of food items.

Sugar reached a high of 20.5 cents a pound in October.

What the French Canadian people want is the full right to the use of their own language on their own soil. That is all they ask in respect to language in Canada. They don't demand that we English-speaking Canadians learn the French language.

French Canadians, who since the time of the conquest have had English "shoved down their throats," would be the first to sympathize with English-speaking Torontonians in losing their favorite radio station if full French language broadcasting is not warranted.

The CBC, taking its lead from the federal government's commission on bilingualism and biculturalism, does not help to create among English-speaking Canadians an understanding of French Canadian aspirations for full equality as a nation by its arbitrary decision in respect to CJBC. On the contrary, it helps to create an unhealthy climate in English-speaking Canada towards the French Canadians, diverts public attention away from the main issue of equal status between the two nations, and makes a just solution of the constitutional crisis more difficult.

★ ★ ★

Neither can the equation of the French Canadian minority in English-speaking Canada with national group minorities be upheld. The demand of some national group spokesmen for equal treatment of all minority tongues over CJBC as official policy by the CBC serves only to retard the flowering of the Canadian identity — French Canadian and English-speaking alike.

Most important, it reduces the question of French-Canadian nationhood to that of just an "ethnic" problem.

The many national groups, while making their own distinct contribution to the making of the Canadian identity, will eventually merge with the French and English-speaking nations. The

dians will best be served with our public institutions, starting with the federal government and its agencies, begin tackling the problems of national unity from the viewpoint of the right of the French Canadan nation to self-determination. The sooner this is done, the sooner we will establish firm and unbreakable bonds of unity between our two peoples.

Only on the basis of such unity will all of us, regardless of nationhood and country of origin, become the defenders of the rights of all.

North Korea outpaces South

A comparison of economic development and trends in both parts of divided Korea was made recently by Keyes Beech in the big business Japanese newspaper Yomiurri.

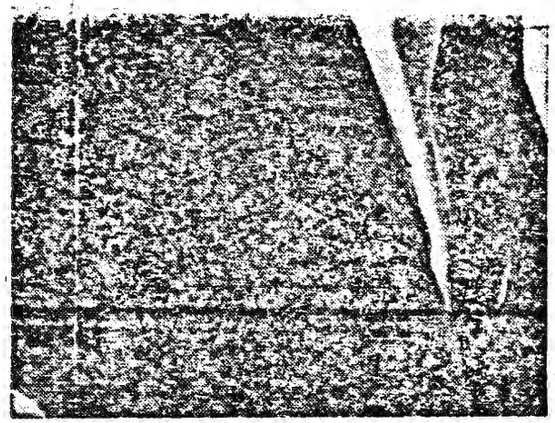
The fact that the Korean People's Democratic Republic is self-sufficient in food is "a remarkable achievement," he says, "because 75 percent of its area is hilly or mountainous." And he goes on to say that it is simply incredible that 98 percent of village homes have electric light.

Here is how Beech explains "North Korea's remarkable growth." Apart from the "hard-driving Red regime," as he calls the people's government, he enumerates several other factors.

One of them is the "huge infusion of economic aid from the Soviet Union, Red China and the East-European" countries. Beech compares this assistance with the aid given by the United States to South Korea.

The latter has been pretty big too — $3,500 million since 1953. Why hasn't it done any good to South Korea?

This is Beech's explanation: "Doubtless, Communist aid to North Korea was put to better use than U.S. aid to South Korea."



Homeless and cold, William Mayberry, a 61-year-old unemployed carpenter, called at the Oakville, Ontario, police station and asked to be locked up. He was told he couldn't be put in a cell unless he was charged, so he went to the nearest hotel and soon qualified for admission on a charge of being drunk in a public place. Sentenced to a $1 fine or 30 days in jail, Mayberry chose the 30 days.

Halton county, in which Oakville is located, has a population of more than 120,000, yet it has no place for the poor and the destitute.

AT THE POST OFFICE

Patronage for favorites, hard lot for employees

While Tory and Liberal MPs dueled over "patronage" charges, at least two New Democrat MPs had a few words to say about the harsh lot of postal workers in Canada.

The patronage charges were made by Tories during a parliamentary discussion on the work of the federal postal department, handled by Postmaster General Azellus Denis.

New Democrat Reid Scott (Danforth) agreed that "reprehensible practices are again rear-

- Postal workers were denied collective bargaining and arbitration rights;
- Most had been given no pay increases in almost three years;
- Letter carriers worked long hours for a weekly take-home cheque of little more than $67.50 for a married man with two children;
- Operators of subpostoffices are paid too little;
- Postal employees' only appeal from injustice is what Scott called a "kangaroo court".

a pronounced anti-French bias over what he calls "l'affaire CJBC."

Reid Scott, NDP MP for Danforth, is quoted on a CBC national news telecast as charging that the decision to make CJBC a French language station was fanning the already widespread anti-French prejudice in the Metro area.

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CJBC reportedly covers a southwest Ontario population of four million, which is about one-fifth of the population of Canada and about one third of the population of English-speaking Canada.

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When will it stop?

the government to face up to the fact that the French Canadians are a nation.

Instead, the government came up with a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, a gimmick which reduces the issue of equality between the two nations to one of language and culture. To confuse the issue further it appointed to the commission two persons to represent the many national groups in Canada. It is no wonder that we are now faced with demands which would turn CJBC into a veritable Tower of Babel.

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termined by any arbitrary ruling of the CBC officialdom. In order to determine satisfactorily the needs of the French Canadian minority in the Metro area a public enquiry to assess these needs should be held before a final decision is made by the CBC.

As far as the needs of the national group minorities for their own language broadcasts are concerned, time should be available for purchase on all radio and television outlets by those firms, organizations and individuals who wish to broadcast a program in a language other than English or French.

The true interests of all Canadians will best be served when our public institutions, starting with the federal government and its agencies, begin tackling the problems of national unity from the viewpoint of the right of the French Canadan nation to self-determination. The sooner this is done, the sooner we will establish firm and unbreakable bonds of unity between our two peoples.

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Jobless, he chooses jail

Should CJBC go French?

By ALF DEWHURST

WHETHER radio station CJBC should go over fully to broadcasting in the French language is being hotly debated in the Metro Toronto area. Most Toronto people are opposed. Members of Toronto City Council have expressed strong criticism of the decision.

All Metro MP's have taken a stand opposed to the CBC's aim to make Toronto's second CBC radio station completely French by Oct. 1, 1964.

The expressed opposition carries strong overtones of anti-French Canadian prejudice. Expressions like "We're not going to let them shove French down our throats," and "If they're (CBC) afraid of the FLQ, we're not," are heard.

Dennis Braithwaite, the Globe and Mail radio and TV columnist, reports that citizens writing letters to his column are developing a pronounced anti-French bias over what he calls "l'affaire CJBC."

Reid Scott, NDP MP for Danforth, is quoted on a CBC national news telecast as charging that the decision to make CJBC a French language station was fanning the already widespread anti-French prejudice in the Metro area.

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CJBC reportedly covers a southwest Ontario population of four million, which is about one-fifth of the population of Canada that is done the CBC would be faced with demands from listeners in Vancouver and Montreal for second CBC stations.

Taking up the CBC claim that it cannot justify two English language stations in the Toronto area, certain groups are now suggesting that CJBC be converted into a multilingual station, that it should broadcast in all the major minority languages. They want Italian, German, Ukrainian and Polish language broadcasts, as well as French.

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The public controversy over the CBC's decision to convert CJBC into a French language station exposes not only the extent of the latent Anglo-Saxon chauvinism which exists in the Metro Toronto area. It exposes also the bankruptcy of the federal government's policy in respect to the crisis of Confederation which is rooted in the stubborn refusal of the government to face up to the fact that the French Canadians are a nation.

Instead, the government came up with a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, a gimmick which reduces the issue of equality between the two nations to one of language and culture. To confuse the issue further it appointed to the commission two persons to represent the many national groups in Canada. It is no wonder that we are now faced with demands which would turn CJBC into a veritable Tower of Babel.

process must be voluntary and free of discrimination. This is the only way by which our two nations, particularly English-speaking Canada, can be formed.

But because we are two nations living within the confines of a single state the members of either nation must enjoy full minority rights on the territory of each in this country we hold in common. This is partially recognized now by the fact of the two official languages, French and English. However, this recognition must extend into the fields of law, education, culture, economics and so on.

From this just point of view the French Canadian minority in Metro Toronto, in keeping with its size, should have the right to enjoy French language broadcasting as part of the CBC's regular programming.

But the extent of the programming must conform to the needs of the audience and not be determined by any arbitrary ruling of the CBC officialdom. In order to determine satisfactorily the needs of the French Canadian minority in the Metro area a public enquiry to assess these needs should be held before a final decision is made by the CBC.

As far as the needs of the national group minorities for their own language broadcasts are concerned, time should be available for purchase on all radio and television outlets by those firms, organizations and individuals who wish to broadcast a program in a language other than English or

give us hope that the cause of peace can be advanced further in 1964, the world has still a long way to go.

As we enter 1964, let us remember that—

- A dirty, vicious war is still going on in South Vietnam.
- Berlin, Cuba, Korea, Formosa and the Middle East are still areas where world peace is constantly in danger.

Until these threats to peace are eliminated, mankind cannot afford to relax.

That is why the call of the recent World Peace Council meeting for a mighty campaign for peace "on a scale wider than ever before" becomes the most important task facing all peace-loving people in the coming year.

In Canada this means stepping up the public demand on the Pearson government to abrogate the nuclear arms agreement with the United States.

The year 1964 should see Canada drop its nuclear role entirely and instead use its offices in the United Nations and in direct diplomatic contacts to further the relaxation of tensions and press for universal disarmament.

There could be no finer New Year's resolution we could make than to pledge to work toward that goal in 1964.

CANADIAN
TRIBUNE

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Canada was beginning to feel the effects of the new spirit in Quebec. There was a very real feeling that the McGill campus was an uncomfortable anomaly, having little relevance to the fast-moving events in French Canada.

This feeling was reinforced by the French-speaking Université de Montréal whose campus leaders were stealing the limelight with their lively and spirited support of Québec's Bill 60 and their equally lively opposition to price-hikes at the students' cafeteria.

Into this slightly debilitating atmosphere at McGill, the YCL injected a new sense of purpose and provided a forum for those who favor genuine political alternatives for Canada.

In a hotly-contested lunch-hour debate attended by over 400 students, two of the group's speakers opposed a motion by the campus Conservatives that "Communism has been detrmiental to mankind." Despite the prejudices built up by the long years of hostile cold war propaganda and the absence during those years of a Marxist viewpoint on campus, a show of hands had to be called twice before the motion was passed by the narrowest of margins with about 100 students abstaining.

Since then the group has grown considerably and has invited many well-known speakers from outside the university, including a visiting Soviet student, Sergei Molochkov, who talked about education in the Soviet Union, and Sam Walsh, Quebec leader of the Communist Party, who spoke on the effects of American domination on the Canadian economy.

One of the highlights of the group's work so far has been its hosting, together with the McGill Debating Union, of Dr. Herbert

An added tribute

Mary ("Ma") Flanigan, Toronto, writes:

I was pleased to read Tim Buck's tribute to Beckie Buhay in the Dec. 16 Tribune. Her death a decade ago was a great loss to the Communist Party and those who called her friend as well as comrade. I like to think I was one of those.

Beckie belongs to history now. When, one day, a full and complete history of the Communist Party is written and its early

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similar problems here in Canada — those of biculturalism, those of minority groups laboring under handicaps, and those of the native Indians and Eskimos, whose numbers are small but whose present plight is a rebuke to our Canadian conscience.

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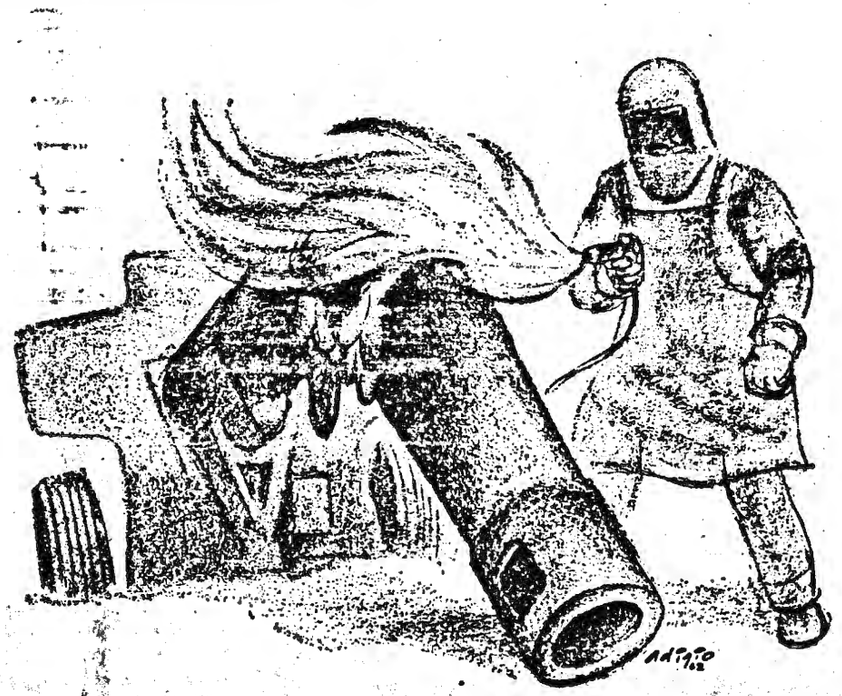
Mankind's wish for the New Year



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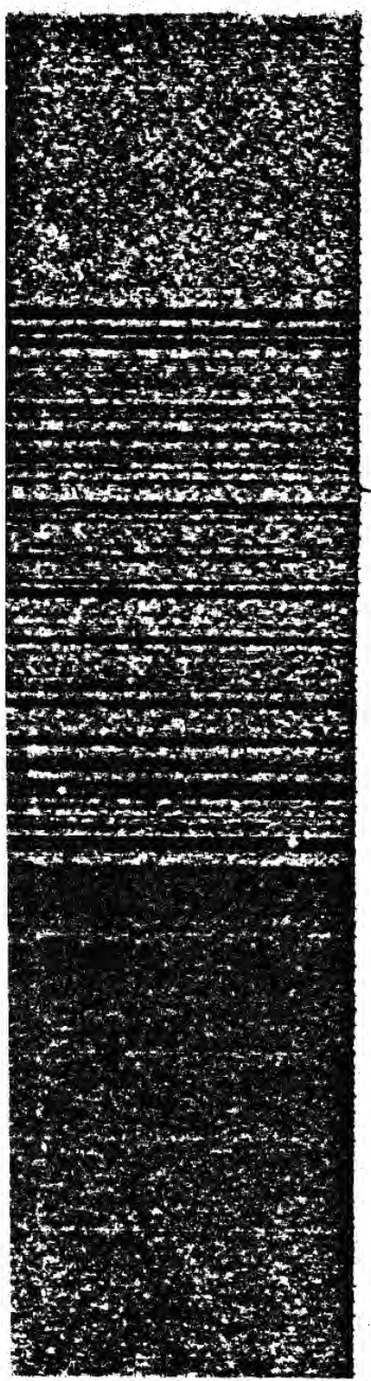

wondering whether this detente would be continued and has been heartened by some of the latest news items from Washington and Moscow:

- President Lyndon B. Johnson's declaration to the United Nations that the U.S. wants to see an end to the cold war and his statement that he is "ready and willing to meet any of the world leaders at any time there is any indication a meeting would be fruitful and productive."
- The Soviet government's reduction of the arms budget and Premier N. S. Khrushchov's offer to the West of a multi-billion dollar trade deal to help the Soviet Union build 200 new chemical plants and rebuild 500 ones.

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But while these developments give us hope that the cause of peace can be advanced further in 1964, the world has still a long way to go.

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Young Communists active at McGill U.

P.M.F., of Montreal, Que., writes:

That Canadian students are politically apathetic is one of the more endearing myths of our national life. Happily, it is a myth speedily dispelled by a quick glance at the vigorous political activity in educational centres across Canada.

One example is the recently-formed Young Communist League club at McGill University.

The McGill YCL group had its constitution passed by the Student Executive Council last October at a time when the largest English-speaking campus in Canada was beginning to feel the effects of the new spirit in Quebec. There was a very real feeling that the McGill campus was an uncomfortable anomaly, having little relevance to the fast-moving events in French Canada.

This feeling was reinforced by the French-speaking Université de Montréal whose campus leaders were stealing the limelight with their lively and spirited support of Québec's Bill 60 and their equally lively opposition to price-hikes at the students' cafeteria.

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The YCL is planning an ambitious series of public lectures in 1964. Their campus publication "Roots" has excited a great deal of interest — the most recent issue ran to 4,000 copies — and the group intends to have a full slate of candidates for the Student Model Parliament.

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I remember her sterling character. You knew exactly where you stood in her estimation. She could slap you down, but never fail to pick you up again.

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The living and working conditions of the Arctic Eskimos and Indians are even worse.

These few facts and figures tell the story: Canadian Indians and Eskimos fare even worse than Negroes in the United States.

Canadian commentators and the mass media in general pay a good deal of attention to the American Negroes' struggle for equal opportunities to enjoy human rights. We are prone to deliver many smug and self-righteous judgments concerning the denial of American Negroes' human rights.

It is high time we focussed our attention and high resolve on similar problems here in Canada — those of biculturalism, those of minority groups laboring under handicaps, and those of the native Indians and Eskimos, whose numbers are small but whose present plight is a rebuke to our Canadian conscience.

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Mankind's wish for the New Year

EDITORIAL

Top task for '64

AS the world enters 1964, uppermost in the minds of most people everywhere will be one question: What will the new year bring—peace or war?

One year ago at this time, as the world prepared to welcome 1963, millions of hearts had just begun to beat normally again after teetering over the brink of thermonuclear suicide two months earlier, during the Caribbean crisis.

Six months later — no doubt to some extent at least as a result of the lessons learned in that crisis — the majority of the world's nations took one small and hesitant, but oh, so welcome, step toward understanding when they signed the partial test ban treaty.

Since the tragic assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy the world has been wondering whether this detente would be continued and has been heartened by some of the latest news items from Washington and Moscow:

• President Lyndon B. Johnson's declaration to the United Nations that the U.S. wants to see an end to the cold war and his statement that he is "ready and willing to meet any of the world leaders at any time there is any indication a meeting would be fruitful and productive."

• The Soviet government's reduction of the arms budget and Premier N. S. Khrushchov's

READERS' LETTERS

United States is run by very sick people

Roscoe A. Fillmore, Centreville, King's County, N.S. writes:

There is little doubt that the Central Intelligence Agency was behind the military revolt in South Vietnam. Of course it had the cooperation of the 15,000 American military specialists and all the U.S. dollars that have been poured in there for the past seven years.

Madame Nhu was correct when she accused the U.S. of murdering her husband and brother-in-law. The fact that they richly deserved it still leaves a question unanswered: By what right does the United States kill in Vietnam or elsewhere?

The American forces in Southeast Asia are the Huns of today. These are the same people who turned dogs and fire-hoses on school children and commit sex crimes on teen-age girls in their filthy jails in the South.

The United States is governed by very sick people—sick with greed and race hatred. Their sickness has been spread, by means of brainwashing, to most of the country.

The mission of Henry Cabot Lodge to Vietnam reminds me of the trip the late and unmourned John Foster Dulles made to South Korea a couple of days before the forces of South Korea attacked the North. Dulles was a very sick man, sick with hatred and fear that communism would take his stocks and bonds.

Lodge is no less sick. He has boasted many times that he has never shaken hands with a Soviet citizen!

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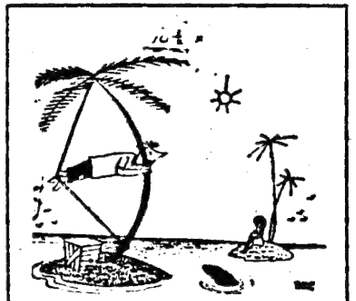

Coming!

struggles recalled, her name will go down as one of its brightest lights.

I remember the first picnic for the Canadian Labor Defense League held in High Park to secure funds for Tim Buck's defense. After Beckie spoke and made her appeal, she sat down beside me and said:

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A rebuke to our Canadian conscience

(From an editorial in the Western Producer)

NEARLY a quarter million Canadians are native Indians, and another 12,000 or more are native Eskimo. How are they faring in this land of multiple opportunities?

A few statistics tell the melancholy story.

Roughly half the Indian population scattered across Canada depend on seasonal work — fishing, hunting, trapping, unskilled jobs — for an average family income of $1,000 a year.

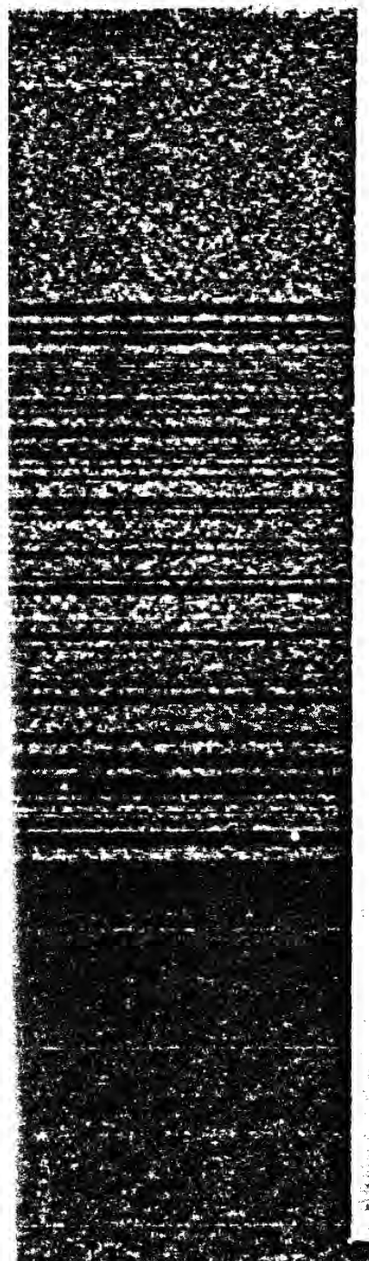
About one-third depend on social welfare and other forms of public relief.

Only 25 percent have acquired modern working skills, which is not surprising when two-thirds of all native Indians do not go beyond grade eight in their schooling.

The living and working conditions of the Arctic Eskimos and Indians are even worse.

These few facts and figures tell the story: Canadian Indians and Eskimos fare even worse than Negroes in the United States.

Canadian commentators and the mass media in general pay a good deal of attention to the American Negroes' struggle for



new departures — for the people who live in this country."

But then the editor goes on to make the following points:

"To cast our appeal to the hearts and minds of Canada with emphasis on these problems — 'Canada in Change' — might, we

If the current discussion within the NDP, as well as elsewhere, is to deal with "problems arising from revolutionary trends in our society" then a serious study must be made of those trends, which exist independently of the NDP, or any political party, as such.

ing class and its allies within each capitalist country to wrest concessions from the capitalist class and their monopoly-dominated state. Where the working class has become united in political action to the point of commanding a majority of support in any given country, it is pos-

[illegible] the economy so that the majority of people will reap the benefit and not just the few who own and control capital investments.

This includes a struggle to assure a higher living standard, embracing various forms of social security.

Is 'socialist caucus' the answer?

By Ben Swankey

AT LEAST TWO important new developments marked the third annual B.C. convention of the NDP held in Burnaby last month.

One was the emergence of a strong and vocal left-wing socialist grouping calling itself the "NDP Socialist Caucus."

The other was a bitter and heated debate over electoral policies pursued by the right-wing leadership which saw that policy severely criticized, and resulted in the convention adopting "democratic socialism" as its ultimate objective.

The broad grouping of the left and centre wanted the NDP to stand for socialism, to adopt more militant policies and develop closer ties with labor.

It had the support of at least a third of the voting delegates.

Judging from the discussion the majority of delegates felt that the main weakness in the electoral policies of the NDP was its failure to embrace socialism.

It quickly became apparent that when Vancouver Sun columnist Jack Scott publicly criticized NDP leader Robert Strachan for shying away from socialism, he was speaking for wide sections of NDP members and a considerable section of the leadership.

Strachan, early in his report, had labeled as "the reactionaries of the NDP" those who wanted the party to "return to the concept of socialism." (For this statement he had been booed.)

There is a decided difference of opinion within the NDP as to what constitutes socialism.

The "Socialist Caucus" defined its conception of socialism as follows:

"Essentially we offer the proposition that welfare programs, while good in themselves, are no solution to the major problems which confront us today; neither can they be adequately supported by any form of planned economy based on managed capitalism.

"Our duty as socialists is to urge social ownership of the natural resources and means of production as the only practical economic basis upon which to build a new society."

Robert Strachan said in his report to the convention that the way to translate into reality the old phrase of "an end to the exploitation of man by man" is to bring "equality as well as responsibility to labor" by the adoption of NDP proposals for a better Hours of Work Act, Minimum Wage Act and Workmen's Compensation Act.

As to the limited and very general economic development proposals which he advanced in the election campaign, he said that they "are a realistic interpretation of the old phrase 'production for use and not for profit'."

It is obvious that many NDP leaders consider public ownership under capitalism or even reforms such as medicare the same thing as socialism.

Of course they aren't. Socialism means public ownership of the basic means of production plus working class control of the state. The NDP today advocates neither of these.

The emergence of the NDP Socialist Caucus as a crystallization of left-wing and socialist thinking, will be welcomed by progressive forces within and without the party. But will not its contribution be seriously limited if it confines itself to ultimate objectives like socialism?

Is not the need of the moment the development of a genuine anti-monopoly program and the building of all-inclusive unity around it? Is this not the way to victory for the NDP and the people of B.C.?

By working for such a program and policy, while continuing its public educational work for socialism, the NDP Socialist Caucus could make a mighty contribution.

With such policies to rally the left and the center within the party, the progressive forces who this year constituted a third of the delegates, may next year constitute the majority. That would be a signal victory for labor and the people.

Canadians need

The kind of program which progressive Canadians need to advance at this time can be summarized as:

(a) Peaceful coexistence and an end to the cold war now;

(b) Greater public control of industry, including workers' share in management, to guarantee that benefits of automation and increased productivity result in better living for the majority;

(c) Public control of banking and credit, means of communications and other public utilities;

(d) Nationalization of key basic industries and manufacturing enterprises in which foreign capital now holds dominant positions, thereby assuring planned economic development in the national interest;

(e) A new constitution recognizing Canada as a two-nation state;

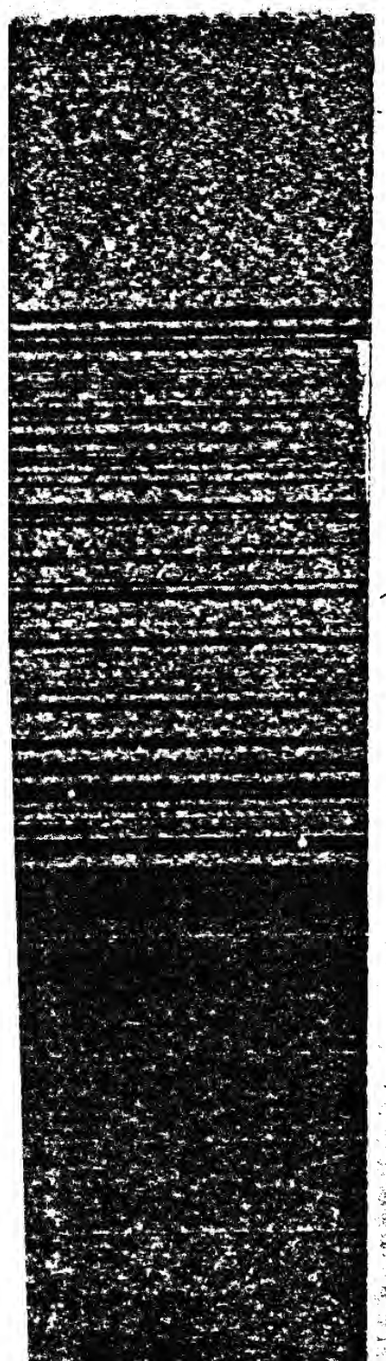
(f) A democratic tax system based upon ability to pay;

(g) Uniform standards for education, medicare and social services, with a more realistic distribution of cost as between various levels of government.

(First of three articles.)

★ ★ ★

(As the above was being written, reports came in about discussions held between certain members of the New Democratic Party and the Liberal Party in both Ottawa and Toronto. It is my intention to comment on these reports in the last article of this series.—B.M.)



need 'new response'

1. The great potential of science and its impact on "medicine, industry, business and communications . . . in Canada."

2. "Trends toward urbanization, higher education in a burgeoning school-age population, complexity of organization in business and farm life" which "offer hope, as well as possible misery for all Canadians."

3. French Canada demanding a radically altered constitution.

4. The new forces at work in the world around us, demanding "a new response — and radical, new departures — for the people who live in this country."

But then the editor goes on to make the following points:

"To cast our appeal to the hearts and minds of Canada with emphasis on these problems — 'Canada in Change' — might, we after so freely recognizing and admitting the rapid process of social change even here in Canada, it is possible for him to ask: "What of Canada?"

Replying to himself he proceeds to say: "No fresh wind blows here, only the cold Arctic air of sedentary conservatism."

Far beyond concept of 'welfare state'

Social and economic issues now facing our country go far beyond the NDP concept of a "capitalist welfare state."

If the current discussion within the NDP, as well as elsewhere, is to deal with "problems arising from revolutionary trends in our society" then a serious study must be made of those trends, **which exist independently of the NDP, or any political party, as such.**

of the same thing.

There are two factors which now force the capitalist state to grant certain social and economic reforms on a more or less limited basis.

First, the rapidly growing appeal and popularity of socialism, particularly since it became a world economic and social system. The socialist share in world production has risen from 17 percent in 1955 to 37 percent in 1962.

Moreover, the average annual rate of increase in the output between 1958 and 1962 was 11.4 percent for the socialist countries and only 4.9 percent for the capitalist countries.

The second factor is the organized political and economic pressure asserted by the working class and its allies within each capitalist country to wrest concessions from the capitalist class and their monopoly-dominated state: Where the working class has become united in political action to the point of commanding a majority of support in any given country, it is pos-

One way or another, people always pay

Wherever, and to whatever extent, the capitalist class has to grant certain social and economic concessions to offset the appeal of socialism, the effort is always made to make the people pay, in one way or another, for their own social security measures.

It is a bad error to counterpose the demand for social security to that of economic development. The two go together.

The real problem facing us in capitalist society is how to develop the economy so that the majority of people will reap the benefit and not just the few who own and control capital investments.

This includes a struggle to assure a higher living standard, embracing various forms of social security.

need of the times."

No one will argue with Mr. Fenwick's objective of "building the country and seeing it prosper." But for whom is this to be done — for the benefit of the monopoly interests who dominate Canada today, or of the people?

To counterpose national economic expansion to social security for Canadians is not "space age politics" but the kind of old malarky which has served to keep Canada lagging behind in independent development and made it a pawn in the hands of monopoly capital, foreign and domestic.

The kind of program Canadians need

The kind of program which progressive Canadians need to advance at this time can be summarized as:

(a) Peaceful coexistence and an end to the cold war now;

(b) Greater public control of industry, including workers' share in management, to guarantee that benefits of automation and increased productivity result in better living for the majority;

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'A shift in emphasis' WHICH WAY?

What is happening in the NDP? Where will it go in 1964? Is it fulfilling the promises of its founding convention? Will it ever become a genuine alternative

By Bruce Magnuson

"WINDS OF CHANGE," says the editor of the New Democrat, are "breathing new life into man's struggle to survive." In a brief front page editorial of the December, 1963, issue the editor makes the following New Year appeal:

"As 1964 approaches, Canadians suggest, offer the possibility of recasting the thrust of the party along the lines contemplated by the founding convention.

"The problems of the aged, of high medical bills, of joblessness, must not be forgotten. But they are not the only problems. If we make a major shift in emphasis from social and economic issues to the problems arising from the revolutionary trends in our society, the New Democratic Party

The counterposing of demands for social security to that of national economic development

hysteria in the USA.

I believe that time will cool the relatively few, but extremely vocal, American hotheads who now stir up ill will between East and West. Relaxation of international tensions will then enable constructive use of the vast sums

"A gang-plank is laid between them as their orchestras play the anthems of the two great powers.

"Two sailors march smartly towards the gang-plank, one from either side. There is a black strip of water beneath them.

Africa, however, are less interested in its soil than its sunshine, for the sun's energy is put to use in industry and agriculture. Three quarters of the great desert have already been developed and densely populated.

Motor roads crisscross the ter-

who was born four months ago. She looks at me with her big dark eyes from under long silky lashes. It is with her help that I shall try to address myself to her friends the same age, who will be 20 in 1984.

Listen, Isabel. As yet you cannot know that you have arrived in a time of trouble; but it is also a time which is bringing confidence to the human race you have just joined. These are very troubled days because it may happen that a handful of people, blinded by the fear of losing their gold, will unleash a war in which we all, and you, my love, may perish.

But these are also heartening days because if we avoid that war — and all men and women capable of looking tenderly at a sleeping child want to avoid it — then a world will be prepared for you, which will be more suited for life than the one your parents, grandparents and all your ancestors ever knew.

But when you are enjoying everything that this world will be fairly sharing among its children, do not forget that it was built at the cost of great sacrifice, suffering and privation, for nothing, whether in the past, present or future, can be had without effort.

When you can read the best books, when you are able to enjoy the sea and the sun on a summer day and race down snow-covered slopes in winter, when you live in a bright house and eat whatever you want — remember, Isabel, the most important thing: you can enjoy life with clear conscience only when you are sure that others, too, have all this and that your joy and happiness have not been bought

[illegible] at the price of poverty and grief of others.

You know, Isabel, only when your conscience is clear can you dance gaily or sing loudly, admire verse or the sounds of symphony, love him whom the heart will choose, and breathe in the fragrance of a lily in bloom. . .

And you yourself will see that all these pleasures are truly incomparable with the joy to be had if, instead, you choose study and work for the good of others, for the progress and happiness of the whole of our great family of man.

The day will come, Isabel, when you will understand that everything you do, say or write finds reflection in minds or affects the life of your faraway brothers — people.

lectual adventure, making vast strides in man's understanding and conquest of the universe.

It will be a world from which colonial exploitation has been banished for ever, in which all men will stand up proud and free and all will march together happily in friendship for human betterment in all its aspects.

It will be a new Golden Age.

JOHN BERNAL,
Chairman of the Presidential Committee, World Peace Council (Britain)

USA and USSR will be warm friends

In 20 years, I predict that the bomb will have been banished, and that the USA and the USSR will be the warmest of friends.

Americans are characteristically kind, despite any temporary impression to the contrary from the present atmosphere of war hysteria in the USA.

I believe that time will cool the relatively few, but extremely vocal, American hotheads who now stir up ill will between East and West. Relaxation of international tensions will then enable constructive use of the vast sums presently being spent on armaments.

CYRUS S. EATON,
Industrialist (USA)

Report from X Island

I shall get out an old copy of the newspaper Pravda, an issue of the late 60's, and read my children a report of the greatest event of the second half of the 20th century. The report will run approximately as follows:

"Fleets of battleships, flying the colors of many countries, are heading towards a point several kilometres from X Island. The ships and their crews are in full battle array.

"At 11:45 two destroyers, one flying the flag of the USSR and the other of the USA, slowly approach each other.

"A gang-plank is laid between them as their orchestras play the anthems of the two great powers.

"Two sailors march smartly towards the gang-plank, one from either side. There is a black strip of water beneath them.

"Both raise their tommy guns over their heads. . . .

"A loud splash below tells the world that the dream of all mankind has been realized.

"The two sailors embrace while everybody cheers.

"The sea foams around the ships as weapon after weapon plumps into the water.

"The flags of all nations salute the fulfilment of disarmament.

"From this day all over the planet swords are being beaten into ploughshares."

VYACHESLAV PETROV,
worker (USSR)

The Sahara will be developed

The Sahara has become an "all-African pool." The people of Africa, however, are less interested in its soil than its sunshine, for the sun's energy is put to use in industry and agriculture. Three quarters of the great desert have already been developed and densely populated.

Motor roads crisscross the territory. They have also been flung across the Mediterranean, linking Africa with Europe.

A Negro in the White House

A Negro in the White House!

Yesterday was election day in America. The vote went to John Marving, 48 year-old Negro Governor of the State of New York. Eighty percent of the electorate went to the polls.

Marving got 75 percent of the votes, routing his "formidable" opponent Thompson, multimillionaire from East River. An important part in the pre-election fight was played by women who campaigned actively for Marving.

is tomorrow's reality

Twenty years from now the United States and the Soviet Union will be major partners in a world program of research and exploration within the planetary system; the NATO bloc and the Warsaw system will have been joined by the Pact of Honolulu, signed in 1971, under which the two great power groupings pledge themselves to maintain peace on Earth and devote all military resources to the betterment of [illegible] kind and exploration of the planetary system.

Other pacts will be signed later on, uniting other groupi[illegible] . . . The Chinese will be w[illegible] to

LISTEN ISABEL

Isabel is my first grand-niece, who was born four months ago. She looks at me with her big dark eyes from under long silky lashes. It is with her help that I shall try to address myself to her friends the same age, who will be 20 in 1984.

Listen, Isabel. As yet you cannot know that you have arrived in a time of trouble; but it is also a time which is bringing confidence to the human race you have just joined. These are very troubled days because it may happen that a handful of people, blinded by the fear of losing their gold, will unleash a war in which we all, and you, my love, may perish.

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The World

Can man foretell the future?

So many people are willing to try, that a book of a thousand authors resulted when the Novosti Press Agency circulated a questionnaire asking how the recipients thought the world would shape up in 20 years time. The replies came from people of all continents and all ages.

We offer selections from the answers on these pages in the hope you will read it for the New Year and make your own predictions for 'the world in 20 years'.

The shadow of war will be banished

In 20 years' time the world should have advanced to a situation in which the shadow of war has been banished for ever from human society. It should be a world in which all the resources of science and technology, all the faculties of men, are devoted exclusively to human welfare, to making life richer and more beautiful.

It should be a world of intellectual adventure, making vast strides in man's understanding and conquest of the universe.

It will be a world from which colonial exploitation has been banished for ever, in which all men will stand up proud and free and all will march together happily in friendship for human betterment in all its aspects.

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October Revolution Anniversary

Moscow has invited political leaders from all over the world for the celebration of the anniversary of the October Revolution.

They will arrive by the famous "C" rocket planes travelling at 7,500 miles an hour.

Cocktails will be served on the Moon.

SYLVAIN CAMARA,
journalist (Guinea)

Today's fantasy is tomorrow's reality

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...able to enjoy a thing about
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...se I want it very much),
...ve in a flowering society or
...e first rays of its dawn.

... MARIA ROSA OLIVER,
... public leader (Argentina)

The development of cybernetics will not result in the ousting of man from the sphere of useful activity; it will help him solve problems which he will soon be simply unable to solve without the aid of a mechanical brain.

VADIM TRAPEZNIKOV,
Academician (USSR)

A weapon of fantasy

In those years people will do a lot of travelling in the stellar ocean — just as a few fortunate cosmonauts once did. I, however, will be unable to make such a trip because of my weight and my extra-heavy baggage of books. Naturally, I would like very much to see them published on the Moon. . .

What is immeasurably more important, however, is the fact that, having put an end to the cold war and nuclear threats, human intellect and progressive forms of culture will call forth unusual human fantasy.

It will find expression not only in beautiful verse and wonderful sculptures, but also in material things.

If we (my wife Matilda and I) are still alive, we shall be able to have lunch in Moscow and dinner with my friends at home, on the other side of the world.

And in case anyone will want to write me a letter in those days to come, I leave my address: Pablo Neruda, Isla Negra, Chile. Isla Negra stands near the tireless ocean which rolls and rolls its huge, mighty, foam-capped waves. It is a place where even the dead can dream.

PABLO NERUDA,
poet (Chile)

Prediction of a janitor

Waste will be almost completely eliminated, and the highest possible efficiency will be required of all our productive facilities, assuring a standard of living for every American several times higher than the present level.

With everyone in possession of an abundance, crimes involving property — roughly 95 percent of all crime in America — will be eliminated, thus reducing our annual crime bill running into billions of dollars, in direct proportion.

With the people no longer compelled by necessity to revert to jungle law in order to survive, Christianity, for the first time in human history, will be given a fair trial.

The admonitions of "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." and "Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself" will no longer be considered as merely pious suggestions, but as positive orders to be obeyed to the letter "or else."

GEORGE N. HEFLICK,
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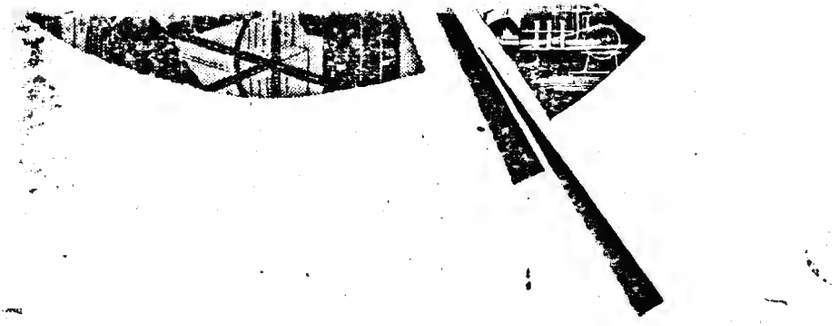

Surgery in the 1980's

Different people picture life differently in 20 years' time.

I, a surgeon, wonder what new possibilities will open up for surgery by then. And even more specifically, for restorative surgery, the branch of medicine which seeks to return to man lost organs or restore functions of worn-out parts of the organism.

These thoughts do not contradict the adage that Nature, in creating man, failed to create any spare parts for him. Nature has not done that, but man has or, at least, he is working successfully in this direction.

And so if I say that I am confident that 20 years hence surgeons will be able to replace the human heart, kidneys, lungs, ears or eyes, many might consider it a Utopian dream. But I think that this will become possible even earlier.

In the sphere I am speaking of, reality is often ahead of imagination.

Prof. ALEXANDER SHABANOV,
surgeon (USSR)

HARRISON E. SALISBURY,
columnist (USA)

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friends or foes?

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tries — and there will be

of a useless and inactive being, with all the dangers of degradation which inevitably arise from inactivity?

My answer to all these questions is a definite no.

I think that if several hundred years ago people had been told of the possibilities of modern photography, fears would have arisen lest photography should oust painters. Already in our lifetime the death of the theatre was predicted when sound films appeared.

The fears caused by the development of cybernetics are equally groundless. It will bring not rivalry between man and the machine, not enmity between the machine and its creator, but cooperation, the possibility for man to do more useful work, to do it faster and better.

The development of cybernetics will not result in the ousting of man from the sphere of useful activity; it will help him solve problems which he will soon be simply unable to solve without the aid of a mechanical brain.

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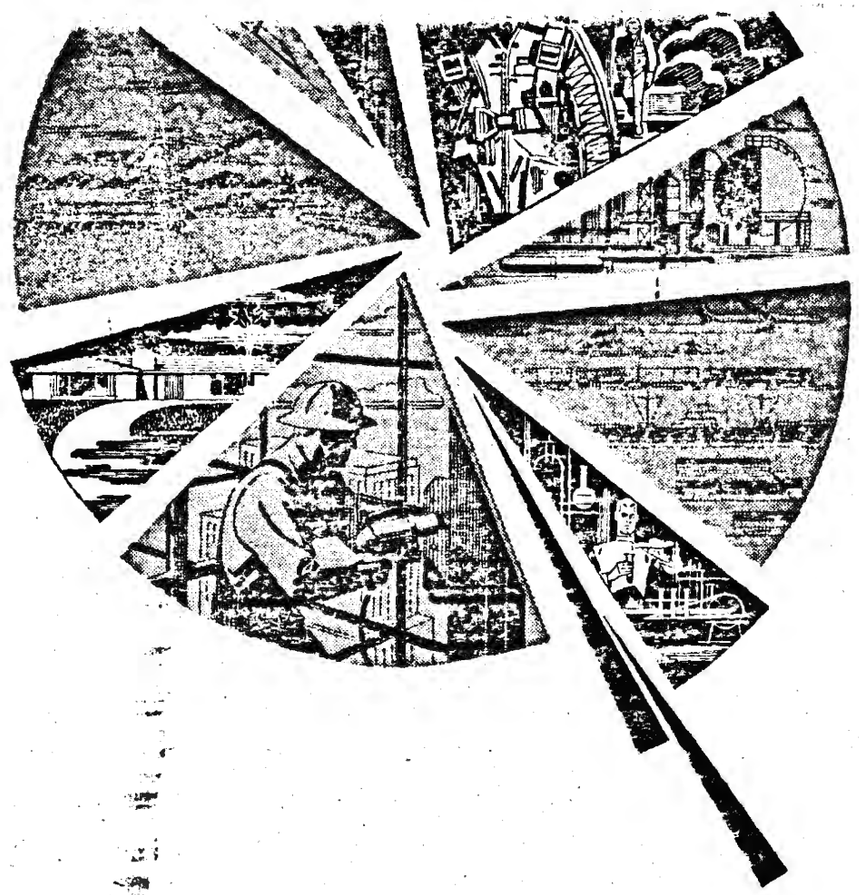

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r.

All this will go far to ease ten-
ons and create a basis for world
curity and understanding. The
reement of all world powers
turn their entire stocks of
mic devices and rocket appa-
us over to a world agency
der the United Nations for
ace explorations will complete
process of the establishment
normal living conditions on our
anet.

There is my forecast. I concede
t it sounds like fantasy today.
t this is the characteristic of
future.

HARRISON E. SALISBURY,
columnist (USA)

hinking' machines friends or foes?

o far our machines are "nar-
field specialists." They still
e to go a long way before
ieving the scope of human
king. Can it be achieved at all
the help of any technical

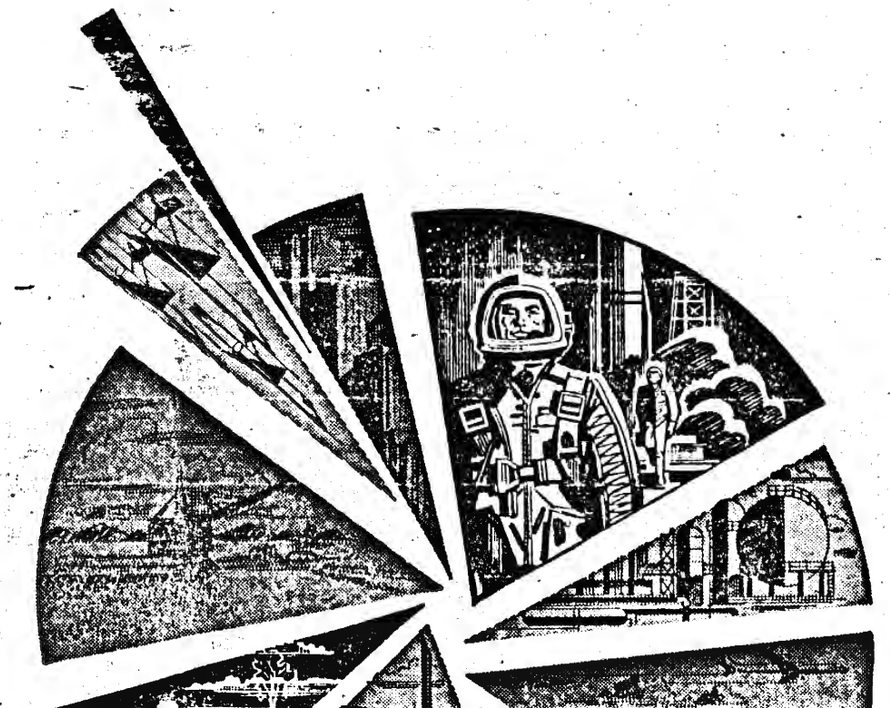
more "secrets" of the functioning of the brain, the designers of cybernetic machines will be able to model mental processes with ever greater precision and efficiency, creating electronic — and maybe not only electronic-apparatuses more and more approaching the original and in many respects not inferior to the human brain.

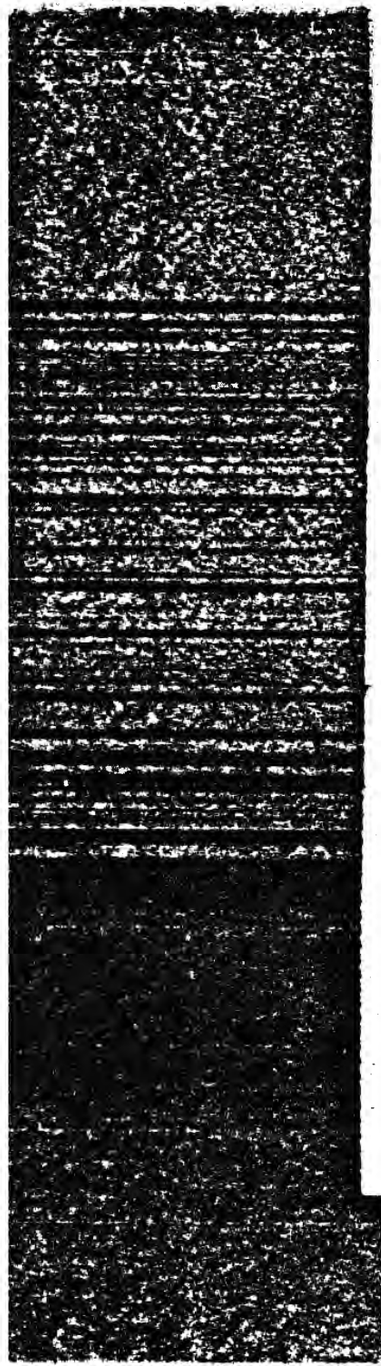
This assertion may rouse certain apprehensions.

Will not, some people may think, the machine become man's rival? Will it not oust him even from those fields which he intends to reserve for himself? Will not technology thus subordinate man, reducing him to the status of a useless and inactive being, with all the dangers of degradation which inevitably arise from inactivity?

My answer to all these questions is a definite no.

I think that if several hundred years ago people had been told of the possibilities of modern photography, fears would have arisen lest photography should oust painters. Already in our lifetime the death of the theatre was predicted when sound films ap-





a hit for independent group

You enter the door of a factory building at 47 Fraser and descend to a cellar where tiers of benches rise on three sides around the stage. You see actors, hear sounds and words, and presently you forget that you are surrounded by the industrial brick traps of Toronto's bleak King-Dufferin area at night.

Then you realize that you are near Compiegne in France in the world of Joan of Arc.

But this Joan is different from the Joans you have seen on other stages and in films. She no longer hears voices. She is a rough peasant girl with an earthy humor, a patriot losing faith in politicians, a soldier becoming dissillusioned with the pretenses of war.

This is a Joan of Arc as seen by Jack Winter of Toronto in his play, Before Compiegne, now receiving its premiere presentation by Workshop Productions under the direction of George Luscombe.

It is a bitter denunciation of "the way of the world," a savage cataloguing of the crimes of war, an angry rejection of the slander that men who follow stars are fools, or that only one thing matters — to "live for yourself."

Unique director

The remarkable thing about Before Compiegne, apart from its theme, is the conscientious preparation it has received. Mr. Luscombe is a unique director who probes deeply and builds a production over a long period of analysis, rehearsal and creation, collaborating closely with the author in adapting the script to the stage, and choosing a capable cast to interpret the script. Before Compiegne, furthermore, has experimental elements both in its writing and its staging.

All of which may offer some hint of the difficulties facing an independent group like Workshop Productions — struggling to adhere to its concept of artistic integrity, compelled to work under exasperating budget frustrations and almost overlooked by those who can provide material help.

Vivid portrayal

Joan Maroney plays the central role. She is small, ardent and earth-bound, a girl full of youth and yet old beyond her years, a girl fierce and tender, fearless and forlorn.

Miss Maroney is not the legend of Joan. She is Joan herself, a very real creature. In her characterization she encompasses the tragic career of a "life wasted in the service of kings."

Gerardine Douglas, as Catherine, is strong as the beautiful temptress, the aristocrat without loyalties, swinging with the political pendulum, believing only in property and position.

I found Wil Albert's Francois Villon somewhat matter-of-fact, not the offbeat poet-friar-vagabond I expected, but perhaps that wasn't the author's intention.

The captains; Wilson West, James Beggs, Larry Perkins and Len Doncheff, were the play's Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse; unmounted, harsh commentators on the manners of murder.

—Martin Stone.

Seeger on tour

Pete Seeger (who's not considered good enough for national television in his own country—because he'll undermine 'em, you know) is currently on a world tour doing concerts, television and radio appearances in 28 countries.

In September, he did five television shows in Australia plus a one-hour solo special for Australian TV Network plus two TV appearances in Japan.

Next, Seeger appears on All-India Radio, followed by visits to six African countries, London, Amsterdam, Brussels and Milan. He returns home in June, 1964.

United Church minister's death in 1959. It was introduced for sale at an afternoon tea attended by about 100 persons at the Maple Leaf Mission in Welland.

(National distribution is being arranged by the Progress Books publishing company in Toronto.)

Memorial committee chairman Nick Petrachenko recalled the great effort Rev. Sayles had made to get information for the book. "Young people, too young to have lived through the events of the depression, and others who do not know the 150 years of history in the Welland area that preceded the depression, should read this book," he said.

John Trufal, Ward Six alderman, said Rev. Sayles was a man who "Unity of justice and peace at home and abroad."

"This is our direction for the future," he concluded. "We can preserve the memory of a great man, Rev. Fern A. Sayles, by reading his book."

Comments were also made by memorial committee members: Rev. Harvey G. Forster and by Mike Bosnich, business agent for the United Electrical Workers Union.

Mrs. Winnifred Sayles, a member of the committee, was unable to attend the tea because of illness. Her sons Ralph and Don thanked the committee for its work.

Canada, international debates in this issue of Marxist Quarterly

THREE articles on different aspects of the debate in the international Communist movement appear in the Winter 1964 issue of The Marxist Quarterly.

Leslie Morris, national leader of the Communist Party of Canada, writes on "Leftism," the Philosophy of Petty-Bourgeois Despair; an Italian view comes from Critica Marxista — For Deeper Study of New World Realities; and a third commentary by Soviet writer A. Butenko covers the Soviet State of the Entire People.

A survey is given on the current stage of the Canada-wide discussion of the Confederation crisis entitled: The "Canada Debate."

A critical assessment of a new book by Prof. C. B. Macpherson of the University of Toronto, The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism, is offered by Dipak Nandy of the University of Leicester, England. The review article deals with Marxism and the capitalist tradition of political theory.

Also reviewed in the issue is the book Renegade in Power: The Diefenbaker Years.

Single copies of The Marxist Quarterly are available for 50 cents at your local bookstore. Subscriptions per year are $2.

ing the puppets is an actor, singer, comedian, dancer.

And what puppets! They not only move arms, legs, heads — but eye-lids flicker, mouths sing and talk and produce every nuance in between. When you have watched only a few of the acts, you forget all about manipulation and watch what you believe are humans and animals on stage, with all their conceits and individual foibles.

Who can forget the delightful master of ceremonies with his corny little jokes who, by the end of the evening, is a real friend of yours; or the nose-in-the-air accompanist looking for his share of the spotlight; or the individual characteristics of the Gypsy orchestra; or the beautiful costumes of the various women soloists; or the music which accompanies all this!

Scene from 'An Unusual Concert.'

One could go on and on remembering details, but the best advice to people in Toronto and Montreal is to go and see for yourself. You will be overwhelmed.

—G.R.T.

Modern Joan of Arc production a hit for independent group

You enter the door of a factory building at 47 Fraser and descend to a cellar where tiers of benches rise on three sides around the stage. You see actors, hear sounds and words, and presently you forget that you are surrounded by the industrial brick traps of Toronto's bleak King-Dufferin area at night.

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Unique director

The remarkable thing about Before Compiegne, apart from its theme, is the conscientious preparation it has received. Mr. Luscombe has directed it with a sensitivity to the script and to the actors' abilities that is unique in my experience of independent group like Workshop Productions — struggling to adhere to its concept of artistic integrity, compelled to work under exasperating budget frustrations, and almost overlooked by those who can provide material help.

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Sayles' Welland book comes off the press

IN 1959 the implacable hand of death halted the plans of Rev. Fern A. Sayles to publish a book he had written about Welland, Ont., and the struggles of its working people for social justice.

But his community's love and respect for a man who helped make it a better place has resulted in the publication of his book, "Welland Workers Make History."

The book was printed late in 1963 by a citizens' memorial committee formed after the United Church minister's death in 1959. It was introduced for sale at an afternoon tea attended by about 100 persons at the Maple Leaf Mission in Welland.

(National distribution is being arranged by the Progress Books publishing company in Toronto.)

Memorial committee chairman Nick Petrachenko recalled the great effort Rev. Sayles had made to get information for the book. "Young people, too young to have lived through the events of the depression, and others who do not know the 150 years of history in the Welland area that preceded the depression, should read this book," he said.

John Trufal, Ward Six alderman in Welland, said he was proud to have done something to get this book, which is "written from a worker's point of view," published. He added: "We are lucky to have a book which tells us about the history of our own area."

Rev. Robert Wright described the book as "a story which tells of the struggle of the common people for dignity and self-respect, and for a decent standard of living."

He quoted a passage from it: "Unity of justice and peace at home and abroad."

"This is our direction for the future," he concluded. "We can preserve the memory of a great man, Rev. Fern A. Sayles, by reading his book."

Comments were also made by memorial committee members: Rev. Harvey G. Forster and by Mike Bosnich, business agent for the United Electrical Workers Union.

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THEATRE

Brilliant performance by Obratsov puppets in Canada

SERGEI OBRATSOV and his Russian Puppet Theatre have been hailed around the world as the most unusual, creative and artistic work of their kind seen anywhere. The manipulators of these spectacular puppets are truly artists.

Two programs are being given in Canada now — An Unusual Concert and Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp. Even if you have seen good puppet theatre anywhere, you cannot imagine what is in store for you at these performances.

To begin wtih you have Obratsov's brilliant conception of An Unusual Concert. His satire is sharp and witty and always to the point. There are 16 numbers, all of them impeccably produced. As each unfolds you become aware that every person working the puppets is an actor, singer, comedian, dancer.

And what puppets! They not only move arms, legs, heads — but eye-lids flicker, mouths sing and talk and produce every nuance in between. When you have watched only a few of the acts, you forget all about manipulation and watch what you believe are humans and animals on stage, with all their conceits and individual foibles.

Scene from 'An Unusual Concert.'

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Shevchenko anniversary preparations in progress

By JOHN WEIR

MOSCOW

THE WHOLE Soviet Union will join the Ukrainian people in celebrating the 150th birthday of Taras Shevchenko in 1964.

The all-union jubilee committee, chaired by veteran poet Nikolai Tikhonov, met Dec. 12 with representatives of the Ukrainian commitee, ministry of culture, academy of arts, representatives of publishing houses, radio, television and motion picture centres and writers and poets from the republics to agree on final plans for the jubilee year.

Shevchenko's works and books about Shevchenko are being issued in various languages. With the New Year, radio and television will begin to carry Shevchenko programs. Several new films about Shevchenko and based on his work are being completed.

New monuments to the poet are being erected in Kiev and Moscow. The Leningrad committee reported that Leningrad citizens are urging a monument be built to him in that city where Shevchenko spent many years and where he died.

On March 9, the day of Shevchenko's birth, a public gathering and a special session of the Soviet Academy of Sciences will be held in Kiev, as well as anniversary meetings in Moscow and throughout the USSR.

In May, an international Shevchenko congress is to be held in Kiev and Kanev under United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) auspices. Cultural leaders, Slavists, specialists on Shevchenko, and translators of his work from many countries are expected to attend.

Anniversary committee members expressed gratification that the Ukrainian poet is also being honored in other countries, including Canada and the United States.

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man in Welland, said he was proud to have done something to get this book, which is "written

Boost a confused autonomy

The November issue of the B.C. Teamster does a service to labor by publishing a special supplement showing the extensive nature of the takeover of Canadian industry by U.S. companies.

Unfortunately, however, it draws false conclusions for the trade union movement which can only harm the fight for union autonomy. In this article (slightly abridged) a prominent B.C. labor leader analyzes the stand taken by the teamsters' paper.

By JACK PHILLIPS

THE debate on national autonomy for Canadian labor is warming up. The B.C. Teamster of November, 1963, published by Teamsters' Joint Council 36, is a major thrust against advocates of autonomy.

According to this journal: "Much has been said in many quarters about the need for Canadian trade unions to handle Canadian trade union affairs. What always intrigues us is noting the type of character who peddles this line."

The "characters" are described as follows: "Business leaders . . . minor politicians . . . major politicians supported by big business . . . newspaper columnists . . . radio and television commentators . . . politically ambitious labor leaders more often than not in the Canadian Labor Congress."

REVERSE ARGUMENT

This argument means that those who support Canadian autonomy are reactionary and those who oppose it are progressive.

In short, George Meany of the AFL-CIO who opposes Canadian autonomy is a progressive, and Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, whose union has given national autonomy to its Canadian membership, is a reactionary.

(Strangely enough, Meany is a bitter enemy of the International Teamster leadership and Bridges is an ally!)

The point of the thrust is indicated by the opening paragraph of a front page article by editor E. M. Lawson.

"The case for international unionism gains strength every time a Canadian company is sold to foreign interests, and every time foreign capital investment in Canadian industry and resources development is increased."

NOT CONSISTENT

If the writer had pleaded for more international solidarity, he would have made a case more consistent with the evidence. Lawson proves a case for autonomy but concludes in favor of the complete absorption of our trade union movement by that of the USA.

The preamble to the supplement brands those who advocate autonomy as insincere, as desiring to destroy "the militant labor movement now existing."

The B.C. Teamster accepts the economic domination of our country by the U.S. monopolies, the same monopolies that tried to move heaven and earth to destroy their union in the USA.

It argues that things will get worse before they get better — that the best thing therefore for Canadian workers is to belong to American unions. Implicit in this reasoning is that we are all going to be Americans anyway so why not belong to American unions?

The editor fails to give recognition to the rising opposition to U.S. economic control, to demands for the repatriation of our industries and resources, and for the reversal of policies which have retarded the development of our resources and our processing and manufacturing industries.

LABOR MUST DECIDE

Labor must come to the front of the stage in this great national drama, because only the labor movement can decide the issues clearly and decisively.

To be able to play this role, labor must be free to elect its own officers in Canada, free to bargain and strike, free to affiliate to the political party of its choice, free to decide Canadian jurisdictional problems in Canada and free of restrictive and undemocratic rules based on U.S. law.

Canadian autonomy would not mean the isolation of Canadian workers from their U.S. brothers. On the contrary, it would open up new and greater possibilities for international class action against common enemies and for common objectives.

The AFL-CIO leadership hailed the liberation of Algeria from French imperialism. If they are sincere, they will do everything possible in their fight for the nation, because the main thrust of that struggle is directed against the most bitter enemies of labor in the USA, monopoly capital.

By CHARLES WEIR

Toronto Labor Council was assured by its president, William Jenoves, that the Canadian Labor Congress would be appraised of delegates' strong feelings against attempts by the big insurance companies to remove Federal Health and Welfare Minister Judy LaMarsh from her cabinet portfolio. She is a consistent advocate of the Canada Pension Plan in Parliament.

Jenoves informed council a delegation from the executive had recently met in Ottawa with leading Liberal and NDP Members of Parliament to urge passage of the pension legislation.

★ ★ ★

Highlight of the labor council's meeting was the exposé of the monstrous racist materials—anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, and therefore inherently anti-democratic and anti-labor — recently flooding Toronto by mail from U.S. nazi headquarters and their Canadian agents.

The exposé was made by M. Tate, chairman of the council's municipal committee, who held up the "fascist rag" Thunderbolt. Quoting scurrilous bits such as "scientific proof the Negro is an ape," Tate called for government and police action to outlaw the activity of these "rats that work in the dark."

Tate pointed the finger at the RCMP, whose duty it is to keep dope out of this country, and made the telling point that this kind of racist material was as evil a "dope" as heroin.

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Also on recommendation of its municipal committee TLC discussed again the future of Toronto public transit. It passed the report's recommendations against the scheduled TTC fare increase and called for pressure on the provincial government to take over a larger share of costs of Toronto's transit system.

Council donated $50 to the Machinist union's five-week-long strike at Barber Green (Canada) and called on affiliates to assist the strike. The striking local had stressed that "this U.S. octopus" was determined to make its Canadian workers victims of wages and conditions far below those prevailing in its American plants.

"The only thing that I can gather from my non-union wage scale is my pants."

THE FEDERAL government has announced it has agreed in principle to build a national centre for the performing arts in Ottawa in time for the 1967 Centennial.

NOW THIS question has come up again. One must presume that Cotterill did not act on his own but with the benevolent support of other national officers of the Steel union, presumably

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Some NDP spokesmen may claim that this is part of the effort to bring about a political realignment — forcing the right-wing Liberals into the Tory

[illegible] ing to repeat this same strategy. And in this it is receiving the support of elements in the trade union movement who seek to seperate themselves from the

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As such it ought to be discussed in union ranks now and in the coming Canadian Labor Congress convention.

International solidarity doesn't contradict autonomy

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TLC bucks pressure to fire Judy LaMarsh

By CHARLES WEIR

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ON THE LABOR FRONT

Who's behind the Liberal-NDP flirtation?

By WILLIAM KASHTAN

ALTHOUGH the New Democratic Party's national leader, T. C. Douglas, has vehemently denied that he or anyone acting on his authority has held meetings with officials of the Liberal Party, there is no doubt that meetings between leading Liberals and some prominent NDP members have taken place.

In this connection, this column and the Canadian Tribune have drawn attention to similar discussions between some officers of the Steel union and John Wintermeyer of Ontario's Liberal Party prior to the provincial elections.

Murray Cotterill of the Steelworkers made no bones about it then and was reported as saying that "undoubtedly there have been discussions going on between individuals" but he knew nothing of an "official nature" about meetings between unionists or NDP officials with the Liberals.

★ ★ ★

NOW THIS question has come up again. One must presume that Cotterill did not act on his own but with the benevolent support of other national officers of the Steel union, presumably nudged by their international headquarters. In fact, it is the Steel union leadership which seems to have been the main stimulator of such negotiations and the initiator of a reaxamination of Canadian Labor Congress policy with respect to support of the NDP.

This was made clear at the last policy conference of that union where William Mahoney, its Canadian director, in effect backed away from that policy and proposed instead that steel workers be active in all political parties in which they were members.

Since then Val Scott, a member of the provincial NDP committee, let loose a blast at trade union support of the NDP as constituting a hindrance to its political fortunes, remarks which he since claimed were a distortion of what he actually said.

Whether or not Scott's remarks were interpreted correctly, it is no secret that such views are held in the NDP based on the idea that the NDP should appear in the public eye as free from "trade union domination" and, more particularly, free from U.S. trade union control.

★ ★ ★

IN ALL the current behind-the-scenes manoeuvres, the trade unions affiliated to the NDP seem to have been bypassed and ignored.

After all, the CLC was a major factor in helping to bring the NDP into existence. Was it asked or involved in these not-so-secret negotiations with the Liberal Party? And if it was, where did it get the mandate to concur in such a voyage of exploration?

It would be useful were the union locals affiliated to the NDP to ask these questions and demand an answer.

★ ★ ★

THE MAIN question which many NDP members and union locals must be asking is: "what's behind these discussions?"

According to statements made by Donald McDonald, Ontario NDP leader, and Cotterill, the negotiations are aimed at finding a basis for joint action between the NDP and Liberal Party on questions they hold in common and is not directed to merging the two parties.

That may be so. **But if press accounts are correct, the reasons given by NDP spokesmen for not effecting a union or merger are so thin as to create the impression there is not much standing in the way of such a union.**

The NDP claims the Liberals took the initiative in calling for discussions. That may be so. But what is the purpose of such discussions? What did the leadership of the NDP seek to find out?

Some NDP spokesmen may claim that this is part of the effort to bring about a political realignment — forcing the right-wing Liberals into the Tory camp and the left-wing Liberals into the NDP camp.

That may be so, although it is a strange way to bring about such realignments which can only take place as the political conditions ripen for them.

The leadership of the NDP knows this very well and is trying to catch the unwary with such a smokescreen.

★ ★ ★

MORE LIKELY it is part of the Liberal Party's manoeuvering directed at repeating history by sucking the NDP into the Liberal Party as the Liberals did so successfully with the Progressive Party after the 1921 federal election.

Then, too, the Liberals were a minority government with the Progressives holding 63 seats and constituting the balance of power. The Liberal government of the day gave them some concessions in return for keeping the government in office and gradually put them in a position where in the 1926 federal election the group of 63 dropped to 11. The strategy of the Liberals paid off, the concessions were well worth their while and the mistaken position of the Progressives eliminated them as a political factor in the country.

Now the Liberal Party is trying to repeat this same strategy. And in this it is receiving the support of elements in the trade union movement who seek to seperate themselves from the NDP and return to the old Gompers policy.

It is no secret that in the recent period, because of the inability of the NDP to break through in a big way, some trade union officials who opposed labor political action by the CLC have raised their voices again and are demanding a re-examination of CLC policy with respect to support of the NDP.

Nor is it a secret that some right-wing NDP leaders, seeing no immediate perspective of great electoral advances for the NDP, are prepared to throw their weight behind some kind of coalition with the Liberal Party.

★ ★ ★

WHAT therefore started out as a flirtation could lead to an engagement and a marriage of convenience at the expense of independent labor political action. It is one thing to develop cooperation around issues which advance the interests of the working people; it is another to work out an arrangement which would spell death to independent labor political action.

This is not a private affair of the Cotterills and others like him. It is a matter of deep concern to all who see the need to advance political action around a program which would check U.S. domination of our country and curb the power of monopoly.

As such it ought to be discussed in union ranks now and in the coming Canadian Labor Congress convention.

JU. 9-6334

FUEL YARD
JU. 9-6336

is proposing to its NATO allies that the squadrons be given a conventional capability, that two of those based in France be re-based in West Germany, and the two remaining in France under-

pretext) was developing with the Soviet Union and that all ways of arriving at agreements with the Soviet Union should be explored.

External Affairs Minister Martin paid tribute to this detente, and told the House of Commons last week: "The Soviet Union is desirous of improving relations with the West and Canada is anxious to make sure there is proper reciprocity."

Martin also said Canada will try to reach as wide a measure of disarmament as possible at the Geneva disarmament conference next month.

If such is the case, then what better "reciprocity" could there be than to cancel nuclear arms for Canada (a close northern neighbor to the USSR) and to stop the equipment of Canada's CF-104's in Europe with nuclear warheads.

The fact is that both propositions are, apart from their sen-

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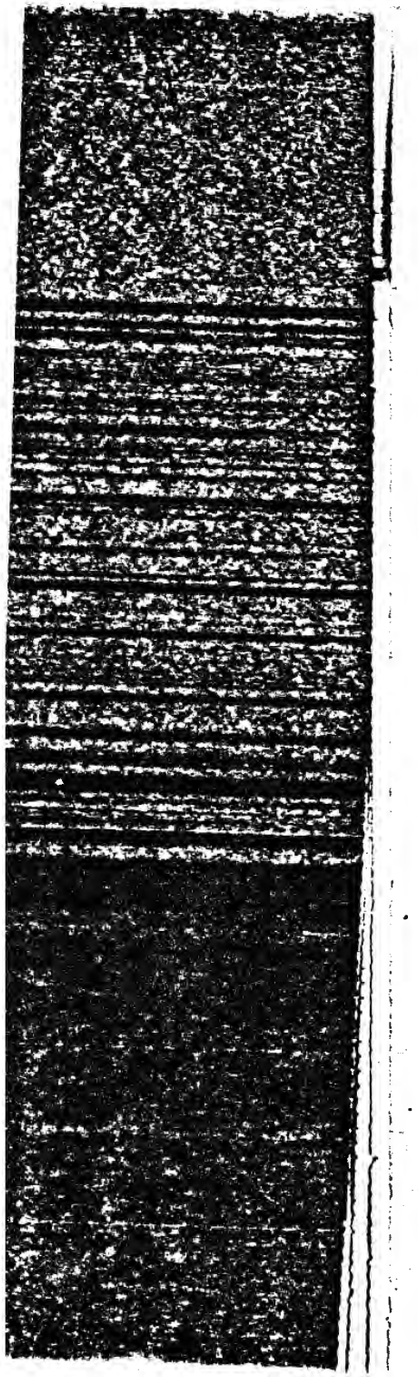

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Starfighters stationed overseas (four in France and four in West Germany) abandon a nuclear strike role when present equipment for nuclear arms is obsolete, probably in 1966. At that time consideration should be given to these squadrons fulfilling an air transport role within NATO.

Meantime all the squadrons should be given the capability of fulfilling a conventional as well as nuclear role.

Because of France's refusal to allow the four squadrons on its territory to be equipped with U.S. nuclear weapons, the committee recommended relocation of these be considered.

It is reported the government is proposing to its NATO allies that the squadrons be given a conventional capability, that two of those based in France be re-based in West Germany, and the two remaining in France under-

the closing down of some SAGE and radar centres in the U.S. and Canada to meet, as FP put it, "the lessening bomber threat and the increasing missile threat."

Thus, on purely "military" grounds, there is no reason to hang onto the Bomarcs.

And, of course, it is abundantly clear by now, from the persistent policy of peaceful coexistence followed by the Soviet Union, and by its latest substantial cut in its arms expenditures, that that country plans no attack on Canada or anyone else.

NATO

This fact was forced on even the Paris NATO meeting, whose communique stated that a detente (although variously interpreted) was developing with the Soviet Union and that all ways of arriving at agreements with the Soviet Union should be explored.

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will be built in Canada.

BEST MOVE

Clearly it is in Canada's—and the world's—best interests at this time to strike out boldly for peace without any equivocation. This could most be signalled by rejection of nuclear arms, the best and most concrete move Canada could make right away to push forward disarmament on a world scale.

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DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 1)

White Paper, scheduled for January or February of next year.

It may be that the opposition parties will await this White Paper before outlining their definitive stand. In this connection, a possible clue that this would be the case with the NDP was given by Winch during debate last week on defense department estimates.

He noted the promised White Paper and, without comment, the defense committee's report, and continued:

3 THINGS To REMEMBER

- If you are building, remodelling, painting, or decorating; if you need a fence, garage or a recreation room—get all your supplies from our Lumber & Hardware Dept., Dufferin and Sinclair.
- Free service for your oil furnace is a new feature in our Fuel Yard. Repair Parts Insurance Plan is available at low cost.
- Top quality dairy products delivered to your home or at your grocer. Insist on Co-op products always.

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". . . so far as I am concerned I have no more to say at this stage; but I want it clearly understood that this is on the basis of the White Paper, the interim report, and the continuation of the study by the defense committee."

But such a wait-and-see attitude amounted virtually to a cat-and-mouse game with the electorate. While such manoeuvres are the stock-in-trade of the old-line parties, surely the electorate was entitled to a more forthright position from the NDP, which itself has in the past condemned the old-line patries for playing with the voters.

Thirdly, of course, was the question of what Hellyer's White Paper would contain. This would presumably be based on the defense committee's report and on last week's NATO ministerial committee meeting in Paris. There were some hints that it may also take into account any developments at the Geneva disarmament conference, set to resume on Jan. 21.

Specifically the defense committee proposed the Bomarcs and the Voodos in Canada be armed with nuclear warheads, giving them "a capability as a defensive weapon against bombers."

'NO USE'

The report noted, however: "They are of no use against a general range of ballistic missiles."

It further recommended Canada's eight squadrons of CF-104 Starfighters stationed overseas (four in France and four in West Germany) abandon a nuclear strike role when present equipment for nuclear arms is obsolete, probably in 1966. At that time consideration should be given to these squadrons fulfil- [illegible] role within [illegible] of course, it is abundant- take photo reconnaissance in addition to strike roles.

The committee recommended the Honest John ground-to-ground rockets with the Canadian brigade in West Germany, soon to be equipped with nuclear warheads, be removed from the field command of the brigade and put under a more suitable command, in order to avoid the dangers of field commanders triggering an unauthorized nuclear war.

Hellyer, however, who generally expressed agreement with the committee's report, disagreed with the Honest John proposal, stating they had a useful role to play in the hands of the brigade.

NO CASE

Overall, the committee made no case for nuclear warheads in Canada or in the hands of Canadian forces overseas.

Its argument that the Bomarcs and Voodoos were necessary as defense against bombers has been shown to be altogether superfluous by military experts who point out that any "attack" would be by ICBM's.

Even U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara has stated: ". . . our principal concern in the years ahead must be the dangers of an ICBM and submarine-launched missile attack, and the main thrust of our efforts should be redirected to meet these rising threats."

A recent Financial Post report from Washington cited Pentatgon-ordered changes in North American air defense plans, such as the closing down of some SAGE and radar centres in the U.S. and Canada to meet, as FP put it, "the lessening bomber threat and the increasing missile threat."

Thus, on purely "military" grounds, there is no reason to hang onto the Bomarcs.

Clearly it is in Canada's—and the world's—best interests at this time to strike out boldly for peace without any equivocation. This could most be signalled by [illegible] sibleness in the interests of world peace, eminently practical. Nuclear warheads have not yet arrived in Canada, nor have they yet been supplied to the CF-104's or Honest Johns.

SUPERFLUOUS

The defense committee itself recognized that nuclear-equipped CF-104's would serve no purpose other than a superfluous deterrent in view of the U.S. nuclear forces in Europe, and since their employment as part of a limited nuclear attack would probably contribute to the development of all-out war, they were of limited operational value even in this capacity.

The committee's tenaciousness in advocating acceptance of nuclear arms regardless, would seem to be based on an attempt to foist a fait accompli on the Canadian people, with a two-year "wiggling-out" rider to pacify opposition.

But it could be much more difficult to opt out of the nuclear club than to stay out in the first place.

In this connection the changes in NORAD apparently envisioned by the Pentagon could be positive developments or they could, conceivably, demand more nuclear armament of Canada as a counterpart to any reduced conventional armaments, as are also being put into effect by McNamara.

Earlier this month, in fact, Hellyer confirmed that a 10th nuclear base—at Val d'Or, Que. — will be built in Canada.

BEST MOVE

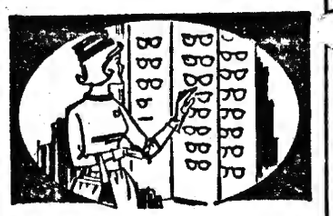
VERA PAUK

Close to 400 persons gathered in Toronto's Ukrainian Labor Temple last Saturday to pay tribute to the memory of the late Vera Pauk, who died on Dec. 15 at the age of 39 after a brief illness from leukemia.

Vera Pauk was widely known in the progressive movement in Toronto and district for her many years of work with children, particularly in gymnastics and folk dancing.

Boundless energy and enthusiasm had characterized her participation in the progressive Ukrainian organization, in the peace movement, in various community groups, as well as in the Communist Party.

She is survived by her husband Bill and three daughters, Camelia 12, Elisia 9, and Lileya 2½ years.



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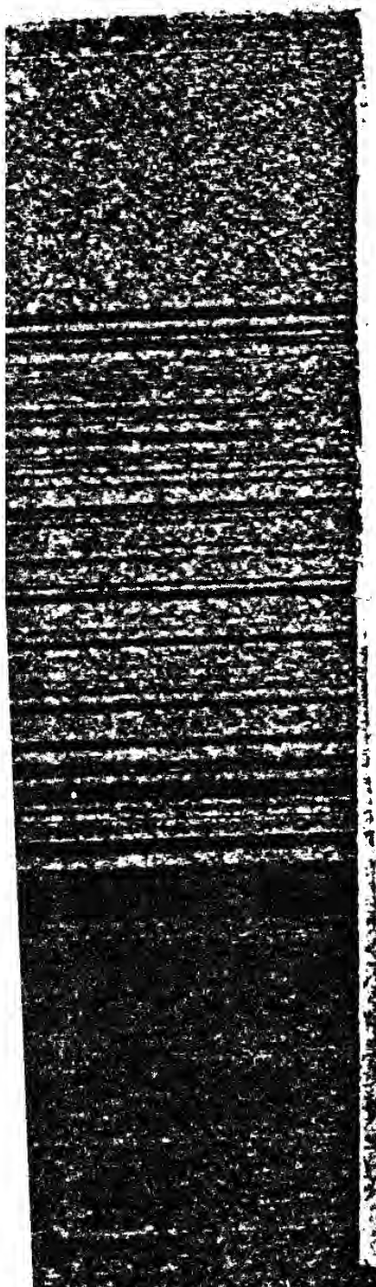

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Since the recent Venezuelan election Betancourt has issued one call after another for action against Cuba by members of the Organization of American States. Recently, he coupled such a call with a threat of unilateral action by Venezuela.

The result: a stiff warning from Cuba's Fidel Castro against any invasion attempt, and a wave of solidarity with Cuba throughout Latin America.

Apparently dissatisfied with the recent OAS decision to appoint a committee to investigate his charge that Castro was exporting arms and revolution to other nations in Latin America, Betancourt is calling for an air and naval blockade of the Caribbean island.

He said he did not think the rest of Latin America would hesitate to act when it saw proof that Cuba was seeking to overthrow his government. He referred to a three-ton arms cache buried in a Venezuelan beach. Venezuela might take action on its own, he hinted.

In reply to these threats, Cuba's Premier Castro has denounced Betancourt's "definite and irrefutable proof" that the three-ton arms cache was smuggled in from Cuba for anti-government, Venezuelan guerrillas. The arms "were sent by the Central Intelligence Agency" of the U.S., the Cuban premier declared.

Castro added the warning that Cuba was prepared against war with Venezuela or any other "lackey nation" in the Western Hemisphere. Cuba, he said, could smash any invasion within 24 hours.

In Latin America, public organizations were galvanized into action by the danger of a new anti-Cuban adventure.

The Nationalist Parliamentary Front of Brazil, uniting more than 100 deputies and senators of various political parties in the national congress, called on the people to be vigilant and to raise a voice of protest against new attacks.

An Argentine committee of solidarity with the Cuban revolution said reactionary circles in the U.S. and certain other countries, "sworn enemies of peaceful coexistence," are trying to create an atmosphere favorable for an attack on Cuba.

Its statement condemned Betancourt's "provocative falsification" and called on the people to unite and wage a resolute struggle to prevent the aggression that is being prepared against the "Freedom Island."

In Uruguay, Communist Party Secretary Rodney Arismendi called the accusation made by Venezuela "the most foolish provocation known on the continent."

U.S. senator wants better relations

National leaders who call for military force to rout the Fidel Castro government in Cuba "only prove that we are the ruthless, imperialistic capitalists which much of Latin America is led to believe we are."

Instead of this policy, said Oregon's former Democratic Congressman Charles O. Porter, the U.S. should take steps to improve relations with Cuba.

Speaking to a public audience at the University of Oregon, the former Congressman urged a positive U.S. approach to Cuba with the following measures:

- Stop CIA activities and preparations of armed attacks on the Cuban government.
- Permit trade of non-strategic items.
- Exchange diplomatic representatives in order to open bilateral Washington-Havana talks.
- Resume airline, ship and ferry service between the two countries. Lift all passport and trade restrictions.
- Support, together with Cuba, multilateral inspection for aggressive troops and weapons.
- Agree to transform the Guantanamo Bay U.S. naval station into a school for Cuban farmers and technicians that would revert to the Cuban government in 10 years.
- Send food and medical supplies to the Cuban areas devastated by the recent hurricane.
- Have Americans file claims for private property taken over by the Cuban government.
- Clear the way for the early release of Cuban prisoners by giving consideration to Premier Castro's charges that Cuba was cheated out of $10 million on the Bay of Pigs prisoner exchange agreement.

Porter, who is also chairman of the National Committee to Review U.S.-China Policy, told his campus audience, "Castro is willing to reestabish communications with us," and that "intelligent diplomacy would include such reestablishment."

This jeep was used by Fidel Castro in the Sierra Maestra during the revolution. Besides an American embargo, a U.S.-inspired invasion in 1961, a U.S. naval blockade in 1962, the Cubans have had to face natural calamities such as drought and hurricane.

This blood-stained uniform was worn by a revolutionary fighter who helped Castro storm Batista's Moncada barracks in 1953. At the height of the revolution, Castro pledged to turn the army barracks into schools. There are five such schools in Moncada barracks now.

Beals and Waldo Frank.

The New York committee is continuing its fund raising with a call for "a shipment of relief supplies each week to the disaster-stricken in Cuba."

While the response of Americans to voluntary aid shipments has been heartening, there is nevertheless a widespread feeling

... to see the most powerful nation on earth asking permission to help its weak and insulting enemy! If a mercy vessel from our shores had sailed and was denied entrance the sin would certainly have been on someone else."

The Catholic priest is critical of Castro, whom he calls a "dictator" and "arrogant," but he says: "we are a big strong coun-

... wishes the U.S. had taken "whatever political risks were involved in an attempt to help the ravaged areas and unfortunate inhabitants of our unhappy neighbor."

Lamenting the lack of outcry in Catholic papers to aid the Cubans, he concludes: "What dread spiritual damage a sterile anti-Communism wedded to a narrowed nationalism can do!"

Efforts to blockade Cuba rebuffed

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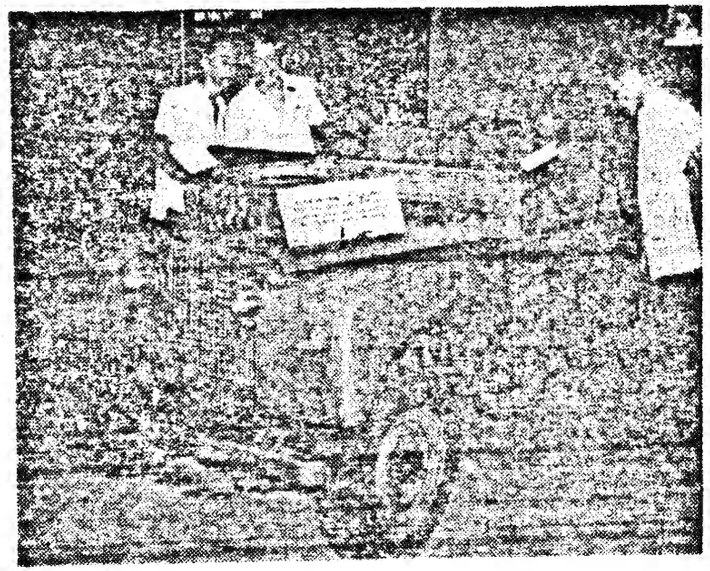

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'Freedom island'

Quakers, Catholics react to disaster

'If you had only brought one grain of corn it would have been worthwhile. It is the gesture that made the gift great.'

SUCH was the response of Cubans to four members of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) who recently took $100,000 worth of relief supplies to hurricane-torn Cuba.

Their shipment included badly-needed antibiotics, disposable syringes, blood transfusion equipment, cornmeal, canned meat, vegetable oil and beans. It was only one of such aid shipments from citizens in the United States.

In New York, the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba recently forwarded 75 cases of medical supplies to that country — the fifth such shipment from the committee initiated some months ago by Mrs. Linus Pauling, Carleton Beals and Waldo Frank.

The New York committee is continuing its fund raising with a call for "a shipment of relief supplies each week to the disaster-stricken in Cuba."

While the response of Americans both inside and outside the U.S. that the government "missed the boat" on aiding Cuba.

This feeling was quite sharply expressed by Father Charles Owen Rice, writing in the Pittsburgh Catholic.

Father Rice expressed regret "that we did not try, that there was no public anxiety over the victims, that there was no straining to find a way" to "help the Cuban victims of Hurricane Flora."

He wondered why no vessel was equipped and sent to Havana, with arrangement for neutral personnel, even the Russians, to distribute its supplies.

"How it would have warmed the heart of the world to see the most powerful nation on earth asking permission to help its weak and insulting enemy! If a mercy vessel from our shores had sailed and was denied entrance the sin would certainly have been on someone else."

try and are not really in danger from Castro. It is our pride that has been hurt more than anything else.

"As a result we are bitter. Because of our bitterness we have a national aggressiveness and sensitivity where Cuba is concerned. We are not rational on that subject. Our predominantly negative reactions are not worthy of us."

Father Rice wishes the U.S. had taken "whatever political risks were involved in an attempt to help the ravaged areas and unfortunate inhabitants of our unhappy neighbor."

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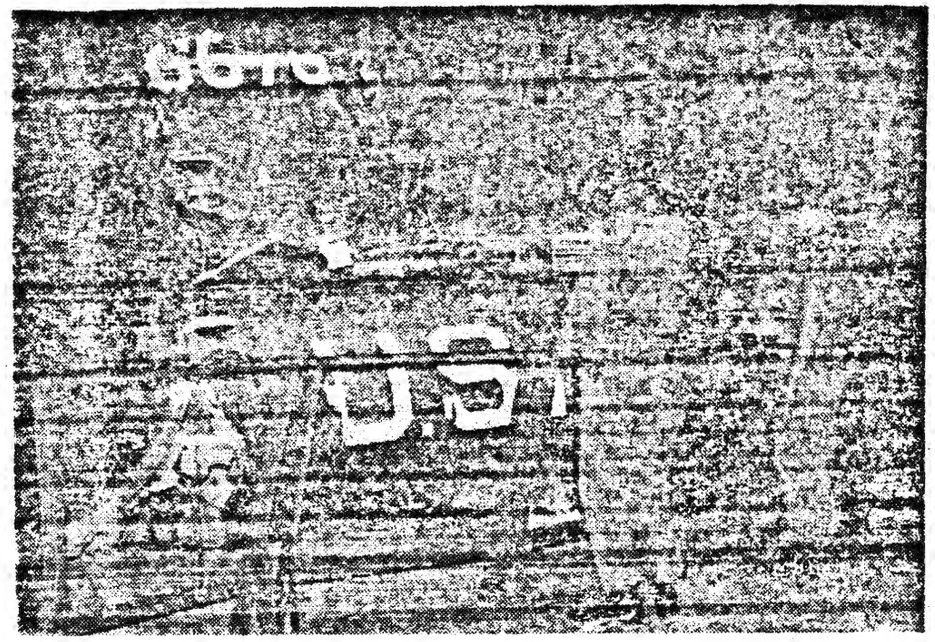
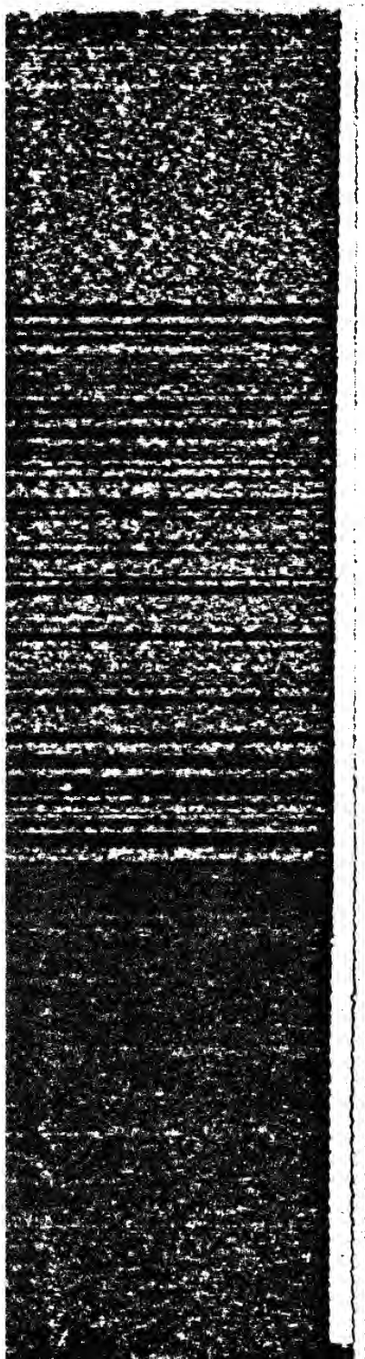


Five years of the Cuban revolution — five years of intense struggle. On Jan. 1, Cuba celebrates the anniversary of Batista's overthrow. An exhibit of the history of the Cuban Revolution in the Museum of the Cuban Revolution includes these fragments of an American U-2 spy plane, shot down during the American blockade last year.

Five years of revolution, a struggle for survival



Winnipeg to $1.99 for 10 lbs. (the highest price in over 20 years) before Hurricane Flora.

(2) "The price of sugar rose from $1.31 to $1.99 for 10 lbs. within a few weeks in September and has remained at $1.99 since then. The sugar we use is not imported, but processed from sugar beet grown in our own province.

(3) "Sugar was selling in Great Britain in August, 1962, at eight cents a pound. We were paying in Winnipeg at that time 10 cents per pound. This, therefore, dispels the fear that a government-controlled sugar market could mean high prices at another time."

The Winnipeg Fair Prices Committee concluded its revealing comments on Sharp's speech by reiterating its demands.

- To set up a federal control board with power to regulate the distribution of sugar.
- To set up a government agency to buy bulk sugar abroad.

Bread prices, too

Bakeries in Toronto, Windsor, Kitchener, Waterloo and other Ontario communities have raised the price of bread at least one cent; but more price increases will probably follow in short order.

The increases are expected to become general throughout Ontario. They will probably affect cakes and pastries as well as bread.

In Toronto, Kitchener and Waterloo the price was 26 cents a loaf. One major bakery in Windsor planned to up the ante to 27 cents a loaf, and in Hamilton bread is already selling at that price.

If you'd like to know what the picture looks like in dollars and cents, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently reported a consumer price index of 134 for October, a jump of 2.1 points in the past 12 months.

...and they're afraid to hit the taxpayer again

By STAN LYNN

CANADIANS were recently given a closer look at what is rapidly becoming an overwhelming crisis in education. The facts were supplied in two briefs — one to the federal government, the other to Premier Robarts of Ontario — and the crisis was dramatized by charity loans to teachers in Quebec.

The crisis is financial. It can affect every property-owning taxpayer in 1964 in higher tax bills. It will indirectly affect those who rent apartments. In two or three years it can seriously affect the quality of the education your children receive in school.

And at the moment, there is not much indication the senior governments are going to do much about it.

To a request by reeves and mayors that Ontario assume 75 to 90 percent of the costs of education, Premier John Robarts replied: "wishful thinking!"

But so seriously does the education cost loom in the considerations of Ontario's municipal fathers that they are prepared to "yield on many other . . . requests if this government — either alone or in partnership with the federal government — would assume all or most of the financial responsibility for education."

In their annual brief to Queen's Park, the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves noted that municipal school levies had climbed from $44 million in 1947 to $313,213,157 in 1962.

Debenture debt rose from $46,412,000 to $586,761,000. These are obligations of municipal taxpayers, exclusive of provincial grants.

The cost of education should be shifted from the property owner to the entire public, the association brief said.

It sounded the tocsin that "the time is not coming, it has arrived when the very standards of education may well suffer unless the senior levels of government are immediately prepared to absorb the major cost of education."

Another view on a federal level came from the Canadian Universities Foundation.

The foundation suggested in a brief to Finance Minister Walter Gordon that Canadian universities will not be able to continue accommodating all qualified applicants for admission unless the federal government greatly increases financial aid.

Capital requirements to keep pace with growing enrolment over the next three years would be $800 million. At the present rate of contributions from governments and other benefactors, estimated at $500 million, there would be a $300 million shortage of funds.

Finance Minister Gordon could not comment immediately on these facts: But Dr. J. A. Corry, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, could and did when he said the general public does not appreciate the seriousness of financial problems facing Canadian universities.

Dr. Corry brought out another angle of the education crisis when he predicted that in the next 10 years, Canadian universities will require about 12,200 new teachers. Current facilities can only graduate about 400 a year.

The incident that dramatized the financial crisis occurred in Quebec. There was a touch of wry humor in it and also the pain of a sad human interest story.

A few weeks before Christmas teachers in a number of tiny Quebec communities were forced to walk off their jobs when the school boards couldn't pay them because they were flat broke. The teachers were flat broke, too, and some of them had waited months for their salaries.

In Sault-au-Mouton, Quebec, only a loan from a private citizen enabled the school board to pay its teachers.

In Les Escoumins, 20 teachers took a day off after not being paid. In St. Thomas Didmy, 10 single women teachers got their wages for September, October and November, but were still waiting for pay for last May and June, as well as December.

The school boards feel the taxes are already too high. Because they have hesitated to raise the taxes, they also have no money.

The Quebec incident emphasizes that the municipal, provincial and federal governments cannot much longer evade coming to grips with the crisis of rising costs in education.

The basic question that has to be answered is: where is the money going to come from?

Ontario's reeves and mayors suggest higher provincial taxes on luxury items such as cigarets and liquor. While this might increase slightly the size of provincial grants to the municipalities, it certainly would not solve the financial crisis in education.

The federal government could take the biggest step of all toward easing the whole problem, however, by slashing its military spending.

In addition to that, what is needed is a reorganization of the federal-provincial-municipal setup to ease the tax burden on the homeowner.

In today's world, the huge, profit-making industries and corporations require highly educated workers, technicians and office staff to maintain their operation. It is becoming more widely recognized that a much larger share of the costs of education should come from these profits instead of from already heavily pressed small homeowners.

This adjustment could be made if the federal and provincial governments took over the entire cost of education, as proposed by Ontario's municipal fathers.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

For a Peaceful and Prosperous New Year

Workers Benevolent Association of Canada

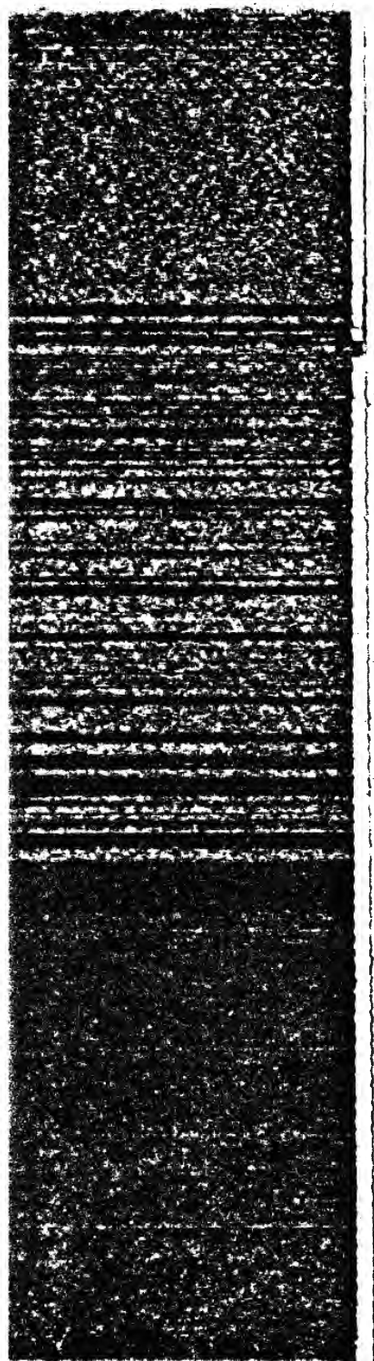
One and only progressive fraternal insurance society in Canada

Over $3 million in assets
200 branches throughout Canada

Most favorable plans of Life Insurance, Endowments and Health Protection.

For information write to:

NATIONAL OFFICE WBA
595 PRITCHARD AVE.
WINNIPEG 4, MAN.



cost of living. Not only has the price of sugar doubled in the last year, but the housewife is paying more for other foods which contain sugar."

The B.C. Sugar Refining Co. is not the only "lion" nursing its wounds after telling blows from the energetic Winnipeg housewives. Another one is Trade and Commerce Minister Mitchell Sharp. The prices committee informed him recently that "we have carefully read your speech (Commons, Nov. 12) and wish to draw your attention to a number of points

(1) "The price of sugar rose in Winnipeg to $1.99 for 10 lbs. (the highest price in over 20 years) before Hurricane Flora.

(2) "The price of sugar rose from $1.31 to $1.99 for 10 lbs. within a few weeks in September and has remained at $1.99 since then. The sugar we use is not imported, but processed from sugar beet grown in our own province.

(3) "Sugar was selling in Great Britain in August, 1962, at eight cents a pound. We were paying in Winnipeg at that time 10 cents per pound. This, therefore, dispels the fear that a government-controlled sugar market could mean high prices at another time."

The Winnipeg Fair Prices Committee concluded its revealing comments on Sharp's speech by reiterating its demands.

- To set up a federal control board with power to regulate the distribution of sugar.
- To set up a government agency to buy bulk sugar abroad.

Bread prices, too

Bakeries in Toronto, Windsor, Kitchener, Waterloo and other Ontario communities have raised the price of bread at least one cent; but more price increases will probably follow in short order.

The increases are expected to become general throughout Ontario. They will probably affect cakes and pastries as well as bread.

surplus, although a reduced one.

"Reliable estimates of this year indicate that a 12-million ton carryover at the beginning of the 1962-63 season will be cut to nine to 9.5 million tons by the year end. This certainly

"As a major Canadian buyer of refined sugar, we are forced to the conclusion that the rising cost of this staple food item on world markets does not result from demand, but from speculation."

tively.

Van DeSande testified he earned $1 an hour and he and other employees asked to work overtime so they could earn a living.

Defense counsel for station-owner Norman Speers suggested that the Hours of Work Act

against the U.S. interventionists had assumed a new scope."

He pointed out that at present the National Front represents about 20 revolutionary organizations and is rallying all sections of the population against the foreign invaders.

EDUCATION CRISIS

AS COSTS SOAR

Some schoolboards are already flat broke, and they're afraid to hit the taxpayer again

By STAN LYNN

CANADIANS were recently given a closer look at what is rapidly becoming an overwhelming crisis in education. The facts were supplied in two briefs — one to the federal government, the other to Premier Robarts of Ontario — and the crisis was dramatized by charity loans to teachers in Quebec.

The crisis is financial. It can affect every property-owning taxpayer in 1964 in higher tax bills. It will indirectly affect those who rent apartments. In two or three years it can seriously affect the quality of the education your children receive in school.

And at the moment, there is not much indication the senior governments are going to do much about it.

To a request by reeves and mayors that Ontario assume 75 to 90 percent of the costs of education, Premier John Robarts replied: "wishful thinking!"

But so seriously does the education cost loom in the considerations of Ontario's municipal fathers that they are prepared to "yield on many other . . . requests if this government — either alone or in partnership with the federal government — would assume all or most of the financial responsibility for

owner to the entire public, the association brief said.

It sounded the tocsin that "the time is not coming, it has arrived when the very standards of education may well suffer unless the senior levels of government are immediately prepared to absorb the major cost of education."

Another view on a federal level came from the Canadian Universities Foundation.

The foundation suggested in a brief to Finance Minister Walter Gordon that Canadian universities will not be able to continue accommodating all qualified applicants for admission unless the federal government greatly increases financial aid.

Capital requirements to keep pace with growing enrolment over the next three years would be $800 million. At the present rate of contributions from governments and other benefactors, estimated at $500 million, there would be a $300 million shortage of funds.

Finance Minister Gordon could not comment immediately on these facts. But Dr. J. A. Corry, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, could and did when he said the general public does not appreciate the seriousness of financial problems facing Canadian universities.

Dr. Corry brought out another angle of the education crisis when

to walk off their jobs when the school boards couldn't pay them because they were flat broke. The teachers were flat broke, too, and some of them had waited months for their salaries.

In Sault-au-Mouton, Quebec, only a loan from a private citizen enabled the school board to pay its teachers.

In Les Escoumins, 20 teachers took a day off after not being paid. In St. Thomas Didmy, 10 single women teachers got their wages for September, October and November, but were still waiting for pay for last May and June, as well as December.

The school boards feel the taxes are already too high. Because they have hesitated to raise the taxes, they also have no money.

The Quebec incident emphasizes that the municipal, provincial and federal governments cannot much longer evade coming to grips with the crisis of rising costs in education.

The basic question that has to be answered is: where is the money going to come from?

Ontario's reeves and mayors suggest higher provincial taxes on luxury items such as cigarets and liquor. While this might increase slightly the size of provincial grants to the municipalities, it certainly would not solve the financial crisis in education.

The federal government could take the biggest step of all toward easing the whole problem, however, by slashing its military spending.

In addition to that, what is needed is a reorganization of the federal-provincial-municipal setup to ease the tax burden on the homeowner.

In today's world, the huge, profit-making industries and corporations require highly educated workers, technicians and office staff to maintain their operation. It is becoming more widely recognized that a much larger share of the costs of education should come from these profits instead of from already heavily pressed small homeowners.

This adjustment could be made if the federal and provincial governments took over the entire cost of education, as proposed by Ontario's municipal fathers.

SEASON'S GREETINGS
For a Peaceful and Prosperous New Year
Workers Benevolent Association

Wives on warpath against high prices

Special to the Tribune

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg's battling Fair Prices Committee has bearded the lion in his den, and so far the frightened lion isn't roaring back at them.

After noting an ad in the Winnipeg Tribune which informed B.C. Sugar Refining Co. employees that they'll get a special bonus this year because of unusually high profits, the Fair Prices Committee wants to know — what about the rest of us?

In a letter to the company, the committee suggests that "since your profits have been greater than normal this year, you also give a special bonus to the consumers in the way of a reduction in the price of sugar.

"The extremely high price of sugar is creating great hardships for the Manitoba housewife, and a reduction in the price would go a long way in alleviating the high cost of living Not only has the price of sugar doubled in the last year, but the housewife is paying more for other foods which contain sugar."

The B.C. Sugar Refining Co. is not the only "lion" nursing its wounds after telling blows from the energetic Winnipeg housewives. Another one is Trade and Commerce Minister Mitchell Sharp. The prices committee informed him recently that "we

Speculation—not a shortage!

The Winnipeg Fair Prices Committee has brought the following statement, along with the B.C. Sugar Refinery Co. announcement of higher profits this year, to the attention of Justice Minister Lionel Chevrier, and has urged action by the Combines Investigation Department.

The statement was recently issued by Arthur E. Beeby, executive vice-president of Salada Foods Ltd.

★ ★ ★

"The recent series of increases in sugar prices cannot be explained on the basis of supply and demand. There is no world sugar shortage. At the start of this year there was a large surplus. At the end of the year there will still be a surplus, although a reduced one.

"Reliable estimates of this year indicate that a 12-million ton carryover at the beginning of the 1962-63 season will be cut to nine to 9.5 million tons by the year end. This certainly does not suggest a sugar glut, but neither does it represent a shortage.

"Cane or beets for sugar are grown in more than 70 countries. It is obvious that orderly marketing of the resulting multi-million tons annual crop in the form of raw sugar calls for the buying and selling facilities of recognized commodity exchanges including future markets.

"The volume of future marketing has been skyrocketing on the London market. The 1963 volume was recently reported at 11.4 million dollars. For the same period of last year it was less than a quarter of this total, suggesting that explanation of price pyrotechnics in sugar is to be found in this market performance.

"As a major Canadian buyer of refined sugar, we are forced to the conclusion that the rising cost of this staple food item on world markets does not result from demand, but from speculation."

100-hour workweek for a living wage

Service station employees in Oakville, Ont., got such low pay they had to work as much as 100 hours a week to make a decent living wage.

The whole sordid picture was revealed in courtroom, where the Norman C. Speers Co. Ltd., which operates two service stations, was fined $25 and $21 in costs.

The fine paid by the company prosecuted by the Ontario Department of Labor on the eve of the Christmas holidays, was less than the Christmas bonus many employees receive.

While the Hours of Work and Vacation with Pay Act says that service station employees may work only a total of 100 hours overtime (i.e., over a 48-hour week) during one year, court testimony showed that one employee, Robert Maher, worked 1,600 hours overtime in four months.

Two other employees, Andre Van DeSande, 19, of Oakville, and Earl Guerin, worked 519 hours and 1,325 hours overtime respectively.

Van DeSande testified he earned $1 an hour and he and other employees asked to work overtime so they could earn a living.

Defense counsel for station-owner Norman Speers suggested that the Hours of Work Act might be unconstitutional.

"I don't know whether the Ontario government can regulate the right to work," he said. "This act could limit industrial production and that would come under trade and commerce, which is in federal jurisdiction."

Moscow greets Vietnam visitors

A delegation of the National Front of Struggle for the Liberation of South Vietnam arrived in Moscow last week to attend celebrations marking the third anniversary of its formation.

The leader of the delegation, Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, visited the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Moscow and said this anniversary was of special importance for the people of South Vietnam.

"Three years is a comparatively short period of time," he said, "but great changes have taken place in South Vietnam during this period, and the struggle against the U.S. interventionists had assumed a new scope."

He pointed out that at present the National Front represents about 20 revolutionary organizations and is rallying all sections of the population against the foreign invaders.

EDUCATION CRISIS

AS COSTS SOAR

January 14, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a letter from Joe H. Tonahill, attorney for Jack Ruby, dated January 9, 1964. Since the letter was also addressed to you, a copy is not enclosed. There is enclosed a copy of my reply to Mr. Tonahill. Lee Oswald

For your information, the allegation Mr. Tonahill attributes to the press concerning the possibility that Oswald may have been an FBI informant is absolutely false and no attempt was ever made to develop him as an informant.

Mr. Tonahill's letter also incorrectly indicates that we have conducted investigation for the prosecution and furnished the results to the District Attorney on a daily basis. Although we have made technical examinations of physical evidence submitted by the Dallas Police Department and informed the Dallas Police of the results of such examinations, we have not furnished local authorities with the results of our investigations.

MAILED 19
JAN 14 1964
COMM-FBI

105-82555

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

15 JAN 15 1964

Enclosure

NOTE: Copies of this communication have been furnished to The Attorney General, The Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., by separate letter.

JAN 20 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - DEC'D-REAU'S ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

January 14, 1964

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Stokes

To: SAC, Newark (105-15291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 43'12

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

REC-4

By referral from Department, Bureau is in receipt of following letter directed to the Attorney General dated 12/27/63, from Peter McLaughlin, 160 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey:

> "Was Lee Oswald a redhaired man? I was in Mexico from Oct. 3, 1962 till Nov 3, 1962. I met a young American who told me he had been in the U.S. Marines. He had a barracks bag full of books."

Contact McLaughlin, acknowledge receipt of his letter and ascertain reason for writing Attorney General. For your information, Oswald did not have red hair. Submit results in form suitable for dissemination. Bureau unable to identify correspondent on basis of incoming. Include available background which would assist in evaluating McLaughlin.

JCS:ccm
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1342

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: January 9, 1964

FROM : J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE FROM
PETER MCLAUGHLIN
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

The attached letter to the Attorney General from Mr. Peter McLaughlin is referred to the Bureau for whatever handling is deemed appropriate. The Internal Security Division has not acknowledged this correspondence.

REC-4 105-82555-1342

JAN 10 1964

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

160 Magnolia Ave
Jersey City
New Jersey
Dec. 27, 1963

Robert Kennedy
U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

Was Lee Oswald a redhaired man?

I was in Mexico from Oct. 3, 1962 till Nov 3, 1962.

I met a young American who told me he had been in the U.S. Marines. He had a barracks bag full of books.

Yours truly,

Peter McLaughlin

Peter McLaughlin.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1343

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 28

SECTION NO.

64

IRS

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

11-14 EST URGENT 1-10-64 SHR

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM MIAMI /105-3342/ /P/ 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

REBUTEL JANUARY NINE, SIXTYTHREE.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON RECONTACTED JANUARY NINE AND STATED HIS INFORMATION RE ALLEGED MEETING OF OSWALD AND CUBAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN MEXICO CITY RESTAURANT CAME FROM DR. BORRELL NAVARROS, EMPLOYED BY MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPER ESCELSIOR. IN RELATING THIS INFORMATION TO ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA AT MIAMI, DIAZ STATES HE REFERRED TO THIS PERSON AS A CUBAN EMBASSY EMPLOYEE OR OFFICIAL AND NOT AS THE CUBAN AMBASSADOR. HE SAID HE DID NOT MENTION THE USE OF A CAR BY OSWALD AND THE CUBAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL. DIAZ SAID THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION BORRELL NAVARROS TOLD HIM IT WAS A CUBAN EMBASSY OFFICER AND NOT AMBASSADOR. BORRELL DID NOT TELL DIAZ THE CUBAN OFFICIAL AND OSWALD LEFT THE RESTAURANT IN A CAR, AND THAT HE, DIAZ, DID NOT SAY ANYTHING TO FERNANDEZ VARELA ABOUT A CAR. DIAZ STATES THE MEXICO CITY

END PAGE ONE

REC-41 105-82555-1344

5 JAN 14 1964

72 JAN

RESTAURANT MAY HAVE BEEN CABALLO BAYO INSTEAD OF CABALLO BLANCO. DIAZ SAID HE HAD MADE NO NOTES OF THIS CONVERSATION. HE REITERATED THAT HE REGARDED THE INFORMATION OF BORRELL AS HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE.

ON JANUARY NINE, SIXTYTHREE ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA WAS Fla RECONTACTED. HE, ON THE OTHER HAND, CLAIMS DIAZ VERSON TOLD HIM THE PERSON IN QUESTION WAS THE CUBAN AMBASSADOR AND NOT JUST AN EMBASSY OFFICER, AND THAT, ACCORDING TO WHAT DIAZ VERSON TOLD HIM, THE AMBASSADOR AND OSWALD LEFT THE RESTAURANT IN A CAR. FERNANDEZ SAID IT IS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT SLIGHT CHANGES IN THE SPECIFICS OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED BY HIM FROM DIAZ VERSON MIGHT HAVE OCCURRED IN ITS TRANSMITTAL TO HIM AND THEN TO DR. JOSE I. LASAGA.

SINCE THE ALLEGATION RE THE CUBAN AMBASSADOR DASH OSWALD MEETING IS HEARSAY, EVEN TO DIAZ VERSON, SUGGEST INTERVIEW OF BORRELL NAVARRO IN MEXICO CITY BY LEGAT MAY BE DESIRABLE.

END

WA LA

FBI WASH DC

P .

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC 0724

PLS RELAY TO NY

FBI DALLAS

525PM CST URGENT 1-10-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR \105-82555\ ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SULLIVAN,

AND NEW YORK

FROM DALLAS \100-10461\ 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ~~IS DASH R DASH~~ INTERNAL SECURITY MISSION CUBA.

JOHN M. THORNE, ATTORNEY FOR MARINA OSWALD, ADVISED TODAY M\ARINA OSWALD WILL COMPLETE BY THIS WEEKEND THE HANDWRITTEN STATEMENT SHE IS PREPARING FOR MR. RANKIN OF THE COMMISSION, AND MARINA OSWALD WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW BY FBI NO LATER THAN TUESDAY, JAN. FOURTEEN NEXT.

REC- 41 Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau 1345

PURSUANT TO PRIOR INSTRUCTIONS OF BUREAU AND ~~UACB~~, SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV SHOULD PROCEED TO DALLAS ON JAN. THIRTEEN NEXT TO RESUME INTERVIEWS OF MARINA OSWALD, JAN. FOURTEEN NEXT.

12 JAN 14 1964

END

WA LA

FBI WASH DC

cc: Sullivan

4-5 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-13-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 283

BUFILE 105-82555
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R.
REBUCAB JANUARY 3 LAST, CONCERNING POSSIBLE CHECK TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER SUBJECT RECEIVED OR SENT MONEY BY TELEGRAM OR OTHER MEANS WHILE IN MEXICO. REMYCAB JANUARY 4 LAST.
ON THIS DATE [redacted] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THOROUGH CHECK OF RECORDS OF TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES, MEXICAN GOVERNMENT OWNED TELEGRAPH SYSTEM WHICH HANDLES TRAFFIC WITH WESTERN UNION AND OTHER US CABLE COMPANIES FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY RECORD OF MONEY SENT OR RECEIVED BY OSWALD DURING TIME HE WAS IN MEXICO.
[redacted] ALSO ADVISED COMPLETED CHECKS OF THREE MEXICAN BANKS FOR SAME PURPOSE NEGATIVE. CHECKS OF OTHER BANKS ARE BEING CONTINUED BY HIM.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:08 PM CTF

105-82555-1346

JAN 14 1964

CC: MR. BRENNAN

8 JAN 16 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Mr. Stokes

1-13-64

CABLE

AIRGRAM

DEFERRED per AJD

TO LEGAT PARIS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

SUBJECT TRAVELED FROM MEXICO CITY TO NUEVO LAREDO BY MEXICAN BUS OPERATED BY TRANSPORTES FRONTERA ON 10/2-3 LAST ARRIVING AT DESTINATION APPROXIMATELY 7:00 A.M. HE LEFT MEXICO AT NUEVO LAREDO BEING CHECKED THEREBY MEXICAN IMMIGRATION EMPLOYEE ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA WHO WORKED MIDNIGHT TO 8:00 A.M. SHIFT. OSWALD NEXT APPEARED AT DALLAS TEXAS ON EVENING 10/3 LAST. HIS METHOD OF TRAVEL BETWEEN LAREDO TEXAS AND DALLAS IS UNKNOWN. CHAPA THE IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR DURING HIS SHIFT ON 10/3 ALSO CHECKED THE DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO OF PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM AGED 23 SINGLE A FRENCH CITIZEN BEARING PASSPORT NUMBER 262-61 VALID UNTIL DECEMBER 7, 1964. THIS PERSON ENTERED MEXICO AT NUEVO LAREDO 9/24/63 DESTINED TO MONTERREY. DESIRED THAT VAN DER VORM BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE IF HE HAS ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO ON MORNING 10/3 LAST OF OSWALD OR ANY DATA CONCERNING OSWALD'S SUBSEQUENT TRAVEL TO DALLAS. HANDLE.

REC-41 105-82555-1349

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

19 JAN 14 1964

JCS:mec
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 13 1964
10:27 pm

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

ReBuairtel, 1/6/64, and report of SA W. H. WILLIAMS, II., dated 12/26/63, at Seattle.

Per Bureau request, enclosed herewith are amended FD-204 and amended page 4 of referenced report of SA W. H. WILLIAMS, II, for the Bureau and Dallas. ADDITIONAL PAGES 4A, 4B, 4C, 4. RECEIVED

Seattle copies of FD-263 being changed to reflect date as 1/13/64 and investigative period as 12/3/63 - 1/13/64. The Bureau and the Dallas Office are requested to change their copies of the FD-263 accordingly.

60

ENCLOSURE
(3 - Bureau (Enc. 60) (REG.) (AM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 4) (REG.) (AM) (89-43)
2 - Seattle
WHW:kel
(7)

DETACHED AND FILED IN SER. 115

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
17 JAN 15 1964

C. C. Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

1 - Bartlett
1 - Stokes
1 - O'Brien

1-13-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-50241)
1 - WFO (105-[illegible]) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-103112)

HOWARD LEE SCHULMAN
IS - CUBA

Reairtel 12-31-63 a copy of which is enclosed for WFO.

Authority is granted to interview the subject. New York should conduct this interview without delay and both New York and WFO expedite investigation outlined in Bulet 12-20-63. New York promptly submit results of interview and other investigation in appropriate form and at the same time submit recommendation with regard to the Security Index status of subject.

State Department has advised by liaison it will furnish narrative report re details of subject's arrest, interrogation and activities in Morocco. A copy of this report will be furnished New York when received.

New York also promptly prepare summary of information available concerning subject which should be disseminated, in appropriate form, to Secret Service locally.

SUBJECT PROBABLY HAVE SUICIDAL TENDENCIES AND IS A [illegible].

(1) 105-82555 (Oswald)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
18 JAN 14 1964

FBI/jns
(9)

NOTE:
Reairtel requested Bureau authority to interview subject. Subject, U.S. citizen, traveled illegally to Cuba 7-61. We attempted interview of subject on his return from Cuba, however, he declined to be interviewed except in the presence of his attorney.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE CONTINUED:

Subject is on mailing list of Fair Play for Cuba Committee at NYC and he spoke at FPCC sponsored function there. Subject attended meetings of Student Council of New York School for Marxist Studies during 1962 and also founded a quarterly magazine allegedly financially supported by Cuban Government. Subject had been committed to mental institution in past and diagnosed schizophrenic with violent reaction, reportedly incurable. He is also a narcotic addict. Subject recently arrested in Morocco after allegedly making a statement linking him with the assassination of late President Kennedy. He was subsequently deported to U.S. by Moroccan authorities. Investigation in Oswald case failed to show any connection between subject and Oswald. Bulet 12-20-63 instructed New York and WFO to reopen investigation of subject and determine if his activities warrant inclusion on Security Index. Believe desirable to interview subject in order that a judgement may be made re his SI status. New York should also furnish summary of data re subject to Secret Service locally.

January 14, 1

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Stokes

To: SACs, Houston (105-1291) (Enc)
New Orleans (100-16601) (Enc.)
San Antonio (105-2909)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Reference is made to travel of Oswald on 9/25/63. ReBuairtel to Houston, New Orleans and Dallas (no copy to San Antonio) 1/3/64. Enclosed for information of Houston and New Orleans is one copy each of report of SA John M. Kemmy dated 1/6/64 at San Antonio.

For information of San Antonio, it appears that subject left New Orleans with ultimate destination Mexico City some time on 9/25/63. Oswald boarded Continental Trailways Bus Number 5133 at Houston, Texas, approximately 2 a. m., 9/26/63, on which bus he traveled to Laredo, Texas, en route to Mexico City. Mrs. Horace Twiford, who with husband is active in Houston Socialist Labor Party, received telephone call from Oswald between 7 and 9 p. m. on date believed to be 9/25/63. Oswald sought to talk with Mr. Twiford who at time was at sea. Oswald told Mrs. Twiford that he was flying to Mexico. Enclosed San Antonio report places Oswald, according to Mrs. Lee Cannelly, in Austin, Texas, at approximately 1 p. m. on date believed to be 9/25/63.

From foregoing it appears likely that Oswald on leaving New Orleans traveled first to Austin, thence to Houston where he telephoned Mrs. Twiford and on morning of 9/26/63 boarded the Continental Trailways Bus. New Orleans explore this possibility. Ascertain methods of transportation other than by air which could have been utilized by Oswald on 9/25/63 which would have enabled him to have been in Austin at 1 p. m. and at Houston by 7 p. m. that date.

MAILED 4
JAN 14 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:ccm
(9)

JAN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 41 105-82555-1348

AIRTEL TO HOUSTON
NEW ORLEANS
SAN ANTONIO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

San Antonio interview L. B. Day and Stella Norman concerning possibility of Oswald having been at Trek Cafe on 9-25-63. Endeavor to definitely determine whether or not Norman worked on that date. Through airlines at Austin endeavor to locate record of travel of Oswald to and from Austin 9-25-63. Also interview Jesse E. Skrivanek concerning revelations of Mrs. Donnelly in third paragraph, page 15, 1-6-64 report.

Houston advise as to results of efforts to trace subject concerning his possible purchase of Continental Trailways Bus ticket at Houston and through transportation facilities conduct inquiry appropriate to the possibility outlined herein.

1 - Mr. Stokes

1/14/64

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Through Passport Office, State Department, endeavor t further identify and locate addresses of following individuals w left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 10/3 last at sometime between midnigh and 6:00 a.m. Bureau desires these individuals be interviewed to determine if they have any information concerning departure of subject from Nuevo Laredo at approximately 7:00 a.m. 10/3 and if they possess any data concerning method of his travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, on 10/3, noting that he was at Dallas on evening of that date. Elena S. DeCoronado, aged twenty-six, United States citizen, married; Berta Alicia Ramos, single, aged sixteen, United States Citizen. Ramos is believed to have accompanied DeCoronado, as both traveled on Mexican Tourist Cards bearing consecutive numbers issued 10/2/63. Advise Bureau and Dallas as to results.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:mec:gew
(5)

MAILED 4
JAN 14 1964
COMM-FBI

105-82555-134

5 JAN 15 1964

Tolson
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JAN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

January 14, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in response to your inquiry as to how Dallas Police broadcasted a description of Lee Harvey Oswald which enabled Officer J. D. Tippit to stop Oswald soon after President Kennedy's assassination.

A review of transcripts of the Dallas Police Department radio logs for November 22, 1963, indicates President Kennedy was assassinated at approximately 12:30 P. M. Commencing at 12:43 P. M. and periodically thereafter until the apprehension of Oswald the police dispatcher put out a suspect broadcast on an unidentified individual whose description approximated that of Oswald.

The Dallas Police Department has advised the above broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. Although this citizen was requested by Dallas authorities to proceed to the Sheriff's Office for further questioning he apparently never appeared as the Dallas Sheriff's Office can locate no record on this citizen.

For your additional information immediately after the assassination, Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Supervisor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, was requested by the Dallas Police to check on his employees at which time he determined Oswald was missing. Based on our investigation it would appear within fifteen to twenty minutes after the President was shot, Dallas Police were also in possession of this information.

1 - 62-109060, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

RDR:cfs
(9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

NOT RECORDED
159 JAN 15 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I
JAN 14 1 42 PM '64

MAILED 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The radio logs further indicate Officer Tippit was last in contact with the police dispatcher at 12:54 P. M. at which time he stated he was in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas where he was subsequently shot at approximately 1:18 P. M. and where Oswald was later apprehended.

If I can be of any further assistance please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Rankin made the above request of Mr. J. R. Malley. The radio logs referred to in the above letter were taped by the Dallas Police Department and transcribed by the U. S. Secret Service. Copies of the transcripts were obtained by us from Secret Service.

Information re the unidentified citizen whose information initiated the Dallas Police Department broadcast on 11-22-63, was obtained from Inspector J. H. Sawyer, Dallas Police Department by our Dallas Office on 1-9-64.

The following information was obtained from the Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11-30-63. Interview of Roy S. Truly, pages 322 to 326. Suspect approximated Oswald's description, page 92.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1360

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

64

IRS

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
Alec James Hidell,
O. W. Lee
IS - R

OO - DALLAS

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 12/3/63.

CARMELA ROMANO, Secretary, Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, advised that visa records of the consulate reflect that JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, OLYMPIA BENITEZ ESCOBAR, and REINA ESCOBAR, are husband, wife, and daughter from San Salvador, El Salvador.

She stated that they were issued 15-day tourist permits on 9/20/63, at which time the ESCOBAR's indicated that JOSE was 51 years of age, OLYMPIA, 49 years, REINA 19 years, and that their permanent address was 424 11th Avenue Sur, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Miss ROMANO stated that the final destination in Mexico listed by the ESCOBAR's was Rayon 421 Sur, Monterrey, Mexico.

It is suggested that the Bureau request that Legat Mexico City determine if the ESCOBAR's are presently at Rayon 421 Sur, Monterrey, Mexico, and if so interview to determine if they recall seeing an individual fitting the description of subject LEE HARVEY OSWALD and if they possess details concerning this person. Will also exhibit photograph of subject.

REC-15 1351

If ESCOBARs are not located at above, they should be located at 424 11th Avenue Sur, San Salvador, El Salvador, and interviewed accordingly.

8 JAN 8 1964

3 - Bureau
2 - San Antonio
EEH/mjb
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

January 14, 1964

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Stokes

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-15 — 1351

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReSAairtel 1/2/64 (no copy to Dallas) requesting lead be set to Legat, Mexico City, to interview members of the Escobar family. For information of Dallas, there is enclosed one copy of reairtel.

San Antonio in future furnish Dallas, origin, with copies of all communications in this case.

As means used by Oswald to travel from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on 9/26-27/63 are known and as it has been established by four witnesses that he was traveling alone, Bureau does not deem it necessary that the Escobar family be interviewed. Accordingly, Legat, Mexico City, is not being requested to handle.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc.)

JCS:ccm
(5)

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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R- CUBA

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 1/6/64, which enclosed two photos of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD interviewed on 1/8/63 by SAs CHESTER C. ORTON and JOSEPH DOYLE POWELL. WINSTON and MUMFORD said the photograph of BOWEN with the sun helmet was not familiar to them. They said that the picture taken in 1954 of BOWEN standing in front of a castle was familiar to them and possibly could have been the man who sat next to OSWALD on the bus from Laredo to Mexico City on 9/27/63.

No report being submitted on the above information.

3- Bureau
2- Dallas (100-10461)
2- Los Angeles

CCO Jm
(7)

REC-15 1352

JAN 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

74 JAN 20 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 1-8-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

RE: Bureau airtel dated 1-3-64.

On 1-6-64 HORACE TWIFORD, 7018 Schley, Houston, Texas, advised he and his wife had searched further in their records and located a slip of paper which had been used by Mrs. TWIFORD on the evening on which she received the telephone call from the person giving the name OSWALD. TWIFORD stated this paper had the notation of OSWALD's name and the words Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Mrs. TWIFORD made these notations in order to remember to mention this call to TWIFORD upon his return.

TWIFORD also recalled that while on his coastwise trip as a seaman during this period, he made a quick trip from New Orleans to Houston by air to visit his home and he believes it was on this trip that his wife told him of receiving the call from OSWALD. TWIFORD stated to the best of his recollection he made this trip to Houston on 9-26-63.

(3) - Bureau (AM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(AM)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)(AM)
2 - Houston
ED:djw
(9)

REC-15 X2555 1353

JAN 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

24 JAN 20 1964

On 1-7-64 Mrs. ESTELLE TWIFORD, 7018 Schley, stated she had been attempting to recall more specifically the time at which she received the telephone call from OSWALD which she previously reported. Mrs. TWIFORD stated she feels sure this telephone call was received after dark but not in the late evening. She stated if this call had been received at 10:00 p. or 11:00 p.m. she would have considered it unusual and believes she would have recalled this fact. Mrs. TWIFORD stated that th best she can do toward fixing the time of this call is to estimate that it was received in the period between 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

Will conduct investigation outlined in referenced Bureau airtel in an effort to determine travel accommodations utilized by OSWALD on 9-25-63 for trip from New Orleans to Houston.

HOUSTON OFFICE

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

Will make additional inquiries at Continental Trailway Bus Terminal in an effort to locate an employee who may have sold OSWALD a bus ticket or observed him at this bus terminal.

REC-15

F B I

Date: 1/9/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS-R-CUBA

Re telephone call from Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY, Bureau, to SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN, Dallas.

Assistant Chief of Police, CHARLES E. BATCHELOR, Dallas, PD, this date advised SA VINCENT E. DRAIN that Inspector J. H. SAWYER, PD, of the Dallas/PD, was one of the first officers to arrive at the scene of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, 411 Elm Street. An unidentified individual told Inspector SAWYER that he had seen an individual run from the TSBD building shortly after the shooting of President KENNEDY and that this individual was an unknown white male, approximately 30, slender build, 5'10", 165 pounds, carrying what looked to be a 30:30, or some type of Winchester rifle. Inspector SAWYER then contacted Dallas Police Sergeant G. D. HENSLEE, Radio Dispatcher, and this description was broadcast to all Dallas squad cars. SAWYER did not get the individual's name who furnished this information, and from affidavits taken subsequently of individuals who were near the scene at the time of the shooting, no identification has been made of the source of this information.

3-Bureau
2-Dallas
VED:mja
(5)

REC-15

JAN 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

74 JAN 20 1964

DL 100-10461

Police Dept
Texas

Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas PD, advised SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, this date, that he arrived at the TSBD building, 411 Elm Street, some 20 or 25 minutes after the shooting of President KENNEDY. He stated that he interviewed the Manager of the TSBD building, Mr. R. S. TRULY; who furnished him with information concerning employees in that building, and the fact that the only missing employee was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. FRITZ related that shortly after he obtained this information, he returned to the Homicide Bureau, of the Dallas PD, to obtain some "heavy equipment" with the intention of going to Irving, Texas, the residence of OSWALD, which had been given to him by TRULY. FRITZ stated that he had not issued any broadcast for OSWALD; since he did not want to get such description on the air for fear it might come to OSWALD's attention. FRITZ related that he had not advised anyone at the PD relative to OSWALD's description.

At approximately 2:15 P.M., 11/22/63, officers of the Dallas PD brought an individual to the Homicide Bureau whom they had arrested at 1:40 P.M., in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas, for the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, at 1:18 P.M., 11/22/63.

FRITZ stated at the time OSWALD was brought to the Homicide Bureau, and OSWALD identified himself as LEE OSWALD, he at that moment knew this individual must be identical with the same individual who was missing from the TSBD building. FRITZ stated that in his opinion, this was the first time it was known that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was probably the individual who had shot President KENNEDY and wounded Governor JOHN CONNALLY. FRITZ related that he placed no stock whatsoever in the broadcast at 12:43 P.M. concerning a description of a white male, 5'10", 165 pounds,

individual who alledgedly was carrying a rifle and was seen running from the TSBD building shortly after the shooting of President KENNEDY. FRITZ stated that many wild descriptions and rumors were being circulated and that from his conversation with OSWALD, he did not believe OSWALD was the type of individual who would run, but probably casually walked away from the building.

A review of the transcript of the Dallas Police radio log for Nov. 22, 1963 reflects the pertinent entry of 12:43 PM reads, "A wanted person in this is a slender white male, about 30, 5'10", 165, carrying what looked to be a 30-30 or some type of Winchester", this being the communication from Inspector SAWYER.

A review of interviews conducted by the Dallas Texas Office reflects HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN (Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas, 11/30/63, on page 12) reflects that BRENNAN observed an individual in the window of the Texas School Book Depository with what appeared to be "a heavy" rifle in his hand. Further, BRENNAN related that he saw the individual point the gun in the direction of the President's car and fire. He described the individual with the gun as a white male, early 30's, about 5'10" tall, and around 165 pounds. It is pointed out that the description furnished by BRENNAN is the same as that contained in the broadcast made by Inspector SAWYER and it appears that in all probability, SAWYER's source of information may have been Mr. BRENNAN. It is further noted that on page 18 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/23/63 it is reflected that HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN stated he talked to a Dallas Police Officer immediately after the shooting.

SHANKLIN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNREC AFTER 1354

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

64

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 10, 1964

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Turner 1 - Cotter

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -R

Previous memoranda have reported receipt of letters from Cuba alleging that assassination of President Kennedy by Oswald was undertaken at the direction of a Cuban agent, one Pedro Charles, who reportedly gave Oswald $7,000 for this mission.

Bureau has now received four such letters as follows:

(1) Letter postmarked at Havana 11/28/63 (six days after assassination) signed by Pedro Charles and addressed to Oswald, c/o "Mail Office," Dallas. This letter was intercepted by Secret Service and referred to Bureau. This letter was dated 11/10/63;

(2) Letter addressed to Attorney General and postmarked at Havana 11/28/63 signed by Mario del Rosario Molina. This letter was referred to us by Department;

(3) Letter postmarked at Havana 12/3/63 addressed to Voice of America and signed by Miguel Galban Lopez. This communication was referred to us by U.S. Information Agency;

(4) Letter postmarked at Havana 12/3/63 signed by Galban Lopez and addressed to Editor, "Diario de Nueva York" (Spanish-language newspaper). This letter was forwarded to Bureau by official of newspaper;

As noted above, first letter received was purportedly written by Pedro Charles, was dated some two weeks prior to President's assassination, and was designed to give the impression Charles was furnishing instructions to Oswald relative to assassination. The other three letters purport to be from individuals who have knowledge that Charles conspired with Oswald to kill President. However, examinations by the FBI Laboratory have shown that all of these communications were actually prepared on same typewriter, and it is, therefore, clear that this represents some type of hoax, possibly on part of some anti-Castro group seeking to discredit Cuban Government.

RDC:ams
(9)

REC-15 1355

5 JAN 15 1964

4 JAN 20 1964

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

We have advised Attorney General, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and Secret Service regarding these letters and Dallas will include pertinent information developed in report form.

There is a definite possibility that this type of letter may in the future come to public notice and copy of this memorandum is, therefore, being designated for Crime Records Division for its information. If any further letters of this type are received, we will have them processed by the FBI Laboratory and if it is indicated they are part of the same ruse, no further action is indicated.

ACTION:

For information.

done EKD

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 65

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

542PM CST URGENT 1-10-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE YOUR TELETYPE, JANUARY TEN, INSTANT, ELEVEN FIFTYTWO AM, AND DALLAS REP, JANUARY SEVEN, LAST.

SEE PAGES SIXTYFIVE, SIXTYSIX, AND SIXTYSEVEN, INSTANT REPORT. DALLAS SOURCE IS CAPTAIN PAUL BARGER, IRVING, TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. HE WAS RECONTACTED TODAY BY SAS ARTHUR E. CARTER AND WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN AND ADVISED HE IS UNABLE TO DIVULGE HIS ORIGINAL SOURCE WITHOUT FIRST CONTACTING THIS SOURCE, AS DISCLOSURE WOULD PUT THE SOURCE IN JEOPARDY OF LOSING HIS JOB. BARGER SAID HE DOES NOT KNOW NAME OF HIS SOURCE, BUT WILL OBTAIN SAME BY PERSONAL CONTACT FRIDAY OR SATURDAY. BARGER LEAVING TOWN AND WILL RETURN TUESDAY, NEXT, AND ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE FOR INTERVIEW OF HIS SOURCE BY BUREAU AGENT ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY FIFTEEN, NEXT.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED RESULTS ON JANUARY FIFTEEN, NEXT.

END

WA NH

FBI WASH DC

74 JAN 22 1964
CLRP

REC-15 1356

5 JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1/15/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Boston (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Bufiles disclose Libero Ricciardelli resided in Russia from February, 1959, until June, 1963. Oswald resided in Russia from October, 1959, to June, 1962.

You should immediately contact Ricciardelli and determine if he had any contact with Oswald while residing in Russia. You should also determine if Ricciardelli possesses any information concerning Oswald that might have come to his attention while residing in Russia or after his return to the United States.

Results of your inquiries in this connection should be included in your next report prepared for dissemination in this matter. An extra copy of this communication is furnished for your file concerning Ricciardelli.

1 - Dallas

REL:hc
(10)

1 - 105-72888 (Ricciardelli)

NOTE: Ricciardelli served in the U. S. Air Force from 1943-1947. He remained in the USAF Reserves until retired for physical reasons in 1957. He took his wife and three children to Russia in February, 1959, and he received Russian citizenship. He returned to the U. S. June 28, 1963, as a non quota immigrant. His wife and children entered the U. S. in April, 1963, as U. S. citizens. Desirable we determine if Ricciardelli had any contact with Oswald during the period of their mutual residence in Russia or possesses any other data re Oswald.

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Tele. Room

MAILED 25
JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-15 105-82555-1357

23 JAN 20 1964

5 JAN 15 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JAN 7 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Atomic Energy Commission referred to me by Assistant Attorney General Miller.

As you will note, the letter suggests that the application of nuclear analytical techniques might supply some useful information relative to the investigation conducted by your Bureau. I would appreciate your advice regarding the feasibility and desirability of taking advantage of this offer by Mr. Aebersold, Director, Division of Isotopes Development.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

RECORDED COPY FILED

REC-19

1358

XEROX
JAN 15 1964

22 JAN 14 1964

EXP. PROC.
JAN 8 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. IDS-82555

SERIAL NO. enc to 1358

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

65

AEC

REFERRAL

REC-24

INCLOSURE

62-109060

REC-19 105-82555-1358

January 10, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Lee Harvey

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 10 11 58 AM '64

Dear Lee:

I have received your letter of January 7, 1964, in which you inquire as to the feasibility of applying nuclear analytical techniques to items relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The FBI Laboratory is well acquainted with the analytical technique of neutron activation analysis. Through arrangements worked out with Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, work is already in progress applying this technique to certain phases of the current investigation.

We were advised that Dr. Seaborg also has reported the existence of this joint effort to Honorable Earl Warren, Chairman of your Commission, by letter dated January 7, 1964.

Your office will be further advised of the results of these analyses when they have been completed.

62-109060
RECORDED COPY FILED

MAILED 10
JAN 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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1-Bufile 105-82555

REC'D HVIC ROOM

NOTE: See memo R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 1/9/64, re "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS - R-CUBA."

57 FEB 22 1964

JAN 15 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 1/9/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

A letter dated 1/7/64, has been received from Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, requesting advice concerning the feasibility and desirability of applying nuclear activation techniques to specimens of evidence in the Lee Harvey Oswald case. This request was prompted by Dr. Paul C. Aebersold's* letter to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller which was forwarded by Mr. Miller to the President's Commission.

* OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Work is already in progress applying the techniques of neutron activation analysis to certain phases of the current investigation. Based on my memorandum of 11/27/63, approval was given to make arrangements with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to utilize its related facilities for the purpose of employing such nuclear analytical procedures on certain items in the instant investigation. On 12/6/63, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the AEC, offered complete and confidential cooperation in this matter. Dr. Spofford G. English, Assistant General Manager for Research and Development of AEC, was assigned to coordinate all aspects of this work. Dr. English advised that the AEC personnel who would know of this matter would be kept to an absolute minimum. In particular, he advised that Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, Director, Division of Isotopes Development, and author of the letter forwarded to Mr. Rankin by the Assistant Attorney General, would not be advised of the neutron activation analyses being conducted in this case even though he is presently the head of the division at AEC which fostered the contract work relating to the research on this matter.

Tests are being conducted at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee on ammunition specimens and on the casts from Lee Harvey Oswald's hands and cheek by neutron activation analysis to determine

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105-82555
1 - Bufile 62-109060
Enclosure sent 1-10-64
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley, Room 5710 - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5718 - Enclosure

REC- 19

XEROX
JAN 15 1964

1359

SOVIET SECTION

if the casts bear any trace deposits characteristic of powder residues.

On 1/7/64, in response to an inquiry from Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman of the President's Commission, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg advised Chief Justice Warren that the AEC was cooperating on a confidential basis with the FBI "investigating the possibility of whether a very sensitive method of trace element analysis (the so-called 'activation analysis technique') may be of any value in further corroborating evidence already in hand by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to Honorable J. Lee Rankin in answer to the request in his letter dated 1/7/64.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-10-64

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Earlier memo Mr. A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 12-20 and 23-63 advised that a total of 68 investigative reports were being transmitted to the Commission.

A supplemental report to the President's Commission has been prepared and an additional 111 investigative reports which contain the raw material of our Supplemental Report to the Commission have been prepared and reviewed by the supervisors, Inspector Malley and Mr. Belmont and are available for delivery to the Commission by Inspector Malley.

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letter and enclosure listing the additional 111 reports, 2 copies each of which will be sent, will be personally hand carried to the office of Mr. Rankin by Inspector Malley.

105-82555
Enc.
LML:cgw
(10)
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

REC-19

1360

15 JAN 15 1964

11 XEROX
JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

REC-19 105-82555-1360

January 13, 1964

1 - Branigan
1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request and in connection with the Supplemental Report dated January 13, 1964, on the Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, there is attached a list identifying 111 additional reports on which the above Supplemental Report was based.

Two copies each of the investigative reports are being furnished to you.

As reports are received by this Bureau, you will continue to be furnished copies in duplicate as promptly as possible.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Delivered 1/14/64

105-82555
LML:cgw
(10)

Sincerely,

Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 1-10-64 LML:cgw re LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosures 223

NOTE: Address and salutation per prior correspondence.

ENCLOSURE

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FBI
JAN 13 2 00 PM '64

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

XEROX

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
Darrel B. Currie	12-5-63	Boston	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	12-5-63	Chicago	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-5-63	Cincinnati	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-5-63	Denver	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-5-63	Detroit	None
Chester C. Orton	12-5-63	Los Angeles	None
George W. Hutchison	12-5-63	Louisville	None
Richard C. Thompson	12-5-63	Milwaukee	None
William S. Brown	12-5-63	Portland	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-5-63	St. Louis	None
William J. Geiermann	12-5-63	Salt Lake City	None
James C. Mee	12-6-63	Albany	None
Joseph A. Oxley	12-6-63	Boston	None
Birl Wilson	12-6-63	Buffalo	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-6-63	Charlotte	None
John T. Murphy	12-6-63	Newark	None
William V. Grickis	12-6-63	New Haven	None
William E. Needham	12-6-63	New Haven	None
John T. Reynolds	12-6-63	New Orleans	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-6-63	New York	None
Henry A. Welke	12-6-63	Norfolk	None
James W. Horner	12-6-63	Phoenix	None
William S. Brown	12-6-63	Portland	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-6-63	St. Louis	None
John M. Kemmy	12-6-63	San Antonio	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-7-63	Denver	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-7-63	Detroit	None
Edwin Dalrymple	12-7-63	Houston	None
John H. Miller	12-7-63	Tampa	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-9-63	Charlotte	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-9-63	Charlotte	None
Carl F. Freeman	12-9-63	Las Vegas	None
Chester C. Orton	12-9-63	Los Angeles	None
Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12-9-63	Memphis	None
Richard C. Thompson	12-9-63	Milwaukee	None
Ewald I. Carlson	12-9-63	Minneapolis	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-9-63	New York	None
George D. Watt	12-9-63	Omaha	None
Charles T. Adams	12-9-63	Philadelphia	None
John M. Kemmy	12-9-63	San Antonio	None
James F. Morrissey	12-9-63	Washington, D. C.	None

4 XEROX 105-825-5-1

Dennis W. Shanahan	12-10-63	Chicago	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-10-63	Cincinnati	None
George W. Hutchison	12-10-63	Louisville	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-10-63	New Orleans	None
Henry A. Welke	12-10-63	Norfolk	None
Henry F. Grady	12-10-63	Phoenix	None
William S. Brown	12-10-63	Portland	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-10-63	St. Louis	None
Arnold C. Dolde	12-10-63	San Diego	None
Girard James Norton	12-10-63	San Francisco	Confidential
Lionel E. Belanger	12-10-63	Tampa	None
Edward P. Gazur	12-11-63	Cleveland	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-11-63	Denver	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-11-63	Detroit	None
Daniel W. Fults, Jr.	12-11-63	Houston	None
Patrick J. Fletcher	12-11-63	Indianapolis	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-11-63	New York	None
Charles S. Harding	12-12-63	Atlanta	Confidential
Birl Wilson	12-12-63	Buffalo	Confidential
J. Sterling Adams	12-12-63	Honolulu	None
Edward F. McFadden	12-12-63	Little Rock	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-12-63	New Orleans	None
Edward A. Murphy	12-12-63	Philadelphia	None
John M. Kemmy	12-12-63	San Antonio	Confidential
Raymond J. Fox	12-13-63	Denver	None
Marion C. Street	12-13-63	Kansas City	None
Chester C. Orton	12-13-63	Los Angeles	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-13-63	New York	Secret
Edward A. Murphy	12-13-63	Philadelphia	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-13-63	St. Louis	None
Leonard F. Johnson	12-14-63	New Haven	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-16-63	Charlotte	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-16-63	Cincinnati	Confidential
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-16-63	Detroit	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-16-63	New Orleans	None
Vincent G. Dougherty	12-16-63	Philadelphia	None
Robert S. Baker	12-16-63	San Diego	None
Doyce E. Cochran	12-17-63	Anchorage	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-17-63	New York	None
John M. Kemmy	12-17-63	San Antonio	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-18-63	Charlotte	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-18-63	Cincinnati	Confidential
Edwin Dalrymple	12-18-63	Houston	None
William H. Lawrence	12-18-63	Memphis	None
John M. Albert	12-18-63	Phoenix	None

Stephen M. Callender	12-19-63	New Orleans	None
Gerard James Norton	12-19-63	San Francisco	None
J. Stanley Rotz	12-20-63	Baltimore	None
David J. Reid	12-20-63	El Paso	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-20-63	New York	None
Roland M. Cocker	12-20-63	Richmond	None
John H. Creech	12-20-63	St. Louis	None
James F. Morrissey	12-20-63	Washington, D. C.	None
Theodore A. Sanders	12-23-63	Knoxville	None
John M. Kemmy	12-23-63	San Antonio	None
James B. Hafley	12-23-63	Tampa	None
Robert P. Gemberling	12-23-63	Dallas	None
Robert P. Gemberling	1-7-64	Dallas	None

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Arthur F. Hodgens	12-10-63	Boston	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-11-63	Dallas	None
Thomas F. Lewis	12-11-63	Philadelphia	Confidential
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-13-63	Dallas	None
Carl E. Graham	12-16-63	Washington, D. C.	None
John R. Wineberg	12-17-63	Philadelphia	Confidential

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-11-63	Dallas	Confidential
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-13-63	Dallas	None
Carl E. Graham	12-16-63	Washington, D. C.	None
John R. Wineberg	12-18-63	Philadelphia	None
John R. Wineberg	12-19-63	Philadelphia	None
Samuel W. North, Jr.	12-20-63	Los Angeles	Confidential

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	DALLAS	1/9/64	1/8/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR.

TYPED BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - C

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Dallas teletype 5:50 P. M., 1/7/64;
St. Louis teletype 11:29 A. M., 1/8/64.

STATUS: - P -

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1361

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ICE - 645

Sec - Pres. Comm.
1/23/64
By Liaison
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	DALLAS	1/9/64	1/8/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR.	

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - C

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Dallas teletype 5:50 P. M., 1/7/64;
St. Louis teletype 11:29 A. M., 1/8/64.

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FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR. Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: January 9, 1964

Field Office File No.: SL 105-3665 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Marine Corps record for DONALD MACK OSBORNE, MCSN 166-61-53, reflects address in 1960 in Lubbock, Texas. Marine Corps record for NEIL DENNIS TESSEM, MCSN 151-41-19, reflects address in 1959 in Seattle, Washington. Marine Corps record not located for BOB ALLEN. Dn. Loc.

- P -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The following investigation was conducted by IC LEONARD LEWIS on January 8, 1964:

Personnel of the Military Personnel Records Center made available the Marine Corps records for DONALD MACK OSBORNE, Serial Number 166-61-53, and NEIL DENNIS TESSEM, Serial Number 151-41-19, reflecting their respective addresses at the time of release from the U. S. Marine Corps as follows:

DONALD MACK OSBORNE, 2321 50th St. [illegible]
[illegible] (in 1960)
[illegible]

Personnel at the Military Personnel Records Center advised they were unable to locate or identify a Marine Corps service record for one BOB ALLEN, and the records for OSBORNE and TESSEM failed to reflect any information regarding [illegible] or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- 1* -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[illegible]	OFFICE OF ORIGIN: DALLAS	DATE: 1/9/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 1/9/64
[illegible]		REPORT MADE BY: IC LEONARD LEWIS	TYPED BY: [illegible]
[illegible] OSWALD		CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - C	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Miami, 1/9/64.

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Repl of Int 1-15-64

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Bureau (105-82555) (RM)

Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

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1362 REC-23

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JAN 10 1964

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Mark, needed 1/15/64

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2CC-PRES. COMM.
1/23/64
By Liaison
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM: LEONARD LEWIS
1/3/64

Office: ST. LOUIS

105-3665

105-82555

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

No record located at NPRC, SLMO, for MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES.

-P-

An extensive search on January 9, 1964, at the National Personnel Record Center, St. Louis, Missouri, failed to locate or identify a service record for one MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES.

NO [illegible]

1*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
TAMPA	DALLAS	1/11/64	1/7/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA THOMAS C. ALLEN	[illegible]

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: Jacksonville airtel to Director, et al, 12/31/63
Report of SA WILLIAM C. HAY dated 1/7/64 at Tampa.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE: Copies of this report are being sent to San Antonio and Jacksonville Divisions for information in view of investigation previously conducted.

EXP-PROC

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1 - San Antonio (Info)(105-2909)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Info)(105-824)(RM)
1 - Tampa (105-2142)

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1363 REC-23

8 JAN 15 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres Comm			
Request Recd.	2 Copies			
Date Fwd.	1/23/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

58 JAN 24 1964 A

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA THOMAS C. ALLEN
Date: January 11, 1964

Office: TAMPA

Field Office File #: TP 105-2142

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Orlando, Fla., PD received no information from MARY ELAINE TARIN regarding trip to and from Mexico during period she was in custody that department.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA:

RE: MARY ELAINE TARIN
ROBERT LEE TARIN

On January 7, 1964, Captain J. R. BEACH, Detective Bureau, Orlando, Fla., Police Department, advised that he talked only briefly with MARY ELAINE TARIN during the period she was in custody of this department. He was unable to recall any information which she furnished as to a trip to and from Mexico.

She was questioned primarily about the activities of her common law husband, ROBERT LEE TARIN, also known as William J. Rhode, Earl Dawson, who was then confined in the Volusia County Jail, Deland, Florida.

BEACH arranged to return MARY ELAINE TARIN to the custody of her father, WILLIAM C. STONE, Box 99, Atascosa, Texas.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

1 - Mr. Stokes

1/13/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Kansas City

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Subject was in Mexico City from 9/27 - 10/2 last. He departed Mexico City 10/2 via Fronteras Transportes, a Mexican bus line and arrived at Nuevo Laredo 7:00 a.m. 10/3, 1963. He was checked in leaving Mexico by Mexican Immigration employee, Alberto Arzamendi Chapa, who worked the midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift on 10/3. Also checked during this shift by Chapa was Herbert Robert Voorhees, aged seventy-three, a retired widower, born Beloit, Wisconsin, who resides at Overland Park, Kansas. Voorhees entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 6/5/63 destined to Mexico City.

Interview Voorhees for any information in his possession concerning Oswald's departure from Mexico on 10/3 or his subsequent travel to Dallas, where he is known to have arrived on the evening of 10/3.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:mec
(5)

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105-82555-1364
19 JAN 14 1964

MAILED 20
JAN 13 1964

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Sullivan
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	DALLAS	1/9/64	12/22/63 - 1/3/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA FREDERIC A. BROWNELL	abt
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE

Phoenix teletypes to Bureau dated 12/22/63 and 12/23/63.

-RUC-

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3 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)

1 - Phoenix (105-1529)

A*

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cts made 1/2/64

2cc PRES Comm
1/23/64
By Trausa
JMJ/ltt

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]

Report of: SA FREDERIC A. BROWNELL Office: PHOENIX
Date: 1/9/64

File Number: PX 105-1529 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: MATTHEW SCHILLER, Phoenix, Arizona, advised possibly during latter part of September, 1963, he traveled by bus from Phoenix, Arizona, to Laredo, Texas, Mexico City and Cuernavaca, Mexico. Remained about two weeks and returned to Phoenix. SCHILLER claimed he was only American on bus trip into Mexico and return and he had never seen nor conversed with OSWALD.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

At the Utah Hotel, 438 West Washington, Phoenix, Mrs. FAY GROOT, Manager, advised on December 22, 1963, that MATTHEW SCHILLER had registered in at the hotel on November 6, 1963, and remained about five days. He then returned to the hotel on December 12, 1963, and paid rent for one week. She stated SCHILLER is in poor health, has asthma and shortly after arriving at the hotel in December, 1963, he became ill and was taken to the Maricopa County Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona.

MATTHEW SCHILLER advised on December 22, 1963, that because of an asthma attack he was brought to the Maricopa County Hospital on December 14, 1963, and had remained there since that time. He said he was born in January, 1894, in Austria, came to the United States in 1923 and became a naturalized citizen in 1929 at Chicago, Illinois. He was employed as a butcher in Chicago until 1959 when he retired and since that time he has traveled around the country some

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

and had been staying at the Utah Hotel, 438 West Washington, Phoenix, although he had stayed at other hotels in Phoenix in the past but he could not recall the names of these hotels. He stated he was staying in Phoenix in October, 1963, although he could not recall the name of the hotel he stayed at in Phoenix and having heard that the climate at Cuernavaca, Mexico, was good for asthma, decided to take a trip there. He left Phoenix, Arizona, by Greyhound Bus to Brownsville, Texas, and obtained a 6 months visitor's permit on the Mexican side across from Brownsville, Texas, and then took a Mexican bus to Mexico City and then Cuernavaca, Mexico. He was unable to recall the name of the hotel he stayed at in Cuernavaca, but said that he did eat at the Vienna Restaurant in Cuernavaca. After about two weeks, he returned by Mexican bus to Juarez, Mexico, then El Paso, Texas and to Phoenix, Arizona. He remained in Phoenix about one week and then went to San Diego, California and was at the Warren Hotel on November 22, 1963.

Mr. SCHILLER stated that on his trip from the United States into Mexico and return had cost him from $11 to $12 each way and that he was the only American on the bus trip into Mexico and return. He said he had never seen nor conversed with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time. He identified photographs of OSWALD only from having seen OSWALD's pictures in the newspapers.

MATTHEW SCHILLER, Maricopa County Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, advised on December 23, 1963, that after thinking it over, it was possibly during the latter part of September, 1963, that he made the bus trip from Phoenix to Cuernavaca, Mexico, and return. He said he was mistaken and crossed at Laredo, Texas, instead of at Brownsville, Texas. He stayed overnight at unknown hotels in Laredo, Texas, and in Mexico City on his way to Cuernavaca. Mr. SCHILLER stated he was also mistaken about returning to the United States by the way of Juarez, Mexico, and that he actually returned through Nogales, Mexico, into Arizona. He reiterated that he was the only American on the bus trip into Mexico and return and that he had never seen nor conversed with OSWALD.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA CITY	1-10-64	1-8-64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA J. A. GRIMES	TK
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS-R - CUBA	

REFERENCE: Oklahoma City teletype to Director 1-8-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE DALLAS DIVISION

At Dallas, Texas

Dallas teletype to Oklahoma City, December 12, 1963, reflects WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka., William McEwan McDuff, "Scotty", was alleged to have been seen on one occasion with Subject in sandwich shop of JOE LORIA, Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, Texas, over eight months ago. It would appear that WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF is probably identical with the BILL DUFF mentioned by CLYDE J. WATTS in this report.

Dallas is requested to determine from review of office files or files of Dallas PD if WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF is identical with BILL DUFF and determine if additional investigation should be conducted to locate and interview DUFF.

APPROVED JGM SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)

1366

REC- 53

4 JAN 16 1964

ICC-645

cds. made 1/15/64

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Comm.			
Request Recd.	2 copies			
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How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	FMT/LHR			

Notations

SCOTT MCDUFF

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OC 105-783

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject in accordance with Bureau instructions.

-B*-

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. A. GRIMES
Date: 1-10-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN, CUBA

Synopsis: CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney for EDWIN A. WALKER, advised that private investigators hired to investigate shooting attempt on WALKER developed as suspect one BILL DUFF, a Scotsman, who had allegedly remarked he was person who shot at WALKER. WATTS advised results of investigation pertaining to DUFF was turned over to Dallas Police Department. WATTS stated he considers there is possibly some connection between BILL DUFF and Subject.

-P-

DETAILS:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-10-64

CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, furnished the following information:

He is a long-time personal friend of EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas, former General of the United States Army. He is presently acting as legal counsel for WALKER.

In the Spring of 1963, shortly after someone shot at WALKER in his home in Dallas, Texas, WATTS hired two private investigators in Oklahoma City to go to Dallas and attempt to ascertain the identity of the person who had shot at WALKER. These investigators were BILL KEESTER, former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department, and CLIFF ROBERTS, former Oklahoma State Narcotics Bureau Agent.

During the investigation conducted by KEESTER and ROBERTS, information was received that one BILL DUFF, a Scotsman, who was at one time employed by WALKER or WALKER's staff, had allegedly remarked he was the person who had shot at WALKER. KEESTER and ROBERTS made contact with BILL DUFF without disclosing their true identity or capacity as private detectives, and offered DUFF $5,000.00 to shoot WALKER. DUFF was interested in the proposition and discussed with KEESTER and ROBERTS a plan to shoot WALKER. A tape recording was made of the discussion and this recording, along with the results of the investigation by KEESTER and ROBERTS, was turned over to the Dallas Police Department. At no time did DUFF ever admit to KEESTER and ROBERTS that he was the person who had previously attempted to shoot WALKER. At the time KEESTER and ROBERTS were in contact with BILL DUFF he resided at 5420 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

WATTS stated he has read in the public press that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife has reportedly stated OSWALD was the person who had shot at WALKER and, therefore, he considers there is possibly some connection between BILL DUFF and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 1-8-64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by SAs ROBERT W. KNIGHT and J. A. GRIMES/TK Date dictated 1-9-64

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DALLAS	1/10/64	1/9/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA FRANCIS J. PRASEK	MOS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES: Cincinnati teletype to Director and Detroit, 1/8/64.
Detroit teletype to Director, 1/9/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This case is being retained in a pending status by the Detroit Office since other leads are currently outstanding in this case.

- A* -

Cover Page

Approved: BCB Special Agent in Charge

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3 - Dallas
2 - Detroit (100-31965)

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105-82555-1367 REC-53

JAN 13 1964

1CC-645

2CC - PRES Comm.
1/23/64
By Fiorson
SMS/ltf

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21 FEB 14 1973

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-28-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. PRASEK Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: January 10, 1964

File Number: 100-31965 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Investigation Mason, Mich., to identify WILLIAM D. CAMPI, date of birth 7/4/34 at Monroe, Mich., negative. Credit and arrest records negative. Birth records do not verify CAMPI's birth. Results of driver's license check set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

On January 9, 1964, Mr. STEPHEN KLEM, Office Manager, W. G. Wade Shows, Mason, Michigan, which carnival holds Post Office Box number 254, Mason, advised that his records failed to show that any individual by the name of Mrs. L. R. CAMPI or WILLIAM D. CAMPI have ever been employed by the W. G. Wade Shows.

Mr. KLEM stated that the Wade Shows furnish only the carnival rides and that all other carnival amusements with the W. G. Wade Shows are independent concessionaires, who join the show for the summer season and are allowed to use Post Office Box number 254, Mason, Michigan, for mailing purposes.

Mr. KLEM recalled that one "BOB" CAMPI, a white male, age 30, 6' tall, light curly hair, slender build, worked for SAMMY SNEAD, an independent concessionaire from the State of California, who was inventor and sole operator of a game known as "Derby Race," a game of chance which traveled with the Wade Shows, during the summer seasons 1962 and 1963.

Mr. KLEM stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of SNEAD, inasmuch as he was a "drifter" from one show to another, depending on the season and the weather; however,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency;

he believes that SNEAD is originally from California. He stated that he is quite certain that the present whereabouts of SNEAD might possibly be known to the Billboard Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, which company maintains itineraries of various carnivals. He further stated that SNEAD was the only individual who operated a "Derby Race" game in the United States since he holds patent on this device.

On January 9, 1964, the following individuals advised that they could locate no record of Mrs. L. R. CAMPI or WILLIAM D. CAMPI:

FRANK MC KENNEY
Supervisor
Lansing Credit Exchange
Lansing, Michigan

Sheriff KENNETH PREADMORE
Ingham County Sheriff's Office
Mason, Michigan

Mrs. VIRGINIA VECASEY
Clerk
Identification Bureau
Michigan State Police Headquarters
East Lansing, Michigan

Mrs. IRENE REDEMSKY
Supervisor
Records Bureau
Central Records
Michigan State Police Headquarters
East Lansing, Michigan

On January 9, 1964, Mrs. CLARA WEAVER, Secretary, Vital Records Bureau, Michigan Department of Health, Lansing, Michigan, which office maintains birth records for the entire State of Michigan, advised that she could locate no record of a WILLIAM D. CAMPI, reportedly born July 4, 1934, in Monroe, Michigan.

On January 9, 1964, Mrs. MARTHA RASMUSSEN, Assistant Supervisor, Records Bureau, Driver's Services Division, Michigan Secretary of State's Office, Lansing, Michigan, advised that there was no vehicle operator's license in the name WILLIAM D. CAMPI, born July 4, 1934.

She advised, however, that there is a record of one WILLIAM DAVID CAMPI, Operator's License Number C510-887-135-420, which license was issued on July 13, 1963, and that this license lists his home address as Post Office Box Number 254, RFD 1, Mason, Michigan. The Operator's License further describes him as having been born June 4, 1930; 6' tall; weighing 169 pounds; brown eyes and black hair. The record shows that he did not previously hold a driver's license in the State of Michigan.

On January 9, 1964, Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR D. ZIEGLER, Post Office Box Number 254, RFD 1, Mason, Michigan, advised that they have resided at this address for 17 years and that they have never known anyone by the name of WILLIAM DAVID CAMPI and they were not familiar with anyone by the name of Mrs. L. R. CAMPI.

A recheck of the above credit and arrest records under the name WILLIAM DAVID CAMPI, date of birth June 4, 1930, was similarily negative.

1-14-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Article on page ten of Late City edition of "The New York Times" described as a special to "The New York Times," and datelined Dallas, 11-29-63, recounts that Oswald, on 9-26-63, appeared at a store in Laredo, Texas, where employees reported he purchased $32 worth of clothing. Further, that FBI Agents were in Laredo Monday through Wednesday (presumably 11-25 through 11-27-63) tracing his activities there because of a receipt from the store dated 9-26 that was found among his belongings in Dallas after the assassination.

Dallas furnish any info concerning receipt referred to in article and SA advise if any info in your possession concerning clothing purchase referred to in article. In event DL and SA are unaware of allegation in article, request NY through established sources at "The New York Times," to ascertain basis of above account. Article was in issue of 11-30-63.

1 - New York (105-38431)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JCS:hrt
(7)

NOTE: We are unaware of store receipt or of any purchase made by Oswald of clothing at Laredo 9-26-63

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 25
JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

105-82555-1368

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Activities of Oswald Before the Death of President

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 29—Investigators are patiently trying to piece together the activities of Lee H. Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy, in the days immediately preceding the President's visit to Dallas and his assassination here last Friday.

This much of the chronology was known today.

Sept. 26—Oswald appeared at a store in Laredo, Tex., store employes have reported, and bought clothing for $32. Where he got the money is undetermined. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were in Laredo Monday through Wednesday tracing his activities there because of a receipt from the store dated Sept. 26 that was found among his belongings in Dallas after the assassination. After buying the clothing, Oswald crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico at Laredo. He had left New Orleans before dawn Sept. 24 without paying the last portion of his rent. Mrs. Michael R. Paine of Irving, Tex., 10 miles from Dallas, said she had driven to New Orleans to get Oswald's wife, Marina, and baby daughter, June Lee. They started for Irving Sept. 23, she said. She said he told them only that he would go to Houston to look for work. He had lost his job in New Orleans.

Sept. 27—At the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City Oswald applied for a Cuban transit visa to the Soviet Union after traveling to the capital by highway. It was denied because he lacked a Russian visa. At the Russian consulate he sought a visa but was told the application must be submitted to Moscow and action on it might take three months. He left and his actions in the next few days have not been fully traced.

Oct. 8—Oswald re-entered the United States at Laredo. Mike Rioa, an announcer at radio station KOPY in Alice, Tex., 90 miles from Laredo, says that a man who he believes to have been Oswald came into the station at about 6 P.M. that night and asked for a job. Mr. Rioa told him to come back the next day and see the station manager, L. L. Stewart.

Oct. 4—Mr. Stewart said in an interview tonight that the same man came in about 1:30 P.M., Oct. 4 and stayed nearly half an hour. Mr. Stewart said the man said he had had no radio experience and was told there was no work. There has been no positive confirmation that the man who appeared at KOPY actually was Oswald. Oswald is known to have checked into the Dallas downtown branch of the Y.M.C.A. that night, an official of the Y.M.C.A. said in an interview today. Mrs. Paine said he called his wife at her home. It was the first time, she said, that Mrs. Oswald had heard from him since she left New Orleans. Mrs. Paine said he spent that night at her home.

Oct. 5—Checked out of the Y.M.C.A. Moved to a $7-a-week room in a Dallas rooming house. Began job hunting.

105-82555

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

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 11/30/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER INVESTIGATION
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NY

- 1368

Oct. 15—Following a tip from Mrs. Paine, who had heard of the job opening from a neighbor, applied and got temporary work as an order filler at the Texas School Book Depository at $50 a week. The depository occupied the building from which the shots that killed President Kennedy were fired five and a half weeks later. He moved into a $8-a-week room at 1026 North Beckley, not far from the depository, under the alias of O. H. Lee, a play on his name. He phoned the Paine house with a "hooray" to report getting the job. Mrs. Paine said he had just received the last check he was eligible for in unemployment compensation.

Oct. 16—Went to work.

Oct. 18—After the first week's work was over, drove to the Paine home in Irving, 10 miles away, with Wesley Frazier, a 19-year-old neighbor of Mrs. Paine who had first mention of the job Oswald got. Spent the weekend there. The Oswald's second daughter, Audrey Marina Rachel, was born Oct. 20 at Parkland Hospital.

Oct. 21—Rode back to work with Mr. Frazier, also an order filler at the depository.

Nov. 1-4—Another weekend at the Irving home, going and coming as before.

Nov. 8-12—Same.

Nov. 19—Dallas newspaper published article showing motorcade route would pass depository.

Nov. 21—After work Oswald went to Irving with Mr. Frazier, having skipped the previous weekend. This was his first week-night visit to his family since they moved in with Mrs. Paine and her two young children, and the first time he had gone there without first calling and asking if he could.

Nov. 22—Left with Mr. Frazier for work before the women got up. Mrs. Paine found a light on in the garage the evening before. Mr. Frazier noticed that Oswald put a long package wrapped in brown paper sacks into the back seat, saying it was curtain rods. Evidence showed he had removed it from the Paine garage, where he had kept it with his other belongings, wrapped in a blanket. Only the blanket was there when the police came to check. Mr. Frazier said Oswald carried the long package into the depository building and that was the last he saw of him before the assassination.

Ruby Chronology

Authorities have also been reconstructing the activities of Jack Ruby, accused killer of Oswald, particularly in the period since the assassination.

Nov. 22—While the Presidential motorcade crossed downtown Dallas, Ruby was at The Dallas Morning News office preparing an advertisement for his night club. He learned there of the assassination. Two hours after the President died, one of Ruby's strip-tease dancers found him crying at the club, called the Carousel. He said the club would be closed until further notice. Visited his sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, at her apartment several times. She described him as very upset over the assassination.

Nov. 23—Seen at his own apartment walking his dog and picking up laundry. Seen around Municipal Building, which houses the jail where Oswald was incarcerated.

Nov. 24—Seen around City Hall basement helping to move equipment for television cameramen preparing to record the publicized daylight transfer of Oswald from the city jail to an armored car that would take him to the County Jail several blocks away. As Oswald was being brought in handcuffs down a basement corridor to the car, lunged at him and shot him. Arrested and jailed.

Nov. 25—Transferred to Dallas County Jail.

Nov. 26—Indicted for homicide.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1/15/64

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (105-9958)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Reurep SA John E. Fineberg dated 12/10/63 at Philadelphia in captioned matter.

Philadelphia Office should expedite reporting results of recontact of Joseph Goulden, reporter, "Philadelphia Inquirer," to fully resolve source of allegation indicating subject at one time had been contacted by FBI to become an informant.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

RELmec
(8)

NOTE:

Goulden prepared an article in the 12/8/63 "Philadelphia Inquirer" indicating he had been told by a law enforcement officer in Dallas that Oswald had at one time been contacted to become an informant. Goulden refused to name his source but stated he would contact the Dallas law enforcement officer to obtain permission to give his name to the FBI. Philadelphia has indicated it would recontact Goulden to obtain this information, but to date has not reported results of such contact.

REC-53 1369

22 JAN 16 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JAN 17 1964

MAILED 25
JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

1/15/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Leon Smith
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Cleveland (105-7674)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Bufiles disclose Robert Edward Webster remained in Russia following his service at the American National Exhibit in Russia in 1959. Webster relinquished his United States citizenship and obtained Soviet citizenship. He returned to the United States May 20, 1962, as a Soviet alien and is currently residing in Cleveland, Ohio. Bufiles also indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald entered Russia in October, 1959, following his release from duty with the U. S. Marine Corps. Oswald returned to the United States with his wife and child in June, 1962.

You should immediately contact Robert Edward Webster and determine if he had any contact with Oswald during their mutual residence in Russia. You should also determine whether Webster possesses any information that might have come to his attention concerning Oswald during Webster's residence in Russia or since his return to the United States.

Results of your inquiries should be included in your next report prepared for dissemination in this matter. An extra copy of this communication is furnished for your file concerning Webster.

1 - Dallas

REC-53 [illegible]-1370

REL:hc
(10)

1 - 105-81285 (Webster)

19 JAN 15 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

MAILED 25
JAN 15 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to Cleveland
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Webster was the former employee of the Rand Development Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, who failed to return to the U. S. following his participation in the American National Exhibition in Moscow in 1959. He resided in Russia until May, 1962, and relinquished his American citizenship and obtained Soviet citizenship. He also lived in a common law relationship with a Soviet woman in Russia. Webster returned to the U. S. in May, 1962, as a Soviet alien. He currently is residing in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. Desirable he be interviewed to determine if he possesses any information re Oswald or had any contacts with Oswald while in Russia.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1/15/64

Airtel

To: Sac, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Reference is made to the report of SA Eldon D. Rudd, dated 12/3/63, at Mexico City in captioned matter, two copies of which were forwarded to your office. SA Rudd's report contains an allegation that Ruby's sister may have been in San Antonio, Texas, on 11/21/63. The same report also contains allegations that Ruby's sister may have stayed as a guest at the same house where subject resided in Dallas on 11/22/63.

You should immediately conduct appropriate investigation to establish the whereabouts of Eva Grant, sister of Jack Ruby, on November 21, 1963. In this connection, it is suggested that you contact Mrs. Rex B. Goodman, landlady at Eva Grant's residence, and also contact Mrs. Pauline Hall, close friend of Eva Grant, who handled the operation of the Vegas Club during Eva Grant's absence due to hospitalization. Handle immediately.

REL:mcc:epj
(7)

NOTE:
A Mexican attorney and his wife alleged Eva Grant was in San Antonio on 11/21/63 and following day was at the rooming house where Oswald resided at the time of his death. The Mexican attorney feels such data shows a tie-in between Oswald and Ruby and that both could have involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Such allegation appears far fetched but desirable we determine exact whereabouts of Eva Grant on 11/21/63 which will wash out the allegation if it is determined Grant was in Dallas recuperating from major surgery.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

105-82555-1371

REC-53

MAILED 25
JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

JAN 16 1964

Report Form
FD-263 (5-13-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CINCINNATI	DALLAS	1/9/64	1/6/64 - 1/7/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA THOMAS E. DOLAN	mjf
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Cincinnati teletype to Bureau and Detroit, 1/8/64.

- RUC -

LEAD

DETROIT DIVISION

AT MASON, MICHIGAN

Will attempt to ascertain if there is a Mrs. L. R. CAMPI, Post Office Box 254, and if she has a son WILLIAM D. CAMPI who applied for employment at Fayette County Hospital.

- A* -
Cover Page

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

105 - 82555 - 1372 REC-41

5 JAN 18 1964

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2 - Detroit
1 - Cincinnati (105-2505)

1 CC (Tickler) 645

2 cc Pres. Comm.
1/23/64
by Liaison
Fm J/jff

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-8-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]

Report of: SA THOMAS E. DOLAN
Date: 1/9/64

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File No.: CI 105-2505

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Information was received on 1/6/64, from the Fayette County Sheriff's Office, Washington Court House, Ohio, reflecting WILLIAM D. CAMPI filled out an application for employment with the Fayette County Hospital Administrator, sometime during October or November, 1963. It was the opinion that description on the application of CAMPI, who was not hired, was similar to that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No credit record for CAMPI, Fayette County, Ohio. Mr. HARLEY MANNS, Washington Court House, Ohio, advised he was unable to state whether or not CAMPI resembled OSWALD. Mrs. MAE KINZER, Washington Court House, Ohio, advised CAMPI rented a room from her for one week, September 23 - 30, 1963, and in her opinion, CAMPI was definitely not identical with OSWALD. Reverend GEORGE THOMAS, Washington Court House, Ohio, indicated in his opinion CAMPI was similar in appearance to that of OSWALD, but could furnish no further information.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This investigation was instituted upon the receipt of a letter dated January 4, 1964, from the

CI 105-2505

Fayette County Sheriff's Office, Washington Court House, Ohio, indicating WILLIAM D. CAMPI had filled out an application with the Fayette County Hospital, and whose description was believed to be similar to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CI 105-2505
RJB:clh
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT J. BARADA:

By letter dated January 4, 1964, received at the Chillicothe, Ohio, Resident Agency, January 6, 1964, the Fayette County Sheriff's Office, Washington Court House, Ohio, furnished an employment application blank for WILLIAM D. CAMPI, from Miss CHRISTINE EVANS, Fayette County Hospital, Administrator. The Sheriff's Office advised that Miss EVANS thought the description on the application of CAMPI, who was not hired, was similar to that of OSWALD.

The following information was contained on the hospital application which was filled in in pencil:

Name:	WILLIAM D. CAMPI
Social Security No.:	405-24-9681
Address:	512 Fayette, South
Position:	Laboratory, X-ray
Age:	29
Place of Birth:	Monroe, Michigan
Birthdate:	July 4, 1934
Religion:	Holness
Weight:	169
Height:	6'
Marital Status:	Single
Dependents:	None
In case of emergency:	Mrs. L. R. CAMPI, mother. P.O. Box 254, Mason, Michigan
Education:	Grandwald, St. Louis, Missouri; Central Catholic High School, Lansing, Michigan - 1953-54
Prior employments:	Lansing General Hospital, 1954-55
	U.S. Army Medical Corps, 1955-57
	St. Joseph Hospital, Tampa, Florida, 1957-61

Personal references: Dr. M. WHALER, P.O. Box 50, Raiford, Florida

Rev. GEORGE THOMAS, Route 5, Washington Court House, Ohio

HARLEY MANNS, Wilmington Road, Washington Court House, Ohio

Previous employment: E. Texas Oil, 4184 Ridgeway Road, Dallas, Texas.

The Sheriff's Office advised that Miss EVANS indicated that the application was submitted by CAMPI during October or November, 1963.

AT WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, OHIO

Mr. HAROLD MC CORD, Manager, Credit Bureau of Fayette County, advised on January 7, 1964, that his files contain no record of WILLIAM D. CAMPI.

Mr. HARLEY MANNS, Wilmington Road, advised on January 7, 1964, that he recalls CAMPI being in Washington Court House prior to Thanksgiving, 1963. He said that he remained in town approximately two weeks and had mentioned he had been recently released from the Florida State Penitentiary at Raiford, Florida and was en route to Michigan. MANNS stated he met CAMPI through his church, the Holiness Church. MANNS stated he could not recall seeing any photographs or pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was unable to state whether or not CAMPI resembled this individual.

Washington Court House, Ohio

Mrs. MAE KINZER, 512 S. Fayette, advised on January 7, 1964, that WILLIAM D. CAMPI had rented a room from her for one week, September 23 - 30, 1963. She stated that she had seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television and in the newspapers and stated in her opinion CAMPI was definitely not identical with OSWALD.

CI 105-2505
RJB:clh
3

Numerous attempts were made on January 7, 1964, to locate Rev. GEORGE THOMAS, Route 5, Washington Court House, Ohio, with negative results.

On January 7, 1964, Rev. THOMAS telephonically contacted the Chillicothe Resident Agency and advised that he had seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and indicated in his opinion that CAMPI was similar in appearance to OSWALD. He stated he could furnish no information concerning CAMPI and advised he had become acquainted with him through his church, the Holiness Church. He stated he had heard CAMPI resided in Michigan and had been in the penitentiary.

FD-263 (Rev. 8-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
RICHMOND	DALLAS	1-13-64	1-10-64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA HAROLD P. SETTLE	lcn

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R, CUBA

REFERENCES: Report of SA HAROLD P. SETTLE, 1-9-64, at Richmond.
Bureau teletype to Richmond and Detroit, 1-10-64.
New Orleans teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Norfolk, 1-10-64.
Richmond teletypes to Bureau and Dallas, 1-11-64.
Richmond teletype to Detroit, 1-11-64. (Interoffice)

-RUC-

LEAD:

DETROIT

AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

1. Interview Miss CATHERINE MALLORY, student at University of Michigan, who went to Russia with University of Michigan Band in March, 1961, for all information in her possession regarding encounter with person believed to be subject OSWALD as requested in Richmond teletype, 1-11-64.

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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105 82555 -1373

1-11

REC 36

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Notations:

SOVIET SECTION

RH 105-82555

2. Consider interview with other members of band who may have met person believed to be OSWALD in Minsk, Russia.

FD-304 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA HAROLD P. SETTLE
Date: 1-13-64

Office: RICHMOND

Field Office File #: 105-3777

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA, CUBA

Synopsis: JAMES T. COMFORT, Salem, Va., advised his secretary was SHARON GILLOCK. SHARON GILLOCK, Roanoke, Va., advised while visiting her home Waynesboro, Va., during Christmas holidays, 1963, she talked to EMILY HEWITT, who related that her roommate from University of Michigan had visited Russia in 1961 and met a person believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. EMILY HEWITT advised her roommate CATHERINE MALLORY visited Minsk, Russia, in March, 1961, with University of Michigan Band and while at Minsk, met a young American who said he was a former member of U.S. Marine Corps and had denounced his Government. This person, believed to be subject OSWALD, offered services as interpreter to Miss MALLORY. DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN, Colonial Heights, Va., interviewed and advised he was student at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, in spring and summer of 1963 and associated with individuals who were "weird" or "way out", but never knew or associated with subject OSWALD.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/13/64

Mr. JAMES T. COMFORT, Attorney, General Electric Corporation, Salem, Virginia, was contacted and informed it was very important to ascertain the identity of the young lady that traveled with the University of Michigan Band to Minsk, Russia. He was informed that it was important to interview this young lady regarding the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Minsk, Russia.

Mr. COMFORT informed that he would convince his secretary that it was necessary for her to disclose this information. He subsequently advised that his secretary was SHARON GILLOCK, Terrace Apartments, Roanoke, Virginia, and she would be willing to disclose the information in her possession.

On 1/10/64 at Salem, Virginia File # Richmond 105-3777 ~~Dallas 105-10461~~

by SA HAROLD P. SETTLE vlr Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/13/64

SHARON GILLOCK, Terrace Apartments, Roanoke, Virginia, informed that during the Christmas, 1963, holidays that she was visiting her home in Waynesboro, Virginia, and talked with a friend, EMILY HEWITT, Pratt's Woods, Waynesboro, Virginia, a student at the University of Michigan. She informed, Miss HEWITT advised, that during the school year, believed to be 1961, that she, Miss HEWITT, had gone to Russia with the University of Michigan Band. Her roommate at the University of Michigan had also gone with the band.

She informed that she did not know the name of the roommate of HEWITT. She advised that while the band was in Minsk, Russia, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had acted as the interpreter for the roommate of HEWITT during the period of time the band was in Minsk.

She related that she understood the roommate of HEWITT had stated OSWALD was very critical of the U. S. form of government. She informed that OSWALD had apparently not given his name, but the young lady had made various notes and observations of OSWALD and was certain he was the individual that had acted as the interpreter.

On 1/10/64 at Roanoke, Virginia File # Richmond 105-3777
Dallas 105-10461

by SA HAROLD P. SETTLE vlr Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/13/64

Date

EMILY HEWITT, care of WOODROW HEWITT, Pratts Woods Section, furnished the following information:

Waynesboro, Va.

Miss HEWITT is a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Her roommate is CATHERINE MALLORY, telephone HO 52221, Ann Arbor.

Sometime since the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, the following information was orally disclosed to Miss HEWITT by CATHERINE MALLORY.

CATHERINE MALLORY is a member of the University of Michigan Band and went to Soviet Russia with the University of Michigan Band in 1961. During March, 1961, the University of Michigan Band was giving some concerts at the Minsk Polytechnic Institute, Minsk, Russia. One night while the band was not performing, members of the band were divided into small groups, each of which was assigned an interpreter, for the purpose of going on a tour of the facilities of the Minsk Polytechnic Institute and having various phases of its operations explained by the interpreters. During the tour, Miss MALLORY became separated from her group and during this period was approached by a young American who advised her that he was a former member of the U. S. Marine Corps, had had some differences with his Government and had denounced his Government. The young man offered his services as an interpreter but it was Miss HEWITT's understanding that this was a personal offer of services and she had no knowledge that the young man was connected in any way with the Soviet Government, although she is not too clear in her recollection of this particular phase of the matter. Subsequently, Miss MALLORY, who had been very much impressed by the unknown young man who said he had denounced his Government, due to the oddity of the situation, made a record of this discussion in her diary. After the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, Miss MALLORY did not connect her encounter with the above young man in Minsk, Russia, with LEE OSWALD, but sometime after the assassination Miss MALLORY's mother, who had read the diary and had also read in a news account information indicating that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had worked in Minsk, Russia, in 1961, reminded her daughter of the information in her diary about meeting the former U. S. Marine. At this time Miss MALLORY gave some thought to the matter and after reviewing her diary came to the conclusion that the former

---

On 1/10/64 at Waynesboro, Virginia File # Richmond 105-3777 Dallas 105-10461

by SA WILLIS A. BENNER/ bwm Date dictated 1/13/64

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RH 105-3777
DL 105-10461
WAB/bwm
2

U. S. Marine who had approached her on the occasion mentioned above in Minsk, Russia, was undoubtedly LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Miss HEWITT could furnish no additional pertinent information concerning this matter.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/13/64

DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN, Apartment 16, Colonial Court Apartments, furnished the following information on interview:

He is employed presently as a professor of English at the Prince George High School, Prince George County, Virginia. He graduated from Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, in the spring of 1963. From approximately May, 1963, until August, 1963, he resided with two roommates, JOHN HEGGARTY and TONY ECCLES, at 4107 Freret Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. HEGGARTY and ECCLES were students at the University and were members of a group of which he, HOFFMAN, was also a member called ""The Group". HOFFMAN described this group as consisting of members who were "weird" or "way out".

During the time they occupied the apartment at 4107 Freret Street, about three parties were held there, and at no time did he observe anyone resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose photograph he had seen in the newspapers at a later date after coming to Virginia. These parties, HOFFMAN said were attended by both Tulane students and "outsiders" some bearded, but he did not believe that even with beards he would not recall having observed OSWALD, had he ever seen him at one of the parties.

John HEGGARTY was now somewhere in Jamestown, New York, and that he had heard that HEGGARTY may be connected with a theatre at Jamestown called "Antono" (phonetic). ECCLES was last known by HOFFMAN to be a sophomore at Tulane University for the 1963 - 64 school years.

HOFFMAN observed that during the time he, ECCLES and HEGGARTY had the apartment together at Freret Street in New Orleans, HEGGARTY slept a number of nights with one TEE CUTCHEN, a coed then attending Newcomb College, an annex of Tulane University in New Orleans. HOFFMAN last knew CUTCHEN to be somewhere in Florida possibly attending school there.

HOFFMAN concluded by stating that he had never known or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor had he ever heard this name prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 1/10/64 at Colonial Heights, Va. File # Richmond 105-3777 Dallas 105-10461

by SAs LAURENCE E. WESCOTT/CARL R. REASONOVER/vlr Date dictated 1/11/64

-6*-

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FD-[illegible] Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 1/10/64

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Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (105-5158)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Re Bureau radiogram dated 12/19/63.

The attached photostated copy of a memorandum and a photostated copy of a newspaper item from the San Diego Union dated 11/1/59, relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, NICHOLAS PETRULLI and ROBERT E. WEBSTER, was furnished to SA MARION E. TORRENS, San Diego Division, by GEORGE FISCHER, Attorney, 1505 U. S. National Bank Building, San Diego, California, on 1/8/64.

Mr. FISCHER is a retired U. S. National Guard General and maintains an index, mainly from newspaper items, on persons alleged to be connected with subversive matters.

Mr. FISCHER explained that he brought this information to our attention with the thought that it might be of assistance in connection with our investigation of OSWALD, since it appears that PETRULLI and WEBSTER were in Moscow, Russia, about the same time as OSWALD.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (REGISTERED) (Encs. 6)
2 - Cleveland (REGISTERED) (Encs. 4)
2 - Dallas (REGISTERED) (Encs. 4)
2 - New York (REGISTERED) (Encs. 4)
1 - San Diego

1 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

MET:jkw
(10)

JAN 17 1964

REC 8 105-82555-1374

4 JAN 15 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

74 JAN 17 1964

SD 105-5158

San Diego indices are negative regarding PETRULLI and WEBSTER. No report is being submitted.

This is being submitted for information and it is recommended that, if not already done, consideration be given to interviewing PETRULLI and WEBSTER concerning OSWALD.

He was not in Russia during Oswald's stay there. [illegible]

Also, sent airtel to Boston 11/15/64 to interview Libero Ricciardelli, Rep-11 105-72888. [illegible]

Ex-Marine, 20, To Renounce U.S. For Russia

Compiled from
The San Diego Union's Wire Services

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 — Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, a recently discharged U.S. Marine from Fort Worth, Tex., disclosed today he had taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. He said the reasons for his move were "purely political."

"I will never return to the United States for any reason," Oswald said in a room at Moscow's Hotel Metropole.

NO REGULAR JOB

The young Texan declined to give any details on his background or the exact reasons for his decision. However, a U.S. Embassy official said Oswald had told him he arrived in Moscow on October 13 immediately after his discharge from the Marine Corps and had no regular job in the United States.

(Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, lives in Fort Worth. His sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. Oswald of Fort Worth, said "He wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba. This is a typical thing he's doing.")

THIRD AMERICAN

Oswald is the third American in recent months to apply for Soviet citizenship upon arriving in Moscow.

Nicholas Petrilli of Yonkers, N. Y., filed an application form, then changed his mind and decided to keep his U.S. citizenship. Thomas Webster of Cleveland completed formalities for taking Soviet citizenship 10 days ago.

Oswald said he hoped to hear from the Soviet authorities "within a few days" on his request for Soviet citizenship.

SAN DIEGO UNION

OSWALD, Lee Harvey - Fort Worth, Texas
Ex-marine.

Discloses he has taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen.....said reasons for this move were purely political. His mother's name is Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and lives in Forth Worth; his sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. Oswald said, re subject, "This is a stupid thing he's doing."
(SD Union, Nov. 1, 1959)

* * * * * * * * *

Subject, 23, his Russian wife and their infant child....left Moscow about 10 days ago....is homeward bound (U. S.)....he retained his U. S. citizenship.
(SD Union)(June 9, 1962)

* * * * * * * * *

An editorial in the People's World, Nov. 30, 1963, pages 1 and 12, refers to subject.

****

PETRULLI, Nicholas - Valley Stream, N. Y.

Subject, in Moscow, filed a renunciation form (U. S. citizenship)....then changed his mind and decided to keep his U. S. citizenship.
(SD Union)(Nov. 1, 1959)

* * * * * * * * *

Subject, 38, a former L. A. resident, in Moscow, renounced his U. S. citizenship at the embassy last week. (L. A. Times)(Sept. 7, 1959)

* * * * * * * * *

Picture of ex-wife, Helen Petrulli, and daughter, Rebecca, 4, living in L. A.
(SD Union)(Sept. 8, 1959)

* * * * * * * * *

Subject rejects Russian life....regained U. S. citizenship today and prepared to take off for home.
(SD Tribune)(Sept. 21, 1959)

* * * * * * * * *

WEBSTER, Robert E. - Cleveland, Ohio.
An American plastics technician.

Subject has renounced his citizenship and has become a subject of the Soviet Union "for idiological reasons" it was disclosed today.
Webster, 30, an employe of Rand Development Corp., was in Moscow as a demonstrator at the U. S. exhibit...now ended. He disappeared more than a month ago.
Webster's wife, Martha, and their children, Michael, 7; Ann, 6, are in Zelienople, Pa., with her mother, Mrs. Mildred Burrell. News release and picture in -
(SD Union)(Oct. 20, 1959)(SD Union)(Nov. 1, 1959)(SD Union)(Parade)(Dec. 4, 1960)

* * * * * * * *

Subject, Ex-American, plans return from Russia.
(Evening Tribune)(Apr. 16, 1962)

* * * * *

105-82555-1374 Cont.

WEBSTER, Robert E. - Cont.

Subject, who renounced his U. S. citizenship to live in the Soviet Union three years ago, returned on May 21, 1962, to "assume my responsibilities in America and try to undo the wrong I did."
(SD Union)(May 21, 1962) PICTURE

* * * * * * * * *

Subject's wife, Martha, who has filed for divorce, lives in Zelienople, Pa.... said she doesn't know whether she can "forgive and forget."
(SD Tribune)(May 21, 1962)

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Jan. 2, 1964

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	1/10/64	12/20/63 - 1/6/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS	[illegible]

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

REFERENCES

Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 12/30/63, at New Orleans.
New Orleans teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/24/63.
Dallas airtel to Houston 12/27/63.
Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans 12/31/63.
New Orleans teletype to Bureau 1/6/64.

- P -

LEADS

No leads are being set out in this report since leads are being handled upon receipt.

INFORMANTS

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NO T-1 is [redacted] Western Union Telegraph Co., 334 Carondelet St., New Orleans, Louisiana	Instant report, page 22

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25 JAN 13 1964

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NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

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FEB 24 1964

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

ADMINISTRATIVE

Dallas airtel to Houston listed purchasers of 6.5 ammunition shipped by Sloan's Sporting Goods Company, New York City, and this is the basis of the interview with Dr. HOWARD L. CHAPMAN, Shreveport, Louisiana.

The interview of ROSEMARY BOUDREAUX, Gonzales, Louisiana, was based on information furnished by Continental Trailways Bus Driver, CONRAD ROBERTS, that on Bus 5121, on September 25, 1963, he recalled a regular passenger boarding the bus at Gonzales for Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The interview with Mr. JOSEPH B. NAMER, a partner in a discount house formerly located at 107 Camp Street, New Orleans, was based on the finding of the address, 107 Camp Street, in the effects of OSWALD.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS
Date: JANUARY 10, 1964

Office: NEW ORLEANS

File Number: NO 100-16601

Bufile: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Records of Chamberlain and Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, Miss., reflect that JOHN EDWARD PIC and ROBERT OSWALD entered academy September, 1945, and failed to return in September, 1948. EDWARD PIC, New Orleans, advised that after his divorce from MARGUERITE CLAVERIE, he lost contact with the CLAVERIE family and was thus unable to furnish any information regarding his former wife. Employees of Greyhound Bus Terminal and Trailways Bus Terminal, New Orleans, do not recall seeing OSWALD at terminals on 9/24-25/63. No information obtained regarding the source of the sling used on the rifle of OSWALD. Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL SULLIVAN, Lafayette, La., advised that they arrived about 11:30 PM, 12/28/62, for party at home of DECLAN FORD, Richardson, Texas, and do not recall seeing anyone possibly identical with OSWALD at party. GEORGE E. BOESCH, New Orleans, member of Civil Air Patrol in 1955 advised OSWALD unknown to him. Records of Western Union Telegraph Co. checked from May through September, 1963, and no record located of any money order sent by OSWALD. Dr. HOWARD L. CHAPMAN, Shreveport, La., advised he ordered 1,000 rounds of 6.5 MM Western ammunition from Sloan's Sporting Goods in New York, in May, 1963, for a friend, RAYMOND DOUGLAS. DOUGLAS said ammunition remained in his possession, and he sold none of it and did not know OSWALD or RUBY.

- P -

Details:

105-82555-1375

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NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

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NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

BACKGROUND OF OSWALD FAMILY

FD-302 (Rev. 3-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/31/63

Mrs. J. U. ALLEN, Secretary and Bookkeeper, Chamberlain and Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, Mississippi, advised that records of the school on JOHN EDWARD PIC and ROBERT OSWALD, discloses they were half-brothers and the sons of MARGUERITA OSWALD, also known as Marguerita Ekdahl, Mrs. E. A. Ekdahl; that JOHN EDWARD PIC was born January 13, 1932; that PIC entered Chamberlain and Hunt Academy on transfer from Crocket School Dallas, Texas in September, 1945 and transferred to Arlington Heights, Fort Worth, Texas, in September, 1948. The records show ROBERT OSWALD was born April 7, 1934 and entered Chamberlain and Hunt Academy in September, 1945, failing to return in September, 1948. No place of transfer was shown for ROBERT OSWALD.

Mrs. ALLEN advised that correspondence in the file of JOHN EDWARD PIC and ROBERT OSWALD discloses the following:

First application for JOHN EDWARD PIC is dated July 7, 1945 and shows his home address to be 4801 Victor Street, Dallas, Texas.

Letter in file dated February. 1947, is signed Mrs. MARGUERITA OSWALD, however, return address shows Mrs. E. A. EKDAHL, 1505 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

Letter in 1946 shows MARGUERITA OSWALD, Covington, Louisiana.

Letter dated March 9, 1946, shows return address Benbrook, Texas.

Letter from Chamberlain and Hunt Academy to JOHN EDWARD PIC on August 5, 1947 gave PIC's address as Covington, Louisiana.

A penned note on a typewritten letter from Chamberlain and Hunt Academy to Mrs. OSWALD dated August 5, 1946 states "E. A. Ekdahl, Fayette Hotel, 3rd Street, Fort Worth, Texas".

On 12/31/63 at Port Gibson, Miss. File # 100-16601

by SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE /dmk Date dictated 12/31/63

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NO 100-16601

Letter from Mrs. E. A. EKDAHL dated April 13, 1946 advises her sister is Mrs. C. MURRET, 119 Sherwood, Fr. Dr., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Letter from Mrs. EKDAHL in October, 1945, advises new address will be Granbury Road, Route 5, Box 567, Benbrook, Texas.

Last correspondence was from Chamberlain and Hunt Academy to Mrs. MARGUERITA OSWALD, 7408 Ewing Street, Fort Worth, Texas, dated October 16, 1948.

NO 100-16601
GMA:mam

The following investigation was conducted at New Orleans, Louisiana, by SA G. MYRYWIN ALDERSON:

On January 2, 1964, Mr. EDWARD PIC was interviewed at his office, at T. Smith and Son, Inc., 416 Common Street. Mr. PIC stated that he married MARGUERITE CLAVERIE many years ago, and that as a result of an unhappy marriage they were subsequently divorced. He advised that he had never heard MARGUERITE mention that she had a sister named PEARL. He also stated that in his contacts with other members of her family, he had never heard anyone mention that MARGUERITE had a sister named PEARL.

Mr. PIC stated that since his divorce from MARGUERITE, he had lost contact with her and other members of her family, and therefore he was unable to furnish any information regarding his former wife.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

TRAVEL

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

The following investigation was conducted by SA's M. R. KAACK and RICHARD LOGAN:

On December 31, 1963, Mr. MAJOR J. GREEN, Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Depot, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, identified the employees who were on duty on September 24 or September 25, 1963, at the bus station. The following employees were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department Number 112723 on the dates indicated, and they all advised that they did not recall seeing OSWALD in the Trailways Bus Depot on September 24 or September 25, 1963:

MAJOR J. GREEN, Manager, Trailways Bus Depot, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

JACOB AAFJES, 538 Madison Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

FREDERICK LORD, 839 Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

GREGORY MC DONALD, 1315 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

CLARENCE BLANCHARD, 5021 Airline Highway, Metairie, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

MORRIS ARINGDALE, 828 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

STELLA CAESAR, 1829 Thalia Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

ALPHONSE BENNETT, 2422 Benton Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

HAL BELL, 1461 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

THELMA TRAMUTA, 742 Louque Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

ROBERT ANDERSON, 5849 Whipple Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

CRAIG TAMPLAIN, 317 N. W. 3rd Street, Reserve, Louisiana, December 31, 1963

JOHN JETER, 1427 St. Mary Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 6, 1964

JOHN CALVIN BROOKS, JR., 4451 Seminary Road, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 6, 1964

HUGH NEWMANN, 2013 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 6, 1964

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD E. LOGAN:

On January 3, 1964, the following named persons were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department Number 112723, at the Trailways Bus Station, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, where they are employed, and were questioned as to whether they recalled seeing OSWALD at the station on September 24 and/or 25, 1963, or any other time. Each advised he did not recall seeing OSWALD in the station at any time. Each advised he was on duty on the above dates:

LEONARD HOLLAND, Ticket Counter, resides 4440 Chef Menteur, New Orleans.

FRANK SMITH, Porter, resides 8603 Hickory, New Orleans.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

Trailways Bus Station

HERBERT MITCHELL, Porter, resides 3407 Abundance, New Orleans,

LEVI MITCHELL, Porter, resides 2027 Phillips, New Orleans.

On January 3, 1964, Mrs. OPAL PASSMAN, Manager of the restaurant located in the Trailways Bus Station, advised she would provide a list of her employees who were working at the restaurant on September 24 and/or 25, 1963.

On January 6, 1964, the following names were provided by Mrs. PASSMAN, and each was shown a photograph of OSWALD as mentioned above. Each advised he did not recall seeing him in the restaurant on the above dates or any other time:

JOSEPHINE GIBSON, Counter-girl, resides 1921 Melpomene, New Orleans

LOUISE MOORE, Counter-girl, resides 1832 Egania, New Orleans

MARY L. LONON, Kitchen help, resides 2318 S. Prieur, New Orleans

WILLIE M. JONES, Kitchen help, resides 3428 LaSalle, New Orleans

JULIA TERRY, Counter-help, resides 1539 St. Maurice, New Orleans

GERALDINE MC NEAL, Kitchen help, resides 1515 Freret, New Orleans

ALSIE UMPREY, Kitchen help, resides 4801 Danneel Street, New Orleans

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

FAYE PETERS, Counter-help, resides 2542 Lamanche Street, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. PASSMAN also advised she did not recall ever seeing OSWALD in her restaurant.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ELMER B. LITCHFIELD at Gonzales, Louisiana:

ROSEMARY BOUDREAUX, 218 Magnolia Street, advised on December 24, 1963, that she works the 3:00 PM to 11:00 PM shift at the Baton Rouge General Hospital, and that she rides the Continental Bus from Gonzales to Baton Rouge each day. She stated that she cannot recall any particular day as to anyone being on the bus. She stated that she gets on the bus and sits in a front seat and then departs the bus in front of the hospital before it gets to the bus station. She stated that she does not see any of the people in the back of the bus and does not pay any attention to any of the passengers. She stated that she does not recall having ever seen OSWALD or anyone resembling him to her knowledge.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

INVESTIGATION REGARDING SLING USED ON RIFLE OF

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

100-16601/lrs
1

The following investigation was conducted at New Orleans, Metairie and Gretna, Louisiana, by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY on January 3, 1964:

Photographs of the device utilized as a sling on the rifle of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were shown to the individuals named below. All persons contacted advised the contraption is not familiar to them and they could offer no information concerning its identity or purpose for which intended at time of manufacture:

CHARLES P. PIZZO
Pizzo Leather Company, Inc.
800 North Claiborne

RAY N. MOYERS
Tandy Leather Company
427 Baronne

CHARLES V. ELLERS
ANTHONY A. GENOVA
Southern Leather Company of Louisiana
950 Perdido

JACOB S. LEVINE
Artistic Handbag Shoppe
Room 515
126 Baronne

CHARLES W. SPANSEL
ROBERT EDMISTON
Leonard Krower and Son, Inc.
111 Exchange Place

SAM PHILIPSON
Superior Merchandise Company
138 Chartres

Miss PATRICIA A. SINTES
Nash-Roberts Instrument Company
209 St. Charles

JACK N. WARNER
The Gun Shop
704 North Broad

NO 100-16601
JTR:lrs:mam
2

EARL STONECYPHER
LaNasa Hardware Company, Inc.
1027 Decatur

LEE AGERTON
ARTHUR L. TURNER
New Orleans Arms Company, Inc.
240 Chartres

New Orleans La.

JOHN J. d'AQUIN
RONALD J. ROWBOTHAM
F & B Supplies, Inc.
715 Clearview Parkway
Metairie, Louisiana

RALPH R. ZUFLE
Gretna Gun Works
618 - 3rd Street
Gretna, Louisiana

PHILIP GERACI
Manager, Sporting Goods Department
W. T. Grant Company
1613 Expressway
Gretna, Louisiana

Except where noted, the business establishments named are located in the City of New Orleans.

Mr. RALPH R. ZUFLE, Gretna Gun Works, named above, informed that he sells limited quantities of six point five (6.5) Carcano ammunition, limited due to the fact that it is not a standard size and, therefore, there is little demand for it. When shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he informed the individual is not familiar to him and was never known to have frequented his place of business.

Likewise, Mr. JACK N. WARNER, The Gun Shop, stated he once sold a few rounds of instant ammunition. He said he discontinued handling it as there was virtually no demand for

this ammunition. When shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he stated the person is not familiar to him and was never known to have frequented The Gun Shop.

Other business establishments selling firearms and ammunition contacted were determined not sell 6.5 Carcano ammunition.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

INTERVIEWS WITH

MR. AND MRS. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

FBI-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 2, 1964

1

Mr. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, 118 Twin Oaks Drive, Lafayette, who is employed as Division Geologist, Continental Oil Company, Lafayette, advised he recalled that in December, 1962, he and his wife attended a party at the DECLAN FORD residence in Richardson, Texas. He stated he has been acquainted with Mr. FORD since the 1940's and has known FORD's wife, KATJA, since they were married in July, 1961. Mr. SULLIVAN reviewed his check stubs and determined that the party at the FORD residence had been on the night of December 28, 1962. He advised it was quite late when he and his wife arrived at the party, that only a few of the guests were still present. He said that in addition to the FORDS, the following were present:

FORD [MRS. DECLAN FORD

Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS RAY, Blossom, Texas (wife - NATALIE) RAY

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK RAY (wife - ANNA) RAY
4524 Alta Vista, Dallas, Texas;

CAROLE (last name unknown), who has worked for FRANK RAY;

Mr. and Mrs. (first name unknown) JACKSON, Dallas, Texas (Mr. JACKSON is in the real estate business)

ED and ZENA JOHNSON, Georgetown, Texas (Mr. JOHNSON is in the dry cleaning business and is President of the Chamber of Commerce).

Mr. SULLIVAN advised he did not believe he had ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife and on viewing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, stated the photograph was not familiar as being anyone that he had ever met. He stated it was possible that the OSWALDS had been present at the FORD party on December 28, 1962 at the same time that he and his wife were there, but he did not believe this to be true.

On 1/2/64 at Lafayette, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SAs RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD and LELAND A. LYNN /lyc Date dictated 1/2/64

16

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 2, 1964

1

Mrs. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, nee Ruth Wells, 118 Twin Oaks Drive, Lafayette, advised she recalls having attended a party at the DECLAN FORD residence in Richardson, Texas, between Christmas, 1962 and New Year's, 1963. She stated the SULLIVAN family had driven from Lafayette, Louisiana to Dallas, Texas on the day of the party and had arrived at the party late, getting there around 11:30 p.m. She stated the party had been an open house-type party and that Mrs. FORD told her there were about 30 invited guests. She related that when she and her husband arrived, the only persons present other than the FORDS were Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS RAY, Blossom, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. FRANK RAY, 4525 Alta Vista, Dallas, Texas; CAROLE (last name unknown), who has worked for FRANK RAY; Mr. and Mrs. (first name unknown) JACKSON, Dallas, Texas, Mr. JACKSON being in the real estate business; and ED and ZENA JOHNSON, Georgetown, Texas, Mr. JOHNSON being in the dry cleaning business and President of the Chamber of Commerce). Mrs. SULLIVAN advised that Mrs. FORD, whose first name is KATJA, is of Russian extraction and came to the United States as a war bride after World War II. She was subsequently divorced from the serviceman that she had married and in about the latter 1950's appeared on the television show "This Is Your Life." As a result of this television appearance, many Russian war brides and other Russian women had contacted Mrs. FORD and she had helped them with some of the problems that presented themselves to the women.

As a result, Mrs. FORD is known to many women of Russian extraction living in the United States. She related that in addition to Mrs. FORD, both Mrs. RAYS, Mrs. JACKSON and Mrs. JOHNSON were all of Russian background. She stated the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear to her to be anyone she had ever met and added she did not recall having ever met OSWALD or his wife. She stated that as OSWALD's wife was of Russian background, it was quite possible that OSWALD and his wife had attended the party at the FORD residence and it was also possible they had been there during the period that the SULLIVANS were at the party, but she did not recall them.

On 1/2/64 at Lafayette, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SAs RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD and LELAND A. LYNN /lyc Date dictated 1/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/3/64

Mr. DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, 118 Twin Oaks Boulevard, Lafayette, Louisiana, advised that the individual previously referred to by him as ED JOHNSON is identical with CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS. SULLIVAN stated that he had inadvertently furnished the wrong name of HARRIS on previous interview.

Concerning CAROLE (LNU), SULLIVAN advised that other than the fact that she was a good friend of ANNA RAY, wife of FRANK RAY, he could furnish no additional information concerning her identity. He advised that she attended the party at the DECLAN FORD residence and to the best of his knowledge left with Mr. and Mrs. FRANK RAY.

On 1/3/64 at Lafayette, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD /dmk Date dictated 1/3/64

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NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

CIVIL AIR PATROL

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/31/63

New Orleans, La.

On December 30, 1963, Mr. GEORGE E. BOESCH, 1623 Humanity Street, advised he was a member of the Civil Air Patrol, New Orleans Squadron, New Orleans Airport, in 1955. When shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mr. BOESCH stated that OSWALD is unknown to him and was most definitely not affiliated with the New Orleans Squadron at any time during the period of membership of Mr. BOESCH.

Mr. BOESCH continued by saying that the members of the squadron never received any formal firearms training and no weapons had been issued to members. He said that very infrequently a member of the squadron would take his personally owned 22 caliber rifle to the airport where he would fire it on a makeshift range. He said that these occasions constituted the only times any member would do any shooting whatsoever and that these occasions were not part of official participation in Civil Air Patrol activities.

Mr. BOESCH was shown photographs of the device utilized as a sling on the rifle of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he could not identify it as anything with which he is familiar and was most explicit in stating that it is not a piece of equipment issued by the Civil Air Patrol.

On 12/30/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY/hap Date dictated 12/30/63

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NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

CHECK OF RECORDS OF

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

NO T-1 advised SA RICHARD BUCARO on December 20, 1963 that he estimated there were approximately 45,000 money orders sent out from the New Orleans Western Union Telegraph Offices during the period, May to September, 1963, inclusive. These money orders were sent from the main office and seven branch offices and are filed in chronological order. He said money order records prior to May, 1963, have been destroyed in accordance with Western Union policy.

On December 24, 1963, NO T-1 advised SA RICHARD BUCARO that he had received authority from his main office in Dallas, Texas, to conduct a search of his outgoing money order records with instructions to utilize Western Union personnel to search for possible money orders sent by LEE HARVEY OSWALD under his true name and aliases which were furnished to him by Western Union, Dallas, Texas, along with names of OSWALD's associates, which search would cover the same names as were searched by Western Union in Dallas. NO T-1 stated he would begin the search on December 26, 1963, and estimated that it would take several days.

On January 1, 1964, NO T-1 advised that his personnel completed the search at the main office and seven branch offices late on January 3, 1964, as instructed, and no money order record was located which could be identified as having been sent by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

MISCELLANEOUS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 2, 1964

Dr. HOWARD L. CHAPMAN, chiropodist, 6150 Line Avenue Shreveport, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

Dr. CHAPMAN collects guns for a hobby and holds a gun dealer's license, which enables him to purchase ammunition at wholesale price. He often purchases ammunition for his friends and acquaintances. In May, 1963, he purchased a case consisting of 1,000 rounds of 6.5 millimeter Western ammunition from Sloan's Sporting Goods Company in New York City. This ammunition was purchased for a friend, RAYMOND DOUGLAS, of Shreveport, Louisiana, who intended to use the ammunition for deer hunting.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were exhibited to Dr. CHAPMAN, and he stated he has never sold any ammunition to these men and has never seen OSWALD or RUBY.

Tiffs

On 1/2/64 at Shreveport, La. File # NO 100-16601

by SA JAMES A. WOOTEN :dmm Date dictated 1/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 2, 1964

Mr. RAYMOND DOUGLAS, postal clerk, 9572 Stevens Road, Shreveport, Louisiana, furnished the following information: C.H.C.

He purchased a case of ammunition consisting of 1,000 rounds of 6.5 millimeter Western ammunition in about May, 1963. This purchase was made for him by Dr. HOWARD CHAPMAN of Shreveport, Louisiana. DOUGLAS and his two brother-in-laws, RONALD CULVER and BILL CULVER, of Shreveport, Louisiana, jointly took possession of the entire case of ammunition on a deer hunting trip to Colorado. He did not sell any of the ammunition and neither did his brother-in-laws sell any of the ammunition.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were exhibited to DOUGLAS and he said he did not sell either of these men any ammunition, and has never seen OSWALD or RUBY.

On 1/2/64 at Shreveport, La. File # NO 100-16601

by SA JAMES A. WOOTEN: dmm Date dictated 1/2/64

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NO 100-16601
REL:mam

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD E. LOGAN:

On January 2, 1964, Mr. JOSEPH B. NAMER, 3305 Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised he was a partner in the discount house formerly located at 107 Camp Street, New Orleans, until October, 1963.

He said he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in person, and to his knowledge, OSWALD had never been in his store. He further stated that he never had any form of contact with OSWALD and was at a loss to explain why OSWALD would have the address of his store in his possession unless OSWALD contemplated future contact at the store.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**
Character	**INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA**
Reference	**Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 1/10/64, at New Orleans.**

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

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21 FEB 14 1973

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**
Character	**INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA**
Reference	**Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 1/10/64, at New Orleans.**

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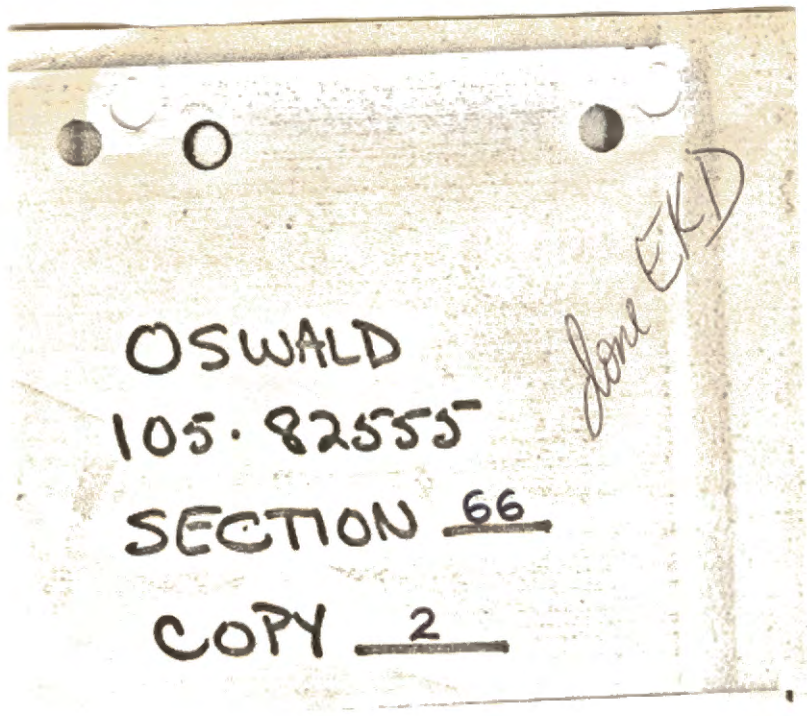
OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 66
COPY 2
Jane EKD

January 13, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request made on January 10, 1964, I am making available fourteen additional sets of the following:

Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - November 22, 1963

Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas - November 24, 1963

Three Volumes of Exhibits

These sets are numbered twenty through thirty-three.

Sincerely,

Delivered 1/14/64

Enclosures (14 sets)

JRM: mpd (10)

1 - 62-109090
1 - 105-82555
1 - 44-24016

1 - Mr. Sullivan, Rm. 807 RB
1 - Mr. Turner, Rm. 649 RB

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Note: Memo to Belmont from Rosen 1/10/64 re Jack L. Ruby, aka; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka - Victim; CR
FCF: cag: AOB

REC 8 105-82555-1376

JAN 13 2 10 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

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FBI

Date: 1/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re Bureau airtel, 1/9/64.

HARWOOD HOLT, Auditor, Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal St., New Orleans, advised 1/13/64 that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is not employed by the Jung Hotel and has not been employed during the past two years.

Mrs. MAXINE MATTHEWS, Secretary to GEORGE DAWSON, Manager, Hotel New Orleans, 1300 Canal St., New Orleans, advised on 1/13/64 that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is not employed by the Hotel New Orleans and has not been employed during the past two years.

Rev. O. S. CHIOCCHIO, Pastor, Canal Blvd. Baptist Church, 5320 Canal Blvd., New Orleans, advised on 1/13/64 that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is unknown to him. Rev. CHIOCCHIO claims he would know BOWEN if BOWEN was in the New Orleans area and engaged in missionary work for the Baptist Church.

Miss DOROTHY PATERSON, Secretary to Rev. JOHN GILBERT, Executive Secretary, New Orleans Baptist Association, 3939 Gentilly Blvd., New Orleans, advised 1/13/64 that no record in her files could be located of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)(RM)
2 - New Orleans
1 - bal
(11)

REC 8 105-82555-1377

EX-115

10 JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

74 JAN 17

She said if BOWEN ~~went~~ engaged in missionary work in the New Orleans area he would be listed in her files.

Enclosed for Atlanta is a thermofax copy of Bureau airtel, 1/9/64 and a thermofax copy of a cablegram from Legat, Mexico City to Bureau, dated 1.7/64.

ATLANTA

Attempt to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN through main office of Home Mission Board of the Baptist Church, 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

January 15, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade was interviewed on January 14, 1964. He was asked to state specifically and categorically wherein the preparation of his case is in any way handicapped by lack of access to material in the possession of the Federal Government.

Mr. Wade when interviewed indicated he cannot state how he is handicapped as he does not know what information has been collected by the Federal Government but he believes the investigation has developed information concerning Ruby's background and associates. He said that without revealing the oral and written statements taken by the Federal Government, he has no way of knowing what they contain.

Insofar as Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr is concerned, Wade said Mr. Carr has no authority to speak for him and Mr. Wade has never stated he was handicapped by not having statements that are in the possession of the FBI. He said that he has made it known that he needs all available information concerning the background and associates of Jack Ruby and the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Police Department conducted very little investigation concerning Ruby as it spent most of its time submitting a report defending itself with regard to the shooting of Oswald.

Mr. Wade wants the results of FBI investigation for use in cross examining Ruby and any character witnesses who testify.

WLM:cag
(10)

4 JAN 1 1964

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FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

UNREC.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Wade submitted the following letter to the FBI office in Dallas on January 14, 1964.

"As you are aware, we have a bond hearing on Jack Ruby set on January 20 and the trial for the murder of Lee Oswald set for February 3 in Criminal District Court No. 3 of Dallas County, Texas. In that trial all of the information we can gather with reference to the background of Jack Ruby from the time he was born up to the present, the names of all his business or social associates together with what they might have said concerning him or his mental capacity will be very important. I feel that you have some of this information or all of it in your present files. I would appreciate your obtaining the following:

"1. Copies of all interviews had by your Agents concerning Jack Ruby or any of his associates.

"2. The names of any persons in any way connected with Ruby together with their statements made concerning him.

"3. Any physical evidence that you might have in the Ruby case.

"4. Any summary you might have of the whole activities of Ruby during and at the time of this murder.

"5. Any statements that you might have tending to show any connection between Oswald and Ruby.

"6. Any statements that you might have dealing with whether or not Ruby belonged or had belonged to any subversive groups.

"7. Copies of the interviews had by your Agents at the City Hall and also the Dallas County Jail and what Ruby told them.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

"None of this information will be released to the press, radio or television, nor to anyone else outside of this office, and will be used exclusively in the trial of this case for the purposes of cross-examining the defendant should he testify and also cross-examining the character witnesses, and should any of these witnesses wherein you have a statement from them testify, if they vary from the statements made to your Agent, they will be used for the purpose of cross-examining this witness. I hope that this can be arranged as soon as possible since we will have to read and digest these prior to the trial on February 3."

This information has been furnished to Assistant Attorney General Miller.

Please advise us as to the action the Commission plans to take regarding Mr. Wade's request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JAN 13 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been reviewing several Bureau reports in connection with our investigation of Ruth and Michael Paine and their possible connection with either the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy, or the subsequent killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, or both. In this connection, I have particularly reviewed the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated November 30, 1963, the report of Special Agent Clements, dated November 30, 1963, the report of Special Agent DeBrueys, dated December 2, 1963, the report of Special Agent DeBrueys, dated December 8, 1963, and the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated December 10, 1963.

To the extent not covered in the above-listed material, I would appreciate your initiating a full scale background, intelligence type report of the Paines if you have not already done so. If you are in accord with this request, I would suggest that the proposed investigation include the background data on the Paines' education, employment, relatives, associates, travel, and financial activity.

Thank you for your continued assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-115 REC 8

1378

40 JAN 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY

JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

REC 8 EX-115

105-82555-1378

January 16, 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 16 11 34 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter of January 13, 1964, you expressed an interest in this Bureau initiating a full scale background, intelligence type report of the Paines if we have not already done so.

Such an investigation is already under way and the following reports concerning the Paines have been forwarded to the Commission by this Bureau:

RUTH HYDE PAINE

XEROX
JAN 17 1964

Report of Special Agent Arthur F. Hodgens dated December 10, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Thomas F. Lewis dated December 11, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 13, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Carl E. Graham dated December 16, 1963, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent John R. Wineberg dated December 17, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MAILED 19
JAN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED
62-109090

105-82555

REL:pa/hc

JAN 17 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 13, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Carl E. Graham dated December 16, 1963, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent John R. Wineberg dated December 18, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent John R. Wineberg dated December 19, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent Samuel W. North, Jr., dated December 20, 1963, at Los Angeles, California.

For your added information, we are separately forwarding to the Commission six additional reports concerning Ruth Hyde Paine and six additional reports concerning Michael Ralph Paine.

Future reports concerning the Paines will be promptly forwarded to the Commission upon receipt from our field offices.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

By letter 1/13/64 Mr. Rankin indicated the Commission was looking into the activities of Ruth and Michael Paine in connection with the Oswald case. Oswald's wife, Marina, was residing at the Paine residence in Irving, Texas, at the time Oswald killed the President. Mr. Rankin requested a full-scale background intelligence investigation be conducted by this Bureau concerning the Paines if not already under way. We have, of course, already instituted such investigation and have furnished considerable data to the Commission in twelve reports listed above. It is contemplated 12 additional reports concerning the Paines will be forwarded to the Commission by letter 1/16/64.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-50)

FBI

Date: 1-10-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA

Re Chicago tel to Bureau and Dallas airtel 12-31-63.

Referenced tel advised that Chief OTTO ALBUSCHAT, Villa Park Police Department, Villa Park, Illinois, had obtained information from one BOB NEWTON, a former resident of 510 Monterey St., Villa Park, Illinois, and formerly employed by the Chicago Branch of Sears-Roebuck. It also stated that NEWTON is presently employed by the Dallas Branch of Sears and was residing on Camelot Street in Dallas, Texas, and he reported that one of his neighbors in Dallas had a brother who was an employee of a Lincoln-Mercury dealership in Dallas who had allegedly sold a 1963 Lincoln to OSWALD who was supposed to have picked the car up on the day of the assassination.

Investigation has determined that this alleged sale was handled by the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealer at Dallas, and previous investigation had already determined the car was a Comet and no sale was made to the customer who was believed to be LEE OSWALD.

Interviews with employees of Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas on these two occasions has established certain discrepancies, as noted below.

1. (See page 362, Dallas report of 11-30-63). On 11-23-63, FRANK PIZZO, employee of Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, advised SA's MANNING C. CLEMENTS and WARREN C. de BRUEYS

(3) - Bureau
1 - DL 100-10461

AEC:mvs
(4)

REC-45 100-82555-1379

20 JAN 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

C C. WICK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

he heard the name LEE OSWALD on the radio on the afternoon of 11-22-63 and asked ALBERT G. BOGARD, a salesman, if he had a prospect of the same name. BOGARD replied in the affirmative.

2. FRANK PIZZO was interviewed on 1-6-64 by SA's ARTHUR E. CARTER and WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and on that occasion he said he recalled that AL BOGARD, a salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, brought a prospective customer to him a week or more before 11-22-63 who "resembled LEE OSWALD". The prospect had no money and was advised he would need $300.00 to make a contract. This prospect took a demonstration ride in a red Comet Caliente. PIZZO said BOGARD came to him after the assassination and said he (BOGARD) had a card with LEE OSWALD's name on it that he threw away, and BOGARD said he had been unable to locate the card for the FBI after searching the trash.

PIZZO said his recollection about the above was "vague" due to the length of time that has elapsed and the numerous stories and radio and TV releases about LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

3. (See page 364, Dallas report of 11-30-63). On 11-23-63, ALBERT G. BOGARD advised SA's CLEMENTS and de BRUEYS that at about 3:00 or 4:00 P.M., 11-9-63, a prospective customer whom he identified as LEE OSWALD, made inquiry concerning the purchase of a two-door Mercury. OSWALD had no money but said he "had it coming". OSWALD drove a demonstrator car. BOGARD wrote "LEE OSWALD" on his (BOGARD's) business card. BOGARD said he destroyed this card on 11-22-63 after hearing a radio report concerning OSWALD being a suspect in the assassination of President KENNEDY. BOGARD searched the trash on 11-23-63 and failed to locate the card.

4. (See page 386, Dallas report of 11-30-63). This record indicates that Mrs. RUTH PAINE was interviewed 11-26-63 by SA's BARDWELL D. ODUM and JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr., and she furnished her knowledge of the day by day activity of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It is noted that on 11-9-63, she reported that she drove LEE OSWALD to the Drivers License Bureau in Oak Cliff to help OSWALD get a "learner's permit". The Drivers License Bureau was closed on that date because 11-9-63 was an election day.

5. (Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING 12-23-63 at Dallas, page 214). This item is a signed statement of ALBERT GUY BOGARD which was executed by him before SA's C. RAY HALL and MAURICE WHITE, in which BOGARD states he showed a red Comet hardtop to LEE OSWALD. He also advised he wrote LEE OSWALD's name on a card. He said he recalled the same on 11-22-63 and threw the card in the wastebasket after OSWALD was picked up as a suspect. BOGARD said he mentioned this to other sales personnel and also to FBI Agents who interviewed him on 11-23-63.

On 1-3-64, RUTH PAINE was reinterviewed and accounted for the activities of OSWALD on 11-9-63, stating she was of the opinion that he was at her residence during the afternoon watching a football game on TV. She stated she left her home for about 45 minutes between 4:00 and 5:00 P.M. She expressed opinion it would have been impossible for OSWALD to be at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, on 11-9-63 as he was not out of her sight for a sufficient portion of the day to make such a trip.

At that same time, BOGARD indicated he would be agreeable to taking a polygraph test.

In view of the fact that there seems to be some discrepancies in the foregoing statement and interviews, it is recommended that authority be granted to interview ALBERT GUY BOGARD with thepolygraph in an effort to resolve this matter.

January 15, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC-46

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) -1379

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

JAN 15 1 22 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Reurairtel 1/10/64 concerning polygraph examination of Albert G. Bogard.

You are authorized to proceed with the polygraph examination. Furnish results to Bureau in letterhead memorandum form. Obtain written consent for examination.

JCS:ccm
(7)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, same caption, dated 1/15/64, JCS:ccm.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Trapper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Tyms
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1379

1/15/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

To: SAC, New York (105-33431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-45 1380

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Reurairtel 1/10/64 setting forth results of interview with Mr. Eddie Bracken.

Details of your interview with Bracken should be set forth in appropriate FD 302 Form and included in your next report furnished Bureau for dissemination. Bureau desires to make the data reported by Bracken to your office available to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

Handle immediately.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:mec
(8)

NOTE:

New Haven developed information from a source indicating movie actor Eddie Bracken was in possession of some knowledge concerning this case. The source indicated Bracken had knowledge of a group on the West Coast who might have participated in or perpetrated this incident. Bracken was confronted with this information by the New York Office, 1-9-64 and denied any knowledge of such data. Desirable Bracken's statement be included in the report in order that the Commission will be aware we have run out this allegation regarding Bracken.

Tolson
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Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
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JAN 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 25
JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re New Haven airtel to NY 12/12/63 in the case captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS," wherein certain information was set forth which indicated that the movie actor EDDIE BRACKEN was in possession of some knowledge concerning this case.

On 1/9/64, MR. EDDIE BRACKEN was contacted at Radio Station WBIC, 1 East Main Street, Bay Shore, New York. He advised that he had no theories concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that the only information he had was the information that came from radio sources and news sources used by his radio station and emanating from Dallas at the time of the assassination. He stated that he had no knowledge of any group on the West Coast who might have participated in or perpetrated this incident, and had no knowledge of any group that would speak of revolution which has unlimited financial support. He stated that he has no specific knowledge of any kind regarding the assassination of the President.

In view of negative character, no insert or other form of dissemination being prepared.

3 - BUREAU (105-82555) RM
1 - CHICAGO (INFO) RM
2 - DALLAS RM
1 - NEW HAVEN (INFO) RM
1 - NEW YORK

REC 45 105-82555-13,880
20 JAN 21 1964

DFO:EMD, #312
(9)
CC Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-13-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 282

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R.
REBUCAB JANUARY 9 LAST.

CONCERNING DIAZ VERSON ALLEGATION THAT SILVIA DURAN HAD OSWALD AS GUEST IN HER HOUSE, NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM MEXICAN OFFICIAL SOURCES NOR HAS ANY APPEARED IN MEXICAN PRESS INDICATING THIS IS CORRECT. DR. EDUARDO BORELL NAVARRO, 1303 HOMERO STREET, APARTMENT 301, MEXICO CITY INTERVIEWED ON JANUARY 11 LAST BY SA MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR. AND ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: [redacted]

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON WAS IN MEXICO CITY AS CLAIMED AND DISCUSSED INSTANT MATTER WITH BORRELL AND OTHERS. DIAZ VERSON VISITED BORRELL IN HIS HOME.

BORRELL DID NOT TELL STORY CREDITED TO HIM BY DIAZ VERSON TO EFFECT THAT OSWALD AND DURAN WENT TO RESTAURANT ON OUTSKIRTS OF MEXICO CITY WHERE THEY MET OFFICIAL OF CUBAN EMBASSY. BORRELL HAD NEVER HEARD THIS STORY BEFORE. HE KNEW OF NO MEETING BETWEEN OSWALD AND CUBAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL OTHER THAN ONES WHICH SUPPOSEDLY OCCURRED AT TIME OSWALD VISITED CUBAN CONSULATE HERE. HE KNEW NOTHING OF ANY VISIT BY OSWALD TO HOME OF DURAN. BORRELL IS FORMER CUBAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING BATISTA REGIME AND SHOULD BE RELIABLE.

PHONE BOOK HERE LISTS NO CABALLO BLANCO RESTAURANT BUT THERE IS CABALLO BAYO RESTAURANT ON OUTSKIRTS OF MEXICO CITY.

REC-45 105-82555-1387

8 JAN 20 1964

[redacted]

FY 117

25 JAN 17 1964

cc: Branigan

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suital paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO MEXICO CITY NO. 282

INQUIRIES BEING CONDUCTED THERE THROUGH RELIABLE INFORMANTS TO [redacted] RUN OUT DIAZ VERSON'S ALLEGATIONS.

RE ALLEGATIONS GILBERTO ALVARADO UGARTE. ARTHUR C. PLAMBECK, STATE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER, ADVISED IT IS HIS PERSONAL RECOLLECTION AND THAT OF ELDRIDGE A. SNIGHT, REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER, THAT ALVARADO TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED EMBASSY AT ABOUT 2:30 P.M. ON NOVEMBER 25 LAST. ADVISED HE AND SNIGHT MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET ALVARADO NEAR MARIA ISABEL HOTEL IN MEXICO CITY AT ABOUT 5 P.M. ON SAME DATE AND THIS MEET OCCURRED AS SCHEDULED. AT THIS TIME ALVARADO FIRST MADE HIS ALLEGATIONS.

"EXCELSIOR" IS MORNING DAILY NEWSPAPER WHICH IS ON STREETS BY ABOUT 6 A.M. FROM THIS IT CAN BE SEEN THAT PRIOR TO REPORTING HIS ALLEGATIONS TO EMBASSY ON NOVEMBER 25 ALVARADO HAD MORE THAN ADEQUATE TIME TO HAVE READ "EXCELSIOR" STORY WHICH APPEARED ON SAME DATE AND WHICH REPORTED OSWALD'S CONTACT WITH CUBAN CONSULATE IN MEXICO CITY ON SEPTEMBER 27.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:08 PM JD

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.
JAN 13 10 25 PM '64
TELETYPE UNIT
RECEIVED

[redacted]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 100-10461
FBI FILE NO. 105-82555
LATENT CASE NO. 47008

January 15, 1964

TO: SAC, Dallas

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Letter 1-3-64
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Dallas
SPECIMENS: Numerous specimens from residence at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and from room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, Q355, Q354, Q359 through Q361, Q383 through Q396, Q398 through Q405, Q407 through Q414, Q416 through Q419, Q421 through Q431, Q433

No latent impressions of value for identification purposes were developed on the submitted specimens.

Laboratory report separate and will include disposition of submitted specimens.

REC-43 105-82555-1382

RGW:sem
(5)

19 JAN 17 1964

MAILED 3
JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover, Director

JAN 20 1964

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, Denver (89-41) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

ReBuairtel to New York 1/6/64 and New York airtel to Director, Dallas, and Denver 1/8/64.

ReBuairtel reflects subject's notebook contained notation:

"Mother of U.S. Embassy doctor
Mrs. Hal Davison
404 F Tuxedo Road
Atlanta, Georgia

"Natalia Alekseevna"

Mrs. Hal Davison, 4047 Tuxedo Road, AT, Georgia, advised SA Charles S. Harding on 12-16-63 that she has never met subject and has never corresponded with him. Mrs. Davison advised that her maiden name is NATALIA ALEKSEEVNA.

She stated that her son ALEKSIS was formerly the Embassy Doctor at the American Embassy in the Soviet Union. She stated that one of his jobs was to examine people leaving the Soviet Union for entry into the U.S. and she believes her son may have examined subject or his wife upon their departure from the Soviet Union and have given them her address since she is of Russian background.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (RM)
1 - Denver
RJF:ic

REC-45 105-82555-1383

EX-117

8 JAN 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 JAN 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

DN 89-41

On 1-3-64 a representative of the U.S. Air Force advised that Alexis H. DAVISON, former Assistant Air Attache at American Embassy, Moscow, was discharged from the Air Force 6-6-63. At that time his forwarding address was listed as 431 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

By referenced New York airtel the New York Office advised that ALEXIS H. DAVISON could not be located at 431 Riverside Drive, New York City. It was determined that Major PETER H. DAVISON formerly resided at this address and is now assigned to the U. S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

On 1/13/64 Major PETER H. DAVISON, Department of Languages, Room 6894, Fairchild Hall, U. S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, advised SA RAYMOND J. FOX that his brother ALEXIS H. DAVISON was formerly Embassy Physician at the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, from May of 1961 to May of 1963. He said that in this capacity ALEXIS examined people leaving the Soviet Union for entry into the United States. Major PETER DAVISON advised that his brother ALEXIS presently resides at 2634 Sharondale Drive, Atlanta, Georgia, and is a physician at the Grady Hospital in Atlanta. Major PETER DAVISON stated he visited with his mother and his brother at Atlanta, Georgia on 12/21/63 at which time ALEXIS told him that he had previously been interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning notes found among the property of subject.

LEAD

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. If ALEXIS H. DAVISON has not already been interviewed will interview him at 2634 Sharondale Drive or Grady Hospital concerning any explanation he may have for his mother's address being in subject's notebook.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 14, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

This recommends Dallas be authorized to afford polygraph examination to one Albert G. Bogard, a Dallas automobile salesman, who states that Oswald on 11/9/63 made inquiry concerning the purchase of a Mercury car.

BACKGROUND:

Bogard, a salesman at Downtown Lincoln - Mercury Agency in Dallas, has alleged that on 11/9/63 a man he identifies as Oswald, inquired concerning the purchase of a two-door Mercury. He claims that he showed Oswald a red Comet hardtop and that Oswald told him he did not have any money at the time but "he had it coming." Oswald reportedly drove the demonstrator car; however, he did not return to the automobile agency. Bogard claims to have written the name "Lee Oswald" on one of his business cards which he destroyed on 11/22/63 after hearing that Oswald was arrested for the assassination. Bogard has indicated that he is agreeable to taking a polygraph examination.

OBSERVATIONS:

Bogard's story is known to several people in Dallas. Bogard's comment that Oswald inferred that he had money coming to him would, if true, be of some pertinence to our investigation. Our inquiry has established that Oswald did not have sufficient funds in November, 1963, to make even the $300 downpayment necessary to purchase the car. Moreover, his wife has stated that Oswald was opposed to purchasing a car due to the expense of maintaining one and there is no evidence to establish that Oswald could drive. In addition, Mrs. Ruth Paine places Oswald in her home on 11/9/63 (election day) and states that in her opinion it would not have been possible for Oswald to have traveled to the automobile agency on 11/9/63 as he was not out of her sight for a sufficient portion of that day to have made the trip. Accordingly, it appears that Bogard's story is untrue.

1384

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-45
Ex.-111
25 JAN 17 1964

That Dallas be authorized to proceed with the polygraph examination. Attached for approval is an airtel to Dallas.

Enclosure sent 1-15-64

105-82555

JCS:ccm
(6)

OK JAN 21 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

A letter dated 1/9/64 has been received from Joe H. Tonahill, one of Ruby's attorneys. It is addressed to the Director and J. Lee Rankin with copies designated for the President, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General.

Tonahill requests that the President's Commission make available for inspection and copying all information in possession of the Commission relating to Oswald and Ruby including the Bureau's investigative reports. Tonahill makes no direct request of the Bureau.

In support of his request Tonahill alleges that, for the most part, the FBI is the only investigative agency doing work for the prosecution and that the Bureau submits material daily to the local District Attorney. We, of course, have not conducted investigation for the prosecution and the District Attorney's request for the results of our investigations has been referred to the President's Commission and the Department for a determination as to what information should be furnished. The FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division have examined physical evidence submitted by the Dallas Police Department and the police department has been furnished the results of such examinations.

Tonahill attempts to justify his request with the following allegations:

1. The State of Texas yielded to President's Commission by halting the convening of a special court of inquiry thus depriving Ruby of much evidence which would have been available to him under Texas process.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
WLM:ers:pab (10)
Enclosures (3)

105-82555 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

22 JAN 22 1964

68 JAN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2. The prosecution is seeking a death sentence for murder with malice but Ruby is guilty of no offense greater than murder without malice which is not a capital offense.

3. It is necessary for the defense to prove that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy and the defense is entitled to prove Oswald was a dangerous man of bad character and reputation as well as a professed communist.

4. Among other things, Ruby's defense will be that he is not legally responsible for the alleged offense because of mental disease and defect.

5. The facts in possession of the Commission will indubitably prove Ruby's defensive elements and it would violate Ruby's civil rights to withhold the Commission's information from Ruby.

Tonahill makes reference to a newspaper story, which he indicates he does not believe, alleging that Oswald was a Bureau informant. This allegation has previously come to our attention and it is completely false. Oswald was interviewed on three occasions (6/26/62, 8/16/62 and 8/10/63) but no attempt was made to develop him as an informant during any of these interviews.

ACTION:

1. Attached is a letter to Tonahill advising him this is a matter within the discretion of the President's Commission.

2. Attached are letters to Rankin and the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the letter to Tonahill and advising them that Oswald was not a Bureau informant and that we have not conducted investigation for the prosecution or furnished information to local authorities except the results of examinations of physical evidence submitted by the Dallas Police Department.

3. No letter to the Chief Justice or the White House is considered necessary since we are writing Rankin who is Chief Counsel for the President's Commission of which the Chief Justice is Chairman.

FBI

Date: 1/14/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Re report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63, at Dallas.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau ten copies each, and for New Orleans one copy each, of amended page 150, additional page 150A, and amended page 501 to be inserted in Bureau and New Orleans copies of re report. Dallas copies have been corrected.

3-Bureau (ENC. 30) (RM)
1-New Orleans (ENC. 3) (RM) (100-16601)
2-Dallas
RPG:mja
(6)

ENCLOSURE

Det. Anch Filed in Sev. 505 - Jg 1/20/64

1/17/64
4 copies in Room 645 RB corrected & amended pages inserted. Rel

105-82555 UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

CONSULTATION

53 JAN 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1385

PAGE NO. All

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

16

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1964

TELETYPE

VIT

12-02

PM CST URGENT 1-15-64 VRG

TO DIRECTOR, (105-82555) AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, DALLAS (100-10,461) 1-PAGE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

QUOTE DALLAS MORNING NEWS UNQUOTE INSTANT DATE CARRIES ARTICLE DATELINED FORT WORTH, TEXAS TO THE EFFECT MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD HAD DISCLOSED AT BRIEF PRESS CONFERENCE ON JAN. FOURTEEN LAST, THAT SHE HAD RETAINED NEW YORK ATTORNEY MARK LANE WITHOUT FEE TO REPRESENT HER DEAD SON, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

ARTICLE INDICATED MRS. OSWALD ALSO INJECTED IN TO THE PRESS CONFERENCE HER CONTINUED UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO SEE HER DAUGHTER DASH IN DASH LAW, MARINA OSWALD.

NEW YORK FURNISH BUREAU ANY INFORMATION THEIR INDICES RE ATTORNEY MARK LANE.

EN NEW YORK TO BE ADVISED

END

RL

FBI WASH DC

DIC

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-33 105-82555-1386

XEROX

JAN 17 1964 EX-112

22 JAN 16 1964

JAN 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-10461

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 1 5 1964

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

5-36 PM CST URGENT 1-15-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM SAC, DALLAS 100-10,461 1-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU JAN. FOURTEEN LAST.

THREE METAL BOXES CONTAINING CORRESPONDENCE OF RUTH HYDE PAINE OBTAINED FROM CAPT. WILL FRITZ, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT THIS AFTERNOON BEING FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU VIA RAILWAY EXPRESS.

END

WA HOLD FOR ANOTHER MESSAGE

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

REC-33 105-82555-1387
EX-112
22 JAN 17 1964

SOV SECTION

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	**TO LEGAT:**
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Madrid
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Manila
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Mexico, D. F.
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Paris
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rome
☐ Dallas	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Denver	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	☐ Tokyo
☐ Detroit	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ El Paso	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	
☐ Honolulu	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa	

Date Jan. 16, 1964

RE: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R

☐ For information ☑ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks: Pls advise

Submit results of Mallory interview in report form. Cover aspect concerning notations in Mallory diary.

Enc.
Bufile 105-82555
Urfile 100-31965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 15 1964
TELETYPE

FBI DETROIT

532PM URGENT 1-15-63 NEO

TO DIRECTOR FBI /105-82555/ AND SAC DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAC DETROIT /100-31965/ 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

REBUTEL JAN. THIRTEEN LAST.

KATHERINE MALLORY, ANN ARBOR, MICH., ADVISED THAT IN SPRING OF SIXTYONE AT MINSK, USSR, AND INDIVIDUAL SHE BELIEVES IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT SERVED AS AN IMPROMPTU INTERPRETER FOR HER IN A BRIEF ENCOUNTER WITH RUSSIAN STUDENTS AT MINSK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. HE AT THAT TIME IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A TEXAN, FORMER U.S. MARINE WHO DESPISED THE U.S. AND HOPED TO SPEND HIS LIFE AT MINSK, USSR. MALLORY SAID TO HER KNOWLEDGE THERE WERE NO OTHER AMERICANS IN HER PARTY WHO HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THIS ENCOUNTER NOR WHO COULD FURNISH ANY PERTINENT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

P\J EH$P@M

EX.-112 REC-33

105-82555-1388

25 JAN 17 1964

58 JAN 20 1964

January 16, 1964

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Stokes

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REBUTEL JANUARY FOUR LAST CONCERNING REVELATIONS OF ANDREW CHAMPION. SUTEL SUMMARY RESULTS. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:CCM
(4)

NOTE:

This involves wild story reported third hand by Champion that Oswald on January, 1963, appeared at his home in Donna, Texas, with another individual on route to Mexico. Retel instructed New Orleans to run out.

NR. 162048
CK. NEW
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

EX.-112 REC-33

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 16 1964
4:55 pm
ENCIPHERED

105-82555-1389

23 JAN 17 1964

58 JAN 20 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 16 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBO SAM

FBI SANANTON

3-58 PM URGENT 1-15-64 RDL

TO DIRECTOR /1058255/, NEW ORLEANS /105-166601/,

DALLAS /100-10461/, KANSAS CITY

FROM SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/

REBUAIRTEL TO NEW ORLEANS, JAN. NINE LAST.

OSCAR FERRINO, OWNER OF ST. ANTHONY HOTEL, LAREDO, TEXAS, ADVISED SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN THIS DATE THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO JOHN HOWARD BOWEN PASSED THROUGH LAREDO FROM MEXICO. BOWEN STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO BY THE FBI AND WAS EN ROUTE TO AUSTIN, TEXAS, FOR INTERVIEW BY FBI IN AUSTIN. BOWEN DID NOT LEAVE ANY FORWARDING ADDRESS, BUT STATED HE WAS EN ROUTE TO KANSAS CITY TO STRAIGHTEN OUT HIS SOCIAL SECURITY AND THAT HE, BOWEN, WOULD WRITE TO FERRINO AND TELL HIM WHERE TO FORWARD HIS, BOWEN-S MAIL. BOWEN DID NOT STATE WHAT THE FBI HAD INTERVIEWED HIM ABOUT.

FOR INFO OF KANSAS CITY, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN IS BELIEVED TO BE PERSON WHO SAT NEXT TO OSWALD ON THE MEXICAN RED ARROW BUS ON TRIP FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO MEXICO CITY ON SEPT. TWENTYSIX DASH TWENTY SEVEN, SIXTYTHREE. KANSAS CITY ATTEMPT TO LOCATE

END PAGE ONE

105-82555
105-82555-1390
EX-112 REC-33

22 JAN 17 1964

HIM CONCERNING THIS TRIP TO MEXICO CITY, OBTAINING COMPLETE DETAILS OF ALL INFO HE POSSESSES CONCERNING OSWALDM

NEW ORLEANS CONTINUE TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE BOWEN SINCE HIS LOCATION IN U. S. IS UNKNOWN. STOPS HAVE BEEN PLACED AT ST. ANTHONY HOTEL AND SAN ANTONIO WILL ADVISE OF ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF THESE STOPS.

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC

1 - Mr. Stokes

1-16-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

REC- 33

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) -1340

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REURCABS TWO SIX FIVE AND TWO SEVEN FOUR CONCERNING EFFORTS TO LOCATE JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. NO ADVISED BOWEN HAS NOT BEEN EMPLOYED JUNG HOTEL DURING PAST TWO YEARS AND IS UNKNOWN TO EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF NO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. REINSTITUTE EFFORTS TO LOCATE BOWEN. SA ADVISES THAT BOWEN PASSED THROUGH LAREDO FROM MEXICO TWO WEEKS AGO, STATING TO WITNESS HE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO BY FBI AND WAS EN ROUTE TO AUSTIN FOR FURTHER INTERVIEW BY FBI. HE DID NOT LEAVE FORWARDING ADDRESS BUT INDICATED ULTIMATE DESTINATION WAS KANSAS CITY WHERE HE DESIRED TO STRAIGHTEN OUT HIS SOCIAL SECURITY. RECONTACT YOUR SOURCE WHO PLACED HIM IN JUNG HOTEL AND ASCERTAIN BASIS OF INFO PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED. ASCERTAIN IF SOURCE HAS ANY INFO RE BOWEN'S TRAVEL TO KANSAS CITY AND ADVISE RE HIS CLAIM RE INTERVIEW IN MEXICO.

REURCAB TWO EIGHT TWO. EXPEDITE INQUIRY AT CABALLO BAYO RESTAURANT. SUCAB RESULTS. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:hrt (5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

NOTE PAGE TWO

JAN 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 16 1964
8:35 AM WAS

CABLE TO MEXICO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

We are attempting to locate Bowen, said to be Baptist missionary who sat next to Oswald on bus trip from Laredo to Mexico City 9-26,27-63. Bowen has spent many years in Mexico, however, most recently was thought to be working at the Jung Hotel, New Orleans, after having retired from missionary work. This is not so and necessary for Legat to conduct further inquiry at Caballo Bayo Restaurant, if negative, will conclude inquiry into wild allegation re Oswald meeting with Cuban Ambassador to Mexico which we received by referral from the White House through the Department.

NR. 877
ENC. Rok
CK. new
APPROVED BY Cove
PED BY

1/16/64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

Lee Oswald

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (157-1024)

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, AKA, RACIAL MATTERS.

RE CHICAGO REPORT JANUARY SEVEN LAST.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS EXPRESSED INTEREST IN SUBJECT. IN VIEW OF POSSIBILITY THAT COMMISSION WILL REQUEST REPORTS CONCERNING BUREAU'S INVESTIGATION OF WILSON, RECEIVING OFFICES SUREP IMMEDIATELY. CHICAGO INSURE YOUR REPORT CONTAINS STATUS OF FEDERAL PROSECUTION AND RESULTS OF PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS AFFORDED SUBJECT IN CHICAGO AREA. SAN FRANCISCO INSURE YOUR REPORT INCLUDES DATA IN YOUR OCTOBER FOUR LAST LETTER AS WELL AS RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION BY EP, HO, SI, AND OC. SUBMIT RESULTS UNDER ABOVE CAPTION ATTENTION SOVIET SECTION. DALLAS ADVISED BY AIRMAIL FOR INFORMATION.

1 - Mr. Stokes (Division 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - 105-82555
FPS:tak
(6)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 20 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

66 JAN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Subject is 18 year old former Air Force enlisted man who was discharged 12/17/63 as schizoid personality with strong paranoid trends. On 12/19/63 he appeared at Chicago Office and claimed he paid Oswald $1,000 to assassinate the President. He said he met Oswald in San Francisco at the Cow Palace in September, 1963. His story is completely false. Subject made implied threat against President Johnson on 12/19 and was arrested by Secret Service and committed by court for further mental observation.

DIRECTOR, FBI

1/16/64

-105-

SAC, WFO (RUC)

GJURO (GEORGE) HRASTINSKI
IS - YU
(OO: Buffalo)

Re Buffalo letter to Bureau dated 1/6/64.

WFO indices contain no information identifiable with the name of the subject.

1 105-8
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 17 1

4 - Bureau
(2 - 105-82555, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2 - Buffalo (105-4516) (RM)
1 - Dallas (105-LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (RM)
1 - WFO

AW:s
(8)

4 JAN 22 1964

127005

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: January 10, 1964

FROM SAC, CLEVELAND (105-7674)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReBulet to Cleveland, 1-20-60, captioned "JONAS ZEMAITIS, INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)", and Cleveland teletype, 11-24-63, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO".

The information set forth below is being furnished to the Bureau and Dallas purely for information purposes as other agencies may make inquiries regarding JONAS ZEMAITIS, especially since he has a propensity to call or visit government offices in Washington, D.C.

JONAS ZEMAITIS, aka., Valdo Ragas, Waldo Ragas, Valdo Ragash, Jonas Z, 11389 Deborah Drive, Parma, Ohio, appeared at the Cleveland office on January 8, 1964, and advised that on January 4, 1964, he had made contact with the Anti-Communist Lithuanian Underground and was informed by his contact that the Soviet Union had decided to have Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD killed because she is being guarded so closely they cannot make contact with her and are afraid she will "break down eventually". ZEMAITIS stated he has no additional information in this regard.

ZEMAITIS then stated he had further learned that JACQUELINE KENNEDY is a Communist and has been since she first became a journalist. He said his information is that the President was shot with her permission. He went on to say that on the evening OSWALD was killed in Dallas, Texas, Mrs. KENNEDY had "made contact" with someone in the Soviet Espionage System. ZEMAITIS could not furnish any additional information regarding this contact and could not explain how it could happen without other Government officials knowing of the contact. ZEMAITIS explained his theory is that Mrs. KENNEDY gave her permission for the

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
2 - Cleveland
cc: 1 - 105-1188

105-82555-1392

REC-19

4 JAN 13 1964

38 JAN 20 1964

ALA:ral
(5)

File cc in
62-105907
re Zemaitis

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 1/16/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SACS EL PASO AND DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R. OO DALLAS.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL JANUARY FOURTEEN LAST REQUESTING PASSPORT CHECK IDENTIFY AND LOCATE ADDRESS FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO LEFT MEXICO AT NUEVO LAREDO OCTOBER THREE LAST SOMETIME BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND EIGHT A.M. ONE. ELENA S. DECORONADO, TWENTY SIX, U. S. CITIZEN, MARRIED. TWO. BERTA ALICIA RAMOS, SINGLE, SIXTEEN, U. S. CITIZEN. PROBABLE IDENTS FROM PASSPORT INFO JANUARY SIXTEEN INSTANT:

ONE. LUISA ELENA MARTINEZ DE CORONADO, DOB AUGUST EIGHTEEN 1921 THIRTYONE OMAHA, NEBRASKA. RENEWAL APPLICATION JUNE SEVENTEEN LAST, LISTS PERMANENT RESIDENCE TACUBA FOUR ZERO FOUR, CD. JUAREZ, MEXICO, DASH COL. INDUSTRIAL. WITH HUSBAND JUAN CORONADO.

TWO. BERTHA PAREN (BERTA) ENDPAREN ALICIA RAMOS PAREN OR RAMOS DASH ALMANZA ENDPAREN DOB EL PASO, TEXAS JUNE ONE FIFTY. 6-1-1950

REGISTRATION APPLICATION SEPTEMBER TWO FIFTYNINE LISTS PERMANENT RESIDENCE CALLE ZINC FOUR SIX ONE, C. JUAREZ, MEXICO, WITH PARENTS,

REC-33 105-82555-1391

EX-112

22 JAN 17 1964

(2) - Bureau
2 - Teletype Unit
1 - [illegible]

29 JAN 20 1964

JFM:mee
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 105-37111
PAGE TWO

JUAN RAMOS AND MARIA LUISA ALMANZA.

BUREAU DESIRES INTERVIEW BOTH FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING DEPARTURE SUBJECT FROM NUEVO LAREDO APPROXIMATELY SEVEN A.M. OCTOBER THREE AND METHOD HIS TRAVEL LAREDO, TEXAS TO DALLAS, TEXAS OCTOBER THREE, NOTING SUBJECT IN DALLAS EVENING THAT DATE. RAMOS BELIEVED ACCOMPANIED DE CORONADO AS BOTH TRAVELED ON MEXICAN TOURIST CARDS BEARING CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS ISSUED OCTOBER TWO SIXTYTHREE.

EL PASO HANDLE INTERVIEW PROBABLE IDENTS. RUC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

President to be assassinated just prior to the time she lost her baby and the shock of having to do this was the cause of her losing the baby. He pointed out his underground contact did not furnish him this information and it is only his theory as to what happened.

ZEMAITIS refused to furnish any information regarding the circumstances under which he made his underground contact and merely stated, "I am giving you the information, you can believe it or not". He refused to state whether the contact was made in Cleveland or elsewhere. When questioned as to why he had obtained this information on January 4, 1964, and had waited until January 8, 1964, to furnish it to this office, he stated he had contemplated taking the information to Washington personally, but circumstances dictated otherwise, and he could not make the trip.

ZEMAITIS instructed the interviewing Agent not to discuss this information with any of his superiors in the Cleveland FBI office and wanted it passed only to "Mr. BROWN" who is Mr. HOOVER's assistant in Washington, D. C. He said he had been interviewed by Mr. BROWN previously in Washington.

The Bureau will recall that ZEMAITIS was interviewed on November 24, 1963, after he had called the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington indicating he had information concerning the assassination of the President. It will also be recalled ZEMAITIS has been in contact with numerous Government officials in Washington, including a former Secretary of Defense and on December 6, 1963, he informed the Cleveland office he had been in telephonic contact with GLENN BENNETT at the White House and had been instructed by BENNETT to furnish his information to the Cleveland FBI office. He explained on this occasion his information pertained to matters relating to the defense of the United States Government. ZEMAITIS is in frequent contact with the Cleveland office primarily concerning matters relating to the defense interests of the United States, but it is not at all unusual for him to make telephone calls to high Government officials and on several instances has traveled to Washington, D. C.,to make personal contact with these officials.

CV 105-7674

The general demeanor and appearance of ZEMAITIS, upon first meeting him, might lead one to believe he is on the level and completely rational. However, when discussing matters relating to subversion or the defense of the United States Government, he makes statements which lack foundation and which are figments of his wild imagination. During his conversation, he makes gestures typical of a prize fighter, and his facial features are indicative of his bouts in the boxing ring.

UACB, ZEMAITIS will be tactfully discouraged from contacting the Cleveland Division, but in the event he does furnish what appears to be wild and unbelievable stories (such as Astronaut JOHN GLENN being HITLER in disguise), the information will not be furnished to the Bureau or otherwise disseminated.

State, CIA & Secret Service have previously been furnished background data re Zemaitis Pol

FBI

Date: 1/15/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SAC, ATLANTA
SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)
SAC, MIAMI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka
IS - R

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Houston airtel, 1/8/64, and Bureau airtel, 1/3/64, which instructed that the possibility that OSWALD may have traveled by air on a single-trip ticket from New Orleans to Houston on 9/25/63 be explored.

WILLIAM T. COUGEVAN, Reservations Manager, National Airlines, Room 201, Sheraton Charles Hotel, New Orleans, advised on 1/14/64 that the only airlines flying passenger service between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, are National, Delta, and Eastern Airlines. He said that the following National Airlines flights departed from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, on 9/25/63, at the times indicated:

FLIGHT #	TIME DEPARTING
35	8:55 AM
217	10:55 PM

105-82555-1393

EX-115

REC-19

5 JAN 17 1964

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
2 - Miami (RM)
2 - New Orleans

MRK:jas
(11)

C. C. WICK

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JAN 20 1964

FLIGHT #	TIME DEPARTING
27	2:05 PM
37	3:40 PM
31	8:30 PM

Mr. COUGEVAN advised that reservation cards are maintained by his office for a period of 90 days, after which they are destroyed. He stated that all airline tickets would bear the name of the passenger, and that these tickets are filed in the Revenue Accounting Office, National Airlines Incorporated, Post Office Box 2055, Miami, Florida 33159.

JAMES L. MC MURRAIN, Reservations Manager, Delta Airlines, 919 Gravier Street, advised on 1/14/64 that the following flights departed from New Orleans at the times indicated for Houston, Texas, on 9/25/63, with the designated number of passengers boarding the flight from New Orleans for Houston:

FLIGHT #	TIME DEPARTING	# OF PASSENGERS
877	9:25 AM	21
971	12:15 PM	13
929	6:30 PM	31
875	6:55 PM	9
923	9:05 PM	26

Mr. MC MURRAIN stated that reservation cards are destroyed after 60 days. The airline tickets, which bear the names of the passengers, are maintained at the Accounting Department, Delta Airlines, Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Georgia.

BILL JOHNSON, Airport Manager, Eastern Airlines, Moisant International Airport, New Orleans, advised on 1/14/64 that the following Eastern Airline flights left New Orleans at the times indicated with the designated number of passengers

boarding the flight at New Orleans for Houston. The total list of passengers includes a number of "walk on's" for which no reservation was required; however, the name of the passenger does appear on the ticket used.

FLIGHT #	TIME	# OF PASSENGERS	"WALK ON'S"
317	8:00 AM	31	25
307	10:35 AM	15	9
525	11:15 AM	2	0
303	11:57 AM	34	6
503	3:15 PM	39	17
391	5:00 PM	32	12
505	7:28 PM	23	12
543	11:40 PM	7	4

Mr. JOHNSON advised that the tickets for passengers riding the above flights are on file at the Accounting Department, Eastern Airlines, Miami, Florida. He stated that these tickets are forwarded to the Accounting Office on the day following the flight.

For information of Atlanta and Miami, the Bureau has instructed that the possibility be explored that OSWALD traveled from New Orleans to Houston on 9/25/63 by air. OSWALD was last seen in New Orleans on the evening of 9/24/63. However, he cashed a welfare check at New Orleans, which he received by mail and which could not have been obtained by him prior to 5:00 AM on 9/25/63. Mrs. ESTELLE TWIFORD, 7018 Schley, Houston, Texas, stated that she received a telephone call from OSWALD during the evening hours, probably between 7:00 PM and 9:00 PM, on an unrecalled date. Investigation has produced two witnesses who observed OSWALD board a Continental Trailways Bus at Houston, Texas, at approximately 2:00 AM, 9/26/63, enroute to Laredo, Texas.

LEADS

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will, at Delta Airlines' Accounting Department, Atlanta, Georgia, examine the tickets for passage between New Orleans and Houston on the flights listed above on 9/25/63 under OSWALD's name and all aliases, which according to Dallas report dated 12/2/63 are as follows:

L. H. OSWALD

LEE OSWALD

LEE H. OSWALD

LESLIE OSWALD

A. HIDELL

A. J. HIDELL

ALEK J. HIDELL

ALEK JAMES HIDELL

O. H. LEE

MIAMI DIVISION

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

At the Revenue Accounting Office of National Airlines and the Accounting Department of Eastern Airlines, both of Miami, Florida, conduct similar investigation for the National Airlines' flights and Eastern Airlines' flights listed above from New Orleans to Houston on 9/25/63.

DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

In the event Dallas has knowledge of any additional aliases under which these tickets should be searched, Dallas should provide Atlanta and Miami with this information.

1-15-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-11 — 1314

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 1-9-64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum same date captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning" relating to alleged observations of Richard Randolph Carr.

The purpose of submitting anletterhead memorandum in this matter is not clear. It would appear this inquiry should be handled as a regular investigative development under the above caption and not under the caption of referenced airtel.

Prior to considering this matter resolved, the allegations made by Carr should be specifically repudiated. It is noted one of the original allegations is that Carr stated Oswald did not assassinate the President and that he and four or five other steel workers witnessed the assassination and presumably they could substantiate Carr's statements.

Carr should be recontacted and an appropriate signed statement taken regarding his observations. He should be confronted with the inconsistencies noted, particularly those based on personal observation by Dallas Agents. You should also be alert to any violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1001.

MAILED 11
JAN 15 1964
FBI

1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - ~~Fraud and Accounting Unit~~ Accounting and Fiscal Section

RDR:sda
(7)

(see next page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

When the investigation is completed, it should be appropriately reported bearing in mind the Presidential Commission is being furnished copies of investigative reports. A letterhead memorandum need not be submitted.

NOTE:

Dallas received and reported in LHM form information Carr had initially stated Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy inasmuch as he, Carr, was seeking work at a building under construction and Carr and four or five others observed the assassin. This individual was also alleged to be seen getting in a car driven by a Negro. During interview on 1-4-64, Carr denied making any statements to the effect he had seen the assassin fire a gun from the building or that he observed anyone getting into a car. However, he did state that while in a new building under construction, he observed an individual looking out of a top floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building and shortly thereafter he believed he saw the same individual in the street near the building. Dallas Agents made observations from the building where Carr allegedly saw this activity and state impossible to observe area where assassin believed to have shot Kennedy.

Dallas being instructed to resolve all discrepancies and inconsistencies and promptly report same. It is possible a violation for furnishing false information to a Federal officer could be developed. At the present time there does not appear to be any need or justification for disseminating this information.

FBI

Date: 1-9-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCE - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting an interview with MARY SUE BROWN and RICHARD CARR.

Interview of MARY SUE BROWN was conducted by SA W. HARLAN BROWN 11-27-63, and interview of RICHARD CARR and personal observation from steel structure of new court house building, was conducted by SA's JOHN T. KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM.

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 10) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (89-43)

JTK:mvs
(5)

REC-11 105-82555-1394

3 JAN 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

January 9, 1964

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

On December 27, 1963, Mary Sue Brown, 6106 Singing Hills Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, stated that about three weeks ago, an individual named Richard Carr who resides on North Bishop Street, Dallas, Texas, had told her that Lee Harvey Oswald had not assassinated President Kennedy. Carr is a friend of Mrs. Brown's sister, Elsie Johnson, who resides at the same address as Mrs. Brown. A friend named Holly Jordon also heard this individual make this statement concerning the fact that Oswald did not assassinate the President.

According to Mrs. Brown, Carr was making an application for a job at a building which was under construction near the court house at the time President Kennedy was assassinated. Carr told her and the others that he was about five hundred yards from the place where the President was assassinated and that he had seen the individual who fired the gun from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, and that it was not Oswald. He said this individual wore a hat, horn-rimmed glasses, and was of athletic build. Carr told them that there was a Negro man with a gray-colored car waiting for this individual after the assassination, and that the man who did the shooting got into this gray car. Carr told Mrs. Brown and others that there were four or five other steel workers on the building under construction near the place where the President was assassinated, and that they likewise saw the assassination.

Mrs. Brown stated Carr was sober at the time he made the statement and although she did not know him well, he did not seem to be a braggart or to be joking when he told the aforementioned story.

1 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

Re: Assassination of President Kennedy January 9, 1964

On January 4, 1964, Richard Randolph Carr, 738 North Bishop, advised that on the morning of November 22, 1963 he had taken his wife and child to the Parkland Hospital, arriving there at approximately 11:30 A.M. He advised he left his wife and child at the Parkland Hospital and proceeded to the downtown area of Dallas, Texas, attempting to locate employment. He advised that shortly after noon on November 22, 1963, he was attempting to locate the foreman in charge of the steel construction at the new court house presently under construction, located at the corner of Houston and Commerce Streets, Dallas, Texas.

Carr advised he made inquiry with one of the employees and they informed him the foreman was on the ninth floor, at which time he, Carr, started walking up the steel stairway of the building under construction and when he reached approximately the sixth floor, he looked toward the TSBD building and observed an individual described as a white male, wearing a hat, a tan sportcoat, and wearing glasses, looking out of the top floor window. A few minutes later, he heard sounds which he believed to be backfire of an automobile and shortly thereafter heard a second sound, and, looking toward the triple underpass, he saw several individuals falling to the ground. Carr advised he did not look at the TSBD again and immediately proceeded down the staircase with intentions of going over to the triple underpass to see what had happened. Upon reaching the ground, Carr advised he proceeded to the Houston Avenue and Commerce Street intersection, at which time he observed an individual who he believed to be the person he saw earlier on the top floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

Carr advised he did not walk over to where he had earlier seen people falling to the ground, mainly due to the large crowd. He stated he then went to his personal residence, 738 North Bishop, and did not know of the Presidential assassination until he reached home at approximately 2:00 P.M.

Carr advised that from his location on the steel structure of the new court house building, it would have been

impossible for him to observe the lower floors and entrance of the TSBD, and that from his position he could only see the top floor and roof of the TSBD and the ground area surrounding the triple underpass.

Carr denied making any statements to the effect he had observed an individual fire a gun from the TSBD on November 22, 1963 and he also denied observing anyone leaving the entrance of the TSBD and getting into a gray car.

On January 4, 1964, personal observation by Bureau Agents of the TSBD from the steel structure of the new court house presently under construction at the corner of Houston and Commerce Streets, Dallas, Texas, reflected that it was impossible to observe the southeast corner window of the TSBD from where the assassin fired at President Kennedy. From the ninth floor of the steel structure, the seventh floor and roof could be observed, however, the window from which the assassin fired at the President could not be observed. The lower portion of the TSBD could not be seen, however, the area near the triple underpass between Elm and Main Streets, could be observed.

This would then indicate that an individual reportedly on the sixth floor of the steel structure could not have possibly observed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

January 9, 1964

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

On December 27, 1963, Mary Sue Brown, 6106 Singing Hills Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, stated that about three weeks ago, an individual named Richard Carr who resides on North Bishop Street, Dallas, Texas, had told her that Lee Harvey Oswald had not assassinated President Kennedy. Carr is a friend of Mrs. Brown's sister, Elsie Johnson, who resides at the same address as Mrs. Brown. A friend named Holly Jordon also heard this individual make this statement concerning the fact that Oswald did not assassinate the President.

According to Mrs. Brown, Carr was making an application for a job at a building which was under construction near the court house at the time President Kennedy was assassinated. Carr told her and the others that he was about five hundred yards from the place where the President was assassinated and that he had seen the individual who fired the gun from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, and that it was not Oswald. He said this individual wore a hat, horn-rimmed glasses, and was of athletic build. Carr told them that there was a Negro man with a gray-colored car waiting for this individual after the assassination, and that the man who did the shooting got into this gray car. Carr told Mrs. Brown and others that there were four or five other steel workers on the building under construction near the place where the President was assassinated, and that they likewise saw the assassination.

Mrs. Brown stated Carr was sober at the time he made the statement and although she did not know him well, he did not seem to be a braggart or to be joking when he told the aforementioned story.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 16 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLS

5-31 PM URGENT 1-16-64 LH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM NEW ORLEANS 100-16601

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R.

REBURAD JANUARY FOUR LAST.

JACK J. FRAZIER, TWO ONE ZERO SIX CHARTRES ST., APT. C, ADVISED THAT HE MADE A TRIP TO MEXICO IN LATE DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO ACCOMPANIED BY HOWARD COHEN, RESIDENCE ADDRESS SIX ONE ONE ESPLANADE, NEW ORLEANS. HE STATES THAT HE AND COHEN TOURED THE EAST COAST OF MEXICO AND THEN WENT TO ACAPULCO AND RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS ABOUT FEBRUARY ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. FRAZIER STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW LEE HARVEY OSWALD, HAD NEVER SEEN HIM, AND THAT HE IN NO WAY RESEMBLES HOWARD COHEN.

DALLAS ADVISED AIR MAIL.

END

WAGGXXX

WA S MSL

FBI WASH DC

P 79 JAN 21 1964

EX.-112 REC-11 105-82555-1395

22 JAN 20 1964

Ice to LEGAT MEXICO BY O-7 JCS/iff 1/17/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Andrew Oehmann
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

January 17, 1964

Director, FBI

REC-A 105-82555-1396

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA

The following is furnished in connection with your inquiry regarding the accuracy of an article appearing in the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch." This article related to the part played by one Johnny C. Brewer in the apprehension of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

This Bureau has not investigated the slaying of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit as this was strictly a local crime. Our investigation only touched on those aspects of the crime which related directly to our interest in Oswald and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

For your information, the Dallas Police Department, as well as the United States Secret Service to some extent, conducted inquiry into this crime. It would appear presumptuous of us to verify the accuracy of investigation conducted by other agencies; therefore, it is suggested your request be directed to the United States Secret Service. In order to aid the United States Secret Service in complying they should be referred to the following communications prepared by them:

Report of Special Agents Roger C. Warner and Elmer W. Moore at Dallas dated December 1, 1963

Preliminary special Dallas report number two dated December 5, 1963.

I hope the above has been of some assistance and I am returning the enclosed documents furnished to Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans with your request.

MAILED 2
JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (7)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan

(See Note Page Two)

RDR:cfa
(13)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 17 3 12 PM '64

54 JAN 21 1964

NOTE:

On 1-13-63, Oehmann received a referral dated 1-9-64, from Lawrence F. O'Brien, Special Assistant to the President. This referral included a letter from Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee to the President, which enclosed an article from the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" relating to the part played by Brewer in the apprehension of Oswald after the murder of Officer Tippit. Senator Gore suggested the President might want to send a congratulatory letter to Brewer. O'Brien requested Oehmann's opinion as to the appropriateness as to a congratulatory letter and these documents were in turn referred to Mr. Evans for the FBI to determine the accuracy of the newspaper account.

As you are aware we have not investigated the murder of Officer Tippit which is strictly within the jurisdiction of local authorities. We did look into any aspects directly connected with our interest in Oswald and the President's assassination. Although an Agent was present when Oswald was apprehended he was not aware of the events WHICH transpired immediately preceding the arrest. This phase was handled by the Dallas Police Department and to some extent by the Secret Service as indicated in the above letter.

For your information we are in possession of the aforementioned U. S. Secret Service reports in this matter and based on information reported therein it would appear the newspaper item relating to the part played by Brewer in the apprehension of Oswald is substantially correct; however, since this information was developed by local Dallas authorities and the Secret Service it is not felt we should be placed in a position of certifying investigation conducted by other agencies; therefore, it is recommended Mr. Oehmann be referred to the U. S. Secret Service for an answer to his inquiry.

Xerox copies of incoming documents prepared and are being retained for information.

Form No. G-[illegible]
(Rev. 12-2-[illegible])

FROM
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official indicated below by check mark

		MEMORANDUM
Attorney General		
Director, Public Information		
Deputy Attorney General		
Solicitor General		
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust		
Assistant Attorney General, Civil		
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights		
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal		
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security		
Assistant Attorney General, Lands		
Assistant Attorney General, Tax		
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel		
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property		
Administrative Assistant Attorney General		
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation	✓	
Director, Bureau of Prisons		
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization		
Pardon Attorney		
Parole Board		
Board of Immigration Appeals		
Librarian		
Records	✓	

Mr Evans
Country —
As far as you know
is the story [illegible]

REC- 11

-1396

22 JAN 20 1964

COPIES DESTROYED
32 [illegible] 1974

6 [illegible]SURE

SOVIET SECTION

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. Andrew Oehmann

Administrative Assistant to the

Attorney General

Department of Justice

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL. WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Date January 9, 1964

FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT Ltr fr: Sen. Albert Gore

ACTION:

Comment _____

Draft reply _____

For direct reply _____

For your information _____

For necessary action _____

For appropriate handling XXX

See below XXX

Remarks: Please let me know if you think the note suggested by Senator Gore would be appropriate or advisable.

GPO 16—71284-2

By direction of the President:

Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant
to the President

105-[illegible]

[illegible]OSURE

January 3, 1964

Dear Senator:

For the President, may I acknowledge your letter of December 20 enclosing an account of the part played by Johnny C. Brewer in effecting the capture of Lee Oswald. Your interest is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant
to the President

Honorable Albert Gore
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

jl/az

J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK., CHAIRMAN
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
ALBERT GORE, TENN.
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
STUART SYMINGTON, MO.
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
FRANK CARLSON, KANS.
JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

December 30, 1963
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
THE WHITE
DEC 31 9 13
RECEIVED

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The attached story which relates the part played by a young man, Johnny Brewer, in the capture of Lee Oswald has come to my attention. I pass it along to you with the thought that you might want to write him a note of congratulations.

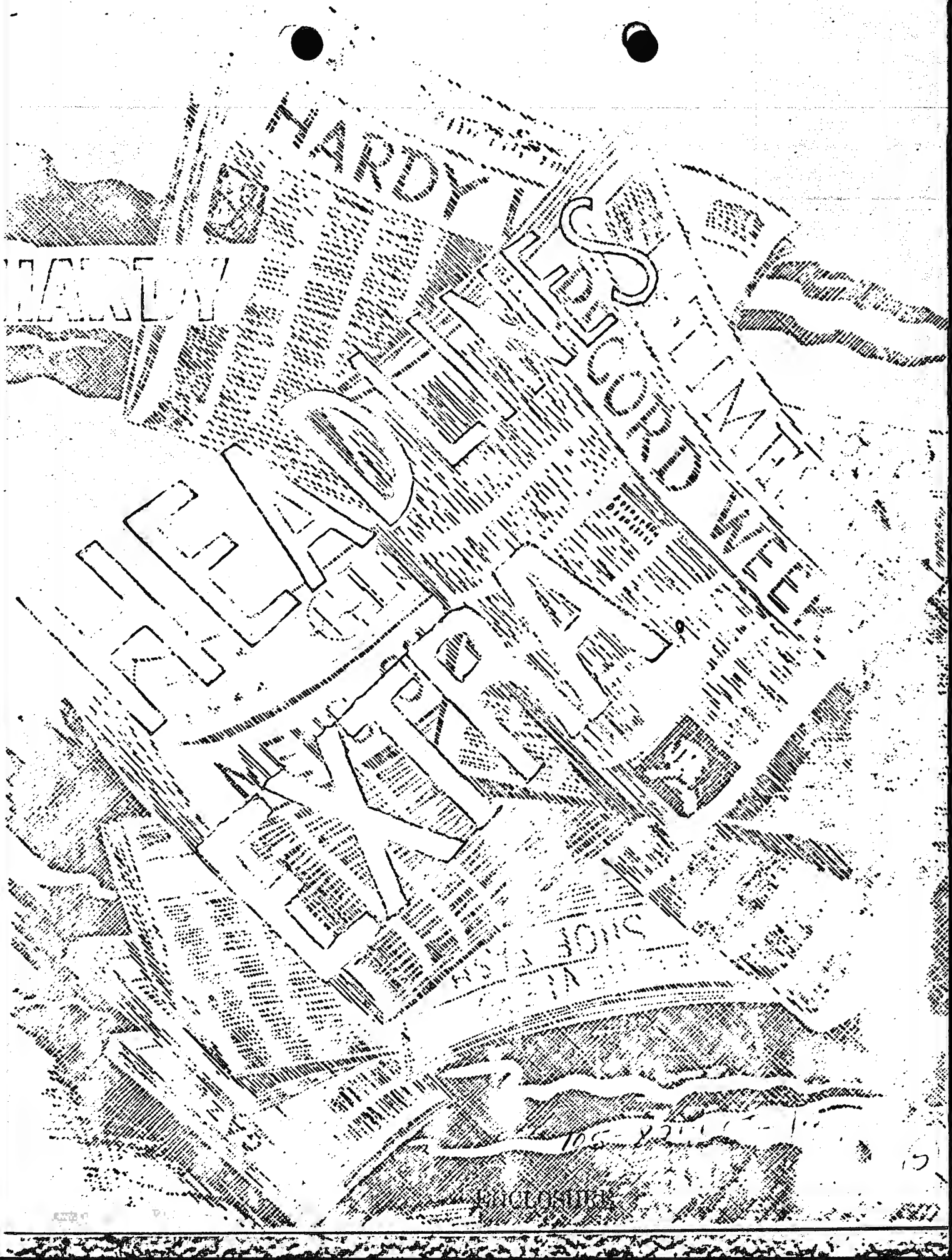
Respectfully,

Albert Gore

AG:sm

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE

JOHNNY BREWER, manager of our Hardy store in Dallas, Texas, became a national figure as a result of his alertness in spotting the fleeing suspect in the assassination of our President, John F. Kennedy.

The following is a newspaper account in the St. Louis Post - Dispatch of Johnny's part in apprehending Lee Harvey Oswald.

The story of Oswald's capture was also televised nationally at which time, millions viewers had an opportunity to see Johnny Brewer and his salesman Don Boyd and our Hardy Store H553.

We're all proud of you Johnny!

Detailed Story of How Oswald Was Seized in Kennedy Killing

Suspect Was Sighted, Followed to Theater by Suburban Store Manager

By TOM YARBROUGH
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 27—The first fully detailed account of the capture of Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy last Friday was obtained by the Post-Dispatch today.

The principal narrator is Johnny C. Brewer, 22 years old, manager of a shoe store seven doors from the Texas Theater, where Oswald was caught in suburban Oak Cliff that afternoon.

Brewer was having a quiet time in his Hardy shoe store at 213 West Jefferson avenue when he heard the news, on a small radio, that the President had been shot. He was dismayed, but it had no direct and particular bearing on Oak Cliff until he heard a further bulletin a short time later.

Patrolman J. D. Tippit had been shot to death just about six blocks from Hardy's shoe store when he tried to question a man suspected of shooting the President. This made Brewer more watchful.

A description of Oswald was broadcast at about that time, based on his weight, build and the color of his hair. The broadcast followed Oswald's disappearance in a muster of employes at the Texas Book Depository Building. Oswald had been stopped by a policeman in the building immediately after the shooting, but a manager said that Oswald was employed there and so he was allowed to go on.

The roll of employes was called shortly, and he had fled. That resulted in a broadcast of his description, which was noted regardless of the clothes he was wearing. In fact he had gone home and changed clothing.

At the Hardy shoe store, Brewer stood at the hosiery

TURN TO PAGE 6, COLUMN 1

ENCLOSURE (1)

Oswald Core

FROM PAGE ONE

counter in front, listening to the radio, with urgent details about the shooting of patrolman Tippit just six blocks away.

Sees Oswald at Window

A young man with his hair tousled, breathing hard, as though he had been running, and with his shirttail out, walked up to a dressed show window of the [illegible] and gazed at some shoes. Police sirens could be heard approaching in Jefferson avenue. The young man looked over his right shoulder, out toward the street, and the police cars reversed their course, making a U turn at the intersection and heading back the other way without passing Hardy's store.

So the man was not observed by the police, but he was observed by Brewer.

The young man hurried on down the street, toward the Texas movie theater on the same side of Jefferson, past a vacant store building, another shoe store, a small restaurant, a third shoe store and finally two furniture stores.

Darts Into Movie

Brewer followed him. He saw him dart into the movie, where "War Is Hell" was being shown. Brewer hurried to the box office and asked Mrs. Julie Postal whether she had just sold a ticket to a man wearing a brown shirt.

She had not, but she had just heard on her small transistor radio a moment before that President Kennedy had died of his wounds. She did not recall having seen anyone go past.

At that suburban theater, however, it was not uncommon to see adults go past the box office without purchasing tickets because many parents go in that way to get their children and bring them out.

Brewer went on in. He asked Warren (Butch) Burroughs, behind the popcorn machine, whose job it also was to take the tickets, whether he had seen a man in a Brown shirt go in.

Burroughs had not, but at that moment he had been busy around the corner from where patrons went by and usually handed him their tickets. He was preoccupied with checking in some new stock just received from the concession stand.

Search Is Begun

Brewer asked Burroughs to go with him in search of the seat [illegible] for the suspicious character

Associated Press Wirephoto
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the stage.

Brewer and Burroughs first checked those exits and found them secure. They were the bar-opening type, which would have been left open by anyone leaving in haste.

Therefore the suspect should still be in there, although it was difficult to see anything because the "War Is Hell" picture had lots of night scenes, very dark, and one was showing at this time.

Down near the front and on the left-hand side, a seat was heard to pop up. The theater has the kind of seats that spring up with a click when the occupant rises rapidly.

Police Called

Brewer and Burroughs could hear someone moving around. They went to the box office and told Mrs. Postal to call the police.

Police were there in three or four minutes, in force, for they were already in the neighborhood looking for the person who had shot Tippit on Tenth street a short distance east of Patton street.

Tippit had stopped his police car and attempted to question a man because he fit the broadcast description of the man so desperately sought. This was near Beckley street where Oswald had a room.

A policeman burst in through the open exit down by the stage of the theater and grabbed Brewer and searched him, demanding to know who he was. Brewer was able to quiet the officer and

Lights Turned On

[illegible] manager Callahan then stopped the picture and turned on the house lights. The few customers did not know that President Kennedy had been shot.

When the lights came on, Brewer saw the man who turned out to be Oswald rise from a seat in the third row from the back of the theater, five seats in from the right-hand aisle, and start to leave. He paused, returned to his seat and sat down again.

"The police asked if the man sought was out there," Brewer related, "and I said he was and they said, 'Point him out.'

"I went on the stage and pointed to him and he stood up and Patrolman M. N. McDonald rushed him. He hit McDonald in the head with his fist and cut his head, and he pulled his gun.

"Somehow McDonald and three or four other policemen rushed him at the same time and they started fighting him and took the gun away from him."

Tries to Fire Revolver

This was after Oswald had tried to fire his revolver at McDonald's head, and the weapon misfired. McDonald said later, "I'm sure glad that shell didn't fire."

The reason it did not fire has not been ascertained. One version, by McDonald, is that the primer, which detonates the power in a cartidge, was faulty. Another, unconfirmed by anyone, is that one of the officers in the scuffle blocked the firing mechanism with the Y of his hand between the thumb and forefinger.

"They handcuffed him," Brewer continued. "Oswald had said something like, 'It's all over now,' when McDonald and the others closed in on him, and when they led him out he said 'I'm not resisting arrest,' and he yelled it again. He had resisted, and that's why you saw that cut on his left eye in the newspaper pictures. That was from the scuffling over the seats."

Brewer continued his account: "They took him out the front. I tried to go out but the door was guarded by policemen. They wouldn't let me out and I had to give my name and everything to get out."

McDonald, in his account of the incident, put this finale on it: "As we took Oswald out of the show he calmed down."

January 17, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

105-82555-

To: SACs, Philadelphia - Enc. (3)
Knoxville - Enc. (3)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lee Oswald

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of a letter from the Presidential Commission dated 1-15-64 and attached letter and envelope from G. P. Wyllie of 863 Earle Avenue, Northwest, Cleveland, Tennessee. These communications are self-explanatory.

For the assistance of Philadelphia, Army Headquarters files disclose that one Major John B. Wyllie, ASN 0946715, is assigned to Headquarters, Delaware-Eastern Pennsylvania Command at Wilmington, Delaware. He is reportedly stationed at the U. S. Army Reserve Center, 12th and Bern Streets, Reading, Pennsylvania. There is no home address indicated for Major Wyllie. It is not known if this individual is identical with the Major Wyllie referred to by G. P. Wyllie.

Knoxville and Philadelphia are instructed to immediately locate and interview the indicated individuals in accordance with the request of the Presidential Commission. Philadelphia must, of course, insure that Major Wyllie is the same individual referred to by G. P. Wyllie. Full details concerning the allegations must be obtained and any additional investigation necessary to resolve this matter must be immediately handled by teletype. Results of investigation

1 - Dallas (89-43) - Enc. (3)
1 - Chicago - Enc. (3)
1 - Mobile - Enc. (3)
1 - San Antonio - Enc. (3)

RDR:mlt
(20)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-2705

(SEE NOTE ON PAGES 2 AND 3.)

68 JAN 23 1964 DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-2705

should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination without any delay.

Bureau records contain no information identifiable with Major John S. Wyllie; however, the following information is contained on G. P. Wyllie (Bureau file 63-7705), who is identical with the individual referred to above. The Bureau has received several prior communications from this individual starting in February, 1959, and the latest being in May of 1963. All of these communications have been highly critical of the Director and the FBI and extremely insulting in tone. You are, therefore, cautioned to be extremely circumspect in your contact with this individual.

NOTE:

In the letter to the Presidential Commission, G. P. Wyllie suggests that there is some connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald occasioned by gambling operators. His letter does not contain much logic; however, he indicates his brother, Major John Wyllie, had told him that Oswald was after Governor Connally of Texas and he indicates his brother, while stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, probably learned of gambling operations and furnished this information to General Walker. Mr. Rankin desired that the Bureau conduct interviews to determine if there is any evidence to support the claims made by Wyllie, particularly the assertion that Oswald was intending to kill Governor Connally rather than the late President.

Bureau file 63-7705 on G. P. Wyllie shows that he initially wrote to the Bureau in February, 1959, and inquired if the Director was related to former President Herbert Hoover. The letter implied that if they were related the Director received favoritism because of the relationship. This communication was answered over Miss Gandy's signature and he was advised there was no relationship. In a letter dated 6-18-62, Wyllie commented that the Director had been head of the FBI 1½ years longer than the age of the Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, and stated "Too damn long in my opinion."

(Continued on page 3.)

(Note continued from page 2.)

He stated he felt that people no longer think of the Director in regard to the FBI, but rather think of the FBI in regard to the Director and felt there should be a 16-year-limit imposed on the tenure in office by Federal executive officials. This letter was not acknowledged. He last wrote on 5-3-63 and wanted to know the Director's resident address so he could write as a private citizen. He desired to know the Director's views regarding a national police agency among other subjects. This was not acknowledged.

It is quite apparent this individual is a trouble-maker and rabble rouser and may even be suffering from a mental illness; however, in view of the request from the Presidential Commission we have no alternative but to interview him.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 15 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Request for Bureau Interviews of
G. P. Wyllie and Major John S. Wyllie

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter sent to the Commission by G. P. Wyllie. As you will note, the writer of the enclosed letter makes several assertions about Oswald's motive in shooting at the late President Kennedy's limousine and implies that there was a connection between Jack Ruby and Oswald's conduct.

I would appreciate the Bureau conducting interviews of the Wyllies to determine if there is any evidence to support the claims made in the enclosed letter, particularly the assertion that Oswald was intending to kill Governor Connally rather than the late President.

Thank you for your cooperation on this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 22 1964

22 JAN 22 1964

EXP. PROC.

38 JAN 16 1964

Cleveland, Tennessee
4 January 1964

Warren Commission
National Archives Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

On Friday, 18 June 1954, Albert L. Patterson, Alabama Attorney General designate, was slain in Phenix City, Alabama.

Patterson was investigating illegal gambling operations in the southeast Alabama town which fattened on soldiers from nearby Fort Benning, Georgia

Governor Gordon Persons immediately declared martial law in Phenix City, ordering the state National Guard to control the corrupt city government.

The gamblers of Texas who were being investigated by Edwin A. Walker and Governor Connally knew that to openly and obviously murder John B. Connally would spell the doom of their booming enterprises, as had been the case in Phenix City a decade ago.

First they tried to kill Walker in order to scare Connally, and failed. Then they tried to kill Connally when he was with Kennedy and make it look like a mistake; the mistake happened in reverse.

Jack Ruby, the Dallas night club operator who shot and killed Lee Oswald, was an acquainted with a Cleveland, Tennessee gambler, the late(and unlamented)"Cue" Hooper. They had met in Chicago. My brother Major John S. Wyllie, who was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas in recent years, said while on leave last month that Oswald was after Connally. Major Wyllie helped guard President Kennedy in Central America in 1963.

Major Wyllie while stationed at Fort Hood probably learned of gambling operations behind fronts, like Ruby's night club, from rank-and-file soldiers and forwarded the information to officers like Major General Walker.

105-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE Respectfully,

J.B. Wyllie

1/17/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re report SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 1-7-64 at Dallas.

Your attention is directed to pages 70 and 71 of referenced report, reporting results of interview with Gene Roberts. You should immediately interview Constable T. A. Vines and determine identity of the night manager of the Dobbs House, Dallas, who claimed that Oswald and Jack Ruby used to come into her restaurant two or three times a week during the early morning hours. Thereafter, you should interview this woman to obtain all data in her possession regarding Oswald, Ruby or the assassination of President Kennedy.

In addition, you should contact Ray's Gun Shop on Singleton Boulevard, Dallas, to determine if Oswald purchased bullets for the assassination rifle from Ray's Gun Shop as alleged by Roberts.

Handle immediately.

MAILED 22
JAN 21 1964
FBI

REL:hc
(8)

NOTE:

Roberts, a resident of Dallas, reported to the Dallas Office rumors which he had heard surrounding the assassination of the President. These rumors as set out herein need to be run down, if they have not already been done so, by the Dallas Office.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-112 REC-11 105-82555-1397

22 JAN 20 1964

21 JAN 21 1964

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

(S) 105-82555

Date: January 17, 1964

To: Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Enclosed are three copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated January 16, 1964, and enclosure thereto, setting forth information concerning travel of Lee Harvey Oswald from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 2nd and 3rd, 1963.

It would be appreciated if you would arrange for the interview of the individuals in British Honduras and in Aruba, Dutch West Indies, identified in the enclosure, to determine if they are in possession of any information concerning the departure of Oswald from Mexico on October 3, 1963, or his subsequent travel on that date from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas.

Enclosures (6)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

JCS:mec:klw
(6)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JAN 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-11 105-82555-1398

EX-112

22 JAN 20 1964

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

January 16, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lee Harvey Oswald was in Mexico City from September 27, 1963, through the morning of October 2, 1963. He departed Mexico City on October 2, 1963, for Nuevo Laredo by Mexican bus line Fronteras Transportes arriving in Nuevo Laredo 7:00 a.m., October 3, 1963. In departing Mexico, he was checked by Mexican Immigration employee, Alberto Arzamendi Chapa, who was employed on the midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift. Also checked by Chapa during his shift on October 3, 1963, were the following individuals who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on the same date:

Juan Mateo De Cuba and Ada Francisca Bislip De Cuba, believed to be the wife of Juan De Cuba. The De Cubas are Dutch citizens who were traveling on passports numbered NA089553 and NA089552. Mr. De Cuba is reportedly twenty-eight years of age. Their home address was listed as Savaneta 237-A, Aruba, Dutch West Indies. Leighton Colin Hinkson, aged thirty-five, single, a British citizen bearing passport number 16442. Hinkson was reportedly a resident of British Honduras. He obtained LP Tourist Number 454694 at Belice, British Honduras, on September 24, 1963.

It is requested that the aforementioned individuals be interviewed to determine if they have any information in their possession concerning the departure from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, of Lee Harvey Oswald. It is also desired they be questioned concerning any possible information they may have relative to Oswald's mode of travel on October 3, 1963, from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas. Attached for assistance is a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald taken at Dallas, Texas, November 23, 1963.

Enclosure

JCS:mec
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
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Prepared to dissem. 3cc to Security Office State Dept. per 1/17/64 letter re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

105-82555

105-82555-1312

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

1 - Stokes

1-18-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC SAN FRANCISCO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R

REURTEL FOUR ZERO EIGHT P.M. JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. CLARIFY FIFTH SENTENCE FROM END OF RETEL BEGINNING QUOTE MISS GORDON ON OCCASION END QUOTE AND ENDING QUOTE IS ONE AMO ALGOZAR END QUOTE. INTERVIEW BARRIE MILLMAN AND DEVELOP FULL FACTS. IF NECESSARY REINTERVIEW JUDITH GORDON. OBTAIN IDENTIFYING DATA CONCERNING GORDON, MILLMAN, AND MILLMAN'S FIANCE. NO IDENTIFIABLE DEROGATORY DATA BUFILES CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED IN RETEL. SUTEL.

JCS:JAL
(3)

NOTE: According to Judith Gordon, a roomer at the home of her brother-in-law in Berkeley, California, she was told by a fellow roomer, Miss Millman, a student at California University, that her fiance, a graduate student at University of Mexico, told her that he met Oswald during Oswald's last trip to Mexico and that Oswald was in company with another male who was trying to get to Cuba. The sentence described herein is not clear and before referring this to Legat, Mexico, to run out believed advisable to know what we are talking about.

REC-11 -1399

22 JAN 20 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 18 1964
TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 14 1973

79 JAN 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
OO: Dallas

Re telephone call from Dallas, 1/11/64 re teletype to Bureau and Dallas from Richmond dated 1/10/64, concerning interview with DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN and suggesting possible interviews with JOHN HEGGARTY, TONY ECCLES and TEE CUTCHEN.

Original investigation based on teletype from Atlanta to Dallas and New Orleans, dated 11/25/63, concerning interview with VEREEN ALEXANDER, Thomasville, Georgia, who advised that she and ROBERT HOFFMAN had published a liberal newspaper, "The Read", at Tulane University and that HOFFMAN's brother, DAVE, held a party during the summer at which JOHN BASS, ED CLARK, AL PECCARERO (phonetic), LIONEL HAMPTON, PATTY HAHN, BEN HOGAN and others were present. She believed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD may have been present at this party.

AL PECCARERO identified as ALFRED PECORARO and has been interviewed and denies seeing OSWALD. LIONEL HAMPTON identified as LIONEL HAMPTON MITCHELL and has been interviewed and denies knowing OSWALD.

New Orleans teletype to Bureau, Dallas, Charlotte, New York, and Chicago, dated 11/27/63, identified ROBERT HOFFMAN as ROBERT LEWIS HOFFMAN, Department of Social Studies, University

(3) Bureau (RM)
2-Dallas (RM)
2-New Orleans
MRK:lav
(7)

REC-33 105-82555-1400

10 JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina; ED CLARK identified as WILLIAM EDWIN CLARK, New School for Social Research, Office of Educational Advising, New York City, New York; PATTY HAHN identified as PADROIG DE NORMANDIE HAHN, Winnetka, Illinois; JOHN BASS identified as JOHN D. BASS, German Academic Exchange Student, Bad Godesberg, Frankengroben Federal Republic of Germany.

Leads have been set out to interview these individuals except BASS, this being left to Bureau's discretion.

New Orleans teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Norfolk dated 1/10/64 set out lead for Norfolk to locate and interview DAVID VAUGHN HOFFMAN at whose apartment alleged social gathering was held.

In view of the fact that everyone interviewed so far has failed to identify OSWALD as having attended a party at DAVID HOFFMAN's apartment and since HOFFMAN himself states that OSWALD definitely did not attend a party at his apartment, it is not deemed necessary to locate and interview JOHN HEGGARTY, TONY ECCLES or TEE CUTCHEN, and no action will be taken by the New Orleans Office to locate and interview these individuals, UACB.

FBI

Date: 1/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

105-91555

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rebulet 1/8/64 (Lab No. D-439689 AX) to St. Louis, enclosing to St. Louis two copies of FBI Laboratory report dated 1/8/64. Two copies of relet and 3 enclosures were also designated to Dallas.

It appears from the St. Louis file in this case that the specimens referred to in the Laboratory report were not submitted by St. Louis, and St. Louis has no previous information dealing specifically with the content of the Laboratory report. It is believed that it may have been intended that relet be directed to an office other than St. Louis.

Unless advised to the contrary, St. Louis will file relet and its enclosures, and will take no further action with respect thereto.

This was error by Dallas. Dallas previously advised us of their error + Bureau copies appropriately corrected 105-82555

3-Bureau
2-Dallas (100-10461)
1-St. Louis
AJR:jmc
(6)

REC-33 X-112

1401

25 JAN 17 1964

1/17/64

SOVIET

Approved: 61 JAN 22 Sent _____ M P.M. _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

5-58 PM CST URGENT 1-15-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR, AND ALBANY

FROM DALLAS 100-10, 461 2-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS DASH R.

REBUAIRTEL JAN FOURTEEN LAST AND WFO ATEL JAN EIGHT LAST.

REBUAIRTEL INSTRUCTED DALLAS TO INITIATE APPROPRIATE INQUIRY AT THE CENTURY ARMS COMPANY IN ST. ALBANS, VERMONT, THROUGH THE ALBANY OFFICE TO DETERMINE IF IT IS POSSIBLE AMMUNITION SHIPPED FROM THAT FIRM WAS USED BY OSWALD IN PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

IT IS APPARENT THAT ABOVE BU INSTRUCTIONS WERE BASED ON INFO. FROM DEPT. OF STATE INFORMANT CONTAINED IN RE WFO ATEL, AND, AMONG OTHER THINGS, SET FORTH IN RE WFO ATEL WAS STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO STATE DEPT. INFORMANT QUOTE THAT THERE WAS NO OTHER AMMUNITION OF THIS TYPE PAREN SIX POINT FIVE MM CLOSE PAREN AVAILABLE IN THE UNITED STATES AS IT WAS MANUFACTURED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE GREEK GOVERNMENT UNDER THE GREEK AID PROGRAM UNQUOTE. STATE DEPT. INFORMANT ALSO STATED THAT THE AMMUNITION IN QUESTION WAS IDENTIFIED AS WIN - CHESTER WESTERN SIX POINT FIVE MM PAREN ITALIAN CLOSE PAREN WHICH WAS MANUFACTURED BY WINCHESTER IN NINETEEN FIFTYONE DASH TWO.

REC-33 105-82555-1402

END PAGE ONE

EX-107

62 JAN 20 1964

61 JAN 22 1964

BUTEL DEC. THREE LAST TO SAC'S CHICAGO AND DALLAS ENTITLED QUOTE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS UNQUOTE STATED THT AMMUNTION USED BY OSWALD IN RIFLE DETERMINED TO BE SIX POINT FIVE MM MANNLICCHER DASH CARCONA CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH NON DASH MECHANIC FULL METAL CASE BULLETS, AND THAT WESTERN CARTRIDGE CORPORATION, WEST ALTON, ILL., ADVISED THEY MANUFACTURED FOUR MILLION ROUNDS OF THIS AMMUNITION IN NINETEEN FIFTYFOUR.

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING UNDER INSTANT CAPTION DATED NOV. THIRTY LAST ON PAGE ONE SIX TWO AND ONE SIX THREE, STATES THAT SIX POINT FIVE MM MANNLICHER DASH CARCONA CARTRIDGE CASES FOUND IN TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING WERE MANUFACTURED BY WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., EAST ALTON, ILL. THIS WOULD NEGATE POSSIBILTIY THAT CARTRIDGE CASES USED BY OSWALD EMANATED FROM CENTURY ARMS CO. IN VIEW OF FOREGOING, UACB DALLAS WILL NOT INITIATE INQUIRY REQUESTED IN REBUAIRTEL.

AIR MAIL COPY FURNISHED TO WFO.

END AND AC,

WALRA

FBI WASH DC

AL AL GMM

FBI ALBANY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 16, 1964

FROM : D.J. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
CIVIL RIGHTS

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan, January 13, 1964, advised that Liaison is following with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for the 1959 return filed by Jack L. Ruby and for any additional returns that may have been filed by Jack Ruby's brother, Earl R. Ruby. (1960, 1961, and 1962 returns for Earl R. Ruby were previously furnished by IRS.) The request for these returns was originally made of Inspector Malley of the General Investigative Division by Lee Rankin, Counsel for the President's Commission.

On January 15, 1964, Mr. William Kolar, Director of the Inspection Service of IRS, furnished Earl R. Ruby's tax returns for the years 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960. According to Mr. Kolar, the 1955 return for Earl R. Ruby has been destroyed and the 1958 return for Earl R. Ruby has not as yet been located. Kolar also advised that IRS has been unable to locate the 1959 return filed by Jack L. Ruby. IRS is continuing in its efforts to locate the 1959 return filed by Jack L. Ruby, as well as the 1958 return filed by Earl R. Ruby.

The 1956, 1957, 1959, and 1960 returns for Earl R. Ruby have been furnished to the Civil Rights Section.

ACTION:

Liaison is following with IRS for the 1959 return filed by Jack L. Ruby and the 1958 return filed by Earl R. Ruby.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Putnam

REC-33

PDP:gp (11)

4 ENCLOSURE
ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

1403

57 JAN 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 16 1964

~~RADIO~~
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-16-63 1-43 PM JM

TO DIRECTOR 2 /105-82555/ AND A SAC DALLAS

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /105-38431/ 1 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA

IS - R

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK DATED ONE FIFTEEN SIXTY FOUR, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, IS - R - CUBA".

MARK LANE, ATTORNEY AT LAW WITH OFFICES IN ROOM ONE ZERO ZERO ONE, SIX FIVE FOUR MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, IS PRESENTLY ON RI - A OF THE NYO. LANE-S PRESENT ADDRESS IS CARE OF GABRIEL LEVENSON, ONE SIXTY FOUR WEST SEVENTY NINTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DALLAS WILL BE FURNISHED WITH PHOTOGRAPH AND COPY OF ALL PREVIOUS REPORTS REGARDING MARK LANE.

END AND ACK PLS

LRA

FBI WASH DC

REC- 33 105-82555-1404

EX.-112

22 JAN 20 1964

61 JAN 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-409763

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 16 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-16-64 OS

TOS

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

155PM CST URGENT 1-16-64 VRG

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

ATTN/ INSPECTOR JAMES MALLEY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JANUARY FIFTEEN, LAST, ADVISING THREE METAL BOXES CONTAINING CORRESPONDENCE OF RUTH HYDE PAINE BEING FORWARDED BUREAU BY RAILWAY EXPRESS.

TO EXPEDITE DELIVERY, SHIPMENT MADE THIS DATE VIA AIR EXPRESS, AND WASHINGTON FIELD NOTIFIED TO OBTAIN PACKAGE AT AIRPORT FOR DELIVERY TO BUREAU.

END

WALRA

FBI WASH DC

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-124281

REC-33 105-82555-1405

X-112

22 JAN 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

61 JAN 22 1964

REC-33

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1-13 AM MST URGENT 1-19-64 JS

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 AND DALLAS 100-10461

FROM DENVER 89-41 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA

RE DALLAS AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR, BUTTE, DENVER, LOS ANGELES, OKLAHOMA CITY AND ST LOUIS ONE THIRTEEN LAST.

INVESTIGATION MONTE VISTA, COLORADO, REVEALS MARGARET FAIRCHILD IS WIFE OF BILLY I. GITTINGS, RESIDING BUENA VISTA, COLORADO.

ON ONE EIGHTEEN INSTANT, MRS. BILLY I. GITTINGS, JOHNSONS TRAILER COURT NUMBER TWENTYSIX, BUENA VISTA, COLORADO, ADVISED SA WALLACE G. HAGUE SHE TAUGHT SCHOOL AT LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA NINETEEN FIFTYSIX DASH FIFTYSEVEN AS MARGARET FAIRCHILD. STATES IN JUNE NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN SHE WAS MAID OF HONOR AT WEDDING OF CONNIE BLICKHAM AND ED PENCAL AT LANCASTER. AT WEDDING RECEPTION SHE WAS INTRODUCED TO A SCOTTY MC DUFF WHO HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO RECEPTION BY ROBERT PENCAL, BROTHER OF GROOM AND WHO HAD JUST MET MC DUFF AND FELT SORRY FOR HIM AS HE WAS IN UNITED STATES BY HIMSELF. FOLLOWING RECEPTION A GROUP WENT TO A NIGHT CLUB NORTH OF LANCASTER WHERE THEY DANCED AND DRANK. AT NIGHT CLUB MC DUFF EXPRESSED INTEREST IN FAIRCHILD AND ASKED TO SEE HER AGAIN. SHE ADVISED MC DUFF SHE WAS LEAVING LANCASTER FOLLOWING DAY TO RETURN

END PAGE ONE

REC-33 105-82555-1406
EX-112
61 JAN 22 1964
22 JAN 20 1964

TO COLLEGE AND WROTE HER NAME AND ADDRESS AS MONTE VISTA, COLORADO, ON A CARD WHICH SHE GAVE TO MC DUFF. STATES SHE LEFT LANCASTER FOLLOWING DAY AND HAS NEVER HAD ANY SUBSEQUENT CONTACT WITH MC DUFF. MRS. GITTINGS STATES SHE KNOWS NOTHING CONCERNING MC DUFF-S BACKGROUND, AQUAINTANCES OR POSSIBLE WHEREABOUTS. STATES SHE HAS LOST CONTACT WITH ED AND CONNIE PENCAL, HOWEVER, SEVERAL YEARS AGO SHE HEARD PENCAL WAS EMPLOYED IN RODENT CONTROL PROGRAM FOR STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC

DL PS

FBI DALLAS

TU DISC

1-6-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

EX-102 REC-53 105-82555-1407

TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY
DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

TELEGRAM FROM CLYDE J. WATTS, ATTORNEY TWO ONE NINE COUCH DRIVE, OKLAHOMA CITY, RECEIVED AT BUREAU JANUARY FOUR LAST. WATTS STATED AS ATTORNEY FOR EDWIN A. WALKER HE HAD FORMALLY REQUESTED SAC SHANKLIN AT DALLAS TO OFFICIALLY CONFIRM OR DENY NEWS REPORTS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD CONFESSED TO HIS WIFE THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE EDWIN A. WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE AND THAT HIS WIFE HAD SO STATED TO FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS. TELEGRAM STATED MR. SHANKLIN ADVISED HE WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT. TELEGRAM CONTINUES QUOTE IT IS NOW RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT YOU FURNISH TO EDWIN A. WALKER OR MYSELF AS HIS COUNCIL, A TRANSCRIPT OF ALL EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE SO THAT WE MAY TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR PROTECTION OF GENERAL WALKERS SAFETY. END QUOTE. DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU ABOVE CAPTION DECEMBER SEVEN LAST REPORTED THAT WATTS AND A. V. GRANT, ANOTHER ATTORNEY FROM SAINT JO, TEXAS, HAD CALLED AT THE DALLAS OFFICE THAT DATE REPRESENTING WALKER. WATTS

FDT:CPS
(4)
1 - Domestic Intelligence Division

(SEE NOTE PAGE THREE)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 7 1964
TELETYPE

FILED IN

COPIES DESTROYED
FEB 14 1977

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 22 1964

JAN 20 1964

XEROX

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 7 1964
TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

STATED HE WAS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF WALKER AND WANTED TO DO ANYTHING HE COULD TO QUOTE LOOK AFTER THE SAFETY OF GENERAL WALKER, END QUOTE. WATTS REFERRED TO REPORTS THAT MARINA OSWALD HAD SAID HER HUSBAND WAS RESPONSBILE FOR THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF WALKER. WATTS AND GRANT WERE ADVISED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCLOSURE OF SUCH INFORMATION ON THE PART OF THE FBI. WATTS STATED HE WAS NOT ASKING FOR ANY INFORMATION BUT STATED HE DESIRED TO BE ADVISED WHETHER OR NOT THE FBI, IN THE EVENT INFORMATION WAS DEVELOPED INDICATING GENERAL WALKER'S SAFETY WAS INVOLVED, WOULD MAKE SUCH INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO EITHER GENERAL WALKER OR THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. WATTS WAS INFORMED THAT ANY SUCH INFORMATION WOULD BE HANDLED IN THE SAME MANNER THAT ANY INFORMATION OF THIS TYPE IS HANDLED, NAMELY, THAT IT WOULD BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED TO THE INDIVIDUAL AS WELL AS TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE AREA WHERE THE PERSON RESIDED. THE ATTORNEYS WERE MOST APPRECIATIVE AND DID NOT HAVE ANY FURTHER REQUEST.

ATTORNEY WATTS INDICATED HE MIGHT INTERVIEW MARINA OSWALD AND WATTS WAS ADVISED THAT ANY DECISION HE MADE IN THIS CONNECTION WAS ENTIRELY UP TO HIM AND THE FBI COULD GIVE HIM NO GUIDANCE IN THIS REGARD. WATTS STATED HE DID NOT DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH ANYTHING THE FBI OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY WAS DOING.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 7 1964
TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE IS INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY HAVE A MATURE AND EXPERIENCED SPECIAL AGENT PERSONALLY CONTACT ATTORNEY WATTS, ORALLY ACKNOWLEDGE HIS TELEGRAM TO THE BUREAU, AND REITERATE THE BUREAU'S POLICY AS OUTLINED ABOVE. WATTS SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT RESULTS OF OUR INVESTIGATION INTO OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WE ARE NOT PRIVILEGED TO DIVULGE SUCH INFORMATION TO HIM. IT SHOULD BE REITERATED THAT ANY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSIBLE SAFETY OF WALKER WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED TO HIM AND APPROPRIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. SUTEL.

DALLAS IMMEDIATELY FURNISH OKLAHOMA CITY WITH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO FURTHER CONTACTS BY WATTS OR WALKER WITH THAT OFFICE WHICH MAY BE OF ASSISTANCE TO OKLAHOMA CITY.

NOTE: In view of the nature of the request made by Attorney Clyde J. Watts it is advisable to have his telegram acknowledged in person in order that any question concerning the confidential nature of Bureau records or our policy relating to dissemination of information may be completely resolved. A copy of the Dallas teletype to Bureau on 12-7-63, in this matter is attached.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 7 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-7-63 2-36 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC DALLAS /100-10461/ 4P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

CLYDE J. WATTS, ATTORNEY, WITH OFFICES LOCATED TWO ONE NINE COUCH DRIVE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, AND A. V. GRANT, ATTORNEY, SAINT JO, TEXAS, CALLED AT THE DALLAS OFFICE TODAY AND ADVISED THEY WERE REPRESENTING RETIRED GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER. ATTORNEY WATTS STATED THAT HE WAS A VERY CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF GEN. WALKER IN ADDITION TO LOOKING AFTER SOME OF HIS LEGAL INTERESTS AND THAT HE WANTED TO DO ANYTHING WITHIN HIS POWER TO LOOK AFTER THE SAFETY OF GEN. WALKER. HE STATED THAT IT APPEARED THERE HAD BEEN A LEAK THROUGH SOME OFFICIAL SOURCES SOMEWHERE CONCERNING THE DISCLOSURE THAT MARINA OSWALD HAD STATED HER HUSBAND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF GEN. WALKER IN APRIL. WATTS AND GRANT WERE ADVISED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCLOSURE OF SUCH INFORMATION ON THE PART OF THE FBI EITHER IN DALLAS OR IN WASHINGTON. BOTH STATED THAT THEY UNDERSTOOD THIS COMMENT THOROUGHLY BUT IT DID APPEAR THAT SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE THERE HAD BEEN SUCH A DISCLOSURE THROUGH SOME OFFICIAL CHANNEL. HE ALSO COMMENTED CONCERNING

END PAGE ONE

22 JAN 8 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

JAN 20 1964

EX-102 REC 53 105-82555-1407

Ltr to SACs Dtd 1-6-64 Re: AG

1 JAN 20 1964

PAGE TWO

THE NEWSPAPER STORIES INDICATING WHAT THE FBI REPORT WOULD CONTAIN. THEY WERE AGAIN ADVISED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCLOSURE BY THE FBI. ATTORNEY WATTS THEN COMMENTED THAT HE WAS NOT ASKING FOR ANY INFORMATION BUT THAT HE WAS AWARE THE PD HAD A FILE CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF GEN. WALKER. HE STATED THAT HE DESIRED TO BE ADVISED WHETHER OR NOT THE FBI IN THE EVENT INFORMATION WAS DEVELOPED INDICATING GEN. WALKER/S SAFETY WAS INVOLVED, WOULD SUCH INFORMATION BE MADE AVAILABLE TO EITHER GEN. WALKER OR TO THE DALLAS PD. WATTS WAS ADVISED THAT THE FBI WOULD HANDLE ANY SUCH INFORMATION CONCERNING GEN. WALKER IN THE SAME MANNER THAT IT WOULD HANDLE INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE FBI CONCERNING ANY CITIZEN OR ALIEN LIVING IN THE U. S., NAMELY, THAT IF THE FBI RECEIVED INFORMATION INDICATING THAT THE SAFETY OF ANYONE WAS INVOLVED THE INDIVIDUAL, AS WELL AL THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE AREA WHERE THIS PERSON RESIDED WOULD BE ADVISED.

THE ATTORNEYS WERE MOST APPRECIATIVE OF RECEIVING THIS INFORMATION AND DID NOT HAVE ANY FURTHER REQUESTS.

END PAGE TWO

2

THE PD FILE ON GEN. WALKER IS BEING REVIEWED TODAY FOR ANY INFORMATION OF VALUE AND THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS OF THIS REVIEW.

ATTORNEY WATTS ADVISED HE WAS CONSIDERING AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MARINA OSWALD AND STATED THAT HE DID NOT DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH ANYTHING THE BUREAU OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY WAS DOING BUT DID FEEL THIS MIGHT BE OF VALUE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAFETY OF GEN. WALKER.

WATTS WAS ADVISED THAT WHATEVER DECISION HE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER WAS ENTIRELY UP TO HIM, THAT THE FBI COULD GIVE HIM NO GUIDANCE ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

ATTORNEY GRANT ALSO STATED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THAT AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF [redacted] OF DALLAS HAD Texas RECENTLY TESTIFIED OR GIVEN SOME INFORMATION CONCERNING KNOWN COMMUNISTS IN TEXAS AND THAT HE FELT THAT POSSIBLE INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] MIGHT BE BENEFICIAL IN DETERMINING WHETHER HE HAD ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT TRY TO KILL GEN. WALKER. [IT IS NOTED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL REFERRED

3

PAGE FOUR

TO IS DISCONTINUED DALLAS INFORMANT [redacted] ATTORNEY GRANT WAS TOLD WHATEVER ACTION HE TOOK IN THIS MATTER WAS UP TO HIM.

ACK AND HOLD

3-49 PM OK FBI WA OS ALSO HAVEMSGS FOR YOU

CC-MR. ROSEN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/10/63

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Re memorandum dated 12/5/63 to Mr. Sullivan from Mr. Branigan advising a letter had been intercepted by Secret Service. This letter was addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, "Mail Office," Dallas, Texas, postmarked LaHabana, Cuba, November 28. The letter is dated LaHabana, November 10, 1963. The letter and envelope were received in the Laboratory 12/9/63 with Dallas letter 12/5/63. This letter, written in Spanish, contains the typewritten signature "Pedro Charles" and the handwritten signature "Pedro." It is conspiratorial in content and implies a prior conspiracy between the writer and Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate the President.

A second letter was received in the Laboratory on 12/9/63, along with a group of letters for translation, from the Office of the Attorney General. This second letter was addressed to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C., was dated at Havana 11/27/63, and postmarked on the reverse side 11/28/63, 9:30 A.M. This letter was written in Spanish, bore the handwritten signature "Mario del Rosario Molina," accused Lee Harvey Oswald as the man who assassinated the President, denounces Pedro Charles as an agent of Fidel Castro and alleges payment of $7000 to Oswald to assassinate the President.

It was concluded that both letters and envelopes were prepared on the same typewriter. This typewriter is equipped with Remington Number 10 large pica type, first used on standard correspondence machines in October 1935. This typewriting was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File or in the National Security File.

105-82555
ENCLOSURE
Enclosures (6)
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 - Mr. Belmont
3 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Turner, 649 RB)
(Mr. Linton, 651 RB)
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Schutz, 5722)
2 - Mr. Trotter (Mr. Latona, 6136 IB)
1 - Bufile 62-109060

JCT:em
(13)

EX-102 REC-53 62-109060-1408

22 JAN 20 1964

SEVEN

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

It was concluded that both of the envelopes came from the same source. These envelopes have a yellowish tinge indicating they are from an old batch. It was noted that the postmark on the reverse sides of both envelopes is the same and that the "9:30 A.M." portion of the postmark is upside down on both envelopes. Furthermore, both envelopes have an illegible postmark on the faces of the envelopes, of which only the "1963" is legible. Furthermore, the same kind of three-cent stamp was found on both envelopes.

The second letter was typed on a sheet of bond paper which is .0042 inches thick, whereas the first letter is on a thin manifold paper which is .0020 inches thick. Both sheets of paper are similar in length and width. It was concluded that both envelopes had been previously opened and resealed.

It was found that the same type pen and ink was used to sign both letters.

No indented handwriting or microdots were found on the letters and envelopes.

No latent prints of value were found on the envelopes and letters.

The paper comprising the letters and envelopes did not contain any watermarks or other significant characteristics which would indicate the source of the paper.

Photographs of both envelopes and letters and copies of the translations from the Spanish are attached. The original evidence is temporarily retained in the Laboratory.

A Laboratory report will be promptly forwarded to the Dallas Office.

ACTION: The above information has been discussed telephonically with Domestic Intelligence Division and is set forth for inclusion in any over-all evaluation of these letters.

ADDENDUM:

The handwritten signatures are extremely limited and are not comparable; therefore, it is not possible to determine whether they were written by the same person.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The airmail envelope is addressed to Mr. Robert Kennedy, Secretary of Justice (sic), Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. It bears the postmark of Havana, Cuba, dated November 28, 1963, 9:30 A.M.

Havana, November 27, 1963

Mr. Robert Kennedy
Secretary of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

This letter is to advise you that former Marine Lee Harvey Oswald was the man who assassinated your brother by the express order of a gentleman named Pedro Charles, residing in Miami, Florida. This gentleman had an interview with him in a Miami night club about two months ago. This Mr. Pedro Charles is an agent of Fidel Castro in the United States and uses other names. Young Lee Harvey Oswald received an advance payment of $5,000 which he spent in various night clubs, after which Pedro Charles advanced him another $2,000. The understanding was for Lee Harvey Oswald to go first to Houston and then to Dallas where President John F. Kennedy was scheduled to pay a visit. In fact, information was available at the Chamber of Commerce of Dallas that the President would visit Texas. Pedro Charles reached an understanding with Lee Harvey Oswald, an expert marksman, for the President to be killed and for an international scandal to be unleashed so that all the blame would fall on the racists and the extreme-rightists of the State of Texas. This is the truth about the assassination of President Kennedy. I was acquainted with these details, but I never gave them any credence. I learned of them through the words of a lady who lives with Pedro Charles, who is the man who uses several false names and passports to enter and leave the United States

FOUNDATION

of America, Mexico and Cuba. The lady in question, whose name I cannot disclose, lives here in Havana and is very much affected by the lamentable happenings. She never thought of what might happen because they were in the habit of kidding about everything, but this joke was reality. If the accused Lee Harvey Oswald had not been assassinated at the hands of a gambler, there is no doubt that the accused would have told the whole truth as time went on, because the first thing that Pedro Charles told Oswald was for him to be wide awake in doing the job and, if possible, to erase all clues and not "get caught." In addition, he was not to carry anything compromising in his pockets; anything that might prevent him from achieving the objective of his mission.

We sincerely regret the loss of President Kennedy. He was a man of peace and I, myself, feel mortified and ashamed of being a communist and of knowing a little about this matter from my conversation with this lady who knew all the details and was not brave enough to report this monstrous crime. Right now, as I am writing this report, I am preparing my effects in order to embark for Venezuela clandestinely. In fact, if the political police of Castro should arrest me I would face the firing squad. Some day the lady in question will make very interesting statements about this crime; as soon as she recuperates from her nervous state and is able to point out the mastermind behind the assassination of President Kennedy who is none other than Pedro Charles, agent of the State Security Department of Cuba and a fanatic of Fidel Castro.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mario del Rosario Molina
Havana, Cuba

DL 89-43

"La Habana
Nov 10, 1963

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Mail Office
Dallas, Texas
U.S.A.

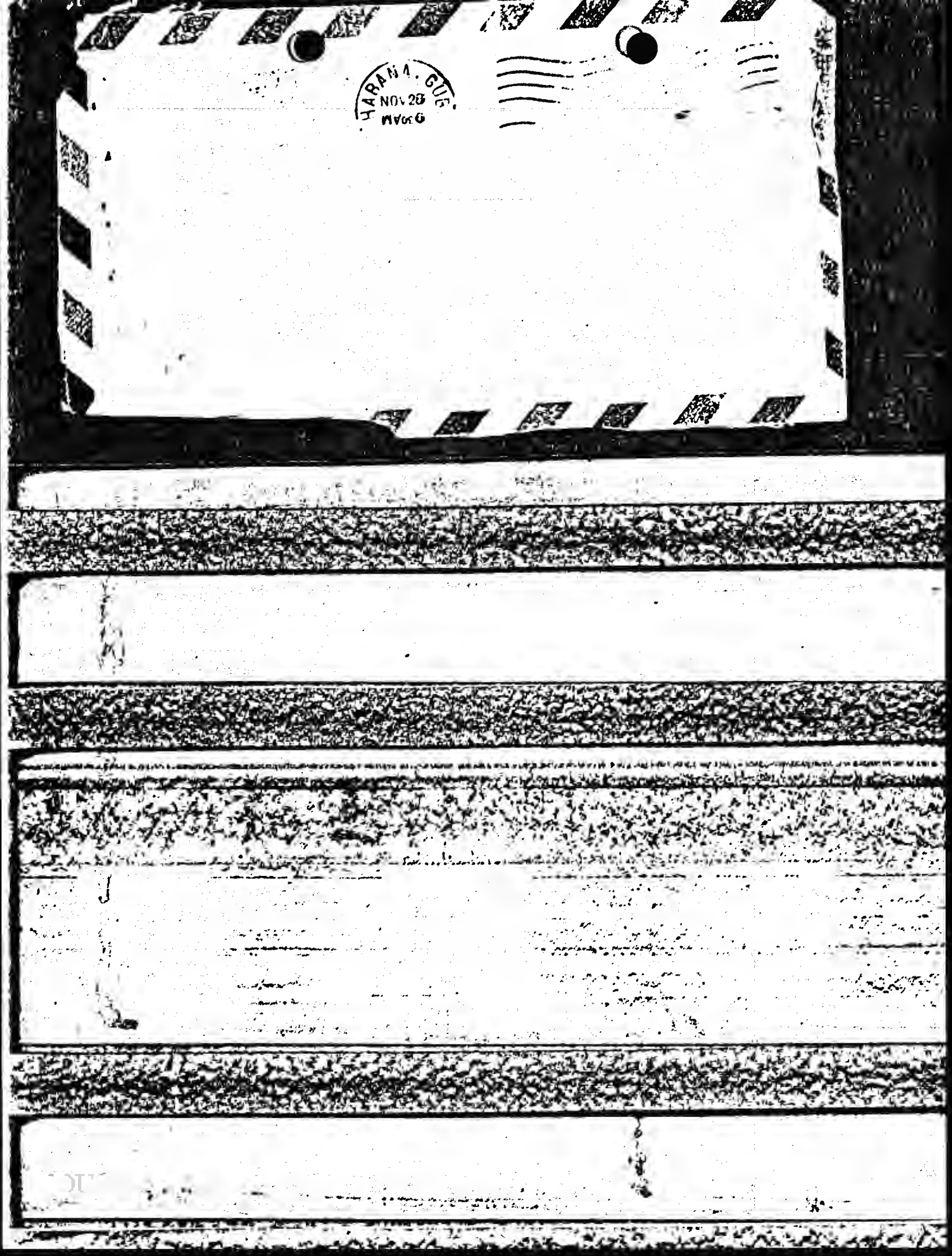
"Friend Lee:

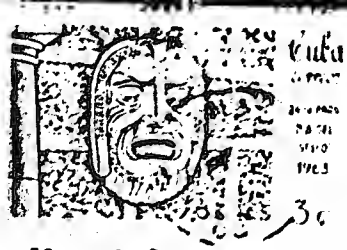
One time more I write you since the last time that we saw each other in Miami. The Spanish books that you took from the hotel and I have hardly anything. I told you of the man who was thinking of visiting here shortly and you ought to close the business as soon as possible, like I told you before in Miami, I recommend much prudence and do not be foolish with the money I gave you. So I hope you will not defraud me and that our dreams will be realized. After the affair I am going to recommend much to the chief that he certainly will have much interest in knowing you as they need men like you. I told him you could put out a candle at 50 meters and he did not want to believe me, but I made him believe it because I saw you with my own eyes and the chief was astonished. Good Lee, practice your Spanish for when you come to Habana for Habana is the land of the free, of the beautiful women and the rich Habana tobacco. Don't forget to do all I told you to the very letter and leave nothing that could lead to your trail and when you receive my letters destroy them as always. After the affair I will send you the money and we will see each other in Miami where always.

"Sincerely always

Pedro Charles

Peter"


HABANA, CUBA
NOV 28
1946



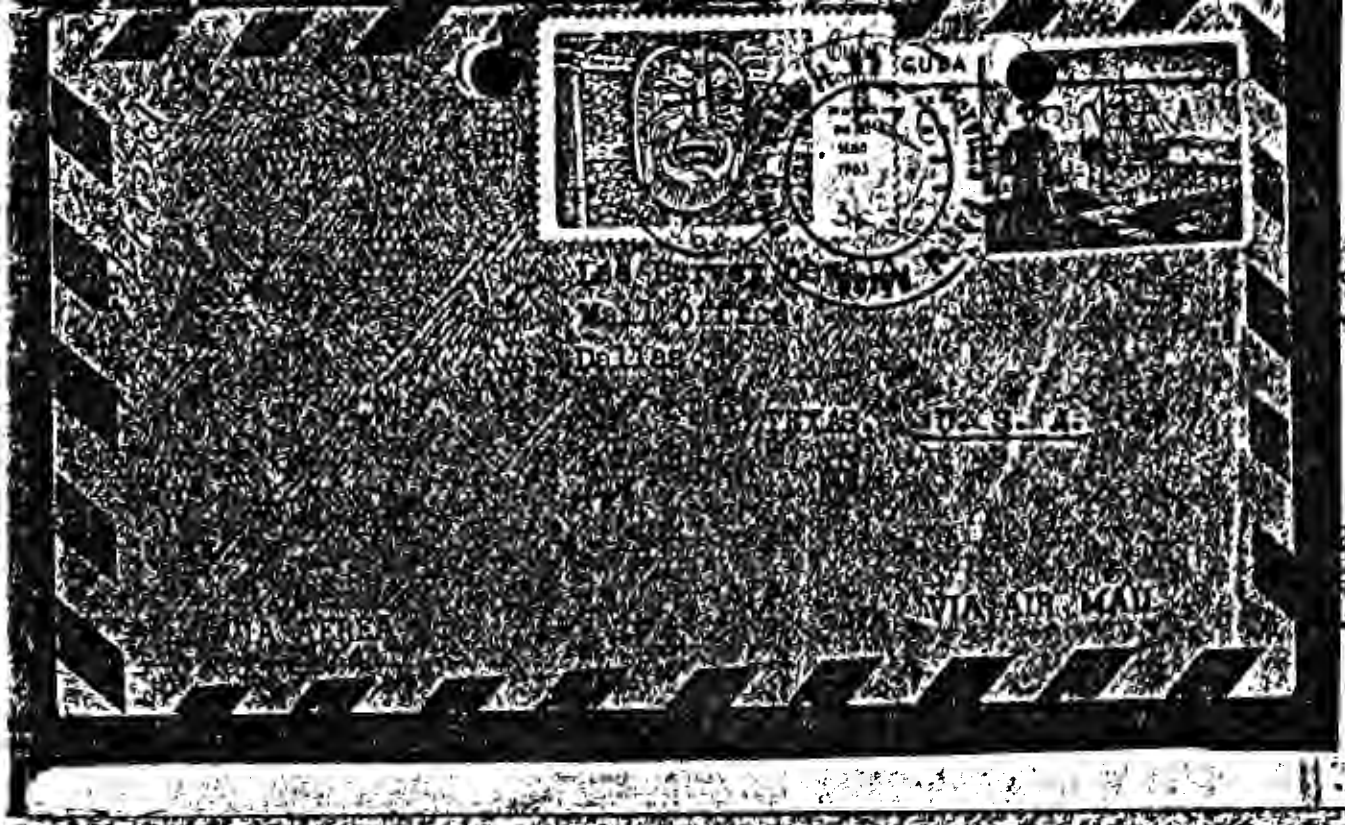
Mr. Roberto Kennedy.
Secretary of Justice.
Departament of Justice.

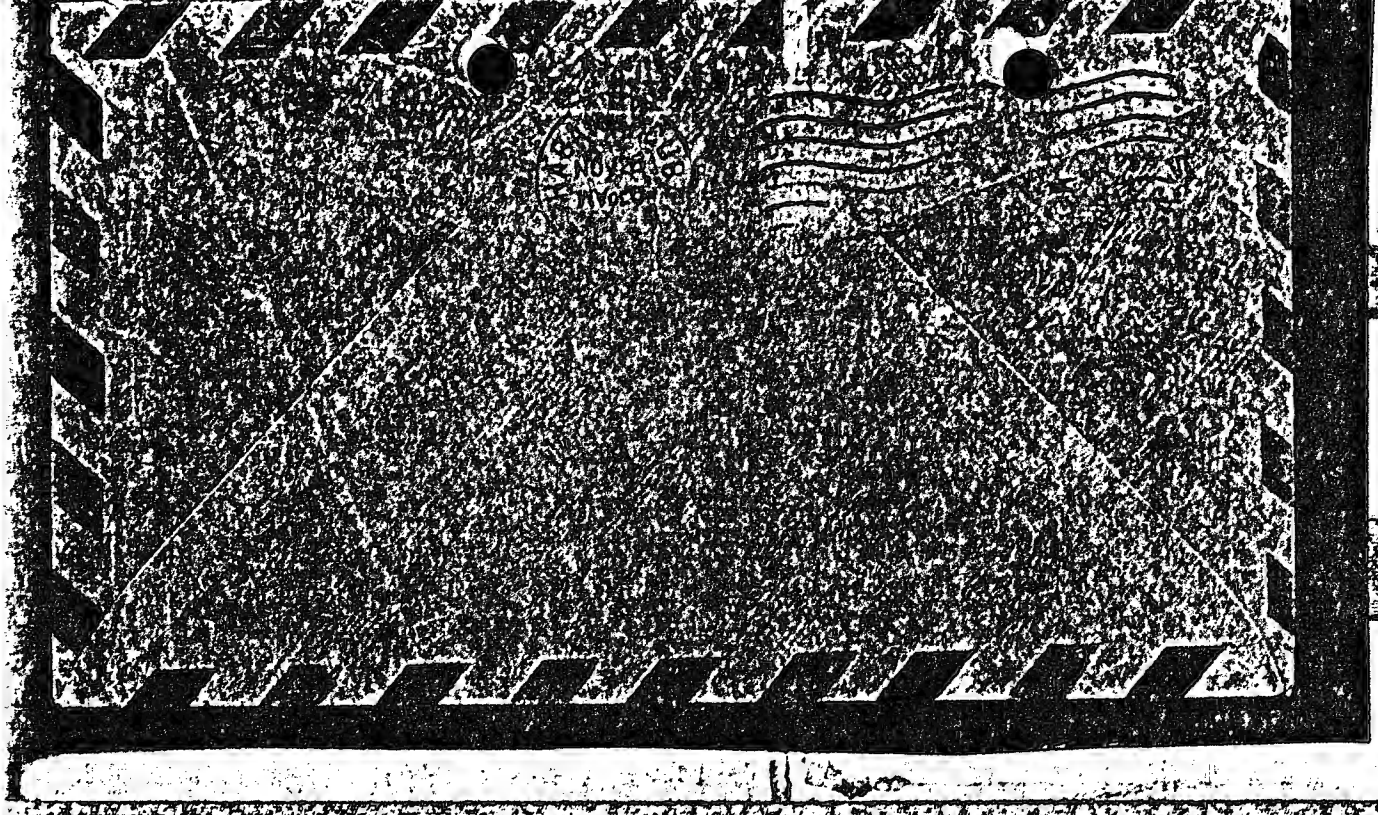
WASHINGTON D.C.

U.S.A.

VIA AEREA

VIA AIR-MAIL


CUBA
VIA AIR MAIL



Amigo Lee:

Una vez mas te escribo desde la ultima vez que nos vimos en Miami. Los libros de Español te los llev estes del Hote y no tengo casi ninguno. Te dire que el hombre piensa visitar es proximamente y tu debes cerrar el negocio lo mas rapido posible, como te dije anteriormente en Miami, te recomiendo mucha prudenc y no hagas locura con la plata que te di. Asi que espero que no defraudaras y que nuestros sueños se veran realiz[illegible] pues asunto te voy a recomendar mucho al Jefe que de seguro tendra m interes en conocerte pues necesitan hombres como tu. Le dije q apagabas una vela a cincuenta metros y no me lo quiso creer, pe yo si se lo hice creer porque te vi con mis ojos y el Jefe se q do asombrado. Bueno Lee, practica bastante el español para cuan vengas para la Habana pues esta es la tierra de la libertad, de bellas mujeres y el rico tabaco habano. No te olvides de hacer todo lo que te dije al pie de la letra y no dejar nada que pued conducir a pistas, etc., y cuando recibas mis cartas destruyela como siempre. Despues del asunto te mandare plata y nos veremos aqui en Miami en donde siempre.

Siempre sincerely

Pedro Charles

Peter

La Habana,
27 de Noviembre,1963.

Mr. Robert Kennedy.
Secretary of Justicia.
Washington D.C.

Señor Kennedy:

La presente carta es para hacerle saber que el ex-infante de Marina Lee Harvey Oswald fué la persona que asesinó a su hermano por orden expresa de un señor llamado Pedro Charles residente en Miami,Fla, el cual sostuvo con él una entrevista en un Club nocturno en Miami hace cuestión de dos meses atrás. Este señor Pedro Charles es un agente de Fide Castro en los Estados Unidos y usa otros nombres. El joven Le Harvey Oswald recibió en pago adelantado la cantidad de Cinco mil dólares lo que Lee gastó en distintos club nocturnos y des pués el tal Pedro Charles le adelantó dos mil dólares más. El trato fué de que Lee Harvey Oswald se trasladase a Houston pri mero y después a Dallas donde el Presidente John F. Kennedy ha ría una visita mas adelante, pués habian antecedentes en la Cá de Comercio de Dallas de que el Presidente visitaria Texas, y tal Pedro Charles contrató a Lee Harvey Oswald, experto tirado certero para ultimar al Presidente y desencadenar entonces un candalo internacional y que todas las culpas cayeran sobre los cistas y los ultra-derechistas de dicho estado de Tejas. Esta la verdad sobre el asesinato del Presidente Kennedy, pués yo c cía de estos detalles que nunca llegué a creer por boca de un dama que convive con el tal Pedro Charles el que usa otros nom así como pasaportes falsos para entrar o salir de Estados Unid Méjico y Cuba. La dama en cuestión, no puedo revelar su nombre vive aqui en la Habana y se halla muy angustiada por el lament suceso, pues ella no llego a pensar que tal cosa pudiera suced

pues todo lo tiraba a broma, pero esa broma fué una realidad.
el acusado Lee Harvey Oswald no llega a ser asesinado a manos
un tahur dicho acusado a través del tiempo hubiera dicho toda
verdad, pues lo primero que Pedro Charles quuxia le había dich
a Oswald era que fuera muy listo en dicho trabajo y que de ser
sible borrar todas las huellas y no dejarse cojer, así como no
var nada comprometedor en los bolsillos que pudiera permitir
objetivo de su misión.

Lamentamos sinceramente la perdida del Presidente Kenne
que era un hombre de paz, y yo mismo me abochorno y averguenzo
ser comunista y de saber un poco de este asunto por boca de est
ma que conocía todos los detalles y no tuvo valor para denuncia
este crimen monstruoso. En los momentos que le hago esta declar
estoy preparando mis cosas para embarcar hacia Venezuela clande
mente, pues si la policía política de Castro me detiene no fuei
La dama en cuestión, algun dia hará delcaraciones interesantes
relación al crimen, tan pronto se reponga de su estado nervioso
pueda señalar al autor intelectual del Presidente Kennedy que n
es otro que Pedro Charles, agente de l Departamento de Seguri
del Estado de Cuba y fanático de Fidel Castro.

De Ud, atentamente:

Mario del Rosario Molina

Mario del Rosario Molina

La Habana, Cuba.

Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

The Attorney General

December 12, 1963

Director, FBI

REC-53 105-82555-1408
EX-102

1 - Wannall
1 - Turner
1 - Mullins

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

On December 5, 1963, our Dallas, Texas, Office learned that the Secret Service had intercepted a letter postmarked November 28, 1963, at Havana, Cuba, addressed to Oswald, c/o Mail Office, Dallas, Texas. This letter, which was dated November 10, 1963, was signed by Pedro Charles (Peter) and was written in such a manner as to indicate that Oswald had been paid by Charles to carry out an unidentified mission which involved accurate shooting.

This Bureau is also in receipt of a letter postmarked November 28, 1963, at Havana addressed to "Mr. Robert Kennedy, Secretary of Justice, Washington, D.C.," and written by one Mario del Rosario Molina of Havana, Cuba. This letter was dated November 27, 1963, and alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy at the direction of Pedro Charles, a Cuban agent who has traveled in the United States under various aliases. According to the writer, Oswald met with Charles in Miami, Florida, several months ago and was paid $7,000 by Charles.

An examination of both of the above-described letters has shown that they were prepared on the same typewriter. In addition, both envelopes appear to have come from the same batch, both postmarks contain similar irregularities, and the same type pen and ink was used to sign both letters.

Inquiries by our Miami Office have failed to develop any information concerning either Pedro or Peter Charles and Mario del Rosario Molina.

Based on the circumstances, including the postmark on the first letter (six days after President Kennedy's assassination) and the fact that both letters were prepared on the same typewriter, it appears this matter represents an attempted hoax.

105-82555

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

RDC:amb (12)

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

MAILED 2
DEC 12 1963
COMM-FBI

REC'D READING ROOM
DEC 11 5 45 PM '63

DEC 11 2 53 PM '63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

NOTE:

See cover memorandum Wannall to Sullivan dated 12/11/63, same caption, prepared by RDC:ams.

We are disseminating data to State, CIA and Secret Service by separate communication.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 4 1964

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

BIA004 1128A EST JAN 4 64 AA067 KA050

K OCA218 NL PD OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA 4

HONORABLE J EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

AS ATTORNEY FOR EDWIN A WALKER, ON DEC 7TH 1963, I FORMALLY REQUESTED MR SHANKLIN, FBI AGENT IN CHARGE IN DALLAS, TO CONFIRM OR TO DENY OFFICIALLY NEWS REPORTS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD CONFESSED TO HIS WIFE THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE EDWIN A WALKER ON APRIL 10 1963, AND THAT HIS WIFE HAD SO STATED TO FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS. MR SHANKLIN STATED THAT HE WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT. IT IS NOW RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT YOU FURNISH TO EDWIN A WALKER OR MYSELF AS HIS COUNCIL, A TRANSCRIPT OF ALL EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL WALKER ON APRIL 10 1963, SO THAT WE MAY TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR PROTECTION OF GENERAL WALKERS

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 53 105-82555-1409

EX-102

22 JAN 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1W XEROX

JAN 20 1964

61 JAN 22 1964

SAFETY

Texas

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CLYDE J WATTS ATTORNEY AT LAW 219 COUCH DR, OKLA CITY. Okla.

CC-MR. ROSEN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

FBI

Date: 1/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Set forth below are the contents of a letter containing allegations that OSWALD was influenced by one BROUDER-BRUNDAGE of Tecumseh, Okla. and his sister-in-law, PEARL, and also alleging that BROUDER shot President KENNEDY.

Information copies of this airtel are being furnished all Florida offices as well as Oklahoma City.

This letter is anonymous and in view of the fact that it appears to have been written by a "crackpot" or someone mentally unbalanced, any leads for investigation of the allegations contained therein are being left to the discretion of the Dallas office, 00 in this case.

2-Bureau (AM RM)
2-Dallas (AM RM)
1-Jacksonville (Inf.) (AM RM)
1-Miami (Inf.) (AM RM)
1-Oklahoma City (Inf.) (AM RM)
1-Tampa (Inf.) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(11)

NO ENCLOSURE

REC-53 105-82555-1410

EX-102

4 JAN 18 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SA 1[illegible]-2939

On January 11, 1964, the San Antonio FBI office received the following letter which was mailed in an envelope postmarked January 6, 1964, at 2:30 p.m., Norman, Oklahoma, and addressed to "City - Mayor," Austin, Texas. The envelope bore no return address, and the letter was anonymous. It is set forth as follows:

"Give-this-to-Mr. RUBY's-lawyer
"then
"Give- it-to-FBI.

"[illegible]-our-U.S. President!

"[illegible] BROUDER-BRUNDAGE-of Tecumseh-Okla-the-communist leader-of-Okla. Meet-Nov. 21 at Ft. Worth-his-[illegible]-in-law PEARL-the communist-leader-of Florida-[illegible]-they-went-to-Dallas [illegible]

"She-knew-and-went-and-got Mr. OSWALD-took-him-to-BROUDER-BROUDER-brain-washed-OSWALD promised-him-$[illegible],000.00 and-had-Mr. OSWALD-go get-his-gun-OSWALD-shot-Governor BROUDER shot-President-[illegible] times-then-told-OSWALD-how to-escape--(and-get-killed-or-caught.). He-was caught-and-to-city jail. They-was scared-OSWALD-would talk tell-on-them [illegible]-she-went-got-JACK RUBY-brain-washed Mr. RUBY-(hypmotized) and had-him-kill-OSWALD.

"The-2 leaders-went-home

"Get-him-drunk-on-dope He tells-it-all

"He-has-killed-, 22
"She-" " 33

"They-set-hundreds-of-fires
"He-robed-bank 1930-where-worked
"sells-dope
"About 1942-she-lost-job-in Washington-D.C. cause-she-was a-communist. She-killed-1st husband sounds-crazy-that-is-the-trick about-Sept. 1942 a-man-and-his lawyer-told-FBI-Okla. City-on them and-2-National Communist leaders."

2 COPIES DESTROYED

105-8255-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

21 FEB 14 1973

FBI

Date: 1/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

OO: DALLAS

RE: Bureau teletype 1/9/64.

Pursuant to instructions of Bureau in referenced teletype, there are enclosed for the Bureau 10 sheets each of amended pages 228, 228a, 228b, 322, 323, 324, 324a, and 324b of Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated January 7, 1964. Appropriate amended pages are also enclosed for New Orleans.

These amended pages have been inserted in Dallas copies of this report.

3 Bureau (ENCS. 80) (RM)
1 New Orleans (100-16601) (INFO) (ENCS. 8) (RM)
1 Dallas
WRH:LP
(5)

NOT RECORDED
22 JAN 13 1964

Approved: JAN 24 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-3-56)

FBI

Date: 1-15-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS R CUBA

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1-7-64 at Dallas.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New Orleans Offices are ten and one copy, respectively, of amended page 1 of rerep. Such amended page is being submitted to correct line 13 to read "TBSC, but employees at Charlie's Meat Market deny giving YATES such check".

Dallas copies being corrected.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

RPG:mvs
(6)

10 ENCLOSURE

amended page inserted in original & copies.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

58 JAN 24 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONSO Vol. ... NO ACTION

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

January 16, 1964

1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

JAN 16 10 31 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list consisting of 53 reports and one memorandum which are being separately furnished to you in connection with the Supplemental Report dated January 13, 1964, on the Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Two copies of each of the investigative reports and the memorandum are being separately furnished to you.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of reports in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

105-82555

LML:cgw
(11)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-1090-60
105-12612-2
105-12612-1
62-1090-60

EX-102

SEE NOTE PAGE2

Delivered 1/17/64

31 JAN 22 1964

REC-53

105-82555

22 JAN 20 1964

JAN 20 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: The furnishing of these additional reports and the memo is necessary to round out investigation which has been summarized in reports sent to the Commission at the Seat of Government.

Michael and Ruth Paine have been described as probably the closest friends of the Oswalds in the Dallas area. Separate investigations have been instituted on the Paines and we have learned that the Commission has expressed considerable interest in the relationship between the Paines and the Oswalds.

The reports captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" are being forwarded since this caption was used to report some investigation or allegations which have subsequently been reported under the Oswald caption. There is no data in the reports being transmitted separately with this letter which would require the preparation of any further Supplemental Report at the Bureau.

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
Grover C. Twiner	12-5-63	Cleveland	None
George W. Hutchison	12-9-63	Louisville	None
John R. Wineberg	12-10-63	Philadelphia	None
James J. O'Connor	12-20-63	Miami	Secret
John H. Creech	12-23-63	St. Louis	None
Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12-24-63	Memphis	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	12-24-63	Chicago	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-24-63	New Orleans	None
Harvey B. Murphy	12-24-63	Oklahoma City	None
Clarence W. Frye	12-24-63	Philadelphia	None
Lionel E. Delanger	12-24-63	Tampa	None
Charles S. Harding	12-26-63	Atlanta	None
Delmer R. Exon	12-26-63	Oklahoma City	None
Ewald I. Carlson	12-27-63	Minneapolis	None
Graham W. Kitchel	12-27-63	Houston	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-27-63	Denver	None
Henry P. Grady	12-27-63	Phoenix	None
Donald E. Head	12-27-63	Seattle	None
Carl P. Freeman	12-30-63	Las Vegas	None
Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12-30-63	Memphis	None
John T. Reynolds	12-30-63	New Orleans	None
J. Stanley Rotz	12-30-63	Baltimore	None
James J. O'Connor	12-31-63	Miami	None
Edward P. Gazur	12-31-63	Cleveland	None
Robert E. McLendon	12-31-63	Charlotte	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	12-31-63	Chicago	None
John M. Kenny	12-31-63	San Antonio	None
John James O'Flaherty	1-2-64	New York	Confidential
Edwin Dalrymple	1-3-64	Houston	None
Dean N. Ray	1-3-64	El Paso	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	1-6-64	Chicago	None
Richard L. Kesler	1-6-64	Charlotte	None
Charles J. Wyland	1-6-64	Philadelphia	None
William C. Hay	1-7-64	Tampa	None

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Samuel W. North, Jr.	12-20-63	Los Angeles	Confidential
Carl E. Graham	12-24-63	Washington, D. C.	None
Ford E. Holmes	12-24-63	Las Vegas	None
Thomas F. Lewis	12-26-63	Philadelphia	None

105-82555-1111

XEROX

JAN 20 1964

ENCLOSURE

Francis J. Walsh	12-27-63	Baltimore	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-30-63	Dallas	None
John R. Wineberg	12-31-63	Philadelphia	None
Mason P. Smith	1-7-64	Philadelphia	None

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Darrell B. Currie	12-23-63	Boston	None
Carl E. Graham	12-24-63	Washington, D. C.	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-30-63	Dallas	None
Robert James Nelson	1-2-64	Denver	None
Robert L. Olsen	1-7-64	Washington, D. C	None

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

David J. Reid	12-4-63	El Paso	None
David J Reid	12-5-63	El Paso	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-5-63	Charlotte	None
David J. Reid	12-10-63	El Paso	None
Frank W. Haines	12-12-63	Albuquerque	None
David J. Reid	12-17-63	El Paso	None

Memorandum dated 12-3-63 at Washington, D. C., captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," classified Confidential. This memorandum contains information furnished by [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 1/16/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
THE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Oswald

U. S. Attorney Barefoot Sanders and his assistant B. H. Timmons, Jr., Dallas, conferred with Special Agents 1/14/64 concerning demands of prosecution and defense for production of FBI reports and the testimony of Special Agents at Ruby's bond hearing January 20, 1964.

Mr. Sanders advised that he had talked with Defense Attorney Tonahill on 12/24/63 relative to the testimony which would be expected of the Agents at the bond hearing. Tonahill said he anticipated questions of the defense would be restricted to information supplied by Ruby to Agents at interviews on 11/24/63 at Dallas Police Department and on 12/21/63 at the Dallas County Jail. Mr. Sanders furnished this information to the Department.

Mr. Sanders also said he had advised the Department of press reports that the defense was now demanding all FBI reports and of a press interview of Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr to the effect that Carr had been assured of getting files of the FBI and the President's Commission for delivery to District Attorney Wade at Dallas.

U. S. Attorney Sanders also advised that on 1/14/64 he had talked to Mr. [illegible], who is assistant to Assistant Attorney General Miller, and advised Foley he feels if FBI records are furnished to the prosecution, both the Department and the FBI would be in an extremely bad position to refuse to furnish same to the defense. Mr. Foley [illegible] that he would advise Sanders of the Department's desires and instructions as to the testimony of the Agents at the bond hearing and regarding furnishing of FBI records to District Attorney Wade and to the defense.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 24 1964

JWH/ras
(9)

53 JAN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. [illegible]
RE: JACK L. RUBY, [illegible]

It is noted that a request has been received both from the prosecution and the defense in this matter for all FBI reports and records concerning both Ruby and Oswald. The requests have been discussed with Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Miller of the Department and [illegible] Rankin of the President's Commission [illegible] the matter under consideration as to specifically what records will be furnished to [illegible]. District Attorney Wade and Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr have been advised that the matter of furnishing records is under consideration by the Department and the President's Commission.

The defense request that two Agents testify at Ruby's bond hearing on 1/20/64 as to statements made by Ruby in their presence immediately subsequent to his arrest on 11/24/63 and at their interview with Ruby on 12/21/63 was previously discussed with AAG Miller on 1/8/64 and he was advised that the Bureau would defer to his views as to whether or not the Agents would be allowed to testify. Miller said that he desired the Agents to testify and that he would insure that the U. S. Attorney or one of his representatives was present to protect the Government interest. Dallas was instructed on 1/9/64 that the Agents who interviewed Ruby should testify at the bond hearing with the U. S. Attorney present and that the testimony should be limited to the facts surrounding the interview of Ruby. Dallas has requested specific instructions as to whether or not they should testify only to the fact that they interviewed Ruby or as to information furnished to them by Ruby.

Dallas stated that unless advised to the contrary, the Agents will appear for testimony without notes or interview reports regarding their interviews with Ruby as suggested by U. S. Attorney Sanders. Dallas did prepare interview reports regarding their three interviews with Ruby and if a demand is made by the defense the Agents would be obligated under the Jencks Law to produce these interview reports. Dallas also has retained possession of the Agents' notes made at the time of the interviews.

This question was discussed by SAs [illegible] and Martindale with AAG Miller 1/10/64, who stated that when the Agents were called to testify that it would be entirely appropriate that they [illegible] the interviews [illegible] or notes of [illegible] views and produce them if called upon [illegible]. He telephonically contacted U. S. Attorney [illegible] the Agents present and told him that the Agents would take with them the interview reports and notes of the interviews and produce them if called upon and U. S. Attorney Sanders agreed that this would be proper.

They also asked to be advised as to whether or not, if questioned, they should furnish an opinion as to Ruby's mental or emotional state during the time of the interview.

ACTION:

1. Dallas has been instructed in accordance with the previous request of Mr. Miller on 1/3/64 to testify specifically as to the facts of the interviews with Ruby on 11/24/63, 11/25/63 and 12/21/63, statements made by Ruby in their presence and any information furnished by Ruby to the Agents. (It is noted that Agents actually interviewed Ruby on three occasions, 11/24/63, 11/25/63 and 12/21/63, rather than two as mentioned by Defense Attorney Tomahill on 11/24/63 and 12/21/63.)

2. Dallas has been informed of the discussion with Mr. Miller, of Mr. Miller's discussion with U. S. Attorney Barefoot Sanders. Dallas has been instructed that Agents should take interview report forms and notes with them when they testify and produce them if they are requested to do so.

3. Dallas has been instructed that the Agents must confine their testimony specifically to the facts of the interviews, statements made by Ruby in their presence and information furnished by Ruby to the Agents and that, under no circumstances, are they to furnish any opinion or conclusion as to Ruby's mental or emotional state at the time of their contacts with Ruby.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 17 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DALLAS

519PM CST URGENT 1-17-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR, (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD - IS - R.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL JAN. FIFTEEN LAST REGARDING ALLEGATION CONTAINED IN REPORT SA ELDON D. RUDD DATED DEC. THREE, SIXTYTHREE, MEXICO CITY, THAT RUBY-S SISTER, EVA GRANT, MAY HAVE BEEN IN SAN ANTONIO NOV. TWENTYONE, SIXTYTHREE, AND MAY HAVE STAYED AS GUEST AT SAME HOUSE WHERE OSWALD RESIDED IN DALLAS ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.

Texas

B approx 1913-1918

FURTHER REFERENCE DALLAS TELETYPE DATED DEC. TWENTYONE, SIXTYTHREE, IN JACK L. RUBY, AKA LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM DEC., CR - OO DALLAS, REPORTING THAT MRS. REX GOODMAN, MANAGER OF APARTMENT WHERE RUBY-S SISTER RESIDES, STATED GRANT WAS CONVALESCING FROM OPERATION AND HAD BEEN STAYING CLOSE HOME FOR AT LEAST A WEEK IMMEDIATELY PRECEEDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. MRS. GOODMAN STATED SHE PERSONALLY CHECKED ON MRS. GRANT EVERY DAY AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE GRANT IN SAN ANTONIO NOV. TWENTYONE AS ALLEGED.

GRANT IS FORTYFIVE TO FIFTY YEARS, FIVE FEET, FOUR INCHES TALL, ONE HUNDRED FORTY LBS., RED HAIR.

NO ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION CONTEMPLATED THIS MATTER UACB.

P.

EX-102

REC-53 105-82555-1412

END 57 JAN 22 1964

22 JAN 20 1964

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Wannall

January 17, 1964

1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Turner

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated December 13, 1963, enclosing a summary of the results of the investigations of several hoaxes and false reports which had arisen in connection with the Oswald case. The following information supplements the data previously furnished to you in this regard.

The FBI has been furnished four letters written from Cuba indicating or alleging that the assassination of President Kennedy was undertaken by Oswald under the direction of a Cuban agent, one Pedro Charles, who reportedly gave Oswald $7,000 for this mission. Specifically, these letters are as follows:

(1) A letter dated November 10, 1963, but postmarked November 28, 1963, at Havana, Cuba (six days after the assassination), signed by Pedro Charles and addressed to Oswald, c/o "Mail Office," Dallas, Texas. This letter was intercepted by the Secret Service and was referred to the FBI.

(2) A letter addressed to the Attorney General postmarked November 28, 1963, at Havana and signed by Mario del Rosario Molina. This letter was referred to the FBI by the Department of Justice.

(3) A letter postmarked December 3, 1963, at Havana, addressed to the Voice of America and signed by Miguel Galban Lopez. This communication was referred to us by the United States Information Agency.

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REC-58 105-82555-1413

61 JAN 22 1964

EX-102

JAN 20 1964

FBI
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(4) A letter postmarked December 3, 1963, at Havana signed by Miguel Galban Lopez and addressed to the "Editor of the Diario de New York," a Spanish-language newspaper published in New York City. This letter was forwarded to the FBI by an official of the newspaper.

One copy each of the above-described letters is enclosed herewith.

As noted above, the first letter received was purportedly written by Pedro Charles, was dated some two weeks prior to the President's assassination, and was designed to give the impression Charles was furnishing instructions to Oswald relative to the assassination. The other three letters purport to be from individuals who have knowledge that Charles conspired with Oswald to kill the President. However, examinations by the FBI Laboratory have shown that all of these communications were actually prepared on the same typewriter and that several of the envelopes used came from the same source. It is, therefore, clear that this represents some type of hoax, possibly on the part of some anti-Castro group seeking to discredit the Cuban Government.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

January 17, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For your information, on January 4, 1964, I received a telegram from Attorney Clyde J. Watts of 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in which Mr. Watts stated as attorney for retired General Edwin A. Walker, he was requesting the FBI to officially confirm or deny news reports that Lee Harvey Oswald confessed to his wife that he attempted to murder Walker on April 10, 1963. He also desired the FBI to furnish a transcript of all evidence and information pertinent to the alleged attempt by Oswald so that appropriate action could be taken to protect the general.

Mr. Watts and Attorney A. V. Grant of St. Jo, Texas, initially contacted our Dallas Office on December 7, 1963, and indicated they were representing General Walker. Watts stated that aside from being Walker's legal representative he was also a very close personal friend. Watts was of the opinion that there had been an official leak somewhere concerning the disclosure that Marina Oswald had stated her husband was responsible for the attempt on General Walker's life. At this time, the attorneys were advised the FBI had made no such disclosure.

Watts stated he was not asking for information but asked that any information developed relating to Walker's safety be furnished to Walker or the Dallas Police Department. Watts was, of course, advised any such information received would be handled in the same manner as a threat against any individual in that the FBI would promptly advise not only the individual but appropriate local authorities.

MAILED 5
JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

JAN 17 3 12 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
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.

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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ERDR:AOB
(11)

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. DeLoach

JAN 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 53 105-82555-

(SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR)

22 JAN 20 1964

Watts concluded by stating he was considering an interview with Marina Oswald as it might aid him in his efforts to protect Walker. He was told whatever decision he made in this matter was entirely up to him and we would not suggest or recommend any course of action.

Of possible interest, immediately following the attempted murder of Walker in April, 1963, our Dallas Office discussed the case with the Dallas Police Department and volunteered to forward the bullet recovered from Walker's home to the FBI Laboratory for examination; however, no such request was ever made. During the course of our current investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and prior to the interview of Mrs. Oswald on December 3, 1963, wherein she indicated her husband may have been responsible for the shooting at Walker, the possibility that Oswald may have fired at Walker was considered. Our Dallas Office, therefore, on the weekend of November 30, 1963, requested the Dallas Police Department to make available the recovered bullet for examination by the Laboratory. On December 2, 1963, the bullet was forwarded to our Laboratory where it was examined. This examination revealed that the distorted and mutilated bullet had the same general characteristics of bullets from the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. However, it was not possible to definitely establish whether or not the recovered bullet was fired from Oswald's gun.

The files of the Dallas Police Department relating to the investigation of the Walker shooting disclose that General Walker reported that at approximately 9:00 p.m., on April 10, 1963, while sitting at his desk in his Dallas residence, a shot was fired above his head into his home. The only suspect developed by the Dallas Police Department in this matter was one William MacEwan Duff who had been employed in some capacity by General Walker or his staff. He was selected primarily because he was considered to be a "con man." After a polygraph examination was given to him by the Dallas Police Department and after they conducted other investigation, Duff was absolved by the Dallas Police Department of involvement in this crime.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records disclose that Duff was born on November 4, 1931, in Scotland and entered the United States in 1957. He has been characterized as a "con man" and "no good." So far in our investigation of the assassination, only one individual, a Dallas lunchroom proprietor, has linked Oswald with Duff in approximately April or May, 1963, as having frequented this lunchroom on one occasion. It should be pointed out that six other individuals who had intimate knowledgege of Duff were unable to connect Oswald with Duff. Further, our investigation discloses that during the above period Oswald is known to have been in Dallas, Texas, until April, 1963; however, from late April, 1963, to September, 1963, he was in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On January 8, 1964, Attorney Watts was personally contacted by an Agent from our Oklahoma City Office at which time his January 4, 1964, telegram to me was acknowledged. He was told the results of the FBI investigation into Oswald's activities have been furnished to the President's Commission and we are not in a position to divulge such information to him. It was again reiterated that should any information be received relative to the safety of General Walker it would be promptly furnished to the General and to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Watts at this time indicated he might possibly communicate with the President's Commission in an effort to obtain the information requested from the FBI.

In addition, Watts advised that shortly after the attempt on General Walker's life he hired two private investigators to look into the incident and they developed one Bill Duff of Dallas as a suspect. Duff, according to Watts, had been employed in some capacity by Walker or his staff. The private investigators were unable to develop any information linking Duff with the Walker shooting and turned over the results of their investigation to the Dallas Police Department. Watts stated he was furnishing this information as a possible link between Duff and Oswald.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We have been endeavoring to locate William MacEwan Duff, the suspect absolved by the Dallas Police Department, for interview. Information developed to date on this individual indicates he remained in Dallas, Texas, until October, 1963, when he was last reported to be en route to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by bus.

We will continue our efforts to locate Duff, an alien, for interview, and when this is accomplished you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Information in above letter obtained from the following communications all captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," Bufile 105-82555:

Dallas tel to Director 12/7/63, 2:36 p. m.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/2/63, pages 30-39, 102, 103 and 151.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/8/63, page 5 through 13, 53 through 60.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/23/63, pages 299 to 308, 549 to 559.
Butel to Oklahoma City and Dallas, 1/6/64.
Dallas tel to Director 1/8/64, 1:00 p. m.
Oklahoma City tel to Director and Dallas, 1/8/64, 3:00 p. m.
Rosen to Belmont memo dated 1/8/64. FDT:kat;hw.

We are continuing efforts to locate Duff who is known to be quite transient in his activities. When he is interviewed, the results of same will be furnished to Mr. Rankin.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Conrad
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 17 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed you will find a letter dated January 7, 1964, which was forwarded to the Chief Justice who in turn has referred it to the Commission.

Inasmuch as in the letter the writer claims to possess special information with respect to the assassination of President Kennedy, I am forwarding the letter to you for appropriate investigation including--if you agree--Bureau interview.

While the letter is unsigned, the heading contains what appears to be the name "Montgomery" and the address appears plainly both on the letter and on the envelope in which it was mailed to the Chief Justice.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

22 JAN 23 1964

SEE

TREAT AS YELLOW

1-21-64

Airtel

105-82555

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Dallas is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 1-17-64 and an attachment to this letter dated 1-7-64 from an unknown correspondent at 603 Moore Street, Marshall, Texas. Both the letter from the Commission and the attachment are self explanatory. You will also note the attached letter bears the notation "Rev. V Montgomery" which may very possibly refer to the correspondent.

Dallas is instructed to immediately endeavor to identify the correspondent to the President's Commission and interview this individual for whatever information he has pertinent to our investigation. Any additional investigation necessary to resolve this matter must be immediately handled by teletype. Results of investigation should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination without any delay.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - 62-109090
1 - 105-82555

RDR:cjr
(11) 53 JAN 24 1964

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memo, same date and caption, RDR:cjr.

J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission by letter dated 1-17-64 requested us to conduct appropriate investigation to locate and interview anonymous letterwriter at Marshall, Texas, who alleges he has some information relating to the assassination. From general appearance of communication, it would appear correspondent has little if any information of interest to us but might also be a mental case. However, in view of Commission request, it is not felt we have any alternative but to comply with Commission's request.

TREAT AS YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 1/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Re Washington Field airtel to Bureau, 1/8/64, setting forth information furnished on 1/7/64 by Mr. JOHN W. SIPES, Deputy Director, Office of Munitions Control (MC), Department of State, and Mr. JOHN F. DEPENBROCK, Chief, Arms Traffic Division, MC.

Investigation to determine the source of the 6.5 mm ammunition used in the assassination of President KENNEDY has been limited to the outlets for such ammunition in areas where OSWALD has resided and to where he is known to have purchased the assassination rifle (Klein Company, Chicago, Illinois) and where he purchased the 38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver used in killing of Dallas police officer J. D. TIPPIT (George Rose and Company, Inc., Los Angeles, California). Such investigation has been conducted with negative results.

UACB, no investigation with respect to the information contained in re airtel is being conducted.

Copies this communication furnished Richmond and WFO for their information in the event Bureau directs investigation be conducted.

105-82555-11415

REC-9

4 JAN 15 1964

(3)-Bureau
1--Richmond (INFO)
1--Washington Field (105-37111) (INFO)
2-Dallas

RPG:mja (7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

JAN 22 1964

January 17, 1964

REC 30 105-82555-1416

EX-102

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

REC'D-READING ROOM
F.B.I.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Our letter of January 6, 1964, enclosed Photostats of income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1956, 1958, and 1962.

The Internal Revenue Service has located the 1959 income tax return of Lee Harvey Oswald. Two Photostats of this return are enclosed for the use of the Commission. You will note that the 1959 income tax return of Lee Harvey Oswald was filed by his mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald.

The enclosed material was obtained through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service in the event it is desired to publicize this material in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Delivered 1/17/64

Enclosures 2

2 - Dallas (Enclosure)

SAC, DALLAS, SEE NOTE PAGE 7

105-82555
REL:pa
(10)

XEROX

31 JAN 22 1964

JAN 2 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ReBuairtel 1/6/64 enclosing income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1956, 1958, and 1962.

Enclosed is a Photostat of the 1959 income tax return of Oswald filed by his mother. This return should be reviewed for lead purposes only and the contents thereof should not be included in any investigative report.

NOTE:

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1416

PAGE NO. All

NO. OF PAGES 17

SECTION NO.

66

Internal Revenue Service

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

6-54 PM URGENT CST 1-14-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR, 105-82,555 1-P.

FROM DALLAS' 100-10,461

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R.

REBUTEL JAN. THIRTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CONCERNING RUTH PAINE TO MARINA OSWALD CORRESPONDENCE AND PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF RUTH PAINE.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE FILES DESCRIBED ON PAGE EIGHT TWENTYEIGHT OF THE REPORT OF SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS DATED NOV. THIRTY LAST CONSIST OF PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF RUTH PAINE AND IS CONTAINED IN THREE METAL BOXES. THESE DOCUMENTS STILL IN POSSESSION OF DALLAS PD AND ARRANGEMENTS MADE TODAY TO OBTAIN SAME, AND THEY WILL BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU JAN. FIFTEEN NEXT.

RUTH PAINE HAS WRITTEN A LETTER TO MARINA OSWALD SINCE NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, SAME TRANSLATED IN DALLAS LETTER TO BUREAU DEC. TWENTY LAST IN CAPTIONED MATTER. THIS LETTER BEING FORWARDED TO FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION AND RETENTION, IF DESIRED.

END

WA WS

FBI WASH DC

REC 30 105-82555-1417

EX-102

1 JAN 22 1964

22 JAN 21 1964

cc - Mr. Conrad

FBI

Date: 1-14-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS R CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Director 1-7-64 and Buairtel to Dallas 1-3-64.

Rebuairtel requested reinterview to determine if two Negro employees walked into the lunchroom during the time subject was eating his lunch, and noted that one of the Negro employees was called "JUNIOR".

"JUNIOR" determined to be JAMES EARL JARMAN, Jr., and his companions during lunch hour on November 22, 1963, determined to be HAROLD "HANK" NORMAN and BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS, two colored employees of the Texas School Book Depository. The three of them each advised they did not observe subject eating his lunch on that date.

Results of interviews will be included in next Dallas report.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

AEC:mvs
(4)

105-82555-1418

EX-102 REC 30

JAN 15 1964

SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Approved: 61 JAN 22 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	DALLAS	1/14/64	1/3/64 - 1/10/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE yk

TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: Report of SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE dated 1/13/64 at Houston;
Bureau airtel to Houston, New Orleans, and Dallas dated 1/3/64.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO (INFORMATION):

An information copy of this report is being furnished San Antonio in accordance with the request of that office.

HOUSTON:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

Will continue to interview persons reported to have been acquainted with or to have knowledge of subject's activities.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)(AM)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(AM)(RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info)(AM)(RM)
2 - Houston (105-1291)

- A* -

COVER PAGE

1419

REC-9

4 JAN 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Comm			
Request Recd.	2 copies			
Date Fwd.	1/30/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	LMJ/iff			

79 FEB 6 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 5-22-64)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE
Date: 1/14/64

Offices: Houston

File Number: Houston 105-1291

105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Reinterviews of Mr. and Mrs. HORACE TWIFORD, Houston, Texas, indicate OSWALD believed to have telephoned TWIFORD residence between 7 and 9 PM prior to 9/26/63. Ticket agents at Continental Trailways bus terminal, Houston, Texas, could not recall selling ticket to OSWALD. Records of this company indicate only one ticket sold between 9/24/63 and 9/26/63 for travel between Houston and Laredo. HENRY OTIS CHENYWORTH, Jasper, Texas, denied making any statement that he had any information regarding assassination of President KENNEDY. CHENYWORTH states there is "remote possibility" he made statement he would learn who assassinated the President, but if so, such statement was made "in jest." CHENYWORTH stated did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never engaged in shooting practice in area of Dallas or Grand Prairie, Texas.

- P -

DETAILS: AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

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HO 105-1291
ED:yk

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to develop specific information concerning the time and date that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Houston, Texas, during his reported travel from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Laredo, Texas, on September 25, 1963 - September 26, 1963. It was previously reported that OSWALD was in New Orleans on September 25, 1963, and that he boarded a Continental Trailways bus at 2 AM on September 26, 1963, at Houston, Texas, traveling on this bus from Houston to Laredo, Texas.

On January 6, 1964, HORACE TWIFORD, 7018 Schley, Houston, Texas, advised he and his wife ESTELLE TWIFORD had searched further in their records in an effort to determine the exact date on which Mrs. TWIFORD had received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. TWIFORD stated he and his wife had located a slip of paper which had been used by Mrs. TWIFORD on the evening on which she received the above telephone call, and this slip of paper carried a notation of OSWALD's name and contained the words "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." TWIFORD stated his wife had made these notations on this slip of paper in order to remember to mention this telephone call to TWIFORD when he returned home from duty on a merchant vessel which was then traveling between Houston and other Gulf Coast ports.

TWIFORD stated he could recall that while on a coast-wise trip as a seaman during September, 1963, he made a quick trip from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, by air in order to visit his wife. TWIFORD stated to the best of his recollection he made this trip to Houston on September 26, 1963, and his wife mentioned to him at that time of having received the telephone call from OSWALD.

On January 7, 1964, Mrs. ESTELLE TWIFORD, 7018 Schley, confirmed the above information and stated she had also been attempting to recall more specifically the time at which she received the telephone call from OSWALD which she previously reported. Mrs. TWIFORD stated she feels sure this telephone call was received after dark but

not in the late evening. She stated if this call had been received at 10:00 PM or 11:00 PM, she would have considered this fact unusual and believes she would have recalled it. Mrs. TWIFORD stated the best she could do toward fixing the hour of this call was to estimate that it was received in the period between 7:00 PM and 9:00 PM.

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to locate an employee at the Continental Trailways bus terminal, Houston, Texas, who might recall having sold a ticket to LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

1

HO 105-1291
PWH:yk

The following investigation was conducted by SA PAUL W. HUCKERIEDE:

On the dates indicated, the following Continental Trailways ticket agents in Houston, Texas, were interviewed but none could recall selling a ticket to LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

1/10/64	ROBERT STEVENSON 8909 Lockwood
1/9/64	RAY DYAL 7901 Easton
1/9/64	MORGAN LAIRD, JR. 9234 Tallyho
1/9/64	BILL PRATT 5806 Dryad

On January 9, 1964, ANN LINDSEY, 2243 Harwell Lane, Houston, Report Clerk, Continental Trailways, Houston, advised that for the period September 24 through September 26, 1963, one ticket, numbered 112230, was sold from Houston to Laredo, Texas, for $10.60. She advised this was the only ticket sold from Houston to Laredo during these dates, and there were no tickets sold through to Mexico City.

Miss LINDSEY stated the portion of the above ticket retained by Continental Trailways Bus Company was subsequently mailed to the Dallas office of that company for permanent filing. She stated there should be rubber stamp impressions on this ticket stub which would show the date on which the ticket was sold and the identity of the employee who sold it.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 1/6/64

JASPER, TEXAS

HENRY OTIS CHENYWORTH, Route 2, Box 171, was advised of the identity of JOHN T. KELLY as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he made might be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to the services of an attorney. No threats or promises were made to CHENYWORTH, who furnished the following information:

SS #450-16-5211

He was born April 27, 1943, in Troy, Texas, and served in the U. S. Air Force from September 9, 1960, until November 2, 1961, when he received a General Discharge under Honorable Conditions. Since his discharge from the Air Force, he has been employed in approximately twenty-five or thirty different jobs and has never held steady employment. His most recent employment was at Strangi Manufacturing Company in Dallas, Texas, until approximately two weeks ago. Prior to that period, during the month of November, 1963, he was employed by the Thompson Tool Company, 2328 Langford, Dallas, Texas.

On November 22, 1963, the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recalls being at work at the Thompson Tool Company as he remembers listening to the reports of the assassination on the radio in the company shop. He worked all day Friday, November 22, 1963, was off on Saturday and Sunday, which is customary at this firm, and then he did not go to work on Monday, November 25, 1963, as he recalls watching the Presidential burial on television, at the residence of E. R. COLLIER, 306 East 7th Street, Dallas, Texas. To the best of his recollection, he returned to Jasper, Texas, on Tuesday, November 26, 1963, to stay with his stepbrother, JOE WILLIANS, who was ill, and after staying in Jasper for two days he returned to Dallas, Texas.

He denies making any statement concerning or implying that he had any information as to who killed the President, or a statement that he did not know whether he would be around by morning as he might be in jail. He stated there is a remote possibility he might have said

---

On 1/3/64 at Jasper, Texas File # HO 105-1291

by SA JOHN T. KELLY:yk Date dictated 1/3/64

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5

"I bet I will know who did it by morning," in regard to who might have killed KENNEDY, but stated if he said this then the statement was made in jest as he does not recall saying this and could not see why he would have made this statement as he "would have no way in the world of finding out who did it."

He advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor did he have a gun or do any practice shooting in Dallas, Texas. He does not know where the practice range is near Grand Prairie and stated he never practiced on this area.

CHENYWORTH has no ill feeling toward KENNEDY and thought it "terrible that he was assassinated."

The following description was obtained by observation and interview:

Name	HENRY OTIS CHENYWORTH
Born	April 27, 1943, Troy, Texas
Race	White
Height	6'3"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Social Security No.	450-66-5211
Army service number	AF 18 60 16 65
Education	Completed high school in service
Residence	Route 2, Box 171, Jasper, Texas
Marital status	Single
Occupation	Unemployed

Report Form
FD-263 (5 12 58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
EL PASO	DALLAS	1/15/64	12/13/63 - 1/14/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA DAVID J. REID	shd
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES

El Paso teletype to the Director dated 12/13/63, 3:45 PM.

Phoenix teletype to the Director dated 1/9/64;

Bureau teletype to El Paso dated 1/10/64, 6 01 PM.

El Paso teletype to Phoenix dated 1/10/64, 5 54 PM (IO);

Dallas teletype to El Paso dated 1/11/64.

- RUC -

EXP. PROC.

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21 FEB 14 1973

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

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Copies made:

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3 - Dallas (100-10461) (AM)
1 - Phoenix (105-1529) (Info)
3 - El Paso (1- 105-1264)
(1- 89-52)
(1- 44-274)

105 | 1420

8 JAN 20 1964

REC-9

2-PRES. Comm
1/30/64
Liaison
LMI/JHR

1CC-INS
R/S 4/15/64
REL/JHF

SOVIET SECTION

9 FEB 6 1964

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LEADS

PHOENIX DIVISION (INFORMATION)

An information copy is being designated for the Phoenix Office in view of the investigation conducted by that Office regarding ROBERT J. KAYE, mentioned in the body of this report.

FD-204 (Rev. 2-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA DAVID J. REID
Date: January 15, 1964

Office: EL PASO

Field Office File No.: EP 105-1264

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN

Synopsis: ROBERT J. KAYE, advised United States Secret Service, El Paso, Texas, on November 24, 1963, that a man by the name of "LEE" hired him in Denver, Colorado, during the first part of October, 1963, to travel to Mexico City, pick up papers from a man by the name of "FRANCIS" and deliver the papers to an unnamed individual in Amarillo, Texas, for which KAYE was to be paid $3,000 by "LEE". KAYE added he had just seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD's picture on television, and was certain the man known to him as "LEE" was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. United States Secret Service, El Paso, subsequently advised KAYE did not furnish a map or a calendar to the Secret Service.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT EL PASO, TEXAS:

On December 13, 1963, Special Agent in Charge OSCAR G. WEISHEIT, JR., United States Secret Service, El Paso, furnished the following information:

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.

EP 105-1264

On November 24, 1963, WEISHEIT was contacted by one ROBERT J. KAYE, also known as ROMAN SOKOLOWSKI, ROBERT KLONOWSKI, born December 25, 1935, in Poland, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service file number A6208760. KAYE advised Mr. WEISHEIT that he entered the United States in 1945 under the name ROMAN BOBBY SOKOLOWSKI. KAYE then furnished the following information to Mr. WEISHEIT:

Around the first of October, 1963, KAYE was employed in Denver, Colorado, and was contacted by a man who identified himself as "LEE" at that time. Mr. WEISHEIT questioned KAYE regarding the exact date of KAYE's contact by "LEE" and KAYE stated that it was his recollection that this contact took place during the first part of October, probably the first few days in October of 1963. Mr. WEISHEIT asked KAYE if the contact date could have been as late as October 10, 1963, and KAYE stated he did not think that this was possible because of the fact that a period of about four weeks elapsed between the contact date with "LEE" and November 2, 1963, the date which KAYE was supposed to contact a man for "LEE" in Mexico City.

KAYE's meeting with "LEE" in Denver was a chance meeting. Later the same day, when KAYE complained about his economic plight, "LEE" offered KAYE an opportunity to make $3,000. "LEE" instructed KAYE to meet a man by the name of "FRANCIS" in a museum in Mexico City on November 2, 1963, and obtain some papers and $1,500 from "FRANCIS" and deliver these items to an unnamed individual in Amarillo, Texas. KAYE subsequently went to Mexico City, but "FRANCIS" did not keep the above mentioned appointment, and KAYE then returned to Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, on November 3, 1963. KAYE remained in Juarez until November 24, 1963, at which time he contacted Mr. WEISHEIT.

KAYE told Mr. WEISHEIT that he had just seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD's picture on television and was certain that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was identical with the man whom he had previously met in Denver, Colorado, by the name of "LEE".

Mr. WEISHEIT furnished the above information to the United States Secret Service in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C., and received a report from the Denver Office of the United States Secret Service on December 13, 1963, which contained the following information:

ROBERT J. KAYE was formerly employed by the Vending Machine Company in Denver, Colorado, and was in El Paso, Texas, on September 27, 1963. KAYE returned to Denver on September 29, 1963, and then disappeared. No information was developed by the United States Secret Service in Denver that KAYE had ever been in touch with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In August or September, 1963, KAYE made claims in Denver that he was about to inherit millions of dollars from JESSIE or ANN ~~HAYEN~~, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. WEISHEIT stated that the Denver Office of the United States Secret Service was attempting to resolve the question of KAYE's sanity and reliability.

On January 10, 1964, Special Agent in Charge OSCAR G. WEISHEIT, JR., mentioned above, furnished the following information:

When ROBERT J. KAYE contacted Mr. WEISHEIT in El Paso, Texas, on November 24, 1963, KAYE gave to Mr. WEISHEIT KAYE's temporary visa, issued to him by the Mexican government, under

the name ROBERT J. KAYE, Juarez, Mexico. This visa was dated October 28, 1963, and contained number 662282. Mr. WEISHEIT denied that KAYE had furnished him any map or calendar at the time of the above mentioned interview. KAYE did not furnish Mr. WEISHEIT anything else, other than the above mentioned visa.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763) 1/15/64

SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (C)

MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO:NY)

Re Dallas Tel. 1/15/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Reference is made to the report of SA BENJAMIN P. MC MANUS, dated 4/17/63, at NY.

Enclosed for the information of the Dallas Division are one photograph of subject taken in 1962 and one copy each of the following reports re LANE:

Reports of SA WILLIAM J. HORNER, Jr., dated 3/18/54 and 5/27/54, at NY. Reports of SA BENJAMIN P. MC MANUS, dated 4/9/62, 7/30/62 and 4/17/63, at NY.

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, the "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated 1/15/64, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane". This article stated that on 1/14/64, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of accused assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD, announced she had hired subject to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission and in the investigation of the murder of President KENNEDY.

According to this article, Mrs. OSWALD stated she had been in telephonic contact with LANE and he had arrived in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. She based her action on articles LANE had written stating her son could not have killed President KENNEDY. It was pointed out that LANE had accepted the case although Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 62-109060) (Assassination of President KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963)
2 - Dallas (100-NEW) (MARK LANE) (Enclo.6) (Info)
(1 - 89-43) (Assassination of President KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963)
1 - New York (89-75) (Assassination of President KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963)
1 - New York (100-117844) (424)

105-82555-

BPM:nbc
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 20 1964

61 JAN 22 1964

In part, the article stated " Mr. Lane, a Democrat, identified with the City's reform movement and counsel in a number of murder and civil rights cases, submitted a 10,000 word brief to the Warren Commission, Dec. 17, urging that a defense counsel be appointed to defend Oswald. He indicated that he was interested in the job himself at that time, but said he was not going to ask for it."

LANE is carried on RI-A of the NYO and is an attorney-at-law with offices in Room 1001, 654 Madison Avenue, NYC. He presently resides c/o GABRIEL LEVENSON, 164 West 79th Street, NYC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FI SAN FRAN

408 PM URGENT 1-17-64 SSM

TO DIRECTOR, (62-109060)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE POSSIBLE ACQUAINTANCES OF OSWALD, MEXICO CITY.

ON JANUARY ONE FIVE LAST [redacted] FROM NEW YORK CITY, WHO IS TEMPORARILY VISITING HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, [redacted] BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, AND WHO DESIRES HER IDENTITY CONCEALED, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE TO ADVISE SHE HAS BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH A ROOMER AT BROTHER-IN-LAW'S RESIDENCE, NAMELY ONE MISS BARRIE MILLMAN, A STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. FROM MILLMAN SHE LEARNED THAT LATTER IS ENGAGED TO GRADUATE LAW STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO WHOSE NAME SHE DID NOT KNOW. MILLMAN TOLD [redacted] THAT DURING A CHRISTMAS VISIT TO HER FIANCE IN MEXICO CITY, HE RELATED HE HAD MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD DURING SWALD'S QUOTE LAST TRIP TO MEXICO. UNQUOTE

MILLMAN EXPLAINED TO [redacted] THAT AT THE FRIENDS SERVICE CENTER, MEXICO CITY, HER FIANCE MET AN AMERICAN, NAME UNKNOWN, WHO WANTED TO GO TO CUBA AND MAKE A FIRST-HAND REPORT ON SITUATION THERE. LATER MILLMAN'S FIANCE AGAIN NMET THIS UNKNOWN AMERICAN AT SANFORD'S

EX-102
REC 30 105-82555-1421

22 JAN 21 1964

5-68

JAN 22 1964

Tel sent to SF 1/18/64

RESTAURANT, MEXICO CITY, AND ON THIS OCCASION THE UNKNOWN AMERICAN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A PERSON MILLMAN'S FIANCE LATER REALIZED WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. AT THIS TIME UNKNOWN AMERICAN AND OSWALD REPORTEDLY TOLD MILLMAN'S FIANCE THAT THEY WERE WORKING TOGETHER TOGET VISAS FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA AND THEAT THEY PLANNED TO GO THERE TOGETHER.

WHEN [redacted] ATTEMPTED TO LEARN ADDITIONAL DETAILS RE ABOVE INCIDENT, MISS MILLMAN BECAME RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS IT. [redacted] ON OCCASION OF TELEPHONIC CONTACT JANUARY ONE FIVE VOLUNTEERED TO ATTEMPT TO DISCREETLY LEARN IDENTITY OF MILLMAN(S FIANCE REFERRED TO ABOVE IS ONE AMO ALGOZAR. NO FURTHER IDENTIFYING DATA AVAILABLE RE ALGOZAR. Mexico

SAN FRANCISCO INDICES NEGATIVE RE [redacted] MILLMAN, AND ALGOZAR.

Bureau ~~BKWWETU~~, MUY DESIRE TO FORWARD FOREGOING TO LEGAT MEXICO, SO THAT ALGOZAR COULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR FULL DETAILS CONCERNING ABOVE INCIDENT AS WELL AS IDENTITY OF UNKNOWN AMERICAN REPORTEDLY IN COMPANY OF OSWALD MEXICO CITY.

DALLAS ADVISED BY AIRMAIL.

1-19-63 File called & stops advised

END

~~WACORR LINE FOURTEEN WOR ONE AND TWO SHLD READ BUREAU MAY DESIRE~~

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Report Form
FD-263 (5-1-53)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DALLAS	1/17/64	1/9-14/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	J. RAYMOND COGHLAN	rlk
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

XXXXX

REFERENCES: Richmond teletype to Bureau, 1/9/64.

Richmond teletype to Detroit, 1/11/64.

Detroit teletype to Bureau, 1/10/64.

Bureau teletype to Detroit, 1/13/64.

Detroit teletype to Bureau, 1/15/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Complete identities of individuals making the Michigan Band tour of USSR, 1961, obtained. No additional interviews are considered necessary, however, inasmuch as information received from Miss MALLORY as reported herein indicates her encounter with Subject not to have involved other members of the Band.

Approved | Special Agent In Charge | Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)

3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

1 - Detroit (100-31965)

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REC-9

1422

25 JAN 20 1964

2cc-Pres. Comm.
1/30/64
Liaison
IMJ/itf

2/4/64
RS/0-14
JCS/itf

SOVIET SECTION

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79 FEB 6 1964

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

Dr. REVELLI, Director, Michigan Band, volunteered to be alert to any comment from former members of the 1961 Band tour group which would indicate any possible contact with the Subject in Russia. He said he would promptly refer any such information to the Bureau.

Miss MALLORY said that at the time of her encounter with Subject in Russia in 1961 the only other member of the Michigan group nearby was one JERRY ANDERSON who was surrounded by a group of Russian students similar to herself. He did not participate in the group discussion in which she was engaged, nor did she believe him to have even been aware of her situation at that time. She recalled that she and ANDERSON were probably the last of the Michigan group to leave the theatre and were mobbed on their departure. She said she did not believe that ANDERSON could furnish any pertinent information relative to her encounter with Subject, nor did she believe in the time they were separated that ANDERSON would have had time independently to have encountered Subject. She noted ANDERSON is no longer with the University of Michigan, and was last known to her to be employed somewhere in Greece.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-22-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: J. RAYMOND COGHLAN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 1/17/64

File Number: 100-31965 Bureau File: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

KATHERINE MALLORY, Ann Arbor, Mich., advised that in Spring, 1961, at Minsk, USSR, an individual she believes identical with Subject served as an impromptu interpreter for her in a brief encounter with Russian students at the Minsk Polytechnic Institute. He, at that time, identified himself as a Texan, a former U. S. Marine, who despised the United States and hoped to spend his life at Minsk, USSR.

- P -

DETAILS:

At Ann Arbor, Michigan

Miss KATHERINE MALLORY, 825 Tappan Street, Ann Arbor, Mich., on January 14, 1964, furnished the following information:

She was a member of the University of Michigan Symphony Band during a Spring, 1961, tour of the Soviet Union, made under sponsorship of the United States Department of State. During that tour, presumably during March, 1961, the Band visited Minsk, USSR, for a scheduled concert. They were in

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that city for some four or five days during which time they were entertained through sightseeing in the city. An invitation was given the Band members to visit the Minsk Polytechnic Institute to attend a variety show, which invitation she and most members of the Band accepted.

The public reception of Band members wherever they went in Russia was large and warm. The reception at the Minsk Polytechnic Institute, referred to above, was the greatest reception the Band received in the USSR. Following the variety show, the crowd of Russian students overwhelmed members of the Michigan Band and eagerly sought interviews with them. In the surging crowd, she became separated from other members of the Michigan group, was isolated and surrounded by eager Russians asking her questions she did not understand. She said after some five minutes of this confusion, a young man, unknown to her, appeared at her side, spoke in English and asked her if she would like him to interpret for her.

This young man identified himself to her as a "Texan" who had formerly served in the U. S. Marine Corps. He volunteered that he despised the United States and hoped to live the rest of his life in Minsk, USSR. He made no other personal comments, but did interpret to the crowd for her for some 15 or 20 minutes.

She does not recall that he introduced himself to her by name. In the crowd, she said, she saw little of him, but his face and she recalled as his most distinguishing characteristic an unusual mouth. From what she saw of him, she said he impressed her as well dressed. She recalled that he wore a handsome camel hair top or overcoat. She noted this as unusual inasmuch as she had seen no one else in Russia wearing such a type coat.

She could recall nothing else in his general appearance to be distinguishing. In reciting the above event in her journal, she said, she made a brief entry concerning the above referred to individual simply as, "Texas Marine-crackpot".

She said the latter reference, "crackpot", referred to her recollection that this individual in speaking English with her, spoke first in a "Texas twang" and then in a clipped "British accent".

Her reference to "crackpot" additionally referred to her opinion that any former Marine U. S. citizen who preferred life in Minsk to that in the United States had to be a crackpot.

She added that she did not question from his appearance, manner, and type of speech that he was in fact an American.

Following the above encounter, she rejoined other members of the Michigan Band who were already aboard the bus to return them to their hotel. She said no other Michigan students were with her in the above encounter, nor does she recall at that time having discussed the incident with other in her party.

On her return to the United States in telling her family of the tour she mentioned this incident. She said her mentioning the incident was not because of the unknown interpreter who came to her aid, but rather that it was the only occasion on the tour when she was touched by a personal encounter with a Russian group.

After the assassination of President KENNEDY, her mother called her attention to the news accounts which placed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Minsk, USSR in 1961. She was asked whether he might have been the interpreter she had previously referred to. She said in viewing news photographs of OSWALD she is of the opinion that he was identical with the unknown man who came to her aid in Minsk in 1961.

She was shown an identification photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken by the Dallas Police Department, November 23, 1963. On viewing same, she commented she would be unable to

swear that he was identical with the individual referred to by her. She added that she is personally convinced the two are identical. She noted she recalled the individual in Minsk as somewhat heavier or of fuller face. Also she said he appeared to have a fuller head of dark hair. She said the one convincing characteristic is the mouth, which appears in the identification photograph as she recalls the mouth of the man she had met in Minsk as referred to above.

She added that she is no longer a student at the University of Michigan, and does not have close contact with students of the School of Music or members of the Michigan Band. She said that through her limited contacts with these individuals, however, she has heard of no students having claimed an encounter with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Russia during the Band's 1961 tour.

Dr. WILLIAM R. REVELLI, Director, University of Michigan, Band, School of Music, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, advised on January 10, 1964, that the University Symphony Band in 1961 made a 16-week Russian-Mediterranean tour sponsored by the U. S. Department of State. Some eight weeks were spent in the USSR during the period approximating February-April, 1961, including concerts in Moscow, Minsk, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov, Suddimi, Tbilisi, Erevan, and Baku, spending some four or five days in each city. Four Russian officials from the Ministry of Culture accompanied the tour throughout Russia, along with four Russian students from the University of Moscow, who served as Interpreters to the group.

REVELLI said he is certain none of these individuals was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He added he never observed anyone possibly identical with OSWALD associated with the group in any other capacity.

He recalled that at Minsk, USSR, and in other places in the USSR, the Russian authorities accompanying them said that with so large a group Band members would not all want to see the same things. They, therefore, arranged for locally

secured interpreters to take groups of Band members separately on side tours. He noted additionally that in each Russian city, Russians became "hangers on" with orchestra members while in a given city. He noted it was only in one of these ways that the Subject might have been involved with the Michigan group without his being aware of it.

Dr. REVELLI said that since the assassination of President KENNEDY and the publicity concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he has heard no former members of the 1961 Michigan Band tour make any reference to having encountered OSWALD in Russia.

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 67

COPY 2

done EKD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	DALLAS	1/17/64	12/13/63 - 1/17/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA JOHN M. KEMMY	cbl
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS-R-CUBA	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 1/6/64 at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

All pertinent information concerning OSWALD has been furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by teletype or airtel as it has been received. No leads are being set out in this report on the basis of information contained in this report as this office is not aware of the full background information developed nor aware of leads which have been handled or are presently under investigation by other offices. Leads are being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

X no disseminations

Approved Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

1423

Copies made:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (AMSD, RM)

5 - Dallas (100-10461) (AM,RM)

7 - San Antonio (105-2909)

12 JAN 30 1964

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~~74 MAR 19 1964~~ 1/2/64

MAR 27 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE

Ten copies of this report are being furnished the Bureau per Bureau instructions. Five copies are being furnished Dallas, office of origin, for their assistance in administrative handling and review.

San Antonio is retaining seven copies of this report so copies will be available for additional leads if needed; no copy is being furnished Secret Service, San Antonio, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: January 17, 1964

Office: SAN ANTONIO

File Number: 105-2909

Bufile: 105-82555

Title:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

Efforts to locate persons with knowledge of travel by OSWALD set forth. JOHN H. BOWEN reported to have passed through Laredo, Texas, from Mexico recently en route to Kansas City. Results of miscellaneous investigation set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

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16—74625-1 GPO

I. TRAVEL

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to determine travel OSWALD may have made on or about September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 9, 1964

JESSE A. SKRIVANEK, resident of 5909 Carleen Drive, [illegible] employed as purchasing clerk, Procurement Division, State [illegible], Selective Service System, 515 Western Republic [illegible] advised the following:

The Monday following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, Mrs. CANNELLY of his [illegible] asked him if he could recall an individual who she believed to be HARVEY OSWALD having visited that office.

Thereafter he "racked his brain" but could not recall having ever seen anyone resembling OSWALD having seen several photographs of OSWALD in the news [illegible] as having observed him on television.

More specifically he could not recall the individual [illegible] referred to by Mrs. CANNELLY.

S

On 1/2/64 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES / jb Date dictated 1/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 9, 1964

[redacted] Trek Cafe, 3100 South Congress, furnished the following:

STELLA NORMAN is no longer employed as a waitress at this cafe.

NORMAN's last known residence was the second house on the east side of Bannister Street, running north off of Ben White Blvd.

She furnished this address only after interviewing agent identified himself and thereafter advised the following:

She did not wish to enter into a controversy with anyone concerning any matter.

In her opinion NORMAN is not a very responsible person.

NORMAN had spoken of having seen President KENNEDY's accused assassin as a customer of the Trek Cafe. However, in impressions made by NORMAN in private, expressions which she could not now recall, she questioned whether NORMAN had seen anyone resembling the assassin.

Plainly she felt NORMAN had manufactured the whole story about seeing the accused assassin in the Trek Cafe and that a Mr. DAY, a customer of the Trek about twice weekly had "imagined" the story with NORMAN.

She could not recall an instance during NORMAN's employment when NORMAN had been the only waitress on duty in the Trek Cafe.

4

On 1/2/64 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES, jb Date dictated 1/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 9, 1964

FLORENCE ESTELLE NORMAN, widow, 4301 Bannister, advised as follows:

She began employment at the Trek Cafe, 3100 South Congress, the latter part of August, 1963, and was so employed until the Monday before Thanksgiving.

From the beginning of this employment until October, 1963, her hours were from 5:00 pm until 1:00 am, seven days a week. The her hours were changed and she began work either at 1:00 or 3:00 pm and worked until either 11:00 pm or midnight except Fridays and Saturdays when her hours were from 5:00 pm until 1:00 am.

The Sunday after the assassination of President KENNEDY while at the Trek Cafe she saw a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in an Austin paper and recognized him as a customer she had served at the Trek Cafe.

This customer was at the cafe in the midafternoon [illegible] the above working hours she concluded this individual was present at the Trek Cafe either the latter part of October or the early part of November 1963.

She recalled the following concerning this incident:

She was alone in the restaurant, neither other employee nor customer being present. The cook was in the kitchen. This individual came into the restaurant and ordered coffee. He appeared very nervous. He kept fooling with the paper napkins and appeared to be writing or doodling on these napkins. He used three or four napkins and must have put these in his pocket before leaving as the napkins were not left on the table, ashtray or floor.

The customer remained 30 or 45 minutes and had either three or four cups of coffee. He paid $0.10 for each coffee as the Trek does not give refills on coffee.

On 1/2/64 at Austin, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT W. CARNES / jb Date dictated 1/4/64

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This customer was alone at all times. She did not [illegible] mode of transportation on leaving and neither [illegible] notice the direction in which he left.

Seeing he was nervous she tried to start a conversation with him but he did not respond.

On seeing the photograph of the accused assassin in the paper that Sunday she exclaimed out loud, "My God I [illegible] him."

A Mr. DAY who is employed at a local newspaper was [illegible] as a customer.

Mr. DAY asked her how she knew the accused assassin [illegible] told him, "As a customer."

Mr. DAY then said he thought he too had seen this [illegible]dual in the Trek Cafe.

She could not recall Mr. DAY being in the cafe [illegible] this customer whom she believed to be identical with the accused assassin of President KENNEDY was there, but Mr. DAY could have been present.

She has not discussed this information with anyone else, nor even her parents and she did not know how the newspaper reporter knew to come to talk to her. This reporter contacted her about two weeks prior to this interview while she was employed at Bill's Grill, located at South Congress and Riverside Drive.

FD 302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/7/64

GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, Chief of Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that tourist cards are surrendered by the tourist upon departure from Mexico and Mexican Immigration official collecting card then cancels same and initials card. Tourist does not sign anything, does not initial card, and is not further identified by Mexican Immigration official at time of departure. Tourist, when applying for a tourist card, must prepare and sign an application for tourist card at place where he applies for same.

-7-

On 1/6/64 at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN eks Date dictated 1/6/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/15/64

OSCAR FERRINO, Owner of St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised that approximately two weeks ago JOHN HOWARD BOWEN passed through Laredo from Mexico. BOWEN stated he had been interviewed in Mexico by the FBI and was en route to Austin, Texas, for interview by FBI in Austin. BOWEN did not leave any forwarding address, but stated he was en route to Kansas City to straighten out his Social Security and that he, BOWEN, would write to FERRINO and tell him where to forward his, BOWEN's, mail. BOWEN did not state what the FBI had interviewed him about.

On 1/15/64 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN eks Date dictated 1/15/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 9, 1964

With regard to Mexican records reflecting ROBERT L. TARIN departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on October 3, 1963, MARY ELAINE TARIN, daughter of [illegible] WILLIAM C. STONE of Atascosa, Texas, advised she does not know ELIZABETH TARIN, that she had never been to Mexico with ROBERT L. TARIN, and that she is not identical with the one who entered the U. S. from Mexico on October 3, 1963. She stated the only trip she ever made with ROBERT L. TARIN was about November 30, 1963, when she accompanied him from Texas to Orlando, Florida, in an automobile which he had stolen. She had not known TARIN had stolen the car until after they were both arrested in Orlando, Florida, about December 1, 1963, that she had been released on December 5, 1963, while he had been retained in custody.

On 12/30/63 at Atascosa, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM / jb Date dictated 1/3/64

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Form (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date January 9, 1964

Mexican records reflect JOSEPH HARRISON BIRD, Post Office [illegible], Irving, Texas, entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, [illegible]ber 26, 1963.

Mr. BIRD stated he traveled alone by automobile to Mexico [illegible] and some automobile races there. He did not remember [illegible]exact date of hs return to the U. S., but estimated it was [illegible]ably about September 30, 1963, or possibly October 1, 1963. Mr. BIRD stated he could not recall ever having seen anyone resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD before the latter's photographs appeared on television and in the newspapers in connection with accounts of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

-10-

On 1/3/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM / jb Date dictated 1/3/64

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II MISCELLANEOUS

SA 105-2909

On December 13, 1963, OSCAR S. WARNKE, Chief Deputy, Bexar County Jail, San Antonio, Texas, advised Investigative Clerk LARRY M. HILL that he had received information from one MARY CONAWAY to the effect that a man by the name of ALAN HIDELL might possibly have information concerning the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On December 21, 1963, Mrs. CONAWAY, 2231 Basse Road, San Antonio, advised SA GEORGE KEEFER that she had contacted Mr. WARNKE for the reason that she wanted to do anything that would be helpful in the investigation surrounding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She said that she is not personally acquainted with ALAN HIDELL and does not know where he lives but that she associated him in her mind with the events surrounding the assassination because of the similarity between his name and the name ALEK HIDELL which according to newspaper accounts was used by OSWALD. Mrs. CONAWAY stated that at one time she worked in the Bad Check Division of the Bexar County District Attorney's Office and that several accounts involving ALAN HIDELL came to her attention. She said that she gathered the impression that ALAN HIDELL was a trouble maker and a very unreliable person and added that she felt that there was possibly some connection between him and OSWALD. She said she had no information concerning the activities of OSWALD and was unable to funish any physical description or background information concerning ALAN HIDELL.

On December 27, 1963, [redacted] Retail Merchants Association advised Investigative Clerk JOHN SMITH that his office has a record for ALLAN M. HIDELL of 123 Sutton Street, San Antonio. This record reflected that HIDELL was the proprietor of a used car lot at 1603 Broadway, San Antonio and that his credit was unsatisfactory reflecting numerous unpaid and delinquent accounts.

On December 27, 1963, IC SMITH checked records of the Identification Bureau of the San Antonio Police Department and advised that these records contain a file numbered 43618 concerning ALLEN M. HIDELL, 123 Sutton Street, San Antonio. This individual was listed as having been born May 23, 1921 in Pennsylvania and

fingerprint classification number 15 0 27 000 15
20 III.

[illegible] was arrested November 3, 1955, for a [illegible] of city ordinance Section 60-70 but this [illegible] was dismissed on November 23, 1955. He was again arrested October 13, 1962, for malicious michief and released on county bond. The records of the Bexar County Sheriff's Office indicate that this case number [illegible] was reported in the magistrate's docket but never filed [illegible]. A photograph of ALAN M. HIDELL under San Antonio [illegible] number 24810 was obtained.

On January 3, 1964, ALAN MAXWELL HIDELL voluntarily appeared at the San Antonio Office. He was advised by SA GEORGE KEEFER that he need not answer [illegible] questions, that anything he might say could be used against him in court and that he was entitled to have an attorney. HIDELL stated that he had no objection to answering any questions concerning his past or present activities and that he did not desire to have a lawyer.

ALAN MAXWELL HIDELL advised that he was born May 23, 1921, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He identified his father as CHARLES MAXWELL HIDELL (deceased) and his mother as FLORENCE KEIDEL HIDELL, who presently resides at 123 Sutton Drive, San Antonio, Texas. He stated that when he was a very small child his family moved to Orlando, Florida, and when he was about five or six years of age they again moved to Los Angeles, California. In about 1930 he and his family moved to San Antonio, Texas, where he attended Jefferson High School graduating in 1939. At that time he lived on Rosewood Street and following graduation attended St. Mary's University in San Antonio for one year. In 1941 he was drafted into the United States Army receiving Army serial number 38061231. He received a medical discharge in November, 1945, and returned to San Antonio where his residence was 2309 W. Mulberry Street and his occupation that of buying and selling used cars at 1603 Broadway. In 1952 he married MARTHA BECK and lived at 123 Sutton Drive continuing in the same business as above. MARTHA passed away in 1957 and in 1960 he married VIRGINIA GRONA. At this time the HIDELLs lived at 2803 Arrowhead in San Antonio but in 1961 his business

settled and he was divorced by VIRGINIA. On November 15, [illegible] he married FRANCES HIDELL at Seguin, Texas, and he resides with his mother at 123 Sutton Drive. FRANCES [illegible] HIDELL maintains an apartment at 138 Vanderheck [illegible] operates a bookkeeping service in the Milam Building. HIDELL stated that he receives a small pension as a result of service connected injury and that he makes a little money from time to time as a free lance wholesaler of used cars.

ALAN HIDELL advised that in 1960 or 1961 he was [illegible] a bad check charge in San Antonio but that the Grand Jury failed to return indictment.

HIDELL stated that he has not visited Mexico City for the past thirty years although he has been in Mexico twice during recent years. In September of 1961 he visited Monterry, Mexico, with his wife VIRGINIA on a pleasure trip and on July 3 and 4, 1963, he made a similar pleasure trip to Monterrey. On this occasion he entered Mexico via Zapata due to the fact that roads leading South from Laredo were in bad condition. This trip was made with FRANCES HIDELL and her two children ages 13 and 10 and they were accompanied by CLAYTON P. MYER, an insurance agent who resides at 127 Cloverleaf, San Antonio. ALAN MAXWELL HIDELL advised that he has never used any other name than the above although he has discovered that it is a common mistake for others to spell his given name ALLEN. He stated that he does not possess any information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY other than that which he obtained from reading newspapers and watching television. He said that he is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY or any other individual connected with the assassination or the subsequent killing of OSWALD.

HIDELL stated that he had a brother JOHN HIDELL who died in 1961 and that he has two sisters JANE (Mrs. FRANK) [illegible]NNY, age 46, who resides on Avant Street in San Antonio and MARY (Mrs. ROLAND) [illegible]UARY, age 38, who resides in San Francisco, California. He said that he has an uncle by the name of ALEX HIDELL who is about 75 years of age and who operates a hardware store in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This individual has a son ALEX, who is ALAN HIDELL's cousin. ALEX HIDELL, JR. according to ALAN HIDELL, works with his

[illegible] in the hardware store in Philadelphia. He was unable to furnish any additional or any specific information concerning ALAN HIDELL.

The following additional descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	ALAN MAXWELL HIDELL
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	May 23, 1921
Place of Birth:	Allentown, Pennsylvania
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	160 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Light brown, balding
Scars and Marks:	Operation scar on chest and abdomen
Army Serial No:	38061231
Residence:	123 Sutton Drive San Antonio, Texas
Telephone:	PErshing 4-4412
Driver's license:	0659379 (Texas)
Social Security Number:	465-05-4491 (issued 5/28/37)
Selective Service Classification:	I-C Disc. by Local Draft Board Number 4, San Antonio, 11/23/45

SA 105-2909

On January 11, 1964, the San Antonio FBI office received the following letter which was mailed in an envelope postmarked January 6, 1964, at 2:30 p.m., Norman, Oklahoma, and addressed to "City - Mayor," Austin, Texas. The envelope bore no return address, and the letter was anonymous. It is set forth as follows:

"Give-this-to-Mr. RUBY's-lawyer
"then
"Give-this-to-FBI.

"Who-killed-our-U.S. President?

"Mr. BROUDER-BRUNDAGE-of Tecumseh-Okla-the-communist leader-of-Okla. Meet-Nov. 21 at-Ft Worth-His-sister-in-law PEARL-the communist-leader-of Flordia-State-they-went-to-Dallas.

"She-knew-and-went-and-got Mr. OSWALD-took-him-to-BROUDER-BROUDER-brain-washed-OSWALD promised-him-$10,000.00 and-had-Mr. OSWALD-go get-his-guns-OSWALD-shot-Governor BROUDER shot-President-two-times-then-told-OSWALD-how to-escape--(and-get-killed-or-caught.). He-was caught-and-to-city jail. They-was scared-OSWALD-would talk tell-on-them so-she-went-got-JACK-RUBY-brain-washed Mr. RUBY-(hypmotized) and had-him-kill-OSWALD.

"The-2 leaders-went-home

"Get-him-drunk-on-dope He tells-it-all

"He-has-killed- 22
"She-" " 33

"They-set-hundreds-of-fires
"He-robed-bank 1930-where-worked
"sells-dope
"About 1942-she-lost-job-in Washington-D.C. cause-she-was a-communist. She-killed-1st husband sounds-crazy-that-is-the-trick about-Sept. 1942 a-man-and-his lawyer-told-FBI-Okla. City-on them and-2-National Communist leaders."

January 17, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

"The Dallas Times Herald" on January 14, 1964, carried a story which quoted from a speech of the Attorney General of the State of Texas, Waggoner Carr, delivered on the night of January 13, 1964, to the Brotherhood of the Highland Baptist Church in Dallas.

Mr. Carr reportedly stated that Federal Bureau of Investigation reports on Jack Ruby would be turned over to the Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade, by the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. He said that you have agreed to turn over the data at the request of the Attorney General of the State of Texas who on Saturday, January 11, 1964, gave the President's Commission all of the results of the Texas investigation into the assassination and the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald. He said that the District Attorney will be free to use the Federal Bureau of Investigation data in the prosecution of the accused slayer of Oswald.

Attorney General Carr also stated that he had not read all of the reports of the Texas investigation but from what he had read, he had come to these conclusions: "Oswald was a lone ranger and worked alone.

JWH:cac (4)

JAN 17 1964 COMM-FBI

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Oswald was the man who shot at former Major General Edwin A. Walker, and this fact indicated he was not part of a conspiracy because of the variance in the political philosophies of Walker and President Kennedy. There was no evidence of a link between Ruby and Oswald."

The above is submitted for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

January 10, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., has advised that the Department of Justice contemplates giving out no information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald but that after the reports concerning Jack Ruby have been reviewed by the Department for the purpose of removing any confidential information, they will be shown to Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade by United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders in order that Mr. Wade may indicate the material that would be useful to him and that Mr. Wade will probably be given the material he requests. It is also understood that the Department contemplates furnishing Ruby's attorneys only with a list of the names and addresses of persons who have furnished information having a bearing on Ruby's mental condition.

From your review of these reports, you are undoubtedly aware that in many instances they contain information which may be in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. Nevertheless, such information represents the views of the persons interviewed and has been reported as it was received by us. This is being called to your attention in view of the fact that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

Although the reports are self-explanatory, I thought you should be alerted to the foregoing observations and I have also alerted Assistant Attorney General Miller.

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JAN 20 1964
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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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Edgar Hoover

JAN 22 1964

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SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

This was discussed with Assistant Attorney General Miller today who raised no objection to our advising the President's Commission of the Department's plan for dissemination and our views as expressed above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1964

TELETYPE

Tavel
Trotter

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

3-44CST URGENT 1-18-64 DRL

TO DIRECTOR , (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS , (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

MARINA OSWALD, ON JANUARY SEVENTEEN, LAST, IN INTERVIEW STATED SHE WAS CONSIDERING WRITING A LETTER TO AN APPROPRIATE PERSON EXPRESSING HER PERSONAL WISH THAT IF JACK RUBY WERE FOUND GUILTY OF THE SLAYING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THAT HE NOT BE SENTENCED TO FORFEIT HIS LIFE, AS SHE BELIEVED ENOUGH BLOOD HAD BEEN SHED ALREADY. IT WAS SUGGESTED TO MARINA OSWALD IN THIS CONNECTION THAT SHE CONSULT HER ATTORNEY, JOHN M. THORNE, CONCERNING THIS MATTER. SHE WAS GIVEN NO ADVICE OTHER THAN THIS. P.

END

WANHH

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

EX-102 REC 30 105-82555 1424

22 JAN 20 1964

2

06 JAN 23

FBI

Date: 1/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

RE: REPORTED PURCHASE BY OSWALD OF CLOTHING
IN LAREDO, TEXAS, 9/26/63.

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and San Antonio, 1/14/64.

A letterhead memorandum prepared by San Antonio, under date of 11/28/63, reflects the Laredo Times carried an article reflecting that OSWALD had purchased clothing at the Joe Brand Clothing Store, Laredo, Texas. It appeared that this is the basis of the New York Times article of 11/29/63.

A review of Dallas files does not reflect that a receipt for clothing from Joe Brand Clothing Store was found among the effects of OSWALD at Dallas.

3-Bureau
1-San Antonio (89-67)
2-Dallas
WRH:mja
(6)

REC 30 105-82555-1425

EX-102

12 JAN 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: JAN 22 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 - Stokes

1-19-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY
2 - SAN FRANCISCO
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF SF ADVISED OF RECEIPT OF FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM MISS BARRIE MILLMAN, A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. MILLMAN IS ENGAGED TO ONE AMO ALGOZAR, A GRADUATE LAW STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO WHO IS DUE TO GRADUATE IN FEBRUARY AND HAS GRANT FOR FURTHER STUDY IN FRANCE. DURING A CHRISTMAS VISIT WITH HER FIANCE IN MEXICO CITY, ALGOZAR TOLD MILLMAN THAT HE MET OSWALD DURING OSWALD'S QUOTE LAST TRIP TO MEXICO END QUOTE. ALGOZAR SAID THAT AT THE FRIEND'S SERVICE CENTER, MEXICO CITY, HE MET AN AMERICAN, NAME UNKNOWN, WHO WANTED TO GO TO CUBA AND MAKE A FIRSTHAND REPORT ON THE SITUATION THERE. LATER PAREN DATES NOT INDICATED END PAREN ALGOZAR AGAIN MET UNKNOWN AMERICAN AT SANFORD'S RESTAURANT, MEXICO CITY, AND ON THIS OCCASION THE UNKNOWN AMERICAN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY OSWALD. THE UNKNOWN AMERICAN AND OSWALD TOLD

REC 30 105-82555-1426

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

EX-102

OK to sign out per Inspector D.E. Hoover JJD 22 JAN 21 1964

JCS:JAL

SEE NOTE FOR SAC, SAN FRANCISCO, PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 19 1964
4:00 PM JAN 22 1964
ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

Detached

WCS/JD WAB/JD JCS/JD

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE:- LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

ALGOZAR THAT THEY WERE WORKING TOGETHER TO GET VISAS FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA AND THAT THEY PLANNED TO GO THERE TOGETHER. WHEN SOURCE ATTEMPTED TO LEARN FURTHER DETAILS, MILLMAN BECAME RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS MATTER FURTHER. BUFILES NEGATIVE REGARDING MILLMAN AND ALGOZAR. MILLMAN, TO PROTECT SOURCE, HAS NOT TO DATE BEEN INTERVIEWED BUT THIS WILL BE DONE IF NECESSARY. INTERVIEW ALGOZAR IMMEDIATELY AND CONDUCT FULL INQUIRY TO RESOLVE THIS ALLEGATION. COORDINATE YOUR INQUIRY WITH PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION MEXICO CITY CONCERNING OSWALD'S RESIDENCE THERE BETWEEN NINE TWO SEVEN AND TEN TWO LAST. NOTE THAT MRS. RUTH PAINE OF IRVING, TEXAS, WHO HAS BEFRIENDED OSWALD AND WIFE, HAS BEEN PROMINENTLY ASSOCIATED IN ACTIVITIES OF FRIEND'S ORGANIZATIONS. ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN IF THERE MAY BE ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THIS ALLEGATION AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OSWALDS WITH RUTH PAINE. SUCAB AND FOLLOW IN FORM TO DISSEMINATE. DALLAS AND SAN FRANCISCO ADVISED BY MAIL.

NOTE FOR SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

Report your interview of Gordon in form suitable for dissemination.

NR. 883
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

Special Agent in Charge

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 6, 1964, accompanying copies of various income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald, Marguerite C. Oswald and Robert L. Oswald during the period 1956 through 1962.

As you suggest, I intend to discuss the matter with the Internal Revenue Service prior to any public disclosure of this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-25
EX-112 105-82555-142

61 JAN 22 1964

22 JAN 21 1964

EXP. PROC.

28 JAN 16 1964

Rep. Fo.
FD-7 (1-12)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	1/16/64	12/16/63 - 1/13/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	DENNIS W. SHANAHAN	mav
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 1/6/64 at Chicago.

- RUC -

ok to dissem

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information pertaining to telephone numbers CA 6-5022 and 337-4356 was furnished by [redacted] Security Department, Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

It is being left to the discretion of the Dallas Office as to whether leads should be set forth concerning telephone calls made from the above phones.

On December 6, 1963, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished SA EDWARD H. WACHHOLZ with information concerning a meeting of the Industrial Club Organizers, Illinois Communist Party (CP), held on December 5, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (62-109060) (RM)

3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

1 - Chicago (62-6115)

105 | 82555 | 1428 REC-18

25 JAN 21 1964

EX-102

6 COPIES DESTROYED

2CC - PRES. Comm
2/20/64 Liaison

21 FEB 14 1973

61 FEB 24 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

SOVIET SECTION

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

-294 (Rev. 3--59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [illegible]

Report of: SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN Office: Chicago
Date: 1/16/64

Field Office File #: 62-6115 Bureau File #: 62-109060

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Toll calls placed from phones available to JOHN ROSSEN set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

1

The records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois, reflect the following toll calls were billed to telephone number CA 6-5022, Villa Theater, 1821 South Loomis, Chicago, Illinois. These records are confidential and can be produced only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to an authorized representative of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company at Chicago:

Date		Nature of this call
December 23, 1962	To	St. Louis, Missouri PA 5-1782 and other calls to this number on later dates
December 31, 1962		A telegram to Havana, Cuba
January 13, 1963		New York City WA 9-1293
February 26, 1963		St. Louis, Missouri 201-6220
July 20, 1963		St. Louis, Missouri 367-8080 for MARY ROSSEN at Jewish Hospital, room 604
July 10, 1963		Call from St. Louis, to Chicago 725-1782
October 7, 1963		St. Louis, Missouri

On 12/16/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SA LLOYD H. NELSON/lmv/may Date dictated 12/17/63

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/63

1

The records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois, reflect the following toll calls were billed to telephone number 33704356 which is located at the New Plaza Theater, 308 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. These records are confidential and can be produced only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to an authorized representative of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company at Chicago:

Date	Nature of this call
March 4, 1963	To New York City LO 3-5258 (Mr. FRED FINE to Mr. KAISE of Echo Cinema) also other calls to this number up to November 19, 1963
March 6, 1963	New York City PL 1-4490
April 5, 1963	New York City PL 7-6980 (FRED FINE to Times Film Corporation) also other calls to this number up to November, 1963
April 23, 1963	New York City CT 5-8570 to Miss MODISE Art Fame Theater, 56 New York City, [illegible] AL 4-[illegible]36 to a Miss NIGHTERN
May 24, 1963	New York City BR 9-[illegible] [illegible] BACON

On 12/16/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SA LLOYD H. NELSON/lmc/mcr Date dictated 12/[illegible]/63

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.

CG 44-645

Date	Nature of this call
May 28, 1963	Kansas City, MO. 753-5569 EDWARD ROSE also any other calls to this number up to November, 1963
June 7, 1963	Milwaukee 466-431
June 16, 1963	Los Angeles 931-3931
June 12, 1963	Kansas City GR 1-1400 EDWARD ROSE
June 2, 1963	Kansas City, MO. VA 1-9287 EDWARD ROSE Strand Art Theater
June 29, 1963	Tampa, Florida 253-3361 LEROY GRIFFITH
July 7, 1963	Kansas City, MO. WE 1-8704 DOROTHY ROSS and several other calls to this number to November, 1963
July 1, 1963	Collect call to Chicago from Kansas City DE 7-43564
July 11, 1963	Fox Lake, Illinois 587-8929

CG 44-645

Date	Nature of this call
July 14 & 30, 1963	Gary, Indiana 938-1127
July 28, 1963	Kansas City 531-7154
August 2, 1963	Yorkville, Illinois 553-5411
August 11, 1963	Miami, Florida JE 1-6705
August 11, 1963	Kansas City GR 1-0563
August 10, 1963	New York City LT 1-6040 and several other calls to this number until November, 1963
September 21,1963	Las Vegas 384-4557
September 21, 1963	San Francisco 369-8712
September 22, 1963	Cleveland, Ohio ME 1-4756
October 21, 1963	North Dade, Florida WI 5-9883
October 31, 1963 --	Newark, New Jersey MI 2-2020
November 3, 1963	West Wood, New Jersey NO 6-8113

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 18, 1964

FROM : Mr. D. E. Moore

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, called Section Chief R. W. Smith, 10:55 A.M., 1/18/64, with regard to Mr. Branigan's previous call concerning Dallas report of 1/7/64. Shanklin advised that the requested investigation had been conducted and would require the addition of several pages to the report and these would be numbered consecutively from 66A.

Shanklin pointed out that the additional investigation was conducted on 1/17/64 while the date of the report was 1/7/64 and he requested the Bureau change the period of the investigation at the Bureau.

Not his RPT PROBABLY SER. 1329

Shanklin also advised that SA Boguslav would be in Dallas interviewing Mrs. Oswald through Tuesday, 1/21/64, and he requested that any additional material the Bureau might desire Mrs. Oswald interviewed about be called to Dallas' attention prior to this time so that SA Boguslav could conduct the necessary interview.

ACTION:

For information.

DEM:fjh
(5)

Checked with F. Thompson and Bill Henes re para 3 above.

REC-11 105-82555-1429

68 JAN 27 1964

EX-102

22 JAN 21 1964

Consolidation
No Action

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 26 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-26-63 4-21 PM PST KSJ

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ regarding Mr. [illegible]

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /89-58/ [illegible]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

OSWALD TRAVEL TO MEXICO CITY, JULY, SIXTYTHREE. [illegible]

REMYTEL DECEMBER TWELVE LAST.

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, WHO ADVISED THAT HE KNEW OSWALD

TO BE IN MEXICO CITY ON JULY TWELVE LAST, AS SET OUT IN RETEL

HAS EXECUTED A WAIVER GIVING HIS CONSENT TO BE INTERVIEWED WITH

THE POLYGRAPH. BUREAU PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW GALLANT IS

REQUESTED SINCE IT IS FELT THIS EXAMINATION MAY AID IN PROVING

OR DISPROVING HIS STORY.

AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END AND ACK PLS

WAWA 7834 PM OK FBI WA LLD

TU DISC 07-24 PM WA TIME

REC-33 105-82555-1430

22 JAN 22 1964

68 JAN 23 1964 cc. Belmont

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1431 and enc

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

67

STATE DEPARTMENT

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-17-64

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The investigative report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 1-7-64 at Dallas contains information obtained from Captain Paul Barger of the Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas.

On 11-26-63 Barger advised that he had received information that a male voice was overheard in a conversation which took place between telephone number CR. 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL. 3-1628, Irving, Texas, 11-23-63. According to Barger the male voice was heard to comment that he felt sure Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President but did not feel Oswald was responsible and further stated "we both know who is responsible."

Telephone number CR. 5-5211 in Arlington, Texas, is located in the portion of the Bell Helicopter Company where Michael Paine is employed. Telephone number BL. 3-1628 is the residence number for Mrs. Ruth Paine. Michael Paine was interviewed and specifically denied making such a statement.

On 1-10-64 Captain Barger advised he was unable to divulge his original source of information without first contacting the source as disclosure would put the source in jeopardy of losing his job. Captain Barger claimed not to know the name of his source.

On 1-15-64 Captain Barger advised he had been unable to identify the source of his original information. He stated he had contacted the person he believed had furnished the information to him and had determined that this person had not done so. On 1-16-64 SA Joseph Leffler in the absence of the SAC and ASAC was advised that the

WAB:hrt
(8)
105-82555

1/22/64
REC-33 105-82555-1432

See memo Moore to Sullivan 1/21/64 - Dallas submitting new report. Lel.

22 JAN 22 1964

68 JAN 23 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Bureau was attaching considerable importance to the allegation and he was instructed to take every step to resolve it. It was pointed out to the Dallas Office that Captain Barger indicating he cannot now recall the identity of his source is not very convincing. Consequently, Barger should be immediately and thoroughly reinterviewed.

It was pointed out that in the investigative report Barger's identity is concealed with a T Symbol. During the reinterview of Barger, the Agent should point out to him the significance of the allegation and the undesirability of having such an allegation attributed to an unidentified source. Dallas was instructed to get Captain Barger's consent to disclose his identity as the source of this allegation.

Dallas was also advised the Bureau did not desire to disseminate the report with this allegation unresolved. Dallas was instructed to submit the results of the interview of Barger on 1-15-64 on a separate 302 Form so that it could be included as page 66A of the report. Dallas was instructed to immediately interview Ruth Paine concerning this allegation and the results should be submitted so that they can be incorporated in the Dallas report.

ACTION:

For information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DALLAS

12-00 PM CST URGENT 1-15-64 VRG

TO DIRECTOR, (105-82555)

FROM SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) 1-PAGE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REMYTEL JAN. TEN LAST, FIVE FORTYTWO P.M. Police Dept

CAPTAIN PAUL BARGER, IRVING, TEXAS PD, RECONTACTED TODAY. HE ADVISED HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF HIS ORIGINAL INFORMATION. ALTHOUGH HE HAD LOCATED HIS NOTES THAT HE MADE CONCERNING SAME, THERE WAS NOTHING ON THEM TO INDICATE THE EXACT TIME HE RECEIVED THE INFORMATION. HE STATED HE HAD CONTACTED THE PERSON HE BELIEVED HAD FURNISHED SAME TO HIM, BUT DETERMINED THIS PERSON HAD NOT DONE SO.

IN VIEW OF FACT ORIGINAL INFORMATON WAS CONFIRMED AND REPORTED, NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED BY DALLAS TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE. UACB.

END

WA RL

FBI WASH DC

REC-33 105-82555-1433

22 JAN 22 1964

68 JAN 23 1964

FBI

Date: 1/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau airtel to Newark dated 1/7/64.

NELSON DELGADO reinterviewed by SAS RICHARD B. MURDOCK and JAMES A. MARLEY, JR. at Holmdel, New Jersey on 1/15/64. The statements attributed to him in FD 302's dated 12/10/63, and 12/13/63, were read to him. He said that everything in these FD 302's was correct to the best of his knowledge. He claimed that he did not exaggerate anything. However, what he considered proficient Spanish is the ability he thought OSWALD had to speak and be understood in the language. He explained that he himself can write short phrases and letters in Spanish but he would do this only to his wife or close friends. He said that he does not have the ability to teach anyone how to write Spanish properly because he does not know Spanish grammar.

DELGADO said that he did teach DAVID MURRAY while both at Biloxi, Miss. DELGADO said he did not lie or exaggerate concerning his trip with OSWALD and two Negro Marines to Mexico. Denied dating young girls. Said he was interested in older girls. Admitted being immature while stationed in California.

(3) - Bureau-RM
1 - Dallas (105-1046) RM
1 - Los Angeles RM
1 - Newark
JAM:bab
(6)

REC-33 105-82555-1434

4 JAN 18

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 JAN 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

DELGADO considered braggert by present military associates, but not known as liar. Two soldiers said they were taught simple Spanish.

Evaluation by SA RICHARD B. MURDOCK as to DELGADO's Spanish ability is that he is not proficient in the Spanish language. SA MURDOCK feels that DELGADO has a good understanding of the spoken language, very faulty grammar, and his spelling ability is poor.

Newark will submit new report.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BI SAN FRAN

5-46 PM PST 1-18-64 URGENT RJO

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REURTEL JANUARY EIGHTEEN INSTANT.

SF TEL OF JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST SHOULD HAVE READ AS FOLLOWS STARTING WITH SECOND PARAGRAPH ON PAGE TWO. QUOTE.

WHEN [redacted] ATTEMPTED TO LEARN ADDITIONAL DETAILS RE ABOVE INCIDENT, MISS MILLMAN BECAME RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS IT. [redacted] ON OCCASION OF TELEPHONIC CONTACT JANUARY ONE FIVE VOLUNTEERED TO ATTEMPT TO DISCREETLY LEARN IDENTITY OF MILLMAN'S FIANCE WHO IS DUE TO GRADUATE FROM UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO LAW SCHOOL IN FEBRUARY AND HAS GRANT FOR STUDY IN FRANCE.

MEXICO

A [redacted] SUBSEQUENTLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE TO ADVISE THAT MILLMAN'S FIANCE REFERRED TO ABOVE IS ONE AMO ALGOZAR. NO FURTHER IDENTIFYING DATA AVAILABLE RE ALGOZAR.

REC-33 105-82555-1435

SAN FRANCISCO INDICES NEGATIVE RE [redacted] WILDAVSKY, MILLMAN, AND ALGOZAR.

JAN 22 1964

BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO FORWARD FOREGOING TO LEGAT, MEXICO, SO THAT ALGOZAR COULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR FULL DETAILS CONCERNING ABOVE INCIDENT AS WELL AS IDENTITY OF UNKNOWN AMERICAN REPORTEDLY IN COMPANY OF OSWALD MEXICO CITY. END QUOTE.

68 JAN 23 1964

END PAGE ONE

Stokes advised 10:50 AM 1/19/64 JJ Dunn

Cable to Mexico 1-5-1 Vacca 1/19/64 Y usi/dl

PAGE TWO

IDENTITYFYING DATA RE ALGOZAR SET FORTH ABOVE IS BELIEVED SUFFICIEN TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW HIM IN MEXICO.

ADVISE AGAINST INTERVIEW OF MILLMAN AS THIS WOULD COMPROMISE [redacted] WHO SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED [redacted] IDENTITY BE CONCEALED [redacted] WE WILL OBTAIN AND FURNISH BUREAU IDENTIFYING DATA RE MILLMAN FROM FILES OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ON MONDAY JANUARY TWENTY.

[redacted]

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

P

cc- Liaison Section

FBI

Date: 1/20/64

REC-33

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

On 1/20/64, THOMAS TENNANT telephonically contacted WFO and requested that he be interviewed by a Bureau agent. He advised that he had information which he desired to furnish the Bureau concerning captioned subject and the assasination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. TENNANT refused to divulge any of this information over the telephone.

TENNANT stated that he is currently incarcerated at the Prince Georges County Jail, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, where he is awaiting trial for auto theft. He stated that he has been in this jail since 11/22/63.

WFO indices denote that TENNANT may be identical with THOMAS EDWARD TENNANT subject of 26 investigation in August, 1963, WFO file 26-23521, BA file 26-26377. Federal prosecution was declined on October 14, 1963 in favor of local prosecution in Prince Georges County.

Baltimore handle.

This is to confirm WFO telcall to SA RICHARD D. WANGER. Hyattsville RA 1/20/64.

(3) - Bureau
3 - Baltimore (RM)
(1 - 26-26377)
2 - WFO
(1 - 26-23521)

RFO:jld
(8)

REC-33 105-82555-1438

AIRTEL JAN 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

88 JAN 23 1964

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

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Dallas T-1 [redacted]	Instant Report, Page 39
Dallas T-2 [redacted] Dallas, Texas (Request)	Instant Report, Page 42
Dallas T-3 Legat, Mexico City	Instant Report, Pages 52, 53, 211, 212, 213
Dallas T-4 [redacted]	Instant Report, Page 203
Dallas T-5 [redacted]	Instant Report, Page 203

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COVER PAGE

105-82555-1437
1/22/64

ENCLOSURE

Destroyed these enclosures & instructions in cover airtel 1/10/64. per memo Moore to Sullivan 1/21/64. rel

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
Dallas T-6 [redacted] U. S. Post Office Department Terminal Annex Dallas, Texas	Instant Report, Pages 221, 222, 223
Dallas T-7 [redacted] U. S. Post Office Department Dallas, Texas	Instant Report, Pages 224, 225

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105-82555-1437

ENCLOSURE 1/23

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 26, 1963

1

Captain PAUL BARGER, Irving Police Department, advised that he had received information that a male voice was overheard in a conversation which took place between telephone number CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, on November 23, 1963. He advised that the exact time of this conversation was not available, and that it was not known from which of the telephone numbers the call originated.

Captain BARGER advised that the male voice was heard to comment that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President, but did not feel OSWALD was responsible, and further stated, "We both know who is responsible".

on 11/26/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH:mja 105-82555-1437 Date dictated 11/26/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

1

Captain PAUL BARGER advised he has been unable to identify the source of his original information, which he furnished to a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the FBI on a date not recalled, concerning a conversation which took place between telephone number CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, on November 23, 1963. He said he had located his notes, which were at his home at the time of this interview. He determined there was nothing on the notes to indicate the exact time he had received the information.

He stated he had contacted a person he believed to have furnished the information to him, but determined this person had not done so.

He said he would continue his attempt to locate and identify the original source of the information in his notes.

105-82555-1437

ENCLOSURE

-66A-

on 1/15/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER:mja Date dictated 1/17/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

Captain PAUL BARGER advised he is a member of the Irving, Texas, Police Department and he stated he had no objection to the use of his name in connection with information he furnished SA ROBERT C. LISH, on November 26, 1963, at Irving, Texas.

He said he had made extensive inquiry in an effort to identify the name of the individual who furnished him with the information concerning a telephone conversation which took place on November 23, 1963, between telephone numbers CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas. He said he had been unable to identify this individual, but he was certain the information was furnished to him between Friday night, November 22, 1963, and Monday, November 25, 1963. He said he had an unusually large amount of work assignments during that period and these assignments kept him from recalling the time of day that this information was received.

Captain BARGER said a request was made of him to attempt to obtain a list of telephone tickets, or other helpful information, from his contacts with the Southwestern States Telephone Company at Irving, Texas, which would assist in the investigation of the case concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963. He said he felt sure the information he furnished SA LISH had come from some telephone company sources, but he was still unable to identify the individual who related it to him; and he was unable to recall whether it was related in person, or by a telephone call.

He furnished his personal, original notes concerning this information for any use they may serve, and he identified same by placing his initials thereon and the date, January 17, 1964.

-66B- 105-82555-1437

ENCLOSURE

on 1/17/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTEY, JR. and ARTHUR E. CARTER:mja Date dictated 1/17/64

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DL 100-10461

He said he recalled he was contacted by SA LISH of the Dallas FBI Office, and in furnishing the information, relied on his personal recollection of the context of his notes, inasmuch as he did not have such notes at hand.

The note furnished by Captain BARGER is quoted hereinafter:

"Oswald wouldn't have any reason to do it, but when you get right down to it, the only guilty person it that bastard himself-"

Captain BARGER insisted that he had been unable to establish the identity of the person who furnished the foregoing information to him.

105-82555-1437

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

1

100-

Mrs. RUTH HYDE PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised she was at home on November 23, 1963, except for a short period when she went out shopping. Her husband, MICHAEL PAINE, was at their residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, all day on November 23, 1963, except for the period between 3 P.M. and dark. During this period, MICHAEL PAINE, had been picked up by the Dallas Police Department and taken to the Dallas Police Department for questioning and then returned. She does not know if he could have stopped at his place of employment in Arlington, Texas, during this period.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she had one telephone conversation with her husband on November 23, 1963, which was a phone call by herself to her husband, at which time she inquired as to the time he would return to their residence. Mrs. PAINE denied having a telephone conversation with her husband at his place of employment.

Mrs. PAINE denied that her husband had ever commented to her that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President, but did not feel OSWALD was responsible and "we both know who's responsible". Mrs. PAINE was asked concerning the following quotation, "Oswald wouldn't have any reason to do it, but when you get right down to it, the only guilty person is that bastard himself". Mrs. PAINE stated that she could not recall her husband using those exact words in conversation with her, but the meaning of the words would be " compatible" with his feelings on November 23, 1963.

Mrs. PAINE advised that her husband, MICHAEL PAINE, was one of a few employees at Bell Helicopter who had a key to their research laboratory, in Arlington, Texas, and could

---

1

-66D-

105-82555-1437

ENCLOSURE

on 1/17/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

ARTHUR E. CARTER and

by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTEY, JR.:mja Date dictated 1/17/64

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DL 100-10461

enter this laboratory at any time he desired, at which location phone number, CR 5-5211, is located.

Mrs. PAINE stated that her husband had never discussed with her the fact that he had been previously questioned by the FBI concerning a specific telephone conversation.

On November 23, 1963, she recalled that definitely there were no other women or ladies in her home, except MARINA OSWALD, who did not speak English.

She advised that on the 23rd of November, a group of officers made a search of her home and while the search was being made, she made a brief visit to shop for groceries.

Mrs. PAINE stated that on November 22, 1963, at about 1 P.M., her husband telephoned her from his place of business and advised her that President KENNEDY had just been shot. At the time, LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S connection was not known to her and no mention was made of OSWALD in this conversation. Mrs. PAINE said that on November 22, 1963, following an announcement on the radio that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been arrested by the Dallas, Police Department, MICHAEL PAINE left his place of employment and came to their residence in Irving, Texas, and arrived shortly after the Dallas police came to their residence.

105-82555-1437

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

1

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, denied ever having made a statement that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President, although he does not feel OSWALD was responsible, and further stated that "We both know who is responsible". PAINE stated he never made a statement of this type at any place at any time or under any circumstances.

PAINE was asked if he ever made a statement to the effect that "OSWALD wouldn't have any reason to do it, but when you get right down to it, the only guilty person it that Bastard himself -". PAINE stated that he has stated on numerous occasions to many persons that OSWALD wouldn't have any reason to do it, namely, to kill the President; however, the last part of the statement definitely does not sound like his (PAINE's) statement. PAINE stated that he did sincerely believe that OSWALD had assassinated the President in view of so much strong and convincing circumstantial evidence, and he did feel that he (OSWALD) was alone responsible and did not have any collaborators in the assassination of the President. PAINE said OSWALD had never mentioned President KENNEDY in his presence or to his (PAINE's) wife at any time to his knowledge.

Mr. PAINE said subsequent to the shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, he and his wife received many telephone calls, crank letters and visits from people both at their home and his office with regard to all sorts of "crank" remarks concerning their knowledge of and association with LEE OSWALD and his wife, MARINA. He also advised that if he felt these people who telephonically contacted him or contacted them in person were reliable people, he would talk to them; if not, he ignored their entreaties, letters or conversations.

Mr. PAINE stated upon reflection, with regard to the second statement at the outset of this interview, that he felt the sentiment expressed was compatible with his belief after the death of President KENNEDY.

-67A- 105-82555-1437

ENCLOSURE

on 1-17-64 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr. ~~ARTHUR E. CARTER~~ mvs Date dictated 1-17-64

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FBI

Date: 1-18-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) and SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA

Re Bureau telephone call from Section Chief WILLIAM BRANNIGAN, Domestic Intelligence Division, 1-16-64, and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1-7-64 at Dallas.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New Orleans are ten copies and one copy respectively of amended and additional pages for referenced report, which are described as follows:

Amended Cover Page B - Deletes T-4 and corrects subsequent "T" numbers accordingly.

Amended Cover Page C - Corrects "T" numbers as result of deletion of T-4.

Amended page 66 - Divulges identity of Captain PAUL BARGER, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, who was previously referred to as Dallas T-4. Captain BARGER has consented to his identity being revealed.

New page 66a reflecting interview of Captain BARGER on 1-15-64.

New pages 66b and 66c reflecting interview of Captain BARGER on 1-17-64.

New pages 66d and 66e reflecting interview of Mrs. RUTH HYDE PAINE on 1-17-64.

New page 67a reflecting interview of MICHAEL RALPH PAINE on 1-17-64.

REC-33 C. C. Wick

105-82555-1437

3 - Bureau (Encs. 120)
2 - New Orleans (Encs. 12)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

RPG:mvs
(7)

61 JAN 24 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

22 JAN 22 1964

DL 100-10461

Amended page 396 of index.

Amended page 404 of index.

Amended page 410 of index.

The Bureau and New Orleans are requested to insert the above-described pages in their copies of rerep, and, in addition, make the following correction of "T" numbers on the following described pages:

No. Do not change T symbols rel

Page 203, para. 1, line 2 - "T-5" should be changed to "T-4"

Page 203, para. 2, line 2 - "T-6" should be changed to "T-5"

Page 221, para. 1, line 1 - "T-7" should be changed to "T-6"

Page 224, para. 1, line 2 - "T-8" should be changed to "T-7"

Dallas copies being corrected.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that the insertion of pages 66a, 66b, 66c, 66d, 66e and 67a in rerep results in investigation conducted on 1-15 and 1-17-64 being contained in a report dated 1-7-64. In view of previous correspondence referencing the report of 1-7-64, it was not deemed advisable to change the date of the report. It should be further noted that the last period date in the report of 1-7-64 is reflected as 1-3-64 and this likewise has not been changed.

LEAD

THE DALLAS DIVISION

AT IRVING, TEXAS

Will contact appropriate official of Southwestern States Telephone Company to ascertain a list of toll calls

DL 100-10461

charged to BL. 3-1628 (PAINE residence) since 10-2-63, and specifically determine if any calls charged to this number during the period 11-22 to 11-26-63, were placed to CR. 5-5211 (Mr. PAINE's place of employment). A previous check of toll tickets for this telephone number in December, 1963 revealed such tickets were available only through 10-2-63, but tickets subsequent to that date should now be available.

COVER PAGE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN DATE: January 21, 1964

FROM : MR. D. E. MOORE

cc Mr. Sullivan
Mr. D. E. Moore
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

At 3:50 PM, 1-21-64, I telephonically contacted ASAC Clark, Dallas, with regard to Dallas airtel 1-18 in this case which enclosed amended pages to be inserted in the 1-7-64 Dallas report.

I advised ASAC Clark that while the Bureau had intended including these amended pages in the 1-7 report and changing the date of the report to 1-17, we had decided not to do so. Instead, it was desired that Dallas include the information contained in the amended pages in the next report to be submitted by Dallas in this case. I told Clark that we would disregard the airtel entirely and that Dallas in including the material in the next report would, of course, have to change ~~the~~ page numbers and see that the information fitted properly in the new report. I told him that the Dallas report of 1-7 would remain as is.

Done in Dallas 1/22/64

ASAC Clark advised that Dallas would handle as requested and stated that the next report would be submitted by Dallas on either 1-22 or 1-23-64 and would include the material submitted with the 1-18 airtel.

I also mentioned to ASAC Clark that we had received the three metal boxes of correspondence obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine. I asked in this connection if Dallas had during the interviews with Mrs. Oswald gone carefully into the relationship between the Oswalds and the Paines and he said this had been done.

ACTION

For record purposes.

DEM:td (5)

REC-33 105-82555-1438

22 JAN 22 1964

JAN 24 1964

Sent ____ M Per ____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

TO BE NEWSOTTEU

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NO SEND BELMONT

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	DALLAS	12/16/63	12/13/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	JAMES A. MARLEY, JR.	eag

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R

REFERENCES: Bureau teletype dated 12/10/63.
Newark teletype dated 12/11/63.
Newark report dated 12/13/63.
Newark teletype dated 12/13/63.

-P-

do not index
fmt 1-22-64

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is being sent to Los Angeles Office in the event that office has investigation as a result of interview.

It is the opinion of the interviewing agent that DELGADO is telling the truth to the best of his knowledge and recollection.

change pg 3 no dissem

APPROVED RWB/jrz SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
2 - Newark (105-15291)

3 cc retrieved file 2 cc only

Bernie newsletter

cdr 12-18-63 fmt

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1439

REC- 45

1-22-64

5 ~~DEC 17 1963~~

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Comm		
Request Recd.	2CC (xerox)		
Date Fwd.	3/11/64		
How Fwd.	Liaison		
By	LMS/ltf		

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

64 FEB 17 1964

Cover Page

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES A. MARLEY, JR. Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: December 16, 1963

Field Office File #: 105-15291 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Synopsis: NELSON DELGADO advised 12/13/63, that OSWALD excellent in Spanish. DELGADO did report his knowledge that OSWALD was receiving Russian newspapers to superior. Unable to recall names of two Negro Marines who went to Tijuana with them, but one might have been called WATTS. Both Negroes worked with Motor Pool at Santa Ana, Cal., Base. Persons who could corroborate DELGADO's statement set out.

-P-

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 16, 1963

S/P 4 NELSON DELGADO, Battery D, 4th Missle Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel Site, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised that he recalled some additional facts.

DELGADO stated he was assigned to Quonset Hut Number 34 from the time he arrived at the Marine Base at Santa Ana, California, until he requested transfer to another hut in June, 1959.

DELGADO recalled he became friendly with OSWALD in December, 1958, when both were assigned to the same radar section and the same shift. At that time, DELGADO declared, he was very young, having only recently left school, and was somewhat of a "loner," as OSWALD was, with the result they became friendly. DELGADO stated he felt a little out of place because of his Puerto Rican background but found that OSWALD and he got along very well.

DELGADO advised that in January, 1959, OSWALD had been having some trouble in the Quonset Hut to which he had originally been assigned and had asked for a transfer. DELGADO was not sure but he thought it was because of his, DELGADO's, friendship that OSWALD was assigned to Hut Number 34. However the hut did have three empty bunks at the time.

According to DELGADO, there were a total of six Marines in the hut during the time that he spent in it, one of whom was a Private First Class (PFC) WALD. In January, 1960, WALD was transferred to Atsuki, Japan, with the First Marine Air Control Squadron. However, WALD did not get along with OSWALD, but he would know of the OSWALD and DELGADO friendship.

OSWALD attempted to teach DELGADO certain phrases of Russian, which language OSWALD spoke fluently, but the best DELGADO could do was learn "Da" and "Nyet." DELGADO stated he never heard OSWALD called "Oswaldovitch," but he was called by many of the Marines on the base "Comrade" and he heard RICHARD CALL refer to him as "Commissar." It was DELGADO's opinion that these names were said in a joking manner because apparently most of the Marines knew of OSWALD's interest in Socialism.

On 12/13/63 at Holmdel, New Jersey File # Newark 105-15291

by SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR. /eag Date dictated 12/13/63

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.

DELGADO said there were two Negro Marines in Hut Number 34 who were assigned to other duties who should know of his friendship with OSWALD, but he could not recall their names. He recalled one other Marine was also assigned to the Hut for a short period, but he did not know his name and did not believe he would have known OSWALD.

It was DELGADO's opinion that Sergeant W. FUNK would not know OSWALD well because he was only assigned to the base about four to six weeks prior to OSWALD leaving the area. FUNK was transferred to the Santa Ana Marine Base from Japan and most of the troops under him did not have much respect for him. He had a high pitched voice and did not know how to dress like a good Marine or operate a platoon well. Sergeant FUNK caught OSWALD "fooling around" in ranks on one occasion and reported him. OSWALD was made to walk around the field with full field pack and Sergeant FUNK put him through a Close Order Drill. Thereafter, OSWALD had nothing good to say about FUNK and at one time seriously thought of reporting the incident to the Inspector General, but he did not do so.

CORPORAL BOTELHO
~~Colonel~~ JAMES BOTTEHO was assigned to the Santa Ana Marine Base at approximately the same time that DELGADO was, but was not in the same hut with OSWALD. He did work on the same shift with OSWALD and DELGADO. BOTTEHO did not associate with OSWALD and had little to do with him. DELGADO did recall on one occasion BOTTEHO had a "big" argument with OSWALD over Socialism and OSWALD left in disgust.

DELGADO advised that speaking generally as far as PFC RUSSELL and BOTTEHO were concerned, they did not have much in common with OSWALD because they were interested in sports and girls and these things hardly interested OSWALD.

Sergeant CALL was assigned to the same platoon but was not assigned in the same Quonset area as the subject. However, CALL and OSWALD did get along and on one occasion OSWALD discussed his book "Das Capital" with CALL. Further, CALL and OSWALD had in common the fact they both enjoyed classical music.

PFC H. RUSSELL, JR. was assigned to the Santa Ana Base about four to eight weeks prior to OSWALD leaving the base. He lived in the same Quonset Hut area, but not in Hut

Number 34 and was not on the same work shift with OSWALD. One of the things that was unusual about OSWALD, DELGADO noted, since RUSSELL was from New Orleans and so was OSWALD, there should have some conversation about this fact. However, there never was any interest shown in each other.

Another Marine, a PFC OSBORNE, was assigned to the same platoon during OSWALD's time and came from Texas. According to DELGADO, OSBORNE would discuss Texas with anyone at any time. Although OSWALD said that he came from Texas, he was not friendly with OSBORNE.

DELGADO could not recall the names of the two Negro Marines who went to Tijuana, Mexico, with himself and OSWALD. However, both were assigned to the Motor Pool while at the Santa Ana Base and he believes that one of them might have been a PFC WATTS. He did recall one of these Marines made another trip later to Tijuana, Mexico, along with PFC ~~RUSSELL~~ ROUSSEL but without OSWALD.

DELGADO advised it was common knowledge among the Marines at the base that he, DELGADO, spoke Spanish and it was also fairly well known he was on record as saying he could teach Spanish to anyone really interested in learning Spanish in a short time. Therefore, many Marines were always asking him to give them certain phrases in Spanish, but OSWALD was one who asked him to teach him the language completely.

DELGADO stated shortly after he started to help OSWALD with Spanish it became apparent he was a good student. OSWALD secured a Spanish dictionary and studied all the time. DELGADO recalled they started to write Spanish phrases on note paper while working in "the silent" area. It was his opinion several hours each day were devoted to OSWALD's Spanish leasons so that in a short time he was able to speak and understand Spanish excellently. DELGADO noted he was not able to teach OSWALD to write Spanish because he himself was not able to write the language very well.

When the conversation got around to OSWALD wanting to help the Cubans and other South Americans, DELGADO remembered using this as a method to make sure he understood the language. DELGADO pointed out that if he were ever going

to go to Cuba, he should know Spanish because he would not be able to get along in that country without it.

DELGADO never heard the subject speak or see him read a German paper or magazine. However, OSWALD used phrases that sounded like "Yiddish" to him. DELGADO later learned that these were German phrases and it was from this that he thought OSWALD spoke and understood German.

DELGADO stated his close relationship with OSWALD during this period was due to the fact that not only did he, DELGADO, feel that CASTRO was the right thing for Cuba, but also TRUJILLO must be removed from the Dominican Republic. These feelings were shared by both and therefore during one of these discussions, most of it by short phrases on the scratch papers in the Radar Section, DELGADO wrote down he himself would write to the Cuban Embassy, Washington, D.C., if he felt as sincerely as OSWALD about helping. Since the United States was supporting CASTRO at this time, DELGADO thought that this was the best thing to do.

He was surprised about four or five days later when OSWALD told him he had received a letter from the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles, and from then on OSWALD received a letter or some sort of correspondence about once a week. It was not until several weeks later that DELGADO saw some of these letters. He had asked OSWALD for the loan of a tie and OSWALD told him it was in his locker. DELGADO recalled when he went to get the tie, he noticed the letters from the Cuban Consulate together with Russian newspapers and other mimeographed material which he assumed came from the Cuban Consulate. OSWALD was then going to Los Angeles about every two weeks and after one of these visits told DELGADO he had been at the Cuban Consulate. It was from this statement that DELGADO assumed that these weekly trips were to visit the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles.

DELGADO advised he never thought OSWALD was a threat to the security of the United States nor did he think he was violating any security regulations of the United States Marine Corps. As a matter of fact he did report OSWALD was receiving a Russian language newspaper to Lieutenant DE PADRO, but he did not know what came of this. He noted DE PADRO is now residing in Coral Gables, Florida.

DELGADO declared any Marine assigned to the Santa Ana Base from December, 1958, to about June, 1959, should be able to verify the fact he and OSWALD were friendly. In addition, Sergeant LUSK, the Sergeant Major of the company, made the remark when he was disciplining DELGADO, that he was getting to be just like OSWALD who always did everything backwards.

PFC DAVID MURRAY was assigned to the same section with DELGADO and OSWALD and knew them both. DELGADO started to teach MURRAY Spanish while both were still in school at Biloxi, Mississippi, and he continued to teach him Spanish while they were at the Santa Ana Base. He believed MURRAY should know that DELGADO taught OSWALD Spanish although he never heard MURRAY and OSWALD speak this language to each other.

Lieutenant Colonel TOSDAHL was the Commanding Officer of the Base at the time both OSWALD and DELGADO were stationed at Santa Ana. TOSDAHL was the kind of commanding officer who liked to know each Marine by his first name. DELGADO felt he should know of the association between himself and OSWALD.

DELGADO advised that on one or more occasions he and OSWALD discussed extradition treaties and DELGADO mentioned if he ever did anything wrong he would go to Argentina because he thought they would not extradite anyone. However, OSWALD said he should remember the two men who had recently defected to Russia. They had gone to Mexico, then to Cuba and on to Russia, according to OSWALD, and he would go the same way. At the time the newspapers did have the stories about this incident.

Toward the end of May, 1959, during their discussions they started to talk about the Dominican Republic. DELGADO stated he really felt something should be done to remove TRUJILLO. OSWALD must have thought he meant he wanted to do something personally and made some suggestions that both of them go to Cuba, become officers in CASTRO's army, and then go to the Dominican Republic and help bring freedom to this area. About this time because the newspapers were publishing stories about the shooting of one of CASTRO's corporals by CASTRO's men, DELGADO became disillusioned about CASTRO. It

also became apparent to DELGADO that OSWALD was talking more and more as though he intended to do some of the things he talked about. Therefore, the situation started to get "uncomfortable" for him with OSWALD and he asked Sergeant FUNK for a transfer to another barracks.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is to advise that the results of the examination in the FBI Laboratory of the bullet recovered from the home of General Edwin A. Walker were furnished to the Dallas Police Department but the information furnished by Marina Oswald implicating Lee Harvey Oswald with the attempted killing of Walker was not disseminated by the FBI to either the Dallas Police Department or General Walker.

The information furnished by Marina Oswald to Agents of the Dallas Office on 12-3-63, was to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald admitted to her that he had tried to kill General Walker by shooting him with a rifle on 4-10-63. This prior similar act was considered to be of considerable significance in connection with our over-all investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. The information was incorporated into the FBI report which was disseminated to the President and the President's Commission. In view of the confidential nature of our investigation concerning the President's assassination and since the attempted shooting had no current bearing on Walker's safety as Oswald was already dead, the information was not disseminated to Walker or the Dallas Police Department.

Immediately following the attempted shooting of Walker in April, 1963, the Dallas Office discussed the case with the Dallas Police Department and volunteered to forward the bullet to the FBI Laboratory for examination, but no request for such examination was ever made. During the course of our investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, and prior to the interview of Mrs. Oswald on 12-3-63, when she indicated her husband may have been responsible for the attempted shooting of Walker, the possibility was considered that Oswald may have fired at Walker since the attempted murder took place in Dallas with the use of a rifle. The Dallas Office, therefore, during the weekend of 11-30-63, requested the Dallas Police Department to make available the bullet found in the Walker home in order that it could be examined in the FBI Laboratory. This was done, and on 12-2-63, the bullet was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory where it was examined

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

FDT:kat:hw
)8(

REC-114 105-82555-1440

XEROX JAN 27

25 JAN 17 1964

68 JAN 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-[illegible]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

and the results were promptly furnished to the Dallas Police Department as well as the President's Commission. This examination revealed that while the bullet was distorted and mutilated it did have the general characteristics of bullets fired from the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. It was not possible to definitely determine whether or not the bullet recovered in Walker's home was fired from Oswald's rifle.

ADDENDUM, 1/9/64, AHB:csh:

We have considered whether we should now advise Walker and the Dallas Police of our information developed concerning Oswald's attempt to kill Walker. Oswald, of course, is dead and no longer poses any threat to Walker. We have told Walker's attorney that we will inform Walker of any threat to his safety coming to our attention and that the results of our investigation of Oswald have been furnished to the President's Commission.

We have reported the results of our Laboratory examination of the Walker bullet to the Dallas Police Department, and the police are aware of Mrs. Oswald's story that her husband attempted to kill Walker, as this has been widely publicized.

We think our position is best if we stick to the fact that we have furnished all information we developed to the President's Commission. In the event the Director concurs, this is the position we will continue to take.

A. H. Belmont

I think we should advise the Dallas Police Dept. - 2 - 1/9/64. SAC Shanklin advised 5:15 PM will send in writing

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FBI

Date: 1/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Re report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 1/7/64, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, and for New Orleans one copy, of Page 406 of the index of captioned report, as amended.

The amended page has been placed in Dallas copies of this report.

3-Bureau (ENC. 10) (RM)
1-New Orleans (ENC. 1) (RM)
2-Dallas
WRH:mja
(6)

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures inserted in all copies of Dallas 1/7/64 rept. Form 645. Rel

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

58 JAN 24 1964

Approved: 263 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JAN 27 1964

FBI

Date: 1-15-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

IS R CUBA

IRVING, TEXAS

PAINE - MARINA OSWALD CORRESPONDENCE.

Rebutel to Dallas 1-13-64, as concerns the RUTH PAINE - MARINA OSWALD correspondence.

TEXAS La USSR

There is enclosed an envelope addressed "MARINA OSWALD Kindness of the Irving Police" and a letter comprising one sheet of lined paper which is undated and is written in the Russian language and signed "RUTH". This letter from RUTH PAINE to MARINA OSWALD was written some time after 11-22-63 when MARINA OSWALD had moved from the PAINE residence following the assassination. This letter was turned over to the FBI Office at Dallas by the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, along with numerous letters received by MARINA OSWALD, many of which contain donations of money. The letter was turned over to the Dallas Office by the Secret Service on 12-20-63, and the Bureau was advised of the translation of this letter by airtel dated 12-20-63 in captioned matter.

The English translation of this letter done by SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV is as follows:

"Dear Marina:

"I would like to know as to where you decided to live. Perhaps we will see each other in New York, Washington or Philadelphia.

"It seems that the article will not appear in the Look magazine. People there decided that

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2) (R.M.)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
WRH:mvs
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 114 105-82555-1441

10 JAN 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

68 JAN 23 1964

SEE SECTION

newspapers wrote enough already about it. That's all right. My mother-in-law prefers me not to write such an article. She's glad that there will be no article and I, personally, don't care.

"I wish you everything of the best -- new life, later some nice work, i.e. when youngsters will grow older.

"Kiss June and Rachel. I love you.

"/s/Ruth"

Pursuant to Bureau instructions and referenced tel, this envelope and letter are being forwarded to the Laboratory for appropriate examination.

It will be noted the penciled writing on the envelope "Letter in Russian" was not written by RUTH PAINE, but rather by someone at the Secret Service Office in Dallas.

An examination of the Dallas file in captioned matter reflects the only known pieces of correspondence between Mrs. RUTH PAINE and MARINA OSWALD in addition to enclosed letter, were the letters referred to by the Bureau in referenced tel, namely, the PAINE letters to MARINA OSWALD dated 5-16, 7-21, 7-14 and 8-24-63, all of which were written in the Russian language, and photos of which are in the possession of the Dallas Office. These letters are among other materials and evidence previously personally taken by SA WARREN C. de BRUEYS from Dallas to the Bureau, and which are being maintained by the Laboratory at this time.

The English translation of the PAINE letter to MARINA OSWALD on 5-16-63 and the translation of enclosed letter will appear in the next report written by the Dallas Office.

Letter in Russian

Marina Oswald

Kindness of the Irving Police

105-82555-1441

Марина, дорога,

Хотела бы знать потом где ты решила жить. Может быть мы увидимся в Нью-Йорке, Вашингтоне или Филадельфии.

Кажется, что не будет статьи в Look Magazine (журнале). Люди там решили, что уже ~~достаточно~~ достаточно написанно об этом в газетах. Ничего. Моя свекровь предпочитает, что я не пишу такую статью. Она рада что не будет и мне всё равно.

Желаю тебе всего хорошего - новую жизнь, хорошую работу потом, пока когда малыши по-старше.

Целуй Джун, Райчель. Люблю тебя.

[illegible]

FBI

Date: 1/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Re report of SA WARREN C. de BRUEYS, 12/8/63, at Dallas; and Milwaukee airtel, 1/14/64.

For the information of the Bureau, line 9 of paragraph 3, page 136, of referenced report reflects DONALD P. CAMARATA'S serial number as 1653230. This is incorrect; and the correct serial number for CAMARATA should be reflected as 1632342.

Dallas is correcting its copies. The Bureau and New Orleans are requested to correct their copies, accordingly. Milwaukee is requested to make appropriate changes on the original 302 of JOHN W. SCHALLER, dated 11/29/63, at Menomonie, Wisconsin.

3-Bureau
1-Milwaukee (62-1178)
1-New Orleans (100-16601)
2-Dallas
WCB:mja
(7)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 18 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

DATE: January 16, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Glascock

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C
Lee Oswald

The attached memorandum was prepared in response to the Director's instructions: "Give to Rankin summary on Mark Lane, N. Y. lawyer who has been retained by Mrs. Oswald to represent Oswald before Warren Commission. H"

Lane's name is included in the Reserve Index of the New York Office. From 1953 to 1961 he was a member of, held positions in, attended functions of, or otherwise associated with the National Lawyers Guild, cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) as a communist front.

Lane has spoken at affairs of Burning Issues, a youth organization now affiliated with Advance, a similar organization which follows the line of the national Communist Party (CP) leadership. Burning Issues was also active in backing Lane's political campaign for congress, in which he was unsuccessful.

His public utterances have praised Cuba and condemned the United States. He has also been active in organizations whose aims are the abolition of the HCUA and many of his speeches have urged such abolition.

He received CP support in 1962 in his effort to become elected to congress. In November, 1961, Lane and Benjamin J. Davis, CP National Secretary, were principal speakers at a meeting at Columbia University protesting the school's ban against campus speaking engagements by communists. He was arrested and convicted as a "Freedom Rider" in Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, and on April 2, 1962, he was fined $415 in New York City as a "scofflaw" for having ignored numerous traffic tickets he had received. A 1962 investigation of Lane by the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, for [redacted]

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964
22 JAN 21 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum concerning Lane be furnished to J. Lee Rankin by Inspector James E. Malley.

100-409763

Enclosure

JAN 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. DeLoach
January 16, 1964

105-82555

1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Lenihan
1-Mr. Hauck
1-Mr. Glascock

Summary

MARK LANE

News broadcasts on January 15, 1964, stated that Mark Lane, New York attorney, has been retained by Lee Harvey Oswald's mother to represent Oswald before the committee appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, stated that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the NLG.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which is no longer being published.

In June, 1953, a source whose reliability was unknown but who was in a position to furnish such information advised that Lane's name appeared on the membership list of the New York Chapter of the NLG and that he was a subscriber to the "Lawyers Guild Review," the official publication of the NLG. On May 17, 1961, Lane spoke at a membership meeting of the organization, according to another source.

A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has described the NLG as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party (CP).

A source has also advised that Lane participated in a debate at a forum sponsored by Burning Issues on September 12, 1961.

During March and April, 1962, Burning Issues circulated petitions and otherwise endeavored to have Mark Lane drafted as a candidate for Congress. According to a source on October 12, 1962, Lane was the principal speaker at a forum on mobilization for youth which was held by Burning Issues.

[redacted]

ORIGINAL TO J. LEE RANKIN, CHIEF COUNSEL, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

100-409763

[redacted]

JRG:cmd (12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

This 5 PAGE Memoranda reviewed & declassified by 2040 on 7/11/97 RAM

XEROX
JAN 21 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

4 JAN 27 1964

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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.

See Note Page 5

[redacted]

Mark Lane

Confidential sources have advised that Advance, an Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City, February 13 and 14, 1960, and that its declaration of principles followed the line of the national CP leadership. In January, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations, since Burning Issues, a separate youth organization, had affiliated with Advance.

A source reported that Mark Lane was the principal speaker at the annual ceremonies of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) at the Statue of Liberty on July 25, 1961.

The ELF is recognized by the Communist Party, USA, as an important progressive organization of women. It grew out of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order (IWO), both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City, according to several sources. He strongly supported Cuba and condemned United States policy with regard to Cuba.

The ECLC has been described by the HCUA as operating as a communist front.

Several sources reported that Lane was one of the main speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) in Chicago, Illinois, on October 21, 1962, and he called for the abolition of the HCUA.

A source has reported that the CCDBR was organized in Chicago, Illinois, on October 26, 1960, through the efforts and with the encouragement of CP officials, one of whom became the executive secretary of the CCDBR. Its avowed purpose is to seek the abolition of the HCUA.

It was also reported that Mark Lane was a speaker at rallies held on April 21, 1961, and December 6, 1961, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCATUAAC).

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mark Lane

"The Militant" for December 18, 1961, carried an article concerning the rally on December 6, 1961, and stated that Lane said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to introduce a resolution to persuade Congress to abolish the HCUA.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane was reported by several sources to have attended numerous meetings of the NYCAHUAAC between October, 1962, and January, 1963. At a number of them he made speeches in which he strongly urged the abolition of the HCUA. The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were founded principally by an individual who was a CP member in 1952. Various sources have advised that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC. Three sources have reported that during the Spring of 1962 discussions were held at various closed CP club and committee meetings concerning the support of Mark Lane as a candidate for Congress.

Several sources have also advised that Isidore Gilby Needleman was in frequent touch with Lane and was interested in assisting him in his political campaign in 1960 to become elected to the New York State Legislature.

According to several sources Needleman, an attorney, was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. He has also represented current and former CP members in court and before various Congressional committees. He has had custody of CP funds and has described himself as a strict adherent of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. He has also acted as a Soviet espionage agent.

It was reported that a rally was held November 6, 1961, at the McMillan Theater, Columbia University, New York City, to protest the ban by the University against the

[redacted]

appearance of several previously scheduled communist speakers. According to the source, Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the CP, and Mark Lane were principal speakers at the rally.

"The New York Times" for June 9, 1961, late city edition, on page 31 carried an article concerning the arrest and conviction of Mark Lane on June 8, 1961, at Jackson, Mississippi, as a member of one of two groups of "Freedom Riders" who had been apprehended in that city.

The same newspaper in its edition for April 3, 1962, carried an article on page 4 concerning Mark Lane's having been fined $415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City as a "scofflaw," for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

Mark Lane's defense brief for Lee Harvey Oswald appeared on pages 5, 8 and 9 of the December 10, 1963, issue of the "National Guardian," which has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.

During an applicant investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with the possible employment of an individual by an agency of the Federal Government, it was determined that the Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, had conducted an investigation of Mark Lane in 1962 for alleged [redacted]

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the above information was furnished to the FBI by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

[redacted]

Mark Lane C.

NOTE:

This memorandum is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from informants and sources of continuing value which information if divulged could compromise those sources and informants.

See memorandum Bland to W. C. Sullivan dated 1/16/64 captioned "Mark Lane, Security Matter-C," JJG/mea.

1-17-64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1024; 105-82555) AND
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-302)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, AKA
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: SAN FRANCISCO

Lee Oswald

Rebuairtel 1-16-64 captioned as above and Dallas airtel dated 1-2-64.

The letterhead memorandum referred to in the letterhead memorandum enclosure to referenced Dallas airtel, is Chicago, Illinois letterhead memorandum dated 12-19-63 and entitled "LLOYD JOHN WILSON, aka Dwight Allen Wilson, Dwight A. Allen, Dwight Allen Long, John A. Wilson" which was submitted to the Bureau as an enclosure to Chicago airtel to the Bureau dated 12-19-63 under the same caption as the letterhead memorandum and bearing the character "RACIAL MATTERS".

4 - Bureau
2 - San Francisco
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Lee Harvey Oswald)

WCD:mvs
(8)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 28 1964

FINAL FILED IN

59 FEB 5 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-50)

FBI

Date: 1-9-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SAC'S BUTTE,
LOS ANGELES (105-15823) AND OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka William McEwan McDuff, Bill Duff, "Scottie", "Scotty"

Rebuairtel to Dallas 1-8-64 and Dallas tel to Bureau 1-8-64.

For the information of Butte, efforts are being made to locate WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, in order that he may be interviewed for any knowledge he may have concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and any information he has concerning an acquaintanceship existing between OSWALD and JACK RUBY, the alleged murderer of OSWALD.

Basis: B 11-4-31 Scotland FBI # 483 264 E
Calif Texas

On 12-10-63, JOE LORIA, a restaurant operator in Dallas, stated that approximately 7 or 8 months ago, he saw individual known to him only as "SCOTTIE" who was subsequently identified as DUFF, with an individual believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He based his identification on photographs of OSWALD that he had seen in Dallas newspapers and could recall only one time that he thought he saw OSWALD and "SCOTTIE" together.

3 - Bureau
2 - Butte
3 - Los Angeles
2 - Oklahoma City
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

RPG:mvs
(12)

105-82555
REC-114
3 JAN 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

Efforts to Locate (cont'd)

Investigation has been conducted in Dallas, Oklahoma City and Los Angeles in an effort to locate DUFF, with negative results.

Background and Description

Name	WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka William McEwan McDuff, Bill Duff, "Scottie", "Scotty"
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	11-4-31, Scotland
Citizenship Status	Entered U. S. in 1957 - Alien Registration No. A11330675. INS, Dallas, has file.
Height	5' 9"
Weight	150 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown and receding
Former Addresses	407 South New Ave., Monterey Park, California (date unknown); 316 LaFrance, Alhambra, California (April, 1962 - moved 10-30-62 with no forwarding address); 747 Sierra Vista, Alhambra, California (June, 1962); Post Office Box 416, Alhambra, California (6-25-62 and gave up box 10-29-62 with no forwarding address); 5201 Willis, Dallas, Texas (date unknown; 5420 Lewis, Dallas, Texas (approximately October, 1963).
Former Employments	Chauffeur and handyman for General EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas (October, 1962); Unknown Los Angeles foundry;

Former Employments (cont'd)

Parker Seal Co., Los Angeles, California (dismissed 4-16-62); Had 1957 Chevrolet repossessed in Alhambra, California in July, 1962 by Pacific Finance Company, whose last contact with DUFF was 6-21-62.

Relatives

Father - deceased;
Mother - Name unknown, lives with DUFF's sister, ALICE, in or near Puente or La Puente, California;
Sister - ALICE (LNU), in or near Puente or La Puente, California;
Sister - MARGARET LAWSON, now remarried and name and address unknown. (INS records, Dallas, reflected her address as 715 West Mission, Alhambra, California, but investigation that address negative);
Brother - ROBERT DUFF, living near Long Beach, California, exact address unknown;
Uncle - WILLIAM McEWAN, 7614 Glendon Way, South San Gabriel, California;
Relative (relationship unknown -- possibly ex-wife) - JUDIE LORAINE DUFF, Post Office Box 253, Broadrus, Montana.

Characteristics

DUFF has been described as a "con man", pathological liar, and lazy

LEADS

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Bureau requested to forward copies of DUFF's Ident Record, AR No. 11330675, along with photograph if available, to all offices receiving this airtel.

LEADS, (Continued)

THE BUTTE DIVISION

AT BROADRUS, MONTANA

Contact JUDIE LORAINE DUFF, Post Office Box 253, re whereabouts DUFF.

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT ALHAMBRA, SOUTH SAN GABRIEL, PUENTE AND LOS ANGELES

Conduct extensive investigation in effort to locate DUFF. Information has been received Dallas that DUFF was reportedly arrested at Los Angeles for indecent exposure in 1961, and charge dropped, and that he reportedly had many traffic arrests at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles' attention is called to their tels of 12-14 and 16-63 to Dallas. Los Angeles should submit information contained in these tels as well as results of future investigation in report form.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

Conduct all logical investigation to locate DUFF based on information received from CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, mentioned in Oklahoma City tel to Bureau and Dallas, 1-8-64. No interview with WATTS for the specific purpose of obtaining information as to DUFF's whereabouts should be conducted UACB.

THE DALLAS DIVISION

Extensive investigation is being conducted in Dallas to locate DUFF and efforts will be made to obtain photographs of him.

1 - R. E. Lenihan

1/16/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC-114 1442

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReDallasairtel 1/9/64 requesting Bureau to furnish interested offices copies of the FBI Identification Record of William McEwan Duff.

Enclosed for each of the recipient offices is a copy of the Identification Record regarding Duff. This Identification Record contains a physical description of Duff, but does not contain a photograph of him.

The Dallas Office should contact the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to obtain a photograph of Duff inasmuch as the FBI Identification Record of Duff indicates such photograph is available at the Dallas Police Department.

ENCLOSURE
Enclosure on Duff

1 - Butte (Enclosure)
1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure) (105-15823)
1 - Oklahoma City (Enclosure) (105-783)

MAILED 11
JAN 23 1964
FBI-COMM-FBI

REL:jak
(7)

NOTE: A source has reported that an individual known only to him as "Scottie," but subsequently identified as Duff, was an acquaintance of subject. Duff formerly employed as a chauffeur and handyman for General Edwin Walker, Dallas, Texas. Dallas is attempting to locate Duff in order to question him concerning his alleged acquaintanceship with Oswald. Dallas desired photograph and description of Duff if available to assist in its inquiries to locate Duff.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

68 JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

JAN 14 1964 42

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 483 264 E, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
SO Los Angeles Calif	William Mac Ewan Duff #B-743533	12-11-60	drk dr(msd)	
PD Dallas Texas	William McEwan Duff #52495	4-18-63	inv	
Army	William M Duff #RA 18 678 666	8-6-63 Okla City Okla		
USINS-AR	William McEwan Duff #I.1461702	FP 3-21-57		
Air Force	William MacEwan Duff #AF19 607 309	12-6-57		

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

105-82555-1442

ENCLOSURE

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1961—O-613913

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 483 264 E, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
DPD	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

DESCRIPTION:
Race: Caucasian
Sex: Male
Height: 6' 7½ inches
Weight: 149
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair
Build: Medium
Date and place of birth: 11-4-31; Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland
Residence: 4919 San Jacinto Dallas Texas in 1963
Occupation: Locomotive engineer

Subject's fingerprint file does not contain a photograph; however, one may be obtained from Pol Dept Dallas Texas.

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961—O-615915

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 1/9/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS - R - CUBA

In connection with the Bureau's efforts to trace the sling on Oswald's rifle, the Dallas Office has requested that the sling be returned to Dallas for exhibit to Mr. William R. McEwan, United-Carr Fastener Corporation. Some of the metallic fasteners used in the assembly of the various parts of the sling bear markings indicating they were manufactured by the United-Carr Fastener Corporation.

The sling is presently being maintained in the Room 7410 (Firearms Unit) of the Laboratory.

Since an examination of the sling itself, rather than the use of the photographs which were forwarded to Dallas, may assist in identifying the source of the sling, it is recommended that approval be given to forward this sling to the Dallas Office.

ACTION:

Unless advised to the contrary, the sling will be forwarded to the Dallas Office on 1/10/64, for the purpose outlined above. *

*This matter has been coordinated with the Investigative Division.

105-82555

1-Bufile 62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Handley, Room 5710
1-Mr. Rogge, Room 5718

RAF:fch
(10)

REC 114

105-82555-1443

22 JAN 22 1964

Sling fwd to Dallas Reg. Mail Sp. Cover, 1/10/64 by Ltr dated 1/10/64
To be Retn. Lab.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

28 JAN 28 1964

SEVEN — SOVIET SECTION

January 21, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Calif Bapprox 1945

Reference is made to your inquiry concerning the status of our investigation of Lloyd John Wilson, the 18-year-old youth who on December 19, 1963, at Chicago, Illinois, alleged that during the last week of August, 1963, or the first day or two in September, 1963, he met Lee Harvey Oswald at a wrestling match at the Cow Palace in San Francisco, on which occasion he gave Oswald $1,000 to assassinate the President.

In response to your request, there is enclosed one copy each of reports concerning Wilson dated December 27, 1963, at Seattle, Washington, January 7, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, and January 18, 1964, at San Francisco, California. There is also enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated December 26, 1963, prepared at El Paso, Texas.

Lloyd John Wilson first came to our attention as the result of an anonymous telephone call to our San Francisco Office on September 9, 1963, as set forth in the enclosed San Francisco report. The allegation concerning Wilson's threatening letter to President John F. Kennedy was furnished to the United States Secret Service, San Francisco, California, on September 9, 1963. Subsequently, we received a name check request from the United States Air Force and all information in our possession concerning Wilson as of December 4, 1963, was furnished to the Air Force on that date.

JCS:kat (10)

1 - 62-109090

Note: See memo Belmont from Rosen 1/21/64 re Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-Ru. JRM:mpd

105-82555

Type 1444

MAILED 10
JAN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 21 4 14 PM '64

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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

68 JAN 23 1964

REC 114

22 JAN 22 1964

TYPE UNIT

While Wilson alleged that he met Oswald during a wrestling match held at the San Francisco Cow Palace during the last week of August or the first two days of September, 1963, inquiry in San Francisco has revealed that the only wrestling matches at the Cow Palace during August and September, 1963, were held on August 10, and September 14, 1963. On August 10, 1963, Oswald was in the custody of the New Orleans Police Department and on that date he was interviewed in New Orleans at his request by Agents of this Bureau.

While we are unable to definitely place Oswald on September 14, 1963, our investigation of his activities in the New Orleans area has established that he filed claims with the New Orleans Division of Employment Security on September 3, 10 and 17, 1963. In addition, we have learned that books of the New Orleans Public Library were charged against Oswald's library card on September 9, 1963. Our inquiry has further shown that Oswald was seen in New Orleans by his landlord, Mr. Jesse James Garner, on September 16, 1963. Oswald obtained his Mexican tourist card in New Orleans on September 17, 1963. No information has been developed in our investigation of Oswald to indicate that he left the New Orleans area between late April, 1963, and late September, 1963, except for one overnight trip with his wife to the Jesuit House of Studies at Mobile, Alabama. From our findings concerning the schedule of wrestling matches at the Cow Palace at San Francisco during August and September, 1963, it would not have been possible for Wilson to have met with Oswald on the date he alleged.

On January 3, 1964, the local charge filed against Wilson at Chicago, Illinois, was dismissed in favor of Federal charges filed by the United States Secret Service, and on January 3, 1964, Wilson was held by United States Commissioner C. S. Bentley Pike in default of $25,000 bond. We have been advised that in a report of the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court of Chicago, Wilson was diagnosed as "delusional, hostile, and potentially homicidal." In addition, Wilson was diagnosed as possessing a "paranoid condition, maybe true paranoid."

On January 17, 1964, Wilson appeared in United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, before Judge Abraham L. Marovitz, on which occasion Judge Marovitz ordered Wilson to be hospitalized at the United

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

States Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, for a period of fifteen days or as much additional time thereafter as necessary to complete a psychiatric examination. We are following the disposition of the case involving Wilson in Chicago, and you will be advised in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Callahan; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

1-20-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) PERSONAL ATTENTION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re report SA W. H. Williams, II, dated 1-13-64 at Seattle, Washington.

Your attention is directed to page 16 of rerep wherein you set forth exact file references of your office reporting information concerning Al Ziontz. As you are aware, this reporting practice is not acceptable and data such as this should be included in the cover pages of a report. In the event you desire to include information in your files concerning Al Ziontz, such data should be properly reported using the name of your source or a T-symbol, if necessary, to protect the source's identity. In addition, conclusions of your office should not be set forth as was done in paragraph 3 of page 16 of rerep.

Submit an amended page 16 of rerep to the Bureau immediately.

As you are aware, this is a highly important investigation and our reports are being disseminated to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. It is the responsibility of investigative and supervisory personnel of your office to make certain reports of your office are proper and correct.

You are instructed to immediately fix responsibility for this improper reporting by your office and you should submit your recommendations for administrative action deemed necessary.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:hrt
(11)

JAN 20 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson

REC

105-82555-1445

JAN 23 1964

22 JAN 20 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-263 (Rev 5-3-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	1/20/64	12/30/63 - 1/15/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS	mam

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

REFERENCES

Bureau radiogram to New Orleans 1/4/64.
Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 1/10/64, at New Orleans.
Bureau airtel to Houston, New Orleans and San Antonio 1/14/64.

- P -

O.K. to go to commission.

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

(1) Will contact housing official at Tulane University to determine who occupied Rooms 966, 974 and 976 of Monroe Hall during the summer of 1963. If it is possible to identify these persons, will interview them to determine if they have any knowledge of OSWALD and his activities.

EXP-PROC.

1-CC & Retained in 6+5RB

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)

3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

1cc Legat Mex City
(See Nov. 3/5/64 - 4/15/64)

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DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 | 82555 | 1446 | REC-44

11 JAN 22 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AFESCOMM		
REQUEST RECD.	2 copies		
DATE FWD.	1/30/64		
HOW FWD.	79 Feb 8 1964		
BY	IMF/ltf		

NOTATIONS

Lenihan

SOVIET SECTION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76334-6

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

(2) Will ascertain methods of transportation other than by air which could have been utilized by OSWALD on September 25, 1963, which would have enabled him to have been in Austin, Texas, by 1:00 PM and at Houston by 7:00 PM, September 25, 1963.

(3) Will interview DAVID Y. WHITE, Second Mate on the Marjorie Lykes, who was on Voyage 110 of the Marion Lykes in September and October, 1959, regarding OSWALD, who was a passenger on that voyage. The Marion Lykes is due in the Gulf of Mexico on January 28, 1964.

(4) Will continue efforts to identify and locate ANTHONY ATZENHOFER, JOHN CERAVOLO, GEORGE PIAZZA and JOSEPH THOMPSON, who were possibly associated with the Civil Air Patrol at New Orleans at the time OSWALD was alleged to have been a member, for the purpose of interviewing them for any information they may be able to furnish regarding OSWALD.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The basis for the interview with JACK J. FRAZIER was information furnished to the Legat, Mexico, that JACK J. FRAZIER, 901 North Rampart Street, accompanied by another man, had been in Mexico in December, 1962, and January, 1963. The Legat source believed the other man to be identical with OSWALD.

By airtel dated 1/15/64 the Atlanta Office was requested to examine the tickets at Delta Airlines for passage between New Orleans and Houston on 9/25/63 under OSWALD's name and all aliases. The Miami Office was requested to conduct similar investigation at National Airlines and Eastern Airlines.

On 1/6/64 the Mobile Office was advised by teletype to interview WALLACE WILLIAMS, third cook on the SS Gulf Farmer.

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-63)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS	Office:	NEW ORLEANS
Date:	JANUARY 20, 1964		
File Number:	NO 100-16601	Bufile:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Employees Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, unable to identify OSWALD as being at terminal on 9/24-25/63. Schedule of airline flights to Houston from New Orleans obtained. FRANK M. MIJARES, bedroom steward on September-October, 1959, trip of SS Marion Lykes, recalled OSWALD as passenger on trip and recalled that OSWALD spent most of his time in his cabin. Employees of City Chemist's Office and Coroner's Office, New Orleans, do not recall OSWALD's having been in their offices during the summer of 1963. Employees of City Chemist's Office recall person coming into office and asking about a plant producing mescaline. They do not believe he was identical with OSWALD. JOHN HOWARD BOWEN unknown at Jung and New Orleans Hotels or to Baptist sources. JACK FRAZIER advises HOWARD COHEN made trip to Mexico with him in December, 1962, and that COHEN in no way resembles OSWALD.

- P -

Details:

105-82555-1446

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

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NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

TRAVEL

NO 100-16601 /lyc
1

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JAMES ROYCE PECK and ERNEST C. WALL, JR. at New Orleans, Louisiana:

The following additional employees at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, 1710 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, were contacted on the dates indicated, at which time a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and photographs of OSWALD's luggage were exhibited to them to determine whether they recalled seeing OSWALD at the terminal on September 24-25, 1963, with negative results:

Restaurant

JIMMY CHARLES, dishwasher
12/30/63

NORMAN NEWTON, dishwasher
12/30/63

O. C. MARTIN, dishwasher
12/30/63

ALVIN SMITH, dishwasher
12/31/63

RAYMOND STEWART, cook
12/30/63

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, dishwasher
12/31/63

Porters and Maids

J. D. SNYDER, porter
12/30/63

S. B. WILLIAMS, maid
12/31/63

ODEAL JOHNSON, maid
1/9/64

T. F. COLLINS, porter
12/31/63

J. TATE, maid
1/8/64

H. LAWRENCE, porter
12/30/63

CARL J. SONNIER, porter
12/30/63

J. E. LARCHE, porter
12/30/63

VINNIE WILLIAMS, maid
12/30/63

M. THOMPSON, porter
12/30/63

J. S. CAREY, porter
12/31/63

M. J. PAYNE, JR., porter
12/30/63

E. J. FOUCHA, porter
12/30/63

D. L. CANTRELLE, porter
12/31/63

ERNEST COLEMAN, porter
12/30/63

ANNIE GRIMBLE, maid
1/10/64

Terminal Employees

C. C. BERNARD, express agent
12/30/63

E. J. LADNER, express agent
12/31/63

E. P. RICHARD, express agent
1/9/64

EMPLOYEES
GREYHOUND
BUS TERMINAL
1710 TULANE AVE.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LELA LE JEUNE, express agent
12/30/63

ALBERT LIZANA, dispatcher
1/6/64

H. G. HONORE, dispatcher
12/30/63

E. L. GAY, assistant terminal manager
1/8/64

H. L. GASPARD, dispatcher
12/31/63

E. H. LEE, vacation relief
12/30/63

D. H. LOCASCIO, express agent
1/8/64

M. Y. CALVIN, express agent
12/31/63

V. N. HOVARD, dispatcher
12/30/63

BETTY WILLIAMS, express agent
12/31/63

F. K. KUYLEN, express agent
12/30/63

A. SCHENCK, express agent
12/31/63

J. H. PRICE, express agent
12/30/63

R. E. LINDO, express agent
1/8/64

T. N. TREGRE, express agent
12/31/63

Employees
Grey Hound
Bus Terminal
1710 Tulane Ave
New Orleans,
La.

NO 100-16601 /lyc
4

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. E. A. REIMHERR, terminal manager, Greyhound Bus Station, advised on December 31, 1963 that the telephone information employees and the report clerks employed in the terminal would not have been in a position to have observed anyone in the terminal proper inasmuch as they perform their duties in the terminal offices and are confined to those offices during the entire time they are working.

1 NO 100-16601:jas

The following investigation was conducted by SA MILTON R. KAACK on January 14, 1964:

At New Orleans, Louisiana

WILLIAM T. COUGEVAN, Reservations Manager, National Airlines, Room 201, Sheraton Charles Hotel, New Orleans, advised on January 14, 1964, that the only airlines flying passenger service between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, are National, Delta, and Eastern Airlines. He said that the following National Airlines flights departed from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1963, at the times indicated:

FLIGHT #	TIME DEPARTING
35	8:55 AM
217	10:55 PM
27	2:05 PM
37	3:40 PM
31	8:30 PM

Mr. COUGEVAN advised that reservation cards are maintained by his office for a period of 90 days, after which they are destroyed. He stated that all airline tickets would bear the name of the passenger, and that these tickets are filed in the Revenue Accounting Office, National Airlines Incorporated, Post Office Box 2055, Miami, Florida 33159.

JAMES L. MC MURRAIN, Reservations Manager, Delta Airlines, 919 Gravier Street, advised that the following flights departed from New Orleans at the times indicated for Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1963, with the designated number of passengers boarding the flight from New Orleans for Houston:

LA.

FLIGHT #	TIME DEPARTING	# OF PASSENGERS
877	9:25 AM	21
971	12:15 PM	13
929	6:30 PM	31
875	6:55 PM	9
923	9:05 PM	26

Mr. MC MURRAIN stated that reservation cards are destroyed after 60 days. The airline tickets, which bear the names of the passengers, are maintained at the Accounting Department, Delta Airlines, Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Georgia.

BILL JOHNSON, Airport Manager, Eastern Airlines, Moisant International Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that the following Eastern Airline flights left New Orleans at the times indicated with the designated number of passengers boarding the flight for Houston. The total list of passengers includes a number of "walk on's" for which no reservation was required; however, the names of the passenger does appear on the ticket used.

FLIGHT #	TIME DEPARTING	# OF PASSENGERS	"WALK ON'S"
317	8:00 AM	31	25
307	10:35 AM	15	9
525	11:15 AM	2	0
303	11:57 AM	34	6
503	3:15 PM	39	17
391	5:00 PM	32	12
505	7:28 PM	23	12
543	11:40 PM	7	4

Mr. JOHNSON advised that the tickets for passengers riding the above flights are on file at the Accounting Department, Eastern Airlines, Miami, Florida. He stated that these tickets are forwarded to the Accounting Office on the day following the flight.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

[illegible] Gulf [illegible] Steamship Company [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana, [illegible] J. [illegible] on January 6, [illegible] WALL [illegible], 614 [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] crew [illegible] on the SS Gulf [illegible] that the Gulf Farmer is due at Mobile, Alabama, on January 8, [illegible]

TRAVEL ON SS MARION LYKES

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER, 1959

NO 100-16601
JDV:cv:mam

ROBERT MULLER, Operations Department, Gulf and South American Steamship Company, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS on January 6, 1964, that WALLACE WILLIAMS, 614 Thayer Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, is a crew member on the SS Gulf Farmer. He stated that the SS Gulf Farmer is due at Mobile, Alabama, on January 8, 1964.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/15/64

BUNELL I. EDGAR, Chief Mate, SS Leslie Lykes, was interviewed on board the SS Leslie Lykes at the Nashville Avenue Wharf. He advised that his home address is Apartment 2, 717 Broadway, Galveston, Texas. LA

Mr. EDGAR examined a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not recall him as a passenger on the SS Marion Lykes in September and October of 1959.

On 1/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /cv Date dictated 1/9/64

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/15/64

FRANK M. MIJARES, JR., 7234 Eagle Pass Street, Houston, Texas, was interviewed at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was receiving treatment as an outpatient.

He advised that he is presently a crew member of the SS Leslie Lykes and during Voyage 110 of the SS Marion Lykes in September - October of 1959 had served on that vessel as bedroom steward.

After examining a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MIJARES said that he recalled OSWALD as a passenger on the SS Marion Lykes in the fall of 1959. MIJARES stated that OSWALD was not inclined to do much talking and at no time told him the reason for his making the trip to France or talked about himself. MIJARES said he recalled that after the first and second days, subsequent to sailing from New Orleans, OSWALD had instructed him to leave the cabin, which he shared with another young man, alone and for this reason he assumed that OSWALD was sea sick during this period. He also recalled that OSWALD subsequently reprimanded him for not having mopped the floor of his cabin to his satisfaction. According to MIJARES, when OSWALD got off the SS Marion Lykes he did not say goodby and did not leave a tip.

On 1/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /cv Date dictated 1/9/64

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.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

INVESTIGATION REGARDING A PERSON POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD WHO APPEARED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR ORLEANS PARISH IN JUNE OR JULY, 1963, AND WAS REFERRED TO THE CITY CHEMIST'S OFFICE

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/16/64

LA

ENNO A. SCHOENHARDT, JR., City Chemist, Room 8W03, New Orleans City Hall, advised he recalled vaguely that a young man had called at his office sometime during the summer of 1963 requesting information concerning a particular plant which produced an alkaloid called mescaline. The person calling said that he was making a study that he believed would be of importance psychologically.

Mr. SCHOENHARDT examined a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could not identify it as being of the person who had called at his office.

On 1/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /cv Date dictated 1/13/64

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 1/16/64

Mrs. BEVERLY P. ~~X~~ PANCAMO, Laboratory Technician, City Chemists Laboratory, New Orleans City Hall, advised that she was present when the person mentioned by Mr. SCHOENHARDT called to inquire about a plant which produced the alkaloid mescaline. She stated that this could not have been between June 10, 1963 and July 5, 1963, as she was on leave during that period. LA.

Mrs. PANCAMO said that she recalled this person well as, in stature, he resembled her husband. She described the caller as a white male, age about 24, 5'6" tall, who weighed 135 pounds, was pale and had a receding hairline. Mrs. PANCAMO could not identify a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being a photograph of the person who had called at the office of the City Chemist. She stated that the caller had been referred to the Coroner's Laboratory.

On 1/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /cv Date dictated 1/13/64

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NO 100-16601
JDVE:cv

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

RICHARD J. TORRES, Executive Secretary, Coroner's Office, Parish of Orleans, advised SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS on January 10, 1964, that it is not the policy of his office to furnish information to any individual unless authorized in writing by a physician, hospital or police department.

Mr. TORRES could not identify a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being of anyone he had observed at the Coroner's Office. New Orleans, La.

On January 10, 1964, JOHN KOCH, Toxicologist, Coroner's Office, Parish of Orleans, after examining a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS he could not recall anyone calling at the Coroner's Office during the summer of 1963 that might be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

[illegible] January 13, 1964, by SA HILTON [illegible]

[illegible] Auditor [illegible] Canal [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana, [illegible] records [illegible] JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is not presently employed by the Jung Hotel and has not been employed during the past two years.

Mrs. [illegible] MATTHEWS, secretary to [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] is not [illegible] Hotel [illegible] Orleans, [illegible]

TRAVEL ON RED ARROW BUS LINE

TO MEXICO CITY

[illegible] Baptist Church, 5[illegible] Canal [illegible] JOHN HOWARD [illegible] is [illegible] stated that he would know [illegible] in the New Orleans area [illegible] for the Baptist Church.

[illegible] New Orleans Baptist [illegible] New Orleans, advised that [illegible] files of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. [illegible] stated [illegible] BOWEN was [illegible] mission [illegible] Baptist Church in the New Orleans area [illegible] in [illegible]

NO 100-16601
MRK:gas

The following investigation was conducted on January 13, 1964, by SA MILTON R. KAACK:

HARWOOD HOLT, auditor, Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, checked his records and advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is not presently employed by the Jung Hotel and has not been employed during the past two years.

Mrs. MAXINE MATTHEWS, secretary to GEORGE DAWSON, manager, Hotel New Orleans, 1300 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, checked the records and advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is not employed at the present time by the Hotel New Orleans, nor has he been employed during the past two years.

Reverend O. S. CHIOCCHIO, Pastor, Canal Boulevard Baptist Church, 5320 Canal Boulevard, New Orleans, advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is unknown to him. Reverend CHIOCCHIO stated that he would know BOWEN if BOWEN was living and working in the New Orleans area and was engaged in missionary work for the Baptist Church. LA.

Miss DOROTHY PATERSON, Secretary to Reverend JOHN GILBERT, New Orleans Baptist Association, 3939 Gentilly Boulevard, New Orleans, advised that she could find no record in her files of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. Miss PATERSON stated that if BOWEN was engaged in missionary work for the Baptist Church in the New Orleans area he would be listed in her files.

LA.

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN
LA. TEXAS
MEXICO

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam
[illegible]

[illegible] Service, [illegible] New York [illegible] December 11, [illegible], advised that in a [illegible] belonging [illegible] LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the following:

[illegible] CLOPPER
UN 8-0380

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible] December, 1962, [illegible] of the [illegible] Telephone and Telegraph Company lists H. [illegible], 300 [illegible], UN 8-0380.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

U. S. Secret Service, New York City, New York, on December 11, 1963, advised that in a notebook belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the following:

H. WARNER KLOEPPER
UN 6-0389

UN6-2741
Ext 276

The December, 1963, telephone directory of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company lists H. WARNER KLOEPEER, 306 Pine, UN 6-0389.

New Orleans, La.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 1/9/64

Mr. EDWARD ROGGE, Associate Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana advised that telephone number UNiverity 6-2741 was until December 19, 1963 the telephone number of Tulane University as well as Newcomb College, a division of Tulane University. He stated that extension 276 was a temporary number used during the Summer of 1963 for rooms 966, 974 and 976 of Monroe Hall, a dormitory on the campus of Tulane. He stated that the occupants of these rooms during the Summer of 1963 could undoubtedly be obtained from the Tulane housing office.

On 1/9/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA PAUL R. ALKER/jab Date dictated 1/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/17/64

On January 15, 1964, Dr. H. WARNER KLOEPFER, Professor in the Department of Anatomy, Tulane University, advised Special Agent RICHARD E. LOGAN that he had never resided in Monroe Hall and did not know of anyone who had.

On 1/15/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by Special Agent RICHARD E. LOGAN/ush Date dictated 1/17/64

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

1

Date 1/10/64

Jack Frazier

New Orleans, La.

JACK J. FRAZIER, 2106 Chartres Street, Apartment C, advised that he made a trip to Mexico in late December, 1962, accompanied by HOWARD COHEN, residence address - 611 Esplanade, New Orleans. He stated that he and COHEN toured the East Coast of Mexico and then went to Acapulco, and returned to New Orleans about February 1, 1963. FRAZIER stated that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had never seen him, and that he in no way resembles HOWARD COHEN.

MEXICO

On 1/9/64 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 100-16601

by SAs MILTON R. KAACK and ERNEST C. WALL, Jr. :dmm Date dictated 1/10/64

24*

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	DALLAS	1/29/64	12/13/63 - 1/9/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka	JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY	rkh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES

Report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, dated 1/2/64 at NY.

Buairtel to NY, dated 1/15/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copy being furnished to Denver Office for their assistance in investigation re one Major DAVISON based on information received by NYO as set forth herein. Lead previously set out for Denver in NYairtel to Director, dated 1/8/64.

Instant report contains information received prior to rerep, to wit, data received from the New Haven Office on 12/13/63, which information was not set forth until instant report in view of pending interview with movie actor EDDIE BRACKEN conducted on 1/9/64.

1-CC Retained 695 RB

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Denver (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431)

6 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1447 REC-9

EX-111

25 JAN 22 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Comm		
Request Recd.	2 cys		
Date Fwd.	1/28/64		
How Fwd.	Liaison		
By	Thiff		

79 FEB 6 1964

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

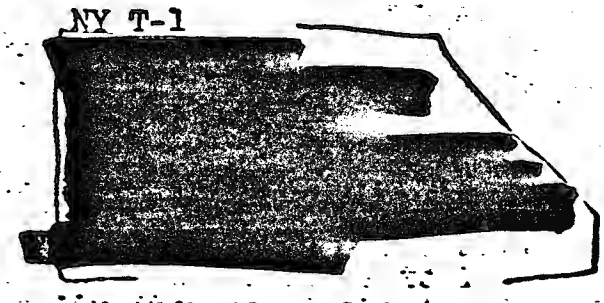
ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D.

LEAD:

NYO will continue to conduct investigation re subject based on communications received from Bureau, office of origin - Dallas, and other offices.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1	Instant file



FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - 105-3431

Report of: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY Office: New York, New York
Date: 1/20/64

Field Office File #: 105-38431 Bureau File: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

On 1/9/64, EDDIE BRACKEN, movie actor, interviewed re allegation that he had information concerning assassination of President KENNEDY; BRACKEN advised has no specific knowledge re assassination. Efforts to locate ALEXIS H. DAVISON, reportedly a former Air Attache at the American Embassy, Moscow, met with negative results.

- P -

DETAILS:

On December 13, 1963, the New Haven Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised that they had received information to the effect that on November 25, 1963, NY T-1 had contacted the Secret Service Office, Chicago, Illinois, at which time the source furnished information concerning the movie actor EDDIE BRACKEN. NY T-1 advised Secret Service that he had contacted BRACKEN on November 24, 1963, at which time BRACKEN was alleged to have made the following comments regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY:

"It was not an isolated thing, that sort of thing exists in the minds of a group on the west coast. This group has spoken of a revolution and has unlimited financial support."

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NY 105-38431

On January 9, 1964, EDDIE BRACKEN was interviewed pertaining to the above and furnished the following information:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/15/64

Mr. EDDIE BRACKEN was contacted at Radio Station WBIC, 1 East Main Street, Bay Shore, New York, and furnished the following information:

He advised that he had no theories concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that the only knowledge he had relative to this matter was information that came from radio sources and news sources used by his radio station and emanating from Dallas at the time of the assassination. He remarked that he had no knowledge of any group on the West Coast who might have participated in or perpetrated this incident, and had no knowledge of any group that would speak of revolution which has unlimited financial support. He stated that he has no specific knowledge of any kind regarding the assassination of the President.

On 1/9/64 at 1 East Main Street, Bay Shore, New York File # 105-38431

by SA DANIEL P. O'CONNOR Date dictated 1/15/64

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NY 105-38431

In an effort to locate and interview one ALEXIS H. DAVISON, 431 Riverside Drive, New York City, former Assistant Air Attache at the American Embassy, Moscow, concerning any explanation he may have for the appearance of his mother's name, Mrs. HAL DAVISON, in subject's notebook, the following investigation was conducted:

On January 8, 1964, Mr. SIGBERT BORG, Livingston Hall, Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City, made available to SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN the records of Columbia University. A review of same disclosed that the building located at 431 Riverside Drive is known as Woodbridge Hall and is occupied by students attending Columbia University. The records failed to reflect any information concerning one ALEXIS H. DAVISON at 431 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Mr. BORG stated that he was personally acquainted with Captain PETER H. DAVISON, who resided with his wife at 431 Riverside Drive from September 1, 1962 until August 31, 1963. BORG stated that Captain DAVISON was in the United States Air Force and while at Columbia University had attended the Russian Institute. BORG stated that Captain DAVISON, prior to his departure from Columbia University, had been raised to the rank of Major in the United States Air Force and after his year of study he returned to the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado. BORG advised that Major DAVISON was originally from Atlanta, Georgia, and that his parents still reside there. BORG commented that, at one time, Major DAVISON had been assigned as an Air Attache to the United States Embassy in Bonn, Germany. He stated that he had no knowledge of Major DAVISON ever having been assigned to the United States Embassy in Moscow.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 20, 1964

Title Lee Harvey Oswald

Character Internal Security - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty, 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.

NY T-1 insufficient contact to evaluate reliability. However, NY T-1 is a close acquaintance of movie actor Eddie Bracken, about whom source furnished information.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 20, 1964

Title Lee Harvey Oswald

Character Internal Security - R

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
40 JAN 13 1964
RECORDS BRANCH MBM
FED. BU. CL.

Dear Sir:

I have a lead to persons who knew details of your brothers assassination 67029 four months before it occurred. On about July 15th, 1963, two females named Rose Doerfer and Jane Murphy, both lesbians, both partially semitic, and both inclined toward marxism, told me the name of person who was going to kill your brother. They also told me the exact date that the assassination would occur, the town, the assassins age, marital status that he was homosexual, etc.

If I had known at that time that they were serious I might have warned you. I say "might" because I was not an admirer of Mr. Kennedys socialistic efforts. However I feel that whatever the motives were, killing your brother was a pointless, ineffectual move.

REC-43 105-82555-1448
ST-103
22 JAN 22 1964
XEROX
JAN 24 1964

Rose and Jane indicated that Oswalds motive involved, among other things a "law protecting adult homosexuals". They mentioned the "Paines",

Copy [illegible] cantel to PD(ENC) 2 cc's AQ(ENC) + DL(ENC) 1-20-64 RELIAC

I am not socialistically inclined, communistic, marxist or homosexual

It is probably to your advantage to find some way of forcing information out of the above mentioned lesbians - if their homosexual gang is allowed to continue they may locate some crazy queer willing to shoot President Johnson. I recall that they were enthusiastic toward that project. They mentioned that some members of the F.B.I. and secret service were "in" on the assassination.

If you wish detailed information concerning this matter, my address is:

David C Glass
Camp 9
Beatty, Oregon

(please do not put your return address on the envelope)

The two persons who knew beforehand were:

Rose Doerfer
Doerfer (Justice of the Peace)
Albuquerque, New Mexico

(Her address is in the Albuquerque phone book)

Ona Jane Murphy
Jane Murphy
106 Sycamore St. S.E.
Albuquerque N.M.

(Both females are married, both Lesbians)

alleged sex offenders

JAN 17 10 34 AM '64
REC'D INTELL DIV.

JAN 15 11 30 AM '64
FBI

1 - Belmont
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1-21-64
1 - Lenihan

airtel

67027

To: SACs Portland (Enclosure)
Albuquerque (Enclosure)
ST-102 REC-43 1448
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each the Portland and Albuquerque offices is a copy of a letter written by one David C. Glass, Camp 9, Beatty, Oregon, to the Attorney General. Copy also enclosed for Dallas.

The Portland Office should immediately identify Glass, check indices concerning him and thereafter conduct interview of him for purpose of obtaining any information in his possession pertinent to subject or to the assassination of the late President Kennedy. During such interview, Portland Office should carefully assess Glass as to his mental stability and reliability.

The Albuquerque Office should promptly identify Rose Doerfer and Ona Jane Murphy and check indices concerning these individuals. Thereafter, both women should be interviewed concerning their knowledge of David C. Glass. In addition, each should be questioned concerning any information they may possess bearing on the assassination of the late President Kennedy or their knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Handle immediately and set forth results of investigation in report form suitable for dissemination.

The Portland Office should set forth appropriate data in this enclosure upon which this investigation is based.

1 - Dallas (Enclosure)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:hc/mhw
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 5
JAN 21 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

66 JAN 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-62-

Airtel to Portland
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

67028

NOTE:

Glass wrote letter to the Attorney General offering to furnish details of assassination of late President Kennedy. He also alleged that Rose Doerfer and Jane Murphy, whom he described as lesbians, furnished him the name of the assassin along with details regarding the assassination approximately July 15, 1963. Although it appears this is a hoax or Glass a mental case, desirable we run out this lead. No information identifiable with Glass, Doerfer or Murphy in Bureau files.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	DALLAS	1/20/64	1/15 - 20/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA JOHN P. MC HUGH	brb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: San Francisco teletypes to Bureau dated 1/17 and 18/64
Bureau teletype to San Francisco dated 1/18/64

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

In referenced San Francisco teletype of 1/18/64, San Francisco suggested that the Bureau might desire to forward the information set forth in the details of this report to the Legat, Mexico City, so that ALGOZAR could be interviewed for full details concerning the above incident as well as the identity of the unknown American reportedly in company of OSWALD in Mexico City.

As indicated in referenced San Francisco teletypes, the files of the San Francisco Office contain no information regarding AMO ALGOZAR, Miss BARRIE MILLMAN, the brother-in-law of the complainant where both the complainant and MILLMAN reside, namely AARON WILDAVSKY. 2931 Piedmont Berkeley, Calif

1-CC Retained in 645RB.

EXP. PROC.

38

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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2 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)

2 - San Francisco (89-58)

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DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 82555-1449

REC-41

5 JAN 23 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	PRES Comm			
REQUEST RECD.	2 copies			
DATE FWD.	1/30/64			
HOW FWD.	Liaison			
BY	JMS/JHP			

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

60 FEB 7 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SF 89-58
JPM:brb

The files of the San Francisco Office contain no information regarding the original complainant in this matter, Miss JUDITH GORDAN.

INFORMANT:

SF T-1 [redacted]
Berkeley, California, identity concealed at specific request. The dates she furnished this information was 1/15 and 16/64, to SE CECIL J. C. M. LE BLANC orally.

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Will, as requested in Bureau teletype 1/18/64, obtain identifying data regarding Miss BARRIE MILLMAN and forward same to Bureau.

- B* -

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN P. MC HUGH Office: San Francisco, California
Date: 1/20/64

Field Office File #: 89-58 Bureau File #: 62-109060

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Allegation received that one AMO ALGOZAR, a student at the University of Mexico Law School, reportedly talked to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and unknown American, who was with OSWALD, in Mexico City when latter individuals were planning to go to Cuba. Mexico

- P -

DETAILS:

On January 15, 1964, SF T-1 advised that she had received the information set forth below from a neighbor, Miss BARRIE MILLMAN, who is a student at the University of California, Berkeley, California. Mexico

MILLMAN is reportedly engaged to a graduate law student at the University of Mexico in Mexico City. SF T-1 did not know this individual's name at the time she initially contacted this Office.

BARRIE MILLMAN visited her fiance in Mexico City during Christmas time, 1963, at which time he told her that he had met LEE HARVEY OSWALD during OSWALD's "last trip to Mexico".

Elaborating further, SF T-1 related that MILLMAN explained that at the Friends Service Center, Mexico City, her fiance met an American, name unknown, who wanted to go to Cuba and make a first-hand report on the situation there. Later Miss MILLMAN's fiance again met this unknown American at Sanfords Restaurant, Mexico City, and on this occasion, the unknown

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SF 89-53
JPM:brb

American was accompanied by a person MILLMAN's fiance later realized was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. On the occasion of this meeting the unknown American and OSWALD reportedly told MILLMAN's fiance that they were working together to get visas for travel to Cuba and that they planned to go to Cuba together.

On January 16, 1964, SF T-1 advised that she had just learned the identity of Miss MILLMAN's fiance, who is studying at the University of Mexico Law School. She identified this individual as one AMO ALGOZAR and indicated that he is due to graduate from the University of Mexico Law School sometime during February, 1964, and has a grant for study in France.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

January 20, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA
Reference	Report of Special Agent JOSEPH P. MC HUGH, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, California.

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

SF T-1 with whom contact has been insufficient to judge the reliability of this source, but who is a neighbor of BARRIE MILLMAN in Berkeley, California.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

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1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

January 20, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA
Reference	Report of Special Agent JOHN P. MC HUGH, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, California.

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

SF T-1 with whom contact has been insufficient to judge the reliability of this source, but who is a neighbor of BARRIE MILLMAN in Berkeley, California.

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FBI

Date: 1/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: INSPECTOR JAMES MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Re Dallas teletype, 1/15/64; Dallas letter to the Bureau, 1/15/64.

On the afternoon of 1/15/64, Captain WILL FRITZ turned over to Mrs. RUTH HYDE PAINE the property of Mrs. PAINE which had been taken by the Dallas PD on 11/22/63 from her residence. Mrs. PAINE then made available to SAS WARREN C. de BRUEYS and JAMES P. HOSTEY, JR. three, metal, letter file cases containing personal correspondence, diary papers, college papers, and papers relative to recreation leadership.

Mrs. PAINE stated that there were many personal items in this material and desired that none of it be made public, unless, it had a bearing on this case, and that all correspondence not having a bearing on this case be returned to her at the earliest opportunity.

Mrs. PAINE also stated that missing from this material were color slides taken by herself in Europe, in 1952, and color slides taken by her husband, MICHAEL PAINE, in Korea and Japan during the Korean War.. Also, various

"MEMO BRANIGAN TO SULLIVAN 1-22-64" REC-41 105-82555-1450

"LET TO RANKIN"

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Dallas
JPH:mja (5)

27 JAN 20 1964

XEROX

JAN 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

21 FEB 14 1973

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

53 JAN 24 1964

DL 100-10461

photographic equipment and flash reflectors.

Mrs. PAINE noted that this material was all in her bedroom closet and not in the bedroom closet of the room occupied by MARINA OSWALD. She had given a consent to the Dallas PD to remove material belonging to the OSWALDS, but not her personal property, and desired that if the above described material is with the evidence in possession of the Bureau, that it be returned to her at the earliest time.

FBI

Date: 1-20-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) -P-

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Re Dallas airtels to Director 1-9-64 and 1-13-64, and Buairtel to Dallas 1-16-64.

Re: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka William McEwan McDuff, Bill Duff, "Sandy," "Scottie," "Scotty"

Enclosed herewith for Washington Field is one copy Texas each of the two Dallas Airtels referenced above.

On 1-20-64, Sgt. ALTON McDANIEL, U. S. Army Recruting Station, 621 North Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised his records reflect WILLIAM M. DUFF, born 11-4-31, Grangemouth, Scotland, enlisted as a Private in the U. S. Army at Oklahoma City, on 8-6-63, and was assigned Service Number RA 18 678 666. McDANIEL stated DUFF was sent to Ft. Polk, Louisiana for basic training, but since basic training lasts for only 60 days, he would now be assigned to some other base in the U. S. or abroad.

3 - Bureau (105-8255) (RM)
1 - Butte (RM)
1 - Denver (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (RM)
2 - WFO (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
JAG:TK
(11)

105-82555-1451

REC-41 5 JAN 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

C. C. Wick

53 JAN 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

McDANIEL advised DUFF listed his permanent address as c/o ANNIE DUFF, Mother, 1900 McNab, Long Beach, California.

LEADS:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

1. Will ascertain present duty station of DUFF through Pentagon and furnish appropriate office the enclosed Dallas airtels, in order that DUFF can be interviewed as indicated.

2. Advise DALLAS and other offices receiving copies of this communication results of check at Pentagon in order that investigation to locate DUFF may be discontinued.

THE BUTTE, DENVER, and LOS ANGELES OFFICES

Hold in abeyance investigation to locate DUFF, pending results of check by WFO at Pentagon.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1-13-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SAC'S BUTTE, DENVER LOS ANGELES (105-15823, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) AND ST. LOUIS

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Texas
B 11-4-1931 Scotland
Calif
Texas

Re: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka William McEwan McDuff, Bill Duff, "Sandy", "Scottie", "Scotty"

Re Dallas airtel to Director 1-9-64 and all offices receiving this airtel except Denver and St. Louis.

For the information of Denver and St. Louis, efforts are being made to locate WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, in order that he may be interviewed for any knowledge he may have concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and any information he has concerning an acquaintanceship existing between OSWALD and JACK RUBY, the alleged murderer of OSWALD.

FBI # 483264 E

Basis

On 12-10-63, JOE LORIA, a restaurant operator in Dallas, stated that approximately 7 or 8 months ago, he saw individual known to him only as "SCOTTIE" who was subsequently identified as DUFF, with an individual believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He based his identification on photographs of OSWALD

3 - Bureau (R. M.)
2 - Butte (R. M.)
2 - Denver (R. M.)
3 - Los Angeles (R. M.)
2 - Oklahoma City (R. M.)
2 - St. Louis (R. M.)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

WGB:mvs
(16)

REC 41 105-82555-1452

23

12 JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

that he had seen in Dallas newspapers and could recall only one time that he thought he saw OSWALD and "SCOTTIE" together.

Efforts to Locate

Investigation has been conducted in Dallas, Oklahoma City and Los Angeles in an effort to locate DUFF, with negative results.

Background and Description

Name	WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka William McEwan McDuff, Bill Duff, "Sandy", "Scottie", "Scotty"
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	11-4-31, Scotland
Citizenship Status	Entered U. S. in 1957 - Alien Registration No. A11330675. INS, Dallas, has file.
Height	5' 9"
Weight	150 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown and receding
Former Addresses	407 South New Ave., Monterey Park, California (date unknown); 316 LaFrance, Alhambra, California (April, 1962 - moved 10-30-62 with no forwarding address); 747 Sierra Vista, Alhambra, California (June, 1962); Post Office Box 416, Alhambra, California (6-25-62 and gave up box 10-29-62 with no forwarding address); 5201 Willis, Dallas, Texas (date unknown; 5420 Lewis, Dallas, Texas (approximately October, 1963).

Former Employments	Chauffeur and handyman for General EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas (October, 1962); [illegible] Unknown Los Angeles foundry; Parker Seal Co., Los Angeles, California (dismissed 4-16-62).
Automobile	Had 1957 Chevrolet repossessed in Alhambra, California in July, 1962 by Pacific Finance Company, whose last contact with DUFF was 6-21-62.
Relatives	Father - deceased; Mother - Name unknown, lives with DUFF's sister, ALICE, in or near Puente or La Puente, California; Sister - ALICE (LNU), in or near Puente or La Puente, California; Sister - MARGARET LAWSON, now remarried and name and address unknown. (INS records, Dallas, reflected her address as 715 West Mission, Alhambra, California, but investigation that address negative); Brother - ROBERT DUFF, living near Long Beach, California, exact address unknown; Uncle - WILLIAM McEWAN, 7614 Glendon Way, South San Gabriel, California; Relative (relationship unknown - possibly ex-wife) - JUDIE LORAINE DUFF, Post Office Box 253, Broadrus, Montana.
Characteristics	DUFF has been described as a "con man", pathological liar, and lazy

On 1-10-64, Miss FRANCES BERNARD, 5201 Willis, Dallas, Texas, advised that she had been married to WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF for approximately one month from November to December, 1962,

after which she had her marriage annulled. Miss BERNARD said that she telephoned DUFF's uncle, WILLIAM McEWAN, at South San Gabriel, California, at which time she was told that DUFF was a pathological liar. McEWAN told her that DUFF had never worked for Boeing at Seattle and that he had sent DUFF money to take the bus from Seattle to the Los Angeles area.

Miss BERNARD advised that DUFF's British Passport, No. G.213108, indicated that he was a British subject; however, this passport expired 10-19-61 but she has it in her possession since he left it with some of his possessions after he was "thrown out". In this passport book, Miss BERNARD advised there was a photograph of WILLIAM M. DUFF, AF No. 19607309, indicating previous service in the U. S. Air Force. She said there was also a stub for shoe repair, No. 8622, Family Shoe Service, 505 West Lancaster Boulevard, Lancaster, California. However, on the back of this stub was printed the name "MARGARET FAIRCHILD, Box 109, Monte Vista, Colorado."

Miss BERNARD advised that she did not know the significance of this woman's name, but assumed that it was another one of DUFF's girl friends. She also said that it was possible he would contact his uncle, WILLIAM McEWAN, at South San Gabriel, California for money, since he had done this in the past.

On 1-12-64, Mr. DON MAY, General Clerk, Identification Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that Dallas PD Record 52495 for WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, 4919 San Jacinto, Dallas, indicated that he was arrested 4-18-63 for investigation of swindle and released 4-18-63. DUFF's FBI Number is 483264E. He was also arrested by the Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles, California, on 12-11-60 for drunk driving under Sheriff's Office No. B743533.

LEADS

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Bureau is requested to search indices for WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, FBI No. 483264E, since DUFF allegedly is a con man

and check passer, and other FBI offices may have pending case on him.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT MONTE VISTA, COLORADO

Will contact MARGARET FAIRCHILD, Box 109, in an effort to locate and interview DUFF regarding above alleged association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will review DUFF's arrest record under Los Angeles SO No. B743533 for any leads to locate DUFF.

AT SOUTH SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA

Will maintain contact with DUFF's uncle, WILLIAM McEWAN, 7614 Glendon Way, since he has been known to contact his uncle for money.

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will at the Military Personnel Records Center, review Air Force records of WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, under AF 19607309, for all pertinent background information, including conditions of discharge.

THE DALLAS DIVISION

Will continue efforts to locate DUFF and forward photographs to above divisions as soon as available.

Sent ____ M Per ____

Special Agent in Charge

1 - [redacted]han

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 1/22/64

Director, FBI (105-82555) -1452-

REC

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

[illegible] (105-82555) [illegible]
[illegible] (100-10461) [illegible]

Reurairtel 1/13/64 requesting Bureau to search indices concerning William McEwan Duff to determine if other FBI offices may have a pending investigation of Duff.

A check of Bureau indices disclosed that Duff is not the subject of a pending Bureau investigation at this time. The FBI Identification Record of Duff, FBI Number 483264E, was furnished you as an enclosure to Buairtel to your office dated 1/16/64.

REL:klw
(4)

NOTE:

Duff reportedly was an acquaintance of Oswald. Duff formerly employed as chauffeur and handyman for General Edwin Walker, Dallas, Texas. Dallas is attempting to locate Duff in order to question him concerning his alleged acquaintance with Oswald. Duff allegedly a conman and Dallas thought he might be subject of a pending Bureau investigation which would facilitate our locating him. Our files contain no information indicating we have pending criminal investigation on Duff.

MAILED 30
JAN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Sent _____ M Per _____

1 - J. W. Hines

JANUARY 22, 1964

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO: SACS, DALLAS
LOS ANGELES
OKLAHOMA CITY

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REOC AND DLTELS ONE EIGHT, LAST, RE LOCATION OF WILLIAM MAC EWAN DUFF. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AWAITING RESULTS OF DUFF'S INTERVIEW. SURAD STATUS OF EFFORTS TO LOCATE DUFF. EXPEDITE EFFORTS TO LOCATE.

VIA RADIOGRAM
JAN 22 1964
3:49 pm

NR. 22-2005
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

RDR: MLT mlt
(5)

1 - R. E. Lenihan

NOTE:

If regular radio contact missed send by urgent teletype at once.

By letter dated 1-17-64, the President's Commission was advised of contact by attorneys for General Edwin A. Walker. Attorneys desired information on alleged shooting at Walker residence perpetrated by Oswald. At this time Commission advised Duff only suspect developed and absolved by Dallas Police Department. Commission advised that we are making efforts to locate Duff for interview and results of same would be furnished. Duff last reported seen boarding Oklahoma City bound bus during October, 1963. Our Dallas, Los Angeles and Oklahoma City Offices are endeavoring to locate Duff. This is being closely followed.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 JAN 24 1964

REC 41 105-82555-1453

22 JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. REUR TEL JANUARY TWENTY ONE LAST INDICATING PRESENT SERIES OF INTERVIEWS OF MARINA OSWALD NOW COMPLETE AND THAT UACB SA ANATOLE BOGUSLAV WILL LEAVE FOR NY JANUARY TWENTY THREE NEXT.

INSURE THAT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE SA BOGUSLAV MRS. OSWALD HAS BEEN QUESTIONED IN LINE WITH INSTRUCTIONS BUTELS DECEMBER THIRTEEN AND NINETEEN AND BUAIRTELS DECEMBER SIXTEEN, TWENTY AND TWENTY THREE PAREN TWO END PAREN.

JCS:hrt
(3)

NOTE: Points to be covered in indicated Bu communications were pertinent and as we have not seen results touching on these points, advisable to insure that DL has covered them prior to departure of Boguslav.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 14 1973

Tolson
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 JAN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-41 105-82555-54

22 JAN 23 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 22 1964
TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 9 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DALLAS

11-10 PM URGENT 1-8-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 1-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO DALLAS JAN EIGHT REQUESTING FULL DETAILS CONCERNING CONNECTION OF WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ON PAGES TWO NINE NINE OF REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DEC. TWENTY THREE LAST THERE IS REFLECTED INTERVIEW WITH JOE LORIA, A RESTAURANT OPERATOR, DALLAS, WHO STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS AGO SAW INDIVIDUAL KNOWN TO HIM ONLY AS SCOTTIE, WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS DUFF, WITH INDIVIDUAL BELIEVED TO BE OSWALD. HE BASED HIS IDENTITY ON PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD HE HAD SEEN IN DALLAS NEWSPAPERS AND RECALLED ONLY ONE TIME THAT HE THOUGHT HE SAW OSWALD AND SCOTTIE TOGETHER.

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION RE HIS ALLEGATION REFLECTED ON PAGES THREE ZERO ZERO THROUGH THREE ZERO EIGHT IN REPORT OF SA GEMBERLING, DEC TWENTY THREE LAST.

INVESTIGATION BY OKLA CITY AND LOS ANGELES DIVISIONS TO DATE HAS FAILED TO LOCATE DUFF WHO IS ALLEN FROM SCOTLAND. HIS INS FILE IS LOCATED AT DALLAS AND STOP HAS BEEN PLACED THERE. EFFORTS TO LOCATE DUFF CONTINUING UACB.

REC-IN 105-82555-1455

END

22 JAN 23 1964

WA CORRECTION LAST WORD OF LINES SEVEN THROUGH TEN

SUB HE NEWSPAPERS TOGETHER.

WA HFL

FBI WASH 53 JAN 24 1964

DSCP

cc Turner 648RB

Letter to J. L. Rankin 1-17-64 RDR/rdr

6-RDR

SOVIET SECTION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1456

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 16

SECTION NO.

67

OSI

REFERRAL

January 21, 1964

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1-Belmont 1-Branigan
1-Rosen 1-Lenihan
1-Sullivan
1-Malley

TO SAC DALLAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

REC-1

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

1456

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REDLAIRTEL JANUARY THIRTEEN LAST REPORTING DATA WILLIAM JAMES LOWERY, JR. YOU SHOULD PERSONALLY-IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE HEAD OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT (DPD) AND DISCUSS WITH HIM THE INFORMATION FURNISHED YOUR OFFICE BY WILLIAM JAMES LOWERY, JR. YOU SHOULD IMPRESS UPON THE HEAD OF THE DPD THE UNDESIRABILITY OF [redacted] OF HIS DEPARTMENT BEING INVOLVED IN SUCH A SCHEME AS ALLEGED BY MR. LOWERY. IN ADDITION, YOU SHOULD REQUEST THE HEAD OF THE DPD TO DETERMINE IF [redacted] IS INVOLVED IN A SCHEME TO FURNISH FBI DATA TO EARL LIVELY, JR., AS ALLEGED BY LOWERY. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL RESULTS OF YOUR CONTACT WITH THE HEAD OF THE DPD.

REL:HC/CCH
(9)

NR. 21 3220
ENC.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, same caption, dated 1/21/64, REL:hc.

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 21 1964
ENCIPHERED

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 23 1964

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 21 1964 REC'D ADING ROOM FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 68

Done EKD

copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	DALLAS	1/21/64	1/16/64 - 1/20/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: EDWARD P. GAZUR — TYPED BY: ral

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE

Bureau airtel to Cleveland, 1-15-64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report is being designated to Cleveland file 105-3792 on ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER.

This matter is being retained in a pending status to facilitate handling of investigation as requested by the Bureau in their airtel, dated January 8, 1964, concerning NANCY JANE MC CLAIN, aka., a prostitute who is alleged to have come in contact with subject.

COPIES DESTROYED 21 FEB 14 1973

1-CC Retained in 645 HE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1457 — REC-38

6 JAN 22 1964

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)

3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

2 - Cleveland (105-7674)
(1 - 105-3792)

FEB 7 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	FBI S. Comm		
Request Recd.	2 Copies		
Date Fwd.	1/30/64		
How Fwd.	Hand		
By	[illegible]		

Notations

7 FEB 7 1964

- A * -

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA EDWARD P. GAZUR
Date: January 21, 1964

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: (105-7674)

Bureau File #: (105-82555)

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER, a United States citizen who defected to the U.S.S.R. during the Fall of 1959, and who eventually returned to the United States as an immigrant, 5/62, on 1-17-64, advised he had no contact whatsoever with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, although while in U.S.S.R. heard during late 1959 that OSWALD defected to the U.S.S.R.

- P -

DETAILS: AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date January 20, 1964

Mr. ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER, Room 11, In-City Motel, Main Street, Wellsville, Ohio, advised he had no contact whatsoever with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated his only knowledge of OSWALD was limited to his having overheard a conversation between some Americans at the American National Exhibit in Russia during the latter months of 1959, to the effect that OSWALD had defected from the United States to live in Russia. WEBSTER said he could not recall the identities of the persons who were involved in that conversation. He said OSWALD's name was never mentioned to him by anyone in the U.S.S.R., or in the United States.

WEBSTER stated that after his defection from the United States during the Fall of 1959, he lived common-law with VERA IVANOVNA PLATONOVA at Kondratievski Prospect, House #63, Apartment 18, Leningrad, K-197, U.S.S.R., and was employed as a plastics technician by the Soviet Government at the Plastics Institute of Leningrad where he earned approximately $270.00 per month (the equivalent to a scientist's pay in the U.S.S.R.) until he decided to return to the United States.

WEBSTER stated that on August 18, 1960, a baby girl was born from his aforementioned common-law relationship, and he later adopted this child which was named SVETLANA ROBERTOVNA WEBSTER. He said he occasionally sends money to the U.S.S.R. for the support of this child and occasionally receives a letter from the mother of this child, who continues to reside in the Soviet Union.

He explained that during 1960, a letter written by his father convinced him that he should return to the

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On 1-17-64 at Wellsville, Ohio File # Cleveland 105-7674

by SA JAMES W. DE GARMO, JR.:ral Date dictated 1-17-64

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.

United States and face his responsibilities. He added his mother at that time suffered a nervous breakdown over his defection to Russia.

He said he first applied for permission to leave Russia about August of 1960 and was advised in October of 1960 that such had been refused. He re-applied for permission to leave during October, 1961, and received notification that such had been approved in March, 1962. He said that it took the United States Government a couple of months to grant him a visa to enter the United States as an immigrant. He advised he plans to become a naturalized United States citizen after the expiration of a waiting period which will conclude about 1967.

WEBSTER stated that upon re-entering the United States in May, 1962, he had been employed by the Luger Boat Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, as a foreman for about one month during 1962, and then came to Wellsville, Ohio, where he has been employed for approximately one year by Wesco Manufacturing Company, Wellsville, Ohio, as a plastics technician.

WEBSTER stated that since he left the U.S.S.R., he has had no contact with any official of the U.S.S.R., and no pressure of any type had ever been exerted on him by VERA PIATONOVA to cause him to commit any act on behalf of the U.S.S.R.

WEBSTER advised he is 35 years of age, and appeared to be approximately 5' 7"; 145 lbs.; blond hair; blue eyes; fair complexion and medium build.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

AN 21

FBI

Date: 1/18/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, Atlanta, Dallas, and Miami, dated 1/15/64.

All offices receiving copies of re airtel should include in their search of names the alias of ALIKSEI OSWALD, which name appeared on a Russian hunting license obtained by OSWALD.

3-Bureau
2-Atlanta (105-3193)
2-Miami (105-8342)
2-New Orleans (100-16601)
1-Dallas
RPG:mja
(10)

C. C. Wi

REC-38 105-82555-1458

EX.-112

1 JAN 22 1964

5/Benihan

Approved: 53 JAN 24 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1-8-64

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached teletype relates to contact with Clyde J. Watts who was interviewed on Bureau instructions in connection with his request that the Bureau furnish information developed by us implicating Lee Harvey Oswald as the person who shot at General Edwin A. Walker on 4-10-63, at Dallas, Texas. Dallas Police Department investigated William McEwan Duff as a suspect in the Walker shooting, but developed no information connecting him with the shooting or with Lee Harvey Oswald. We are checking with the Dallas Office concerning the statement that Duff was seen on one occasion with Oswald. If approved, when this information developed a letter will be directed to J. Lee Rankin advising him of the information relating to Duff.

1459

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 8 1964

TELETYPE

FBI OKLACITY

235

PM CST URGENT 1-8-64 MLK

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY /105-783/ 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL JAN. SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR.

CONTACT AT OFFICE OF CLYDE J. WATTS, ATTORNEY, TWO ONE NINE COUCH DRIVE, OKLAHOMA CITY, ON JAN. SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, REFLECTED WATTS ON BUSINESS TRIP AND UNAVAILABLE FOR CONTACT PRIOR TO JAN. EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

WATTS PERSONALLY CONTACTED INSTANT DATE AND RECEIPT OF HIS TELEGRAM TO BUREAU ACKNOWLEDGED. WATTS WAS INFORMED OF BUREAU-S POLICY AS OUTLINED IN REBUTEL.

HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS TELEGRAM, AND INDICATED HE WOULD POSSIBLY COMMUNICATE WITH THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION HE HAD REQUESTED FROM THE BUREAU.

REC-12 105-82459
ST-103
22 JAN 23 1964

ENCLOSURE

WATTS STATED THAT SHORTLY AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON GENERAL WALKER-S LIFE IN SPRING OF SIXTYTHREE, TWO PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS HIRED BY WATTS TO INVESTIGATE THE INCIDENT,

XEROX
PAGE TWO
9 JAN 29 1964

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DEVELOPED AS A SUSPECT ONE BILL DUFF, A SCOTSMAN, WHO RESIDED AT FIVE FOUR TWO ZERO LEWIS STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. DUFF HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN SOME CAPACITY BY GEN. WALKER OR HIS STAFF. DUFF WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE STATEMENT TO SOMEONE HE WAS THE ONE WHO SHOT AT GEN. WALKER. DUFF WAS APPROACHED BY THE TWO PRIVATE DETECTIVES AND WAS OFFERED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SHOOT WALKER, IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF DUFF WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WALKER SHOOTING. THE DETECTIVES MADE A TAPE RECORDING OF THEIR CONVERSATION WITH DUFF AND THE RESULTS OF THEIR INVESTIGATION WAS TURNED OVER TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. WATTS STATED DUFF NEVER ADMITTED TO THE DETECTIVES HE WAS THE PERSON WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY SHOT AT GENERAL WALKER.

- WATTS FURNISHED ABOVE INFORMATION, STATING THERE IS POSSIBLY SOME CONNECTION BETWEEN DUFF AND OSWALD.

DALLAS TELETYPE TO OKLAHOMA CITY DEC. NINETEEN, SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTS WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, AKA., WILLIAM MC EWAN MC DUFF, SCOTTY, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN ON ONE OCCASION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF

END PAGE TWO

WOULD APPEAR TO BE IDENTICAL WITH THE BILL DUFF MENTIONED BY WATTS.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WAWS

FBI WASH DC

DLMW

FBI DALLAS

P:NVYB>@

- Mr. Sullivan

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) & SAC, DALLAS (105-10461)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
(OO - Dallas)

The New Orleans Times Picayune and States-Item, both daily newspapers, New Orleans, carried short news articles which have previously been forwarded to the Bureau stating the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., has issued a booklet entitled "The Assassination of President Kennedy: An End or a Beginning?".

Copies of the aforementioned booklet have been obtained. Three copies are enclosed for the Bureau and one copy being furnished Dallas with their copies of this communication.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
HGM:jam
(6)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-12

1460

12 JAN 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

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53 JAN 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The Assassination Of President Kennedy

An End Or A Beginning?

By unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors, Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., in meeting on November 26, 1963, publication was ordered of this statement prepared and presented by Managing Director Aaron M. Kohn.

METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION

of New Orleans, Inc.
1107 National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
New Orleans, La. 70112

A nonpartisan organization of citizens, voluntarily financed, fulfilling citizen responsibilities in law enforcement and the administration of justice.

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*Past Presidents

The Assassination of President Kennedy

An End or a Beginning?

On November 22, 1963, riding through the streets of a great American city justly boastful of thriving growth and wealth, the President of all the people of the United States appeared stimulated by the acclaim at a Fort Worth gathering, and by those who had cheered him along the way.

In Dallas, en route to address a large luncheon group awaiting his arrival, the President must have experienced some anxiety because of the incidents of hatred and violence which had accompanied an earlier visit of his appointed Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson. With maximum possible protection of an alert Secret Service, President John F. Kennedy, unlike the reigning heads of some other nations, exhibited that sense of freedom which is shared as natural right by Americans as he was transported in an open car exposed to public view and to the calculating eye of a hidden assassin.

One man, one gun, one bullet shattered the brain which had been dedicated to the solution of our nation's, and the world's, problems. The uncivilized act shocked all Americans into awareness of the over-riding importance of the President of the United States; an importance which, even in those who disagreed vigorously with his policies and beliefs, suddenly su-

perceded all other feelings, all other considerations.

One man, one gun, one bullet overruled the decision of the majority of voters of this nation who had chosen John E. Kennedy to be Chief Executive of their country, to direct its destinies for four years.

The heavy weight of sorrow and personal loss, and of sympathy for the President's wife and family, for most people was accompanied by a sweeping disbelief that our nation's chosen leader and spokesman could be so swiftly, so unexpectedly, so wantonly destroyed as a vital human being.

In varying ways each of us sensed that his death was, in part, our's. There was some measure of reassurance in the essential decency and justice of most persons, for relatively few reacted with spontaneous rage or desire for vengeance against the assassin. Rather there was a querulous reaching out for understanding of the motivations leading to this abominable act of destruction by one human being against another.

It is hard to know when the emotions of mourning and shock and, perhaps a vaguely undefinable feeling of shared guilt, will drift into the background of experience. Certainly no one who knew the impact of the assassination, of the almost simultaneous shooting of Texas Governor John B. Connally, and of the tragically bizarre occurrences in the minutes and days which followed, will ever forget. And recorded history will remind those who follow us.

No murder occurs without cause, although irrational to others. Each killer is motivated by some force or combination of influences which leads to his act of destruction.

The life of assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was taken by another ruthless killing just two days after his arrest, thus limiting the possibilities for fullest possible understanding of the twisted motivations for committing his immeasurable crime. Certainly the efficiency and resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ultimately will make known more than is now available to understand the reasons why this man had appointed himself executioner of President Kennedy and of democratic decision.

But enough is now known of the crime and of the accused criminal to lend emphasis to unresolved problems in our community out of which arise the stimuli for so appalling an act. Lee Oswald, to the degree that we now know of his background and activities, was what many people dismiss as an "oddball" or "crackpot", if they give attention to him at all. In the lives of most of us we have contacts with persons whom, because of unrelenting hatred or abnormal pattern of conduct, we avoid as being in these categories. Such individuals exist in every community.

The heinous acts which occurred in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and in the days immediately thereafter, could have transpired in any American city.

Unfortunately, no large community is free of that lunatic-fringe which is endowed with intelligence, impelled by hate

and capable of murder. Nor is any city free of persons who believe themselves beyond the law.

Our nation of peoples has been swept by the emotional impact of President Kennedy's tragic death. If it is to have meaning beyond temporary sympathy and shock, if from it shall be constructed a monument of greater wisdom, then the interment of his remains must stimulate widespread dedication to the solution of those problems which contributed to his death.

For the living, there is an obligation to search out those problems, and those solutions.

There is need to examine exhaustively the short life of Lee Oswald, to determine the influences which led to his abandonment of faith in our system of government and justice, in their stead his acceptance of the philosophy of Marxism, and the eventual conviction that fulfillment of his life goals required the taking of the lives of others.

There is need for evaluation of growing American cynicism towards the political processes and orderly government by law; to face squarely the implications of a popular wise-guy attitude which is titillated by "putting things over" in technical violation of the law. Among other alarming products of such attitudes has been tolerance of the growth of organized crime and racketeering into America's biggest business and one of its most influential forces in shaping the course and character of political government.

Citizens everywhere, community leaders and public officials must generate themselves, and stimulate in others, a demand for integrity in the law enforcement processes. It is the awareness for this need to which our Crime Commission gives impetus - but not enough.

Each murderer in the Dallas tragedy acted as jury, prosecutor, judge and executioner outside the law. And the histories of both accused killers indicate that they were conditioned to disrespect law and its orderly procedures:

Lee Harvey Oswald during 1954 and 1955 attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans, where other students frequently were in conflict with police. He then resided with his mother in a dingy apartment at 126 Exchange Alley, a narrow street extending one block from the main business thoroughfare of Canal Street, to the Iberville Street boundary of the French Quarter.

Their substandard living quarters were above a pool hall, where Oswald is reported to have taken his one close schoolmate, a hangout for gamblers. The bleak street which he called home was occupied also by sordidly operated bars, including some in which aggressive homosexuals and prostitutes were frequenters and others the scene of operations for illegal bookies. This also was when New Orleans Police officers, as part of their corrupt practices, could readily be observed patronizing or on friendly terms with vice and gambling joints.

It is of special interest that Oswald was impressing his school teachers with outstanding performance in the study of civics. As he was being taught the theory of responsible government, in the same teen years he was surrounded by cynical evidences of its betrayal.

Leon Rubinstein, better known as

Jack Ruby, the killer of Oswald, had previously indicated his attitude towards law as reflected by a police record of carrying concealed weapons and aggravated assault. For those who understand how profits are derived from operation of a strip-tease joint, Ruby's means of livelihood gives further emphasis to his disdain for functioning within the law. And his disrespect for symbols of law enforcement is appallingly revealed in reports of his hospitality and generosity to some Dallas Police officers and, most important, their acceptance of him as host.

Can it be dismissed solely as coincidence that both accused assassins were exposed to tolerated community conditions which bespoke the rejection of law and acceptance of corruption?

Remembering the ease of Lee Oswald's acquisition of the rifle which destroyed our President and seriously injured Governor Connally; remembering that he also acquired the pistol with which he killed Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippitt and attempted the murder of one of the officers who later apprehended him; recalling that Dallas night club operator and police character Jack Ruby was able to possess and carry the gun with which Oswald was killed in police custody, we must come to grips with, and bring about, far more stringent screening of persons before they are authorized to sell, purchase or possess firearms.

For many years law enforcement officials have emphasized the need for more cautious weapon controls. Proposals in our legislative bodies, for such increased regulation, are invariably met with solid, well-organized opposition from sportsmen's organizations, which understandably feel that such requirements would impose hardships upon them. They must recognize that some additional inconvenience is a small price to pay for reducing, to any degree, the frequency with which deadly weapons reach the hands of deadly persons.

Several years ago a man in his mid-twenties came to the Metropolitan Crime Commission office, placed a loaded, small caliber pistol on the Managing Director's desk, sat down and cried. He stated that because of a long-festering bitterness against alleged injustices of a former boss, he decided to kill him. Having no disqualifying police record, he had no difficulty securing a permit to purchase a gun, which he did, with murder his sole objective. In his particular case it did not happen. His gun was purchased in a shop on Rampart Street, perhaps the same one where Oswald had observed a .45 caliber pistol which he had planned to steal until his schoolmate, in whom he confided, pointed out the burglary detection system.

Greater attention must be given to the related problems of mental health and crimes of violence. In New Orleans, as in every major city, there is a lunatic-fringe, combining intelligence with distorted emotions. Some of them become identifiable through active evidences of destructive hate. Which of them is incapable of duplicating the shocking acts of Oswald and Ruby?

Also we must thoroughly evaluate the

merits and demerits of capital punishment as a penalty prescribed by society. As a self-governing people, do we thus create a culture in which killing is acceptable punishment for wrongdoing? Do we plant the seed of logic for independent action by the self-appointed judge and executioner, when taking of human life is considered responsibly-arrived-at decision in the criminal law? Especially with statistical studies failing to establish capital punishment as a deterrent to capital crimes, is the policy of destroying life, in the name of justice, a proper one for civilized society?

We amass national resources of money, skills, public opinion and manpower to compete with foreign and abhorrent ideologies. With these resources we also challenge and overcome the mysteries of outer space.

There is perhaps a greater and more important challenge presented in stark reality by the tragic recent events in Dallas; that we must dedicate more of our resources to the task of closing the gap between philosophy and fact in the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" - to make equal justice under law prevail.

Many of the ingredients of this challenge are now discouraging or disillusioning to those who seek to make democracy work:

widespread demand for increased government services accompanied by clamor against the cost, the scramble to pluck fruits from the tree of democracy while evading responsibility for nourishing its roots;

corrupting pressures on government officials and agencies for special privileges;

lack of individual and group indignation in reaction to corrupt practices in government, business and organized labor;

spreading trend of court decisions to impose excessive restraints on police in dealing with serious crimes, as in the "exclusionary rule" which prohibits seizure of evidence of a crime if a warrant fails to anticipate such evidence will be found, or the Mallory rule which ignores the difficulties of investigation as it clamps a too-tight lid on confessions;

the growing tide of crime in the U.S., with inattention to the needs of law enforcement agencies, which almost everywhere are undermanned, underequipped and underpaid;

the arrogant posture of organized crime and racketeering in the American scene, met with timid and inadequate legislation at the national level, largely ignored at state and local lawmaking levels;

the crime-deterrent value, and decency, of "speedy justice", too often lost in technical or unjustified postponements of trials;

judges more concerned with partisan politics than with impartial justice;

unprofessional parole and pardon procedures which return unreformed criminals to destructive careers;

prisons unequipped to accomplish their assigned task;

communities unready to help ex-convicts find their way in useful society.

These and many more are gaps to be filled to advance law and order, and to stimulate "government of laws, not of men" as our way of life, bringing vital reality to the inscription on the courthouse facade.

On November 22nd our President, John F. Kennedy, and police officer J. D. Tippitt were both engaged in performance of their duties when fatally struck down by an assassin. The living, in the future performance of citizen and official duties, will determine whether national mourning is shortlived sentiment, or the beginning of dedication to correcting those conditions which mold the atmosphere of evaded responsibility in which these heinous crimes occurred.

THE END

or

THE BEGINNING?

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/21/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

The Chicago Office, by letterhead memorandum dated 12/19/63, received in the Bureau on 12/21/63, furnished information concerning one Lloyd John Wilson, aged 18, who two days previously had been discharged from the Air Force after less than two months' service as a "schizoid personality with strong paranoid trends."

On 12/19/63, Wilson, after calling a Chicago newspaper, appeared at the Chicago Office and reported that he met Oswald at a wrestling match at the Cow Palace in San Francisco during the last week of August or first few days of September, 1963, and that he gave Oswald $1000 in cash to assassinate President Kennedy. This letterhead memorandum covers six pages of miscellaneous information concerning Wilson's background and sets forth his activities and interest in the American Nazi Party while he was in California.

On 12/19/63 Wilson was taken into custody by Chicago authorities on a disorderly conduct complaint filed by the Chicago Secret Service and on that date he was held for psychiatric examination by the Psychiatric Institute of Chicago Municipal Court.

After this material was reviewed at the Seat of Government it was disseminated to the Civil Rights Division of the Department inasmuch as it contained information showing Wilson was engaged in neo-Nazi group activities as well as racial activities. The Department subsequently made available this letterhead memorandum to the President's Commission and J. Lee Rankin, on 1/17/64, indicated an interest in Wilson's activities and inquired as to whether the Bureau had more specific information.

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Previous Inquiries Made by Bureau concerning Wilson:

On September 9, 1963, San Francisco received an anonymous telephone call alleging that Wilson was forming a White Resistance Organization, that he was in favor of Nazi-type activities, and had written a letter to President Kennedy

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

Enc. (1)

JRM: mpd (8)

1 -62-109090

REC-12 62-109090-1461

22 JAN 23 1964

which was probably not sent but which contained a threat to the President. This information was immediately furnished to the Secret Service by the San Francisco Office and investigation was instituted into the allegation concerning Wilson's organization of a White Resistance group. Inquiry into the latter allegation was completed and the case closed by San Francisco 10/4/63 by letter. Investigation did not verify that Wilson had actually established any such group as claimed.

Based on an inquiry from the Air Force in response to a name check, information available in Bureau files concerning Wilson was made available to the Air Force on 12/4/63.

After Wilson appeared at the Chicago Office on 12/19/63, in view of his statement that he had paid Oswald $1000 to assassinate the President, immediate additional investigation was conducted to determine whether there was any basis for his statement.

Inquiry has shown that the only two wrestling matches at the Cow Palace in August and September, 1963, were matches held on August 10 and September 14, 1963. On August 10, 1963, Oswald was in custody of local authorities in New Orleans, Louisiana (he was arrested 8/9/63) and he was interviewed by Bureau Agents at his request on 8/10/63 in New Orleans. We cannot place Oswald definitely on 9/14/63 as he was out of work from late July, 1963 until he obtained the job at the Texas Schoolbook Depository in Dallas, Texas. We do know, however, that he was seen by his landlord in New Orleans on 9/16/63, that he obtained his Mexican tourist card in New Orleans on 9/17/63, and that he filed claims at the New Orleans Division of Employment Security on September 3, 10, and 17, 1963. In addition, books were charged out against his New Orleans Public Library card on September 9, 1963. Our inquiry of Oswald's activities in the New Orleans area between early May and September 25, 1963, when he departed on his trip to Mexico, has developed no evidence to show that he left the New Orleans area except for an overnight trip with his wife in the Summer of 1963 to the Jesuit House of Studies in Mobile.

From the findings in San Francisco concerning the wrestling matches, it is apparent that Wilson could not have met with Oswald as he alleges during the last week of August or the first few days of September.

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

On January 3, 1964, local charges in Chicago were dropped against Wilson in favor of Federal charges filed there by the Secret Service. Wilson was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner in Chicago on January 3, and held in default of $25,000 bond. The Psychiatric Institute of the Chicago Municipal Court diagnosed Wilson as "delusional, hostile and potentially homicidal" and said that he was possessed of a "paranoid condition, maybe true paranoid." On January 17, the Federal Court in Chicago remanded Wilson to the U. S. Federal Hospital at Springfield, Missouri, for fifteen days or such additional time as is necessary to complete a psychiatric examination. This aspect is being followed by Chicago.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin furnishing him reports covering investigation conducted by the Bureau relative to Lloyd John Wilson and furnishing him current information relative to Wilson's status relative to his arrest and commitment for psychiatric examination in Chicago, Illinois.

TRUE COPY

Route 3 Box 357
Molalla, Oregon 97038
January 15, 1964

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

If Lee Oswald had gone to trail for the murder of John Kennedy what was the evidence you would have presented. I have heard that much of the information that you had supposedly collected was false. So if possible would you send me the evidence that you really did have to present.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

/s/

Charles Lange

REC-43 1462

JAN 23 1964

Route 3 Box 357
Molalla, Oregon 9703
January 15, 1964

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

If Lee Oswald had gone to trail for the murder of John Kennedy what was the evidence you would have presented. I have heard that much of the information that you had supposedly collected was false. So if possible would you send me the evidence that you really did have to present.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Charles Lange

REC-43

January 22, 1964

JAN 22 2 44 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Mr. Charles Lange
Route 3, Box 357
Molalla, Oregon 97038

Dear Mr. Lange:

Your letter of January 15th has been received.

Pursuant to the instructions of President Johnson, our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald has been forwarded to the Presidential Commission. We have not made the report public inasmuch as this Commission has been charged with the responsibility to study all available information and make a finding in these matters. Any public dissemination of our report, therefore, will rest with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:rsp (3)

MAILED 10
JAN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Evans
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FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	DALLAS	1/20/64	12/24/63 - 1/14/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA GERALD J. FLYNN	ebt
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES

Las Vegas teletype to Phoenix dated 12/24/63.
Phoenix teletype to Las Vegas dated 12/24/63.
Phoenix teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Las Vegas dated 1/9/64.
Dallas teletype to El Paso and Phoenix dated 1/11/64.

-P-

LEADS

EL PASO, CHICAGO, DENVER, OKLAHOMA CITY, LAS VEGAS DIVISIONS: INFORMATION

Information copies are being forwarded to offices indicated because of instructions or previous investigation conducted by offices.

PHOENIX DIVISION

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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1 - Denver (89-41) (Info) (RAM)
1 - Oklahoma City (Info) (RAM)
1 - Las Vegas (105-166) (RAM)
2 - Phoenix (105-1529)
A*

COVER PAGE

1463

REC-46

5 JAN 2 1964

102

2 CC'S - PRES. COMM. 1/30/64 Liaison IMJ/ikt

ICC-645RB

ICC-INS 1/5 6/18/64

SOVIET SECTION

21 FEB 14 1973

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

79 FEB 6 1964

PX 105-1529

Will re-interview ROBERT J. KAYE.

Will advise the INS authorities of his presence in Tucson.

ADMINISTRATIVE

No leads are being set forth by Phoenix since this office is not in possession of complete investigation conducted to date.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA GERALD J. FLYNN
Date: 1/20/64

Office: PHOENIX

File Number: PX 105-1529

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: ROBERT J. KAYE was interviewed at Tucson, Arizona, on 1/9/64. KAYE is presently residing at 2116 E. 17th Street and is employed as a serviceman by Falcon Automatic, Inc., a Tucson vending machine company. KAYE repeated his story of meeting unknown man named LEE (LNU) at the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, Colorado, on a Saturday during early October, 1963. Advised that LEE gave him $300.00 for traveling money and promised him another $3,000.00 if he would go to Mexico City and obtain a package from a man who would contact him at a certain building in that city. KAYE claimed LEE (LNU) gave him a small hand drawn map and a calendar on which certain dates were marked and stated that he gave these items to a Secret Service Agent in El Paso, Texas. KAYE advised that he traveled to Mexico City but was not met by anyone and that he eventually returned to El Paso, Texas, and then to Tucson, Arizona. KAYE advised that he never went to Amarillo, Texas, where he was to deliver package to LEE (LNU) and that he never again saw LEE. Believes that LEE is identical with OSWALD but admits that he cannot be certain. KAYE suggests possibility that package which he was to deliver to LEE (LNU) may have contained narcotics.

-P-

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

16-74032-1 ORO

PX 105-1529

The following investigation was conducted at Tucson, Arizona:

On December 24, 1963, Clerk DANIEL L. POTTER, Y.M.C.A., 516 N. 5th Avenue, advised that a ROBERT KAYE had stayed there from 11:00 AM, December 12, 1963, until he left during the early morning on December 23, 1963. KAYE's registration card reflects that he listed his date of birth as December 25, 1934; his marital status as single and his residence as 13396 E. Colfax, Denver, Colorado. POTTER advised that on the day before KAYE left he placed a long distance telephone call to his "wife or ex-wife" at Denver, Colorado, and that this call was completed to Las Vegas, Nevada. After talking to his wife, KAYE made the statement that he would have to go back. KAYE left early the next day without leaving a forwarding address.

On January 9, 1964, inquiry at the Falcon Automatic, Inc., 727 S. Campbell Avenue, revealed that ROBERT J. KAYE was employed by this company as a vending machine serviceman.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/64

ROBERT J. KAYE was interviewed at the office of the Tucson Resident Agency. KAYE was told that he was entitled to be advised by an attorney, that he did not have to make any statement unless he desired to do so and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law.

He advised that he is presently living in Apartment 9, 2116 E. 17th Street, Tucson, Arizona. He is employed as a vending machine service mechanic of the Falcon Automatic, Inc., 727 S. Campbell, Tucson, Arizona. KAYE advised that although he could sign his name, he was able to read and write only to a very limited extent.

KAYE advised that sometime in the early part of October, 1963, the exact date not recalled, he was employed as a vending machine serviceman by the Colorado Vending Company which is operated by GLEN JENKINS. This was a small operation and the repair shop was located in a garage in back of KAYE's house.

About this time, JENKINS and KAYE were interested in purchasing an amusement type vending machine from a man by the name of SAM (LNU) who operated a small vending machine business in Denver, Colorado. SAM told KAYE to go down to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, where he would be able to observe a similar machine.

During early October of 1963, the exact date not recalled, but very likely on a Saturday, KAYE went to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, Colorado, and there looked at the amusement machine which he and JENKINS intended to buy. While KAYE was looking at this machine in the Greyhound Bus Terminal, a man standing nearby asked KAYE if he had ever seen KAYE before. KAYE said no. KAYE advised that the man then said a few words in Russian such as "What are you doing" or How are you doing". After a short further conversation, KAYE sat down at a table with this man and they both had a cup of coffee. The man told KAYE that his name was LEE (no last name given). LEE then asked KAYE if KAYE would like to make $3,000.00 and advised KAYE that he would only have to pick up a package. He also stated that KAYE would get a free trip out of the transaction. KAYE stated that he said "It sounds too easy - nobody gives away $3,000.00 just like that". KAYE then told LEE that he

On 1/9/64 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by SAs HENRY J. BOEGER and GERALD J. FLYNN/ebt Date dictated 1/11/64

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PX 105-1529

had to make a service call at the Tower Building. LEE stated that he would go along with KAYE and actually did ride to the Tower Building with KAYE in the station wagon which the latter used during his work. KAYE asked LEE where he would have to go to make this money and LEE advised him he would have to go to Mexico City. During this conversation which took place in the station wagon, LEE took from over the sun visor a strip of four photographs of the type in a picture of a vending machine. KAYE advised that these were test photos which he had taken of various machines after having made repairs to the particular machine. After making the service call at the Tower Building, KAYE drove LEE back to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, Colorado, and there left him.

On the same evening about 8:30 PM just as KAYE was about to sit down and eat a sandwich, LEE came to the KAYE house. LEE refused to come into KAYE's house and together with KAYE, he sat in his car. KAYE advised that LEE's car was a Chevrolet either a 1959 or a 1960, turquoise in color, probably a two dor and appeared to be in good shape. He stated that it was so dark that he was unable to decipher the license on the car.

LEE advised KAYE that in Mexico City he would have to pick up a package for LEE. LEE told KAYE that when he got to Mexico City, he should walk to a large building which is the former presidential palace. KAYE forgot what LEE called this building and stated he had always referred to it as a museum. The building was located near the biggest park in Mexico City and the park contained a zoo. When he reached the building, KAYE was to go upstairs at about 4:30 PM. This was also to be on a Saturday and KAYE was not exactly sure of the date but believed it was early in November. On the second floor of this building, he was to look at a large picture or a mirror, depicting Mexican history, presidents, indians, priests and so forth. At this time KAYE would be contacted by a man and would follow this man into the nearby restroom. LEE advised KAYE that the man would know him from the photos which LEE had taken from KAYE's station wagon and also from the decided limp

with which KAYE walked. This man was to give KAYE a package (not further described). KAYE was not instruded to give this man anything or to say anything to the man.

At this point, KAYE advised that LEE gave KAYE instructions and wrote them down on a small piece of paper and marked the dates on a small paper calendar. The small piece of paper contained a rough map or diagram to assist KAYE in reaching the building in Mexico City. KAYE advised that he gave this small scrap of paper and the small calendar to a Secret Service Agent in El Paso, Texas. Two weeks after picking up the package in Mexico City, KAYE was to meet LEE in the bus terminal in Amarillo, Texas, also on a Saturday. There he would give the package to LEE and LEE was to give him $[illegible].

KAYE asked LEE what the package contained but LEE did not answer this question. During this conversation, LEE took some money out of his right hand pocket, looked at it, put it back in his pocket and then took a dark brown wallet of the folding type from the left rear pants pocket. He took some money from this wallet and gave it to KAYE for traveling expenses. The money was in 50 and 20 dollar denominations and counted to $300.00.

At no time during the conversation did LEE make any threats to KAYE.

KAYE advised that he left Denver on a Monday morning sometime around the end of October. Before leaving, he gave his wife between $90 and $100.00. He did not tell his wife what he was going to do but said he would be back in about a week or a week and a half. Mrs. KAYE did not ask him any questions at the time. KAYE drove to El Paso, Texas, in his own car, a blue 1961 Thunderbird, bearing Colorado license. He advised that he had purchased this car at Denver, Colorado, for $2700. When he reached El Paso, he sold his Thunderbird to a used car dealer. He received $1600 in cash and a 1957 Ford. The Ford was white over orange, four door and had an automatic transmission. He advised that eventually this car threw a rod and he left it in El Paso. Before going to Mexico City, KAYE tried to telephone his wife from El Paso but learned that she had left. At

El Paso, KAYE purchased a visitor's permit at the border for $3.00. He advised that he bought this on the Mexican side of the border and that it was to be good for 15 days. He left El Paso and went by bus to Juarez, Chihuahua, and subsequently Mexico City. At Juarez he met a girl by the name of GLORIA (LNU) and stayed with her for about two or three days. KAYE advised that GLORIA was an exotic dancer at a small club in Juarez. In Juarez he had also met a man by the name of MIGUEL (LNU). MIGUEL spoke Spanish and English well and wanted to go to Mexico City, so KAYE paid his fare to Mexico City.

KAYE advised that he and MIGUEL arrived in Mexico City about 6 AM, two days before he was to meet the unknown man. He advised that LEE had given him no description of this man and that he, KAYE, was to be contacted by the man. In Mexico City, along with MIGUEL, he stayed in a small red stone hotel. He advised that this hotel is about three blocks away from the post office in Mexico City. It is about four or five stories in height and around the corner from a well known market place. When he left this hotel, he paid the bill in cash in the amount of 120 pesos. KAYE advised that he paid in pesos rather than in dollars because while at El Paso, he had converted $100 into Mexican pesos and had received something between 1200 or 1300 pesos.

On a Saturday in November, 1963, the exact date he was unable to recall, accompanied by MIGUEL, KAYE went to the monument about noon time. They walked around the park and observed the animals in the zoo. About 3:30 PM, they took the elevator to the second floor of the monument. They found the very large picture which covered an entire wall and depicted the history of Mexican life. He recalled that when they left the elevator on the second floor and followed the sign, the picture was on his left hand side. KAYE waited in the vicinity of the picture and later found the rest-room but was NOT contacted at either place by anyone.

KAYE returned to the hotel with MIGUEL and on the next morning, a Sunday, left Mexico City alone by bus. He traveled first to Chihuahua where he stayed for two days at the home of a man named RAOUL (LNU). He advised that

RAOUL had worked at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Hollywood for a number of years as a waiter and spoke very good English. He stated he came to know RAOUL through GLORIA whom he met in Juarez. When he left Chihuahua, he went by bus to Juarez where he stayed with GLORIA for a few days. He then returned to El Paso. He advised that he never went to Amarillo, Texas, that he never again saw the man whom he knew only as LEE. At El Paso he stayed at the Y.M.C.A., which is located in the downtown section of the city. He picked up the 1957 Ford and traded it to an El Paso Ford Dealer (name unknown) for a 1955 four door Oldsmobile, color black. He advised that he paid $200.00 for the Oldsmobile plus the trade-in value on the Ford. Subsequently, he sold the Oldsmobile back to the El Paso Ford Dealer and received $75.00. He advised he did this because the transmission was bad.

After selling the Oldsmobile, he went back to Juarez and tried to get a job. Again he lived with GLORIA and stayed there a couple of weeks.

KAYE advised that on the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he saw a picture of LEE OSWALD on TV at El Paso, Texas. KAYE advised that he believes that OSWALD is identical with LEE (LNU) whom he met in Denver, Colorado, but admitted that he cannot be absolutely certain since he saw LEE only briefly on two occasions on the day he met him at Denver.

KAYE advised that after seeing the picture of OSWALD on TV, he went to the Secret Service Office in El Paso, Texas, but found it closed. He returned the next day and furnished all the information concerning his association with LEE, his trip to Mexico City, to a Secret Service Agent. KAYE advised that he gave this agent the map drawn by LEE and the calendar which LEE had given to him. He advised that the Secret Service Agent wrote down apparently what KAYE was telling him and that he, KAYE, signed the paper. KAYE advised that he did not know what was contained on the paper because he cannot read very well.

KAYE described LEE as follows:

PX 105-1529

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	5'9"
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark brown

At the time of their meeting, LEE was wearing an open neck sport shirt, a light gray zipper sweater, loose fitting, slacks and no hat. KAYE advised that he walked easily and appeared to have no physical disability. LEE wore no glasses.

The following descriptive and background information was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	ROBERT J. KAYE
Alias	Robert J. Klonowski
Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	5'2"
Weight	131 lbs.
Hair	Brown, curly
Eyes	Blue
Scars and Marks	Scars on right hip and back (claims to have been shot nine times while a child in Europe)
Family Name	BOTA or BUTA (not certain)
Marital Status	Married
Wife	ALICE
Present Address	Believed to be Las Vegas
Date of Birth	December 25, 1934
Place of Birth	Poland
Nationality	Claims to be an American States he was naturalized at Portland, Maine, in 1945. Advises that he was smuggled into the United States at the age of six about six times and then deported and he was finally allowed in by orders of President TRUMAN Sponsor in the U. S., EDDIE KLONOWSKI, 2146 Gray Street, Chicago, Illinois.

7

PX 105-1529

At the conclusion of this interview, KAYE recalled that he had once assisted some detectives in Chicago in breaking a dope ring and suggested that the package which LEE wanted him to pick up might have contained dope.

KAYE was fingerprinted and photographed and stated that he would be willing to take a polygraph test if such a test was desired.

9 *

Report Form
FD-263 (5-17-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
El Paso	Dallas	1/20/64	1/16/64-1/17/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA GORDON F. ELLISON	mad
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES

WFO teletype to Director dated 1/16/64, 6:10 p.m.

El Paso teletype to Dallas dated 1/17/64, 6:29 p.m.

-RUC-

EX-P.R.O.C.

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21 FEB 14 1973

1 CC retained in 105 stf

-A*-
COVER PAGE

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		1464 REC-46
10-Bureau (105-82555) (AM) 3-Dallas (100-10461) (AM) 3-El Paso (105-1264) (1- 89-50) (1- 44-274)		10 JAN 23 1964 SOVIET SECTION

2cc Pres. Comm.
- 1/30/64
By Liaison
FMS/sth

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FD-304 (Rev. 8-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA GORDON F. ELLISON	Office:	El Paso
Date:	January 20, 1964		
Field Office File No.:	EP 105-1264	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA		

Synopsis:

LUISA ELENA MARTINEZ DE CORONADO was determined not to be identical with ELENA S. DECORONADO who left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. BERTHA ALICIA RAMOS ALMANZA was determined not to be identical with the BERTA ALICIA RAMOS who left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963.

-RUC-

DETAILS

Investigation in this matter was initiated to ascertain whether LUISA ELENA MARTINEZ DE CORONADO was identical with ELENA S. DECORONADO and whether BERTHA ALICIA RAMOS ALMANZA was identical with BERTA ALICIA RAMOS, each of whom left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo between midnight and 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963.

AT JUAREZ, MEXICO

On January 16, 1964, LUISA ELENA MARTINEZ DE CORONADO was located at her permanent residence, 404 Tacuba, Juarez, Mexico by Detective REFUGIO RUBALCAVA of the Juarez Police Department. In the presence of Detective RUBALCAVA, Mrs. CORONADO advised that she is an American citizen having been born at Omaha, Nebraska on August 18, 1931. She stated that she is married to JUAN CORONADO and that she works in El Paso, Texas as a domestic. She advised that she has not

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been out of the El Paso-Juarez area for the past seven years and has never visited Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

BERTHA ALICIA RAMOS ALMANZA, 652 Tampico St., El Paso, Texas, advised SAs GORDON F. ELLISON and RICHARD K. GRAHAM in the presence of her mother, MARIA LUISA ALMANZA, that she had been born in El Paso, Texas on June 1, 1950 and that she has not left the El Paso-Juarez vicinity for the past two years at which time she and her mother traveled to Los Angeles, California to visit relatives. Miss RAMOS advised that she had never been to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and the above information furnished by Miss RAMOS was substantiated by her mother.

Interview conducted on January 17, 1964.

D

C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 15 1964
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS
5-26 PM CST URGENT 1-15-64 MH
TO DIRECTOR 105-82555
FROM DALLAS 100-1-461 1P
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

FBI LAB REPORT NO. P C DASH SEVEN EIGHT SEVEN ZERO ONE JV BX, DATED DEC THIRTYONE LAST DESCRIBES BLUE JACKET AS Q THREE FIVE ZERO. LAB REPORT NO. D DASH FOUR THREE SEVEN FOUR SIX FOUR AX, DATED JAN TEN LAST DESCRIBES AIRMAIL ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA, POSTMARKED HABANA, CUBA, SIX PM, DIC. THREE. NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AS Q THREE FIVE ZERO.

REC-2005-82555 1465

PLEASE RESOLVE DISCREPANCY AND ADVISE AS RESULTS OF BOTH EXAMINATIONS BEING INCLUDED IN NEXT REPORT.

5 JAN 23 1964

END

BRAWASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

teletype 1/16/64 nag:nl

SOVIET SECTION

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Cadigan
1 - Mr. Frazier
2 - Mr. Griffith
1-16-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-1-461)

REC- 20

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) —1465

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REURTEL JANUARY FIFTEEN LAST. CHANGE Q THREE FIVE ZERO DESIGNATION IN LABORATORY REPORT JANUARY TEN LAST D FOUR THREE SEVEN FOUR SIX FOUR TO Q THREE FIVE ZERO A. BUREAU RECORDS BEING SIMILARLY CHANGED.

WDG:mb:mn
(9)

1 - Mr. Turner (Room 649 RB)
1 - Mr. Schutz, (Room 5722)

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21 FEB 14 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 16 1964

TELETYPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 20, 1964

FROM : MR. D. E. MOORE

cc Mr. Sullivan
Mr. D. E. Moore
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R: CUBA

At 5:20 PM, 1-20-64, I telephonically contacted ASAC Clark, Dallas, with regard to the three metal boxes of personal correspondence obtained from Mrs. Paine.

I told ASAC Clark that we contemplated furnishing the material to the President's Commission and wanted to be sure of the two following facts:

(1) That Dallas had reviewed this material and that there was nothing pertinent in it and

(2) That Mrs. Paine was aware that we were furnishing the material to the Commission.

I advised ASAC Clark that unless informed to the contrary on the morning of 1-21-64 we would assume the above statements are correct. I told Clark that, of course, in furnishing the material to the Commission we would advise them of Mrs. Paine's request that the material not be made public and that it be returned to her as soon as possible.

ASAC Clark stated that he was quite sure that the material had been reviewed and that there was nothing pertinent in it and also that Mrs. Paine was aware that the material was going to the Commission - that he would check and in the event it was not correct we would be advised early on the morning of 1-21.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ACTION

For record purposes.

REC- 20 1466

22 JAN 24 1964

DEM:td (5)

-20- XEROX

JAN 2

JAN 27 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

1/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (105-9958)
2 - Dallas (105-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA John R. Wineberg dated 1/20/64 at Philadelphia in captioned matter.

Bureau notes that SA Wineberg's report contains form FD-302 setting forth results of interview of Joseph Goulden, wherein Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer who allegedly furnished information to Goulden that Ruby had gained entrance to the basement of the Dallas Police Department by posing as a television cameraman's helper on the day that Oswald was shot. However, there is no mention in this FD-302 that Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer in Dallas who allegedly informed him that Oswald was solicited as an informant by the FBI, although such data is set out in the cover pages of SA Wineberg's report. Philadelphia Office should immediately submit an amended FD-302 setting forth complete results of Goulden's interview on 12/16/63 by the Philadelphia Office.

The Dallas Office will note that in SA Wineberg's report of 1/20/64 Goulden indicated that the law enforcement officer, whom he refused to identify, told him that the data he furnished concerning Ruby's obtaining entrance into the Dallas Police Department was being "handled through proper channels." The Dallas Office should immediately contact appropriate officials in the Dallas Police Department to determine if such information was made a matter of record in the Dallas Police Department and, if so, Dallas Office should determine the identity of the original source of these allegations and should interview such source in detail concerning such allegations.

This matter should be given the immediate attention of both offices.

JAN 27 1964

REC-20

105-82555-1467

MAILED 25
JAN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

22 JAN 24 1964

REL:pa
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Philadelphia
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE: Joseph Goulden is a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer" in Philadelphia and prepared an article for the 12/8/63 edition of this newspaper indicating he had been told by a law enforcement officer in Dallas that Oswald had at one time been contacted to become an FBI informant. We instructed Philadelphia by airtel 1/15/64 to expedite recontact of Goulden to fully resolve his source alleging FBI had attempted to recruit Oswald as informant. This lead was covered by Philadelphia Office but was set forth in cover page of SA Wineberg's report. This should be set forth in details of report, inasmuch as the President's Commission received our first report containing the initial interview of Goulden and should have a report setting forth the fact that we recontacted Goulden in our efforts to fully pin down and resolve this unfounded allegation.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/13/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed for the Bureau are 30 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bureau cable 1/8/64.
Mexico City cable 1/10/64.

"2CC SENT EL PASO + DALLAS WITH 2CC ENCL ORIG TO BRANDS 1-24-64 HOLD FOR WOE FOR LEGAT BEFORE DISSEM."

CLASSIFICATION

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect our foreign operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Interview of YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA was conducted at Guadalajara on 1/10/64 by SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON, Guadalajara Resident Agent. SA JOHNSON advised that ROJAS gave no outward indication of being a psychopathic case, but did admit that he is desperately in need of money. Flaws in the story of ROJAS, such as his inability to describe the car in which he allegedly traveled with the Cuban from Guadalajara to Ciudad Juarez, his inability to give the name or address of the hotel where he allegedly stayed with the Cuban in Ciudad Juarez, and his inability to furnish the names of the three Cubans with whom he supposedly was in contact for a period of almost three months in Cozumel, would perhaps indicate fabrication of the story on his part.

If OSWALD traveled as alleged from Jamaica to Cozumel

7 - Bureau (Encs. 30)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas)
(2 - El Paso)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(8)

2CC - Pres. Comm. 3/25/64 - Liaison - WMG/ltf

1468

REC-16

REC-6

10 JAN 21 1964

EX-105

AGENCY RAC(ISD), CIA & STATE
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 3-24-64
HOW FORW. R/S
BY LLA/ASH

2CC - EL PASO - 0/7 - 1/23/64 JCS/LLF
2CC - DALLA - 0/7 - 1/23/64

SOVIET SECTION

21 FEB 14 1973

in late December, 1962, and again in February, 1963, the logical ports of entry in Mexico for such travel would be either Merida, Yucatan, or Cozumel. A check is presently being made of the central Mexican Immigration records to ascertain whether these records reflect any travel on the part of OSWALD into Merida or Cozumel at the times indicated.

Copies of the attached letterhead memorandum were disseminated locally to the Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy and to the CIA.

COPIES

Four extra copies of this letter are attached for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the letterhead memorandum, to Dallas, office of origin, and to El Paso for information and possible use in the future in the event it becomes necessary to conduct investigation there in connection with ROJAS' allegation concerning the trip with the Cuban to Ciudad Juarez where he allegedly met OSWALD.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will report the results of the check of Mexican Immigration records and will conduct all other investigation to cover leads arising in this case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 13, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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.

An undated letter contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was received by Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. The following is a translation of this letter:

I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

[redacted]

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21 FEB 14 1973

[redacted]

I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

Signed YLARIO ROJAS,
Manuel Acuna 1367,
Guadalajara

Upon interview on January 10, 1964, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, 1367 Manuel Acuna Street, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, furnished the following information:

In either June or July, 1962, ROJAS was in Mexico City on a visit and was sitting in a park in the Tlalpan area when he was approached by a Cuban who talked to him about smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico. The Cuban said he would see him later in Guadalajara.

Around the middle of August, 1962, the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara in an automobile, a description of which ROJAS was unable to furnish, and drove ROJAS in the automobile to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, across from El Paso. They drove at night and arrived at Ciudad Juarez in the forenoon. ROJAS went to a movie in a theater, the name of which he cannot recall, in Ciudad Juarez and apparently the Cuban went over into El Paso.

When the movie was over, ROJAS was picked up in front of the theater by the Cuban, who at that time introduced him to an individual. ROJAS has no independent memory of this individual's name, but recognizes him by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The three went to a bar where they discussed the introduction of CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula.

[redacted]

[redacted]

They talked at length, including discussion of everyday matters, for about four hours, and they also did quite a bit of drinking. The Cuban apparently turned his car over to OSWALD, and the Cuban and ROJAS spent the night in a hotel in Ciudad Juarez, name and location of which hotel ROJAS cannot remember. ROJAS said he did not sign a register since the Cuban was paying all the expenses.

ROJAS said the following morning they left Ciudad Juarez on a flight of Aeronaves de Mexico and flew to Monterrey. After a short stop in Monterrey, they proceeded directly to Guadalajara. It is to be noted that Aeronaves de Mexico has no such flight as that described by ROJAS. After arrival in Guadalajara the Cuban gave ROJAS 400 pesos ($32 U.S.) and told him he would receive further instructions at a later date.

In about the latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban came to Guadalajara and gave ROJAS 900 pesos ($72 U.S.) and told him to proceed to Cozumel by bus within about five days. ROJAS went to Cozumel as instructed, arriving there just after Christmas, 1962. There he was met by two Cuban men and a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. ROJAS explained that, although he cannot recall the names of the Cubans, he has them written down in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel, Mexico. ROJAS stated SOLIS would not deliver the book to anyone but him.

About December 28, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA). OSWALD, the three Cubans, and ROJAS again discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico, taking it off boats on the high seas, then to Cozumel, and from there by boat to the mainland of Yucatan where it would be taken inland by either bus or truck. During the time of these discussions OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS stayed with DANIEL SOLIS.

OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and then returned to Jamaica by air. The three Cubans and ROJAS continued to reside in Cozumel until about February 15,

[redacted]

[redacted]

1963, when OSWALD again came to Cozumel from Jamaica. On this occasion OSWALD stayed three days in Cozumel. The day after his arrival an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica. All conversations between this American, OSWALD, and the three Cubans were in the English language, ROJAS stating that all three Cubans spoke very good English. The Cuban woman, CRISTINA, told ROJAS that they had discussed the elimination of President KENNEDY. She stated that OSWALD was for killing President KENNEDY, but that ALBERT and the Cubans did not agree with OSWALD.

ROJAS stated that he has ALBERT's last name entered in the notebook which is in the possession of DANIEL SOLIS. He claimed he got ALBERT's name from a United States Government credential in the bath house of the Hotel Islena where ALBERT stayed. ALBERT returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel. ROJAS was told by CRISTINA that OSWALD had stated to the Cubans that he and ALBERT had laid plans to eliminate the President. OSWALD allegedly stated that, no matter what the opposition, he would have to go through with it because otherwise he might lose his life, indicating that he was acting under orders.

ROJAS stayed on in Cozumel until early March, 1963, and then returned by bus to Guadalajara. He stated that he never helped to bring in any Cuban propaganda to Mexico and wanted to break relations with the Cubans. For this reason he moved to his present address in Guadalajara without leaving a forwarding address because he fears the Cubans may try to contact him again.

ROJAS could not explain why he cannot remember the names of the three Cubans in Cozumel after having been with them for nearly three months. He described the first Cuban in Cozumel as a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight to nine inches in height, heavy build, dark brown hair, medium complexion, wearing small mustache. The second Cuban who was in Cozumel was described as about 45 years of age, five feet nine to ten inches in height, medium build, medium dark complexion, short beard, dark brown in color.

[redacted]

[redacted]

CRISTINA was described as a female Cuban, about 29 years of age, five feet three to four inches in height, medium build, medium complexion, black hair, brown eyes.

The American named ALBERT was described as a white American, about 55 years of age, six feet in height, medium build, brown hair, light complexion, wearing Texas type hat. CRISTINA told ROJAS that ALBERT was from Mississippi.

ROJAS stated he is willing to go anywhere if his expenses are paid to make any identification and to pick up his notebook with the full names of the individuals mentioned. It was noted during the interview that he appeared sincere, but stated he is desperately in need of money. He lives in a slum area of Guadalajara. He is 31 years of age, about five feet nine inches in height, medium build, dark brown hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, and has a mustache.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

January 13, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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.

An undated letter contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was received by Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. The following is a translation of this letter:

I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 3, 1964

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Memorandum from D. E. Moore to Mr. Sullivan today indicated the New York Office was being instructed to have SA Boguslav return to Dallas early next week to conduct necessary interviews with Mrs. Oswald, after which he would return to New York.

Memorandum from A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont today indicated that Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission had requested Mrs. Oswald, through her attorney, Mr. Thorne, and her business agent, Mr. James Martin, to prepare a statement in her own handwriting covering every detail of her association with Lee Harvey Oswald from the time she met him in Russia until his death on November 24, 1963.

Mr. Rankin at 4:50 p.m., called Malley and advised that he had just had a telephone call from attorney Thorne in Texas advising that Bureau Agents were desirous of making arrangements for an interview with Mrs. Oswald and that any interview at this time would delay Mrs. Oswald in preparing the information that Mr. Rankin had requested. Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau did have a number of items that we were desirous of discussing with Mrs. Oswald, and that if it was his desire that our interviews be delayed until the information requested of Mrs. Oswald could be finished, the Bureau will defer its interview for such time as was necessary. Mr. Rankin stated he would appreciate this very much and also requested that we contact attorney Thorne and let him know that our interview would be delayed until Mrs. Oswald had finished the preparation of her statement. Mr. Rankin also commented that we should make it clear to attorney Thorne that the FBI should be advised just as soon as Mrs. Oswald had finished this statement so that there would be no unnecessary delay in the Bureau going ahead with its interview of Mrs. Oswald.

105-

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore

REC- 40

JRM:hw
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10 1964

Mr. Rankin was advised that this would be done and that we would follow attorney Thorne on a regular basis to make sure that the Bureau's interview with Mrs. Oswald was handled at the earliest possible time.

In view of the foregoing, the New York Office has been advised that it will not be necessary for SA Boguslav to proceed to Dallas at this time and that subsequent arrangements will be made for his going to Dallas to interview Mrs. Oswald.

ACTION:

The Dallas Office will be advised of the aforementioned developments and will be instructed to contact attorney Thorne in order to be kept apprised of the progress being made by Mrs. Oswald in the preparation of the statement desired by Mr. Rankin so that the Bureau may continue its interviews with her.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 3, 1964

FROM : MR. D. E. MOORE

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. J.P.Mohr
Mr. N.P.Callahan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Malley
Mr. D.E.Moore
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Turner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Subject's Russian born wife was previously interviewed in detail by Russian speaking Special Agent Anatole Boguslav of New York during the early stages of this investigation. As a result of further investigation, additional interviews with Mrs. Oswald are necessary and it is recommended that Special Agent Boguslav conduct these interviews.

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, has advised that as a result of investigation conducted during the past several weeks, additional interviews with Mrs. Oswald are desirable. SAC Shanklin advised that Special Agent Boguslav, who previously interviewed Mrs. Oswald, was very successful and he recommended that Boguslav come to Dallas to conduct the additional interviews, it being noted that a Russian speaking Agent is necessary. It is estimated it would take three or four days for the interviews to be completed.

ACTION

Unless advised to the contrary, the New York Office is being instructed to have Special Agent Boguslav return to Dallas early next week to conduct these necessary interviews with Mrs. Oswald, after which he will return to New York.

DEM:td (10)

REC-40

22 JAN 6 1964

SOVIET SECTION

5-05 PM CST URGENT 1-6-64 EEA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461) 3-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-DASH R DASH CUBA.

LETTER RECEIVED TODAY FROM DALLAS CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, IDENTIFIED AS BEING AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ~~PAREN~~ ACLU ~~UNPAREN~~, SIGNED QUOTE "GREG OLDS UNQUOTE, PRESIDENT, WHICH LETTER WAS ALSO DIRECTED TO JOHN THORNE, ATTORNEY FOR MARINA OSWALD; JAMES MARTIN, BUSINESS ADVISER FOR MARINA OSWALD; MR. SORRELLS, DALLAS SECRET SERVICE; MRS. LEE H. OSWALD ~~PAREN~~ (WIFE OF SUBJECT) ~~UNPAREN~~; MRS. RUTH PAINE, FRIEND OF MARINA OSWALD AND A COPY DESIGNATED FOR ACLU, NEW YORK.

OLDS, IN HIS LETTER, STATED HE WAS WRITING CONCERNING STORY PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER TWENTYONE, LAST, NEW YORK TIMES ON THE STATUS OF MARINA OSWALD SINCE THE ARREST AND DEATH OF HER HUSBAND. STATED THIS STORY CENTERED ON THE THEME THAT PERHAPS MARINA OSWALD WAS BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO.

REC 27

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 16 1964

22 JAN 9 1964

OLDS STATED THAT THE ACLU IN NEW YORK HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES ABOUT HER STTUS AND HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO DETERMINE THE EXACT NATURE OF THE SITUATION.

OLDS STATED HE HAS CONTACTED SECRET SERVICE, WHO HAS ASSURED HIM MARINA OSWALD IS FREE TO COME AND GO AS SHE PLEASES AND SUGGESTED HE CONTACT HER ATTORNEY, JOHN THORNE. OLDS STATES THORNE INDICATED HE WAS PERFECTLY SATISFIED WITH MARINA OSWALDS STATUS.

OLDS STATED THAT, HOPING TO ARRANGE INTERVIEW WITH MARINA, HE CALLED MRS. RUTH PAINE, WHO SAID SHE HAD NOT SEEN MARINA SINCE NOVEMBER TWENTYTHIRD, LAST.

OLDS STATES HE DESIRES TO CLEAR UP CONFUSION CONCERNING MARINA OSWALD'S STATUS AND REQUESTED BRIEF MEETING WITH HER. HE ALSO REQUESTS PERMISSION TO USE MRS, PAINE AS INTERPRETER. STATED INTERVIEW WOULD BE BRIEF, BUT THAT HE WANTED MARINA TO SPEK AS FRANKLY AS SHE COULD ABOUT HER AGREEING TO THE

PAGE THREE

SECURITY MEASURES THAT SEEM TO SURROUND HER AND ABOUT HER PRESENT SITUATION GENERALLY.

OLDS REQUESTED AN ANSWER NO LATER THAN THURSDAY, JANUARY NINE.

I RECOMMEND I BE PERMITTED TO ORALLY CONTACT OLDS AND ACKNOWLEDGE HIS LETTER AND ADVISE HIM THAT THE FBI HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE LOOKING AFTER, PROTECTING, OR GUARDING OF MARINA OSWALD. UACB BY TEN AM., JANUARY EIGHT, NEXT, I WILL DO SO.

END

WA CORR LINE THREE PAGE THREE

OLDS REQUESTED AN ANSWER NO LATER THAN THURSDAY, JANUARY NINE.

MIN

WA LA

FBI WASH DC

P

DALLAS ACTION PROPER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/6/64

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Memorandum to Belmont from Rosen dated 1/3/64 furnished information concerning Mr. Rankin's request that interviews with Marina Oswald be held in abeyance until she would have time to complete a statement that she was preparing in her own handwriting concerning her relationship with Oswald from the time she met him up until the time of his death on 11/24/63.

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, was telephonically advised of the background concerning this matter. He was further advised that Attorney Thorne, who represents Marina Oswald, had advised Mr. Rankin on 1/3/64 that Bureau personnel were desirous of interviewing Mrs. Oswald and that such interview would delay her in preparing the longhand statement which Mr. Rankin had requested. SAC Shanklin was advised that based on the conversation with Rankin the Dallas Office should withhold their attempts to interview Mrs. Oswald for the time being. Dallas was instructed they should contact Attorney Thorne, notify him that we were withholding our interviews with Mrs. Oswald, and that Thorne should keep the Dallas Office advised concerning Mrs. Oswald's progress in the preparation of her statement so that Bureau interviews could continue at the earliest possible time.

SAC Shanklin advised close contact would be maintained with Attorney Thorne so that the interviews with Mrs. Oswald could be resumed at the earliest possible date.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - File 62-109090

JRM:mpd (8)

REC- 40

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC- 13

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/15/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and Dallas are five and two copies respectively of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The information was furnished to the Newark Office merely for information by [redacted] who noted the data had also been transmitted to Mr. FRANK B. WOOD, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Newark

JTM:qdl
(5)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
159 MAR 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

REC- 13

ST-1

8 JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JAN 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 8, 1964, advised that on November 26, 1963, Reverend Douglas E. Bartlett, 1006 Sherman Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, rented Post Office Box 1363 under the name of "The Mrs. Lee Oswald Fund", the purpose of which was to secure funds to aid Mrs. Oswald. Reverend Douglas, the pastor of the Grant Avenue Presbyterian Church, was assisted by Reverend Lorenz Proli, pastor of the Trinity Reformed Church, both of Plainfield, New Jersey.

The solicitation was advertised in the Plainfield, New Jersey, and other papers, and the deadline was December 10, 1963. On that date, according to this source, the ministers forwarded a check for $4,000 to Reverend Louis Saunder, Executive Secretary of the Fort Worth, Texas, Council of Churches for delivery to Mrs. Oswald.

The following names is a list of return cards on mail received for the fund during the time the solicitation was in operation, according to the source:

SENDER	ADDRESS
Plainfield Trust State National Bank	202 Park Avenue Plainfield, New Jersey
Miss Jeanette Clark	123 Culvert Street Torrington, Connecticut
Mrs. Arthur E. Thevenet	60 Forest Drive Springfield, New Jersey
Mrs. William I. Powell, Jr.	2115 Watkins Street Raleigh, North Carolina

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA

SENDER	ADDRESS
Mrs. Richard Allen	1035 Kentucky Street Vallejo, California
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Baker	145 North Delaplaine Road Riverside, Illinois
L. Mc Cullough	2299 Kathleen Drive Napa, California
Dr. Gus Turbeville	Wisconsin State College Superior, Wisconsin
Mrs. George De Boe	1612 Nottingham Road Greensboro, North Carolina
Clara M. Graham	2426 Apricot Lane Augusta, Georgia
Mrs. Helen Kauble	R.R. #, Box 169 Forest, Ohio
	Post Office Box 80 Holt, Florida
Cinema Theatre	General Delivery Menlo Park, New Jersey
Doris Firth	care of Dr. C. W. Caspar 562 Broad Street Newark, New Jersey
Mrs. O. F. Raab	Post Office Box 115 Scotch Plains, New Jersey
Mrs. O. F. Raab	379 Hawthorne Street Orange, New Jersey
E. J. Mc Grath	290 Madison Avenue Irvington 11, New Jersey
Sara M. Lewitt	786 Broad Street Newark, New Jersey

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA

SENDER	ADDRESS
O. T. Bogusz	236 Second Street Jersey City, New Jersey
	43 Passaic Avenue Roseland, New Jersey
	1092 Woodland Avenue Plainfield, New Jersey
L. Gidding and Company	123 Lincoln Boulevard Middlesex, New Jersey
	7 Kate Place New Market, New Jersey
Leggets Department Store	Warren, North Carolina
Wick Insurance Agency	Frederick, Illinois
Ruth L. Wick	Frederick, Illinois
Mrs. Joseph Barnes	Post Office Box "B" Mountainside, New Jersey
Mrs. Alex Panasuk	438 Prospect Avenue Dunellen, New Jersey
M. H. Jarvis	152 Glen Avenue Millburn, New Jersey
	6 Crane Avenue West Caldwell, New Jersey
Barger	260 Hazel Avenue Westfield, New Jersey
Owen Petersen	738 Grove Barrington, Illinois
Mrs. Earl H. Scott	34424 Euclid Avenue Willoughby, Ohio
Rosemary Locke	1900 East 30th Street Cleveland, Ohio

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA

SENDER	ADDRESS
L. A. Malsin	1003 Fifth Avenue New York City, New York
B. Roche	180 Pearsall Drive Mt. Vernon, New York
Mr. Frederick G. Allen	52 Hawthorne Place Summit, New Jersey
Mrs. Mabel M. Biehl	3524 Noble Street Bellaire, Ohio
Boettger	809 Maple Avenue South Plainfield, New Jersey
Mrs. George Barbuty	304 Williams Street New Market, New Jersey

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1469

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

68

CIA

REFERRAL

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Moor
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

"POLITICAL MURDER IS ITS BUSINESS"

Russia's School for Assassins — and the Oswald Case

By GUY RICHARDS

The Soviet Union's own school for assassins, headed by Gen. Nikolay B. Rodin, is getting prime attention from several Western intelligence agencies as a result of the Oswald case.

The school and its far-flung operatives are "Department 13" in the KGB, the Soviet Secret Police.

It was learned yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency, the German security police and the Warren Commission are pooling resources to find out more about this Russian organization already described in great detail by a former Soviet agent now in German custody.

He is Bogan N. Stashinsky, 31. A confessed double-murderer with the limpid eyes of a gigolo, he is a former "Department 13" man.

'CLUELESS MURDER' EXPERT

After the assassination of President Kennedy it was recalled by the CIA and West German intelligence that Stashinsky—just before he turned himself in to the West in the Summer of 1961—was being readied by his Russian superiors for a new assignment in the Anglo-American field of KGB's "clueless murder" operations.

His department, he testified, was preparing operations against "high level leaders in the United States and England."

Most of the 2½ years Lee Harvey Oswald, accused murderer of President Kennedy, spent in the Soviet Union immediately preceded Stashinsky's surrender.

Though there is still no evidence connecting Oswald with either Department 13 or Stashinsky, the American investigators are determined to explore all such possibilities.

They are mindful that it took years to establish a link between the intelligence chief of the Serbian general staff and the 19-year-old gunman who killed Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo, on June 28, 1914.

Many historians believe those murders triggered World War I.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 2
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

JAN 27 1964
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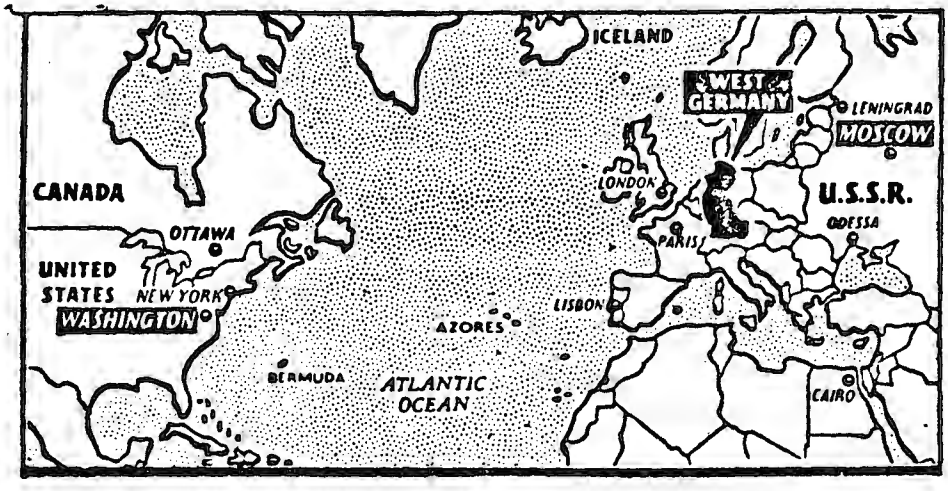
JAN 24 1964
REC- 16 22 JAN 28 1964



"DEPARTMENT 13" . . . That's the name the Soviet Secret Police gives to its school for assassins. The area of its past and planned operations are reported to include Western Europe, England and the U. S.

B. N. STASHINSKY
Accomplished Killer

The American probers are spurred by the realization that in the weeks following the Dallas crime the public, as well as some of the investigating agencies, seem to have lost sight of the following points:

- That Borgan Stashinsky had presented a graphic account of the methods, plans and policies of the KGB's assassination unit.
- That KGB's advanced studies, weapons and techniques in the field have undoubtedly been passed on to affiliated agencies in Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other satellite nations.
- That Department 13 has a strong preference for the use of the relatively clueless cyanide spray (twice used by Stashinsky) on victims who can be found in a moment of solitude, but has a host of other devices ready for heads of ~~state and~~ high officials who are closely guarded.
- That the whole sordid technology makes a mockery of the U. S. Communist party statement issued after the Kennedy assassination. It claimed that "nobody who teaches or practices acts of terror and violence is allowed to be a member of the Communist party."

The cyanide spray route to sudden death was the one used with astonishing success by Stashinsky. It is a six-inch long aluminum cylinder containing cyanide poison which, when squirted into the victim's face, brings death in minutes. Shortly thereafter almost all traces of the cause of death vanishes.

WRONG CONCLUSIONS

This was the way Stashinsky killed two leaders of Ukrainian emigres in West Germany, Lev Rebet in 1957 and Stephan Bandera in 1959. Both murders took place in Munich, West Germany.

XEROX
JAN 24 1964

So traceless and elusive did the method prove that Rebet was thought to have died of a heart attack and the truth of what happened to both victims remained unknown until Stashinsky gave himself up to the American Intelligence Center in Berlin, in August, 1961. He was passed on to the West Germans.

His motive for surrendering, he said, was fear that he would soon be liquidated by the KGB.

The Germans took weeks to check out his story. They found his defection brought a wholesale shake-up of the KGB in which 17 officials were fired.

He was put on trial before a German Supreme Court for the murders, and convicted. On Oct. 19, 1963, he was sentenced to eight years in prison. Before he passed out of the limelight he had left a memorable impression of how his seniors applauded a stealthy homicide which left Western police completely up in the air.

A week or two after the Rebet murder he was banqueted in the KGB's Karlshorts "safehouse." He was formally congratulated by his superiors and an unidentified Soviet general and presented with a Contax camera.

After the Bandera murder he was ordered back to Moscow. On the recommendation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet he was given the Order of the Red Banner. The citation mentioned his "extraordinarily difficult mission" in killing by poison gas gun two enemies of the state.

BACKING UP A MYTH

His debriefing in West Germany also gave officials a look at the thoroughness with which the Russians prepare fraudulent documents to sustain any kind of a myth.

On one occasion he was given a complete set of credentials, birth certificate, working papers, passport, letters, etc., proving he was a man who never existed. On another occasion he was similarly outfitted with documents to prove he was another man who did exist.

This highly-developed flair of the Russians for manufacturing phony papers will not be forgotten by the Warren Commission as some of its members study "the full documentary record of Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union" which the Russians handed over to our State Department.

The CIA, and probably its former director, Allen Dulles, are to be credited with turning the new beam of inquiry on the Russians' murder laboratory.

Mr. Dulles is now a member of the Warren Commission. He devoted several pages to Stashinsky and the Russian assassin bureau in his recently-published book, "The Craft of Intelligence." He identified the leader of the bureau as Gen. Rodin who, as counselor of the Soviet Embassy in London from 1953 to 1961, and under the alias of "General Korovin," was in charge of two key Soviet spies in Britain, George Blake and William John Vassall.

After the latter were apprehended "things get too hot" for the Red general, Mr. Dulles wrote, and he was "recalled and re-assigned to the 'Murder Inc.' branch of the KGB."

Mr. Dulles declined to comment on the matter yesterday because of his status with the Warren Commission. But it would be hard to improve on the observations made by the West German Third Court of Criminal Appeal, after Stashinsky had been tried in Karlsruhe.

"The Soviet Secret Service," said the court, "no longer commits murder arbitrarily and out of its own accord. Murder is now only carried out at the explicit orders of the government. Political murder has now, as it were, become an institution."

JAN 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

DATE: 1-17-64
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Casper
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan 1 - Turner

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The New Orleans office has forwarded to the Bureau copies of a booklet entitled "The Assassination of President Kennedy: An End or a Beginning?" This booklet was published by the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., and was prepared by the Managing Editor Aaron M. Kohn. The Crime Commission is described as "a non-partisan organization of citizens, voluntarily financed, fulfilling citizen responsibilities in law enforcement and the administration of justice." The booklet is summarized as follows:

The booklet gives a very brief summary of events surrounding the assassination and what is publicly known of the background of subject and Jack Ruby. It points out that both of these individuals were conditioned to disrespect law and order which conditioning in part was brought about by subject's substandard living conditions as a youth and by the sordid, criminally corrupt community conditions tolerated by the citizens, to which subject and Ruby were exposed. It is pointed out that many other similar characters are at loose in the U.S. today.

The booklet concludes that there is a need for more: (1) stringent screening of persons before they are authorized to sell, purchase or process firearms; (2) greater attention to related problems of mental health; (3) careful evaluation of the merits of capital punishment; and (4) directing more resources toward the development of community responsibility and respect for the law; strengthening law enforcement agencies; improving prison facilities, parole and pardon procedures and assistance to ex-convicts.

It is stated that future performance of citizens and officials will determine whether national mourning for President Kennedy is "shortlived sentiment, or the beginning of dedication to correcting those conditions which mold the atomosphere of evaded responsibility in which these heinous crimes occurred."

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105-82555

ETT:cgw
(10)

1 - 62-10960 (Assassination of the President)

REC. 16

1471

22 JAN 24 1964

XEROX
JAN 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

The only reference to the FBI is contained on page 3 wherein it is stated that "certainly the efficiency and resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ultimately will make known more than is now available to understand the reasons" why subject assassinated the President. Aaron M. Kohn, the author, is a former Bureu agent who resigned in 1939, was subsequently connected with the Chicago City Council Anti-Crime Committee and has been in New Orleans since 1953 serving in various capacities with the Crime Commission. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with him [redacted]

ACTION:

None. This is for information.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1-21-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) and SAC's JACKSONVILLE (105-824), MIAMI (105-8342), OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) and TAMPA (105-2142)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau 1-14-64 setting forth contents of a letter containing allegations that OSWALD was influenced by one BROUDER-BRUNDAGE of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and his sister-in-law, PEARL, and also alleging that BROUDER-BRUNDAGE shot President KENNEDY.

The information contained in referenced airtel was included in a report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 1-17-64, San Antonio.

LEADS

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

AT TECUMSEH, OKLAHOMA

Identify BROUDER-BRUNDAGE and interview him if no reason exists for not doing so, and submit results in report form.

3 - Bureau
2 - Jacksonville
2 - Miami
2 - Oklahoma City
2 - Tampa
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)(info)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

RPG:mvs
(13)

EX-112 REC-16 105-82555-1472

3 JAN 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

58 JAN 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

JACKSONVILLE, MIAMI AND TAMPA DIVISIONS

Endeavor to identify sister-in-law of BROUDER-BRUNDAGE by name of PEARL, and interview if no reason exists for not doing so, and submit results in report form.

THE SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

One copy of this communication being furnished San Antonio for their information in view of that office being original source.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded after 1472

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

68

Dept of State --

REFERRAL

I-270 (Rev. 3-30-61)

SAC, Washington Field Office — January 22, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, aka

☐ Confirmation of telephone call _____ (date)

to Lee Oswald

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Obtain copy of fingerprints from subject's service file if available and forward to Identification Division, attention Posting Section.

☐ Obtain subject's middle name.

☐ Verify subject's complete name.

☐ Verify subject's serial number.

☒ Ascertain duty status of William McEwan Duff, FBI #483 264 E, who is identical with subject and furnish information to Dallas.
If not on active duty, return Form FD-165 to Identification Division with instructions to have appropriate wanted notice placed.

☐

Enclosure:

☒ Form FD-165

2-Dallas (100-10461)

(Washington Field Office can use space below for reply to Identification Division when applicable.)

57 JAN 27 1964

NOT RECORDED
19 JAN 23 1964

MAILED 25
JAN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 22, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On January 7, 1964, a confidential informant of the Atlanta Office furnished a copy of a 33 1/3 rpm phonograph record which was issued by the Defense Legion of Registered Americans (DLRA), Incorporated, which is also known as the Christian Voters and Buyers League. The DLRA was organized in Atlanta in 1962 for the purpose of opposing Communism, Marxism, Mongrelism, Nihilism, etc. The Christian Voters and Buyers League was established within the DLRA to distribute anti-Jewish and anti-Negro phonograph records and literature.

The record, which was received on January 7, 1964, was narrated by Herbert Wallace Butterworth, a former radio announcer who is executive secretary of the DLRA. The DLRA has been explained by Butterworth, who was in 1962 public relations director of the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, as being a front organization of the United Klans. James Venable, Legal Counsel for United Klans, is President of the DLRA.

The record as narrated by Butterworth is a long, rambling, incoherent dissertation on the assassination of President Kennedy and surrounding events. It is, of course, extremely anti-Jewish and anti-Negro and through distortion and speculation with complete disregard for true facts, it attempts to show that the "Communist-Jewish conspiracy" was responsible for the assassination and subsequent events.

In the narration Butterworth makes several references to the FBI: (1) that Oswald was caught by the FBI only a few days before President Kennedy's arrival (in Dallas) distributing Castro literature in New Orleans; (2) that the FBI knew he (Oswald) was in Dallas yet never put a single man to trail him as a source of danger; (3) that in spite of what traitor editors across the country write--like Ralph McGill and Eugene Patterson of the Atlanta papers--or the FBI, Lee Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy and whoever believes he did is a fool.....

Enclosure sent 1-22-64
JWH/ras
(6)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
22 JAN24 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(4) that Italians are unanimous in their belief that no expert can fire three shots with a telescopic sight in anywhere near five seconds as claimed by the Dallas Police and the FBI; and (5) that there are too many circumstances between Oswald and Ruby for it to be pure coincidence and nobody knows that better than the Dallas Police and the FBI.

The above statements concerning the FBI with the possible exception of number 2 are completely without foundation in fact as established by the investigation and are typical of the highly critical and vitriolic remarks made by Butterworth concerning the President's Commission, Congress, the Supreme Court, the U. S. Government and every other decent organization and public official mentioned by him in an effort to distort the facts to propagandize his extreme rightist's views.

Statement number 2 is partially true in that the FBI did know that Oswald was in Dallas, however, use of this statement in the DLRA context with their allegation of our not putting a single man to trail Oswald as a source of danger distorts the truth to create a warped impression as there was no information available to the Bureau which would indicate that Oswald was a source of danger as an assassin.

ACTION

In view of the fact that the record deals with the assassination of President Kennedy, a transcript of the record is being forwarded to the President's Commission along with a brief description of the DLRA and Butterworth's connection with the organization. Mr. Rankin is being advised that the "Partusian" as mentioned on page 9 of the transcript, probably refers to Abraham Zapruder, the amateur photographer who took 8 mm. color motion pictures of the assassination.

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
Chester C. Orton	12-18-63	Los Angeles	none
Thomas E. Dolan	1-9-64	Cincinnati	none
Frederic A. Brownell	1-9-64	Phoenix	none
Leonard Lewis	1-9-64	St. Louis	none
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	1-9-64	St. Louis	none
Francis J. Prasek	1-10-64	Detroit	none
John T. Reynolds	1-10-64	New Orleans	none
J. A. Grimes	1-10-64	Oklahoma City	none
John R. Wineberg	1-10-64	Philadelphia	none
Thomas C. Allen	1-11-64	Tampa	none

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Bernard D. Maloney	1-9-64	Cincinnati	none
James P. Hosty, Jr.	1-10-64	Dallas	none

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

James P. Hosty, Jr.	1-10-64	Dallas	none

39 02
JAN 24 1964

105-82-55-1473

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DE Loach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
January 23, 1964

1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

JAN 23 11 24 AM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying 13 additional reports, 2 copies of each of which are being separately furnished to you.

Ten of these reports are captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," 2 are captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine," and 1 is captioned "Michael Ralph Paine."

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of reports in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

105-82555

LML:cgw
(11)

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 2
JAN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Enclosure

NOTE: These additional reports have been reviewed by the supervisors and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

ENCLOSURE

These reports round out investigation instituted based on reports previously disseminated and there is no data in the reports now being transmitted which would require the preparation of any further supplemental report at the Bureau.

This dissemination amounts to 75 additional pages of reports.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 24 1964

JAN 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

105-82555-1413
REC-16
22 JAN 24 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 1/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 1/17/64, and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 1/7/64.

The Bureau, by referenced airtel, advised that in referenced report, pages 70 and 71, interview of GENE ROBERTS, he mentioned that Constable T. A. VINES had stated the night manager of the Dobbs House, Dallas, Texas, claimed that OSWALD and JACK RUBY used to come into the restaurant two or three times a week, during early morning hours.

In report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, page 489 sets forth interview of Constable T. A. VINES, who advised that he had received information from Mr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN SMITH, 111 West Jefferson, Dallas, Texas, to the effect that a customer at their store had inferred that a person, or persons, employed at the Dobbs House, Colorado and Beckley Streets, Dallas, might have information connecting OSWALD with RUBY. On the same date, Mr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN SMITH furnished the identity of the woman who had given them information to the effect that there may have been a connection between

1474

3-Bureau
2-Dallas
VM:mja
(5)

EX-114

REC-50

3 JAN 23 1964

Approved: 4 JAN 29 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

DL 100-10461

OSWALD and RUBY. This individual was Mrs. JOHNNIE GARRITY, 9870 Van Dyke, Dallas. On the same date, Mrs. GARRITY advised that she was in the Dobbs House, at Colorado and Beckley, at approximately noon, one day during the week following the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, and overheard a waitress at the Dobbs House talking to a customer. She said this waitress indicated that OSWALD had had breakfast in the restaurant nearly every morning prior to the assassination of the President, and that RUBY came into the restaurant during the night hours, but that it was always late at night. Mrs. GARRITY said that she did not gain the impression that OSWALD and RUBY were ever in the restaurant at the same time, or that any indication was made that OSWALD and RUBY were associated.

On the same date, SAM ROGERS, Manager, Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, advised that he personally never knew OSWALD or RUBY, but he had since the assassination of President KENNEDY recognized OSWALD's picture as being that of an individual who had been a coffee customer in the Dobbs House restaurant. He said he had no information of RUBY'S ever having been a customer in the restaurant.

Page 491, of SA GEMBERLING'S report, dated 12/10/63, sets forth an interview of DOUGLAS LEAKE, an employee of the Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, who works the 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. shift. During the period of time leading up to President KENNEDY'S assassination, on 11/22/63, LEAKE worked the 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. shift. He recalled JACK RUBY as a customer in this restaurant, but to the best of his recollection, had not seen RUBY in the restaurant for a year or more prior to 11/22/63. He stated that when RUBY came in, RUBY was either alone or in company with a girl from the club where RUBY worked. He presumed that any of the girls that RUBY had in his company would have been employees of the Carousel Club, in downtown Dallas. He said that the time RUBY usually came to the restaurant was about 1:30 A.M.

to 3 A.M., and it was his belief that this was after RUBY closed the club for the night.

LEAKE stated he never knew OSWALD by name until OSWALD received publicity as the result of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He then recognized OSWALD as having been a customer in the Dobbs House about two times in days prior to the assassination. He said to the best of his recollection, OSWALD came to the restaurant alone and that he knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY - he had never seen the two of them together.

In the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/23/63, page 224 sets forth an interview of MARY ADDA DOWLING. DOWLING advised that until recently, she was employed by the Dobbs House, at 1221 North Beckley, Texas and worked during the daytime hours. She stated she was not personally acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but that since OSWALD had received so much publicity after the assassination of President KENNEDY, she recalled that OSWALD was a customer at the Dobbs House and that she had formerly waited on him when he had eaten breakfast, usually between 7 A.M. and 7:30 A.M. She said that OSWALD was in the restaurant on the morning of 11/20/63, at about 10 A.M. She advised that she knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

On 1/20/64, SAM ROGERS, Manager, Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, advised the night manager of the Dobbs House was DOUGLAS LEAKE, and that just prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, LEAKE worked the 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. shift.

On 1/20/64, Mrs. RAY BRANTLEY, 103 Highland Street, Dallas, Texas, co-proprietor of Ray's Hardware Store, aka Ray's Gun Shop, 736 Singleton Blvd., Dallas, advised that she and her husband had discussed the stories of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which appeared in the Dallas newspapers in detail, and that they did not believe that OSWALD had ever been a customer in their store and that OSWALD had never purchased any 6.5 mm ammuniton

at their store. She stated, however, they have numerous customers during the hunting season and that OSWALD could have been a customer of theirs, but that neither she nor her husband have any recollection of this.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. IDS-82555

SERIAL NO. 1475

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

68

OSI

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/20/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Internal Security - Russia

JACK RUBY
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

Both the prosecution and the defense in the forthcoming trial of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald have asked for FBI reports relative to the investigation of Ruby and Oswald. Properly, we have left the decision to the President's Commission, which is studying the assassination of President Kennedy, and to the Department, as to what material should be furnished the prosecution and the defense.

Assistant AG Miller has indicated no material will be given to either the prosecution or the defense relative to the investigation of Oswald. The Department is reviewing the investigative reports relative to Jack Ruby for the purpose of removing any confidential material and thereafter making these reports available to District Attorney Wade in Dallas, through US Attorney Barefoot Sanders. Wade will select material he thinks is pertinent to the ~~defense~~ prosecution and thereafter the Department will pass on whether this material should be made available to him for that purpose.

The Department also contemplates furnishing Ruby's defense counsel with a list of names and addresses of persons who have furnished information bearing on Ruby's mental condition. It appears that Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission is awaiting a Departmental decision before expressing the Commission's views as to what should be furnished the prosecution and the defense.

Necessarily, we have to take the position that it is a decision for the President's Commission and the Department to make as to what information we have developed goes to the prosecution and the defense. However, we have in mind that any material which is to be furnished will be from FBI reports and, consequently, the FBI will be involved in any criticism of the material itself. Bearing in mind that we have interviewed anybody and everybody who had information concerning

AHB:CSH (5)

REC- 50

1476

XEROX

JAN 24 1964

JAN 24 1964

Mr. Tolson

the assassination of the President, concerning Oswald, and concerning Ruby, our reports contain a great deal of information that can be classified as rumor and gossip, and character-assassination type of information. Considerable information is from persons who are mentally disturbed. We ran out the information wherever possible to substantiate or disprove it. Nevertheless, in a great many instances the allegation will appear in one report and the investigation to prove or disprove it will appear in a later report.

If the information in these reports is misused, or comes into the hands of unauthorized persons, there is a strong possibility that there will be complaints, both on the part of persons who gave the information and persons against whom allegations were made. For example, we conducted investigation into the background of Ruth Paine and her husband, Michael Paine, in view of the close association between the Paines and the Oswalds, and reports of this investigation were furnished to the Commission. We are sending over today a 354-page report on allegations received concerning persons who made alleged threats, or had knowledge of the assassination of President Kennedy, aside and apart from any association with Oswald or Ruby. We talked to a great many "crackpots" and emotional people who made wild allegations, and the results of the interviews are in these reports.

ACTION:

We do not know whether the courts will abide by any decision the Presidential Commission or the Department makes as to restrictions on furnishing information to the prosecution and defense. In order to alert the Department and the President's Commission, we prepared letters under date of 1/18/64 to Assistant AG Miller of the Department, and to Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, in which we pointed out that if information in these reports is misused, or becomes a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

We have done all we could. Above all don't want anything withheld.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1-21-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka William McEwan McDuff, Bill Duff, "Sandy", "Scottie", "Scotty"

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1-13-64.

A review on 1-21-64, by IC LEONARD LEWIS of the military service records at MPRC, SLMO, for WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, SN AF 19 607 309, indicated he enlisted in the U. S. Air Force on 12-6-57, at Los Angeles, Calif. He received an undesirable discharge under other than honorable conditions on 12-18-59, as an Airman Basic at McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, by reason of unfitness.

Tried and convicted by Summary Court-Martial 9-24-59, for [redacted] Sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 30 days and to forfeit $60.

His record also indicated he received two article 15's (company punishments). One on 4-9-59, for operating a private motor vehicle without a valid U. S. Air Force's (UK) driving permit and for failure to report a vehicle accident within 24 hours to the Air Police.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM) (100-10461)
1 - St. Louis
LL:amb
(6)

REC- 50

12 JAN 28 1964

EX-114

SOVIET SECTION

58 JAN 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The other on 12-15-58, for drinking and having in his possession approximately twelve ounces of whiskey while on duty. In both cases he was reduced to Airman Basic and reprimanded.

Record contained a clinical record with consultation sheet, dated 9-28-59, which reflected a diagnosis [redacted]

Record reflected only one additional address of 719 S. Maple Ave., Monterey Park, Calif., 1959. Social Security No. shown as 572-54-0914.

His record failed to reflect any additional pertinent information to that contained in re Dallas airtel, 1-13-64.

His date and place of birth were shown as November 4, 1931, Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Report follows.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

REC-50

Date: 1/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (105-9958) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re San Antonio airtel to Dallas, 1/4/64 (Interoffice), and report of SA JOHN R. WINEBERG, at Philadelphia, 1/20/64.

On 1/21/64 THEODORE HIDELL, Manager of H.R. Hidell Hardware, 5109 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., advised SA LARRY G. WILLS that to his knowledge his uncle, ALEX HIDELL, had died and that ALEX HIDELL, JR., was operating a wholesale hardware business selling to building contractors in Dallas, Tex. ALEX, JR.'s mother, JACQUES HIDELL, supposedly assists in the operation of this business. Due to lack of family ties, THEODORE was unable to furnish any more detailed info regarding the location and activities of ALEX HIDELL, JR.

(3) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
6 - Dallas (AM RM)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)

LGW:ELS
(12)

REC-50 105-82555-1478

12 JAN 22 1964

EX-114

58 JAN 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PH 105-9958

Lead

DALLAS:

AT DALLAS, TEX.

In the event ALEX HIDELL, JR., has not as yet been interviewed at Dallas, Dallas should consider doing same.

FROHBOSE

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	1/24/64	1/10 - 1/13/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES J. O'CONNOR

TYPED BY: JJO:plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Miami and St. Louis 1/9/64.
Report SA J.STANLEY ROTZ, 12/20/63, Baltimore.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: Enclosed herewith for Baltimore are eight (8) photographs; 3 of the Varadero Cafe, Miami; 4 of the intersection of Southwest First Street and 11th Avenue, Miami, and 1 of Camacho's Cigar Store, Miami.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

- L E A D S -

BALTIMORE:

AT JESSUP, MARYLAND

OK to Commission

EXP

CC's Retained in 645 jf

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105- | 1479 | REC 36

COPIES MADE:
5 - Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
2 - Baltimore (RM)(105-7740)(Enc-8)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2 - Miami (105-8342)

1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	PRES Comm			
REQUEST RECD.	2 Copies			
DATE FWD.	2/19/64			
HOW FWD.	Liaison	61 FEB 24 1964		
BY	[illegible]			

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76334-1

At the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital, will display enclosed photographs to TRAPNELL, to determine if he identifies the pictured places as those where he claims he accompanied one MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, whom he alleges to be involved in the assassination.

If TRAPNELL should state these are the places, attempt to develop information concerning any other contacts of TRAPNELL at Miami other than FUENTES, and the latter's alleged co-conspirators.

Will also attempt to develop information concerning the residence location of FUENTES, any car he might have had, any employment, or the names of any other persons at Miami who might know him.

Will determine from TRAPNELL how he knows the name of MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, since, although he claims to have been in the U.S. Army with FUENTES, the St. Louis Office has advised by teletype to the Bureau 1/9/64, that there is no Army service record for any MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES.

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to investigate facts of this case, which are still pending.

B.*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR
Date: 1/24/64

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

Efforts at Miami, Fla. to locate a pool hall and the office of an anti-CASTRO organization where GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, inmate of the Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital, Jessup, Md., claims he met accomplice of OSWALD and OSWALD himself about 5/63, resulted negatively.

- P -

DETAILS:

t contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MM 105-8342
UJO:GK

The following investigation is based on statements of GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, who was interviewed on November 23, 1963, while an inmate at the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital for mental defectives at Jessup, Maryland. He claimed to have recognized LEE HARVEY OSWALD as one of four persons in a pro-CASTRO group which he previously reported as plotting to kill U. S. Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY:

When TRAPNELL, on August 19, 1963, furnished the information concerning the plot to assassinate the Attorney General, he was located in the County Jail at Chestertown, Maryland. He identified the conspirators in Miami, Florida, as MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, ANTONIO VENTURA BART, the latter's wife, CECILIA, and Mr. SOUSA.

Investigation during August, 1963, into the alleged plot against Attorney General KENNEDY failed to develop the identities of the co-conspirators or the building where the meeting of the co-conspirators and TRAPNELL, in Miami, was alleged to have occurred.

Upon interview on November 23, 1963, TRAPNELL stated the conspirator he had identified in August, 1963, as ANTONIO VENTURA BART was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who had been introduced to him as OSWALDO. Also, upon interview on November 23, 1963, TRAPNELL stated he had met MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES about May or June, 1963, in a pool hall located on Flagler Street, Miami, Florida. He went with FUENTES from the pool hall to a building located on the Tamiami Trail and 9th, 10th, or 11th Streets, where he met the co-conspirators

MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

of FUENTES, including one introduced as OSWALDO.

TRAPNELL described the pool hall where he met FUENTES as located on Flagler Street, four or five blocks west of the bridge (Miami River bridge). He said the pool hall was a Cuban hangout with a Spanish name, which is translated to "The Blue Star," or something similar. Also, the pool hall was described as a combination bar and pool room, with two pool tables on the right and a bar on the left, as viewed from the entrance. Further, in the same block as the pool hall, according to TRAPNELL, was a store where Cuban cigars were made.

On January 10, 1964, observation conducted along West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida, in an effort to locate the pool hall referred to by TRAPNELL, resulted in locating the "El Tunero" pool hall at 479 W. Flagler Street. This pool hall has no bar, and contained three pool tables. It is located next to the Varadero Cafe at 481 W. Flagler, which is painted blue-green, and which advertises "Estrella" (star) coffee. There is no store or business engaged in the manufacture of cigars located in the block with the "El Tunero" pool hall, which block is the second one west of the Miami River Bridge on Flagler Street. Observations along West Flagler Street for ten blocks west of the Flagler Street Bridge revealed no combination pool hall-bar such as described by TRAPNELL.

On January 10, 1964, SIMON CAMACHO, owner of the Camacho cigar-making business located at 307 W. Flagler

Street (east of the bridge), advised that there is no pool hall in the block in which his store is located, and that the only other cigar-manufacturing business on West Flagler Street is located at West Flagler and 18th Avenue.

At 1872 W. Flagler Street, Miami, it was observed that the Havana Tobacco Cigar Company is located, and that there is no pool hall in that block or area.

With respect to the building where TRAPNELL said FUENTES introduced him to co-conspirators in the assassination plot against Attorney General KENNEDY, TRAPNELL recalled as follows, during the interview on November 22, 1963:

Upon leaving the pool room on Flagler Street with MIGUEL FUENTES, they proceeded west on Flagler Street and drove to the area of Tamiami Trial and the intersection of 9th, 10th, or 11th Streets, where there was a small building on the corner with the words "Popular Front," or "Student Union," written in Spanish thereon. This building was one story, and inside was located a mess hall-type table of metal frame, collapsible legs, and soft top. Also inside was a closet, and to the rear, a latrine and a rear door. A group of houses were said to be located at the rear of this building.

A search for this building was conducted on January 10, 1964. It is noted that the Tamiami Trail in Miami is Southwest 8th Street, and that Southwest 9th, 10th, and 11th Streets run parallel to Tamiami Trail. Accordingly, the search was conducted to include Tamiami Trail and

Southwest 9th, 10th, and 11th Avenues, the avenues running perpendicular to the streets in Miami.

A street-by-street search for a building such as described by TRAPNELL was conducted in the area from West Flagler Street on the north, to Southwest 11th Street on the south, and from 8th Avenue on the east, to 12th Avenue on the west. The only building observed to be similar to that described by TRAPNELL was one located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Southwest 1st Street and 11th Avenue.

It was observed that this is a multiple unit office or store-type building, and the corner unit of the building is occupied by the Cuban exile organization Partido Revolucionario Cubano - Autentico (PRC) (Cuban Revolutionary Party - Authentic). A large sign over the doorway of this office carries the name of the organization, and on the window of the office are the Spanish words "Delegacion General en el Exilio" (General Delegation in Exile).

On January 10, 1964, NOEL DEL PINO PEREZ, Secretary of the PRC, stated that that office has been located in the same building at 1100 S. W. 1st Street for the past two years. He said he never heard of MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES or GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, and had no indication that an individual possibly identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever visited the offices of the PRC.

It was noted that the office of the PRC is basically one large room which is partitioned into a cubicle

5

office, and another cubicle used for general storage. Also, at the rear of the office is a washroom and a door is located at the back of the office, opening into an alleyway. Across the alleyway is a small frame house. The storage cubicle in the office was observed to contain no firearms or related material. In the front of the office there is a short, bare wood-top table supported by two wooden horses.

On January 13, 1964, photographs were taken of the El Tunero Pool Hall located next to the Varadero Cafe in the 400 Block of West Flagler Street, and of the offices of the PRC located at 1100 S. W. 1st Street Miami, for subsequent display to GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL.

6*

New York, January 8th, 1964

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of
The United States of America
Legal Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Two weeks before the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy at Dallas, a man named Miguel Erice, alias Nono, who lives at 22 Menahan St., Brooklyn 21, N.Y. contacted Lee Oswald. This is a fact. I was not told how, I guess by telephone because he did not travel to Dallas.

This man, the day after the crime, was very scared that the accused maybe have left some proof of this contact. Erice, is a Cuban born "American Citizen for many years only because he has to accomplish a MISSION here". He belongs to the Communist Party and is Pro-Castro. He hates this country and if he has not gone to Cuba he says, it is because of his "mission".

This man is a plumber and makes a good living but he lives miserably in a basement, stranged from his wife and sons. He built a house in Babylon, L.I. which he sold immediately. Nobody knows how he uses his mony, we guess on subversive activities. He has been accused many times and F.B.I. agents have searched his appartment, but they have not found anything there, of course. The neighborhood knows about his activities since he tries to convince young people of his ideas. I dont know this man myself but I was told about him and since those who know him are affraid to talk, I am trying this chance. This man, I was told, has not feelings, he is a traitor to America.

Some day after the assassination, this man, who is not a christian and does not believe in anything date to attend a Mass offered in the memory of the President Kennedy in a neighborhood Church just to show the F.B.I. agents that he had nothing to do with so horrible crime and that he was a sympathizer of the President.

I am writing this letter because I think it is my duty since no one who knows the story is willing to help solve this mystery. I hope and trust that if this man is really guilty he will be brought to justice.

A citizen

1480

EFRO

Form No. G-1B
(Rev. 12-2-57)

Assassination

FROM
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official indicated below by check mark

1/10

Attorney General	
Director, Public Information	
Deputy Attorney General	✓
Solicitor General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation	
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Records	

MEMORANDUM

Nick
This should go to FBI for check-out and

M. Belmont
FBI

105-X2[illegible] - 1480

10 ✕ XEROX
JAN 24 1964

(1)

[illegible]

Form No. G-1E
(Rev. 4-24-61)

FROM

THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
  - ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
  - ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
  - ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. ATTORNEYS
  - ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
  - ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
- ☒ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ☐ ATTENTION: _____

REMARKS:

1/16/64

Mr. Alan H. Belmont
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 5736

NdeBK

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ COMMENT
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION
- ☐ YOUR INFORMATION
- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ PER CONVERSATION
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ NOTE AND FILE
- ☐ CALL ME
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

XEROX
JAN 24 1964

REC- 20 - 1480

22 JAN 23 1964

ENCLOSURE

1-21-64

1 - Lenihan
1 - Cotter

Airtel

EX-115

REC- 20 105-82555-1480

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Enclosed is copy of anonymous letter dated 1-8-64 directed to Attorney General which alleges that one Miguel Erice, alias Nono, was in contact with Oswald two weeks prior to assassination of the President.

Immediately determine full identifying details concerning Erice and conduct appropriate inquiries to resolve whether he was, in fact, in contact with subject. Consider review of appropriate telephone records.

Possibility exists Erice may be identical with subject of your file 105-37297, Bureau file 62-100695. Specifically resolve this point. Handle immediately.

Enclosure

1 - 62-100695 (Miguel Erice)

RDC:pdb
(6)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

8 JAN 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 2
JAN 21
COMM-FBI

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	DALLAS	1-21-64	1/20-21/64

TITLE OF CASE
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY
IC LEONARD LEWIS

TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS-R-CUBA

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1-13-64.
SL airtel to Bureau, 1-21-64.

STATUS: - P -

OK for Dissem. to Commission

EXP. PROC.

5 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

1-CC Retained in 645 jtf

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - St. Louis (105-3665)

1481 REC- 33

4 JAN 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

2 Copies Pres. Comm. 2/19/64 By Liaison JMJ/jtf
ICC-ACSI 2/24/64 RS/0-14 Rel/jtf

PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

FEB 24 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JC LEONARD LEWIS
Date: 1-21-64

Office: St. Louis

File Number: 105-3665

Bureau File: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: DUFF served in U. S. Air Force from 12-6-57 to 12-18-59, received undesirable discharge.

- P -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A review on January 21, 1964, of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, for WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, Serial Number AF 19 607 309, indicated he enlisted in the U. S. Air Force on December 6, 1957, and entered on active duty on the same date at Los Angeles, California. He received an undesirable discharge under other than honorable conditions on December 18, 1959, as an Airman Basic at McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, by reason of unfitness.

His record reflected he was tried and convicted by a Summary Court-Martial, September 24, 1959, for [redacted] of the U. S. Air Force. He was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for thirty days and to forfeit $60.

His record also indicated he received two article 15's (company punishments). One was on April 9, 1959, for operating a private motor vehicle without a valid U. S. Air Force's (illegible) driving permit and for failure to report a vehicle accident within twenty-four hours to the Air Police; he was reduced to the grade of Airman Basic and reprimanded. The other was on December 15, 1958, for drinking and having on his possession approximately twelve ounces of whiskey while on duty; he was reduced to Airman Basic and reprimanded.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

His record contained a clinical record with consultation sheet dated September 28, 1959, which reflected a diagnosis [redacted]. It was also indicated he has been characterized by his aunt as being an habitual liar. He has applied for American citizenship and has little worry over the fact that his possible discharge from the service would make him ineligible for citizenship.

The record reflected only one additional address, that of 719 South Maple Avenue, Monterey Park, California, 1959. His Social Security Number was shown as 572-54-0914.

His record failed to reflect any pertinent information in addition to that previously reported.

His date and place of birth were shown as November 4, 1931, Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/21/64
ATTENTION: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (105-4467)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

Rerep Latent Fingerprint Section, 12/18/63, case 47008.

There are transmitted herewith three palm prints each of the right and left hand of MELVIN REINHEIMER, mentioned in Buffalo letter 12/14/63.

Buffalo does not contemplate retention of palm prints returned with referenced communication UACB.

EX-102

REC-52

105-82555-1482

6 JAN 24 1964

2 - Bureau (Encs. 6)(RM)
1 - Buffalo

JJM:RMM
(3)

ENCLOSURE

0-43 (Rev. 2-14-61)

105-82555

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IB - R - CUBA

Date 1/23/64

Case References

Consigned to: FBI, Dallas

Letter 1/3/64

List of Contents

1/23/64

PC-78815 BX DE
D-439821 AX

3 Sets 1 [illegible] of Q354-Q435

Photographs

Registered Mail

716657

Crypt.-Trans.
Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

59 JAN 24 1964

I-336 (Rev. 12-10-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 105-4467
FBI FILE NO. REC-52 105-82555 — 1462
LATENT CASE NO. 47003

January 23, 1964

TO: SAC, Buffalo

EX-102

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

REFERENCE: Lotter 1/21/64
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Buffalo
SPECIMENS: Six palm prints of Melvin Reinheimer

The previously developed latent palm prints, which were submitted with your letter of November 29, 1963, are not identical with the palm prints of Reinheimer.

The submitted palm prints are being returned for your disposition.

Enc. (6)

RGW:bcc
(4)

MAILED 5
JAN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

53 JAN 28 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ness

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1-36 (Rev. 11-6-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 1-22-64/2:00pm

Received: 1-22-64/cbg

Reference No: 105-4467
FBI File No: 105-82555
Latent Case No: 47008

Answer to: SAC, BUFFALO

Examination requested by: addressee

Copy to:

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

Date of reference communication: letter 1-21-64

Specimens:

Palm prints submitted of
MELVIN REINHEIMER

Result of examination:

Examination by:
Evidence noted by: Wittmus

Prev dev. lat pps submitted with Buffalo letter of 11-29-63 not 6 pps of Reinheimer 1-21-64 Rou
6. Submitted pps returned for your disposition

1A

Examination completed 3:30 PM (Time) 1-22-64 (Date) Dictated 1-22-64 (Date) Rou

1 - Mr. F. P. Smith
1 - Mr. Stokes

1-23-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (157-269)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1024)

LLOYD JOHN WILSON, aka.
RM

Rerep SA Dennis A. Shanahan 1-18-64, Chicago, and telephone conversation 1-20-64 between SAC Johnson and W. A. Branigan of the Bureau.

Bureau is not disseminating rerep. Follow the action in Federal Court, CG, pending against subject and report results of psychiatric examination presently being afforded subject at Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri. When this information available, prepare same in report form in which is to be included data in rerep, and the information telephonically furnished to Mr. Branigan in re telephone call.

In report to be submitted, do not refer to the examination of subject by Dr. William Haines of the Behavior Clinic of Circuit Court, Cook County, as a Federal psychiatric examination. Submit report attention Soviet Section.

1 - Dallas (100-10461-Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Bufile (105-82555-Lee Harvey Oswald)

JCS:hrt
(7)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE: Wilson is mental case who alleged 12-19-63 in CG that he paid Oswald $1,000 to assassinate the President. Incident occurred during wrestling match in Cow Palace last week August or first two days September, 1963. Not possible for this to have occurred as no wrestling matches held Cow Palace at that time. In view of racial matter aspects of our investigation, original allegation was furnished when received to Department which in turn advised Presidential Commission. On 1-17-64 Rankin asked Inspector Malley for results. Results to date were furnished Commission by 1-22 let. Subject was committed for further psychia-

53 JAN 28 1964

continued page two

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AIRTEL TO CHICAGO
RE: LLOYD JOHN WILSON
157-1024

tric examination for period 15 days or more 1-17-64. Rerep was incomplete and improperly referred to Cook County examination as a Federal examination.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranaum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/21/64

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (105-7674) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

OO: Dallas

ReBuairtel to Cleveland, 1-8-64, and Cleveland airtel to the Bureau, 1-2-64.

The Detroit, Oklahoma City and Phoenix offices are being furnished referenced Cleveland airtel to provide background concerning this phase of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD investigation. In addition, these offices are being furnished photos of NANCY JANE RITZ, nee MC CLAIN, and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, JR.

Referenced Bureau airtel reads:

"It is requested that you promptly locate and interview Nancy Jane McClain, aka Nancy Marlowe, to determine if she does, in fact, have any information pertaining to the captioned subject or Jack Ruby. Even though it appears unlikely that she has such information, this allegation must be run out. Determine if she was ever in DL and, if so, complete details of her visits to that city, her associates, acquaintances, et cetera."

EXP. PROC.

(2)- Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Detroit (Enc. 3) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 3) (RM)
2 - Phoenix (Enc. 3) (RM)
2 - Cleveland

EPG:ral
(12)

REC- 47

1483

JAN 28 1964

53 JAN 28 1964

The Dallas office has advised that the whereabouts of OSWALD has been sufficiently established for the period October 15, 1962 to November 24, 1963, to have precluded his having lived with a prostitute in Cleveland, during early 1963.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

The following investigation was conducted by SA EDWARD P. GAZUR on the dates indicated:

Officer JOHN BERRY, Third District Vice Squad, Cleveland Police Department, on January 8, 1964, informed that he arrested NANCY JANE RITZ, nee MC CLAIN, on September 25, 1963, together with WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, JR., and FRANKLIN REYNOLDS. He stated that NANCY JANE RITZ is a prostitute who was conducting her profession from the Greyhound Bus Depot, 1465 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, during September, 1963, for which she was eventually arrested. He stated that his investigation revealed that FRANKLIN REYNOLDS was her procurer and that WILLIAM A. MARLOWE was an individual who was living in a common-law relationship with NANCY JANE RITZ. He pointed out that at the time of arrest it was assumed that NANCY JANE RITZ was actually married to WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, although it was determined that she was married to an individual named RITZ.

Officer BERRY noted that he has not seen NANCY JANE RITZ and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE since their arrest and, inasmuch as they are no longer in the neighborhood of the Greyhound Bus Depot, assumes that they have left Cleveland. In this respect, he noted that NANCY JANE RITZ was carrying on her immoral dates at the Ohio, Dakota and Grand Hotels which are in the immediate neighborhood of the Greyhound Bus Depot.

He stated that FRANKLIN REYNOLDS is a small-time hoodlum and gambler who hangs out evenings at the Greyhound Bus Depot waiting to meet destitute girls whom he feels he can place in this elicit profession. He stated that he last saw FRANKLIN REYNOLDS during November, 1963, and has

not seen him since. He stated that this is odd, inasmuch as REYNOLDS can be located any night of the week at the Greyhound Bus Depot. He stated that REYNOLDS is a resident of the Town Apartments, 2344 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland. Officer BERRY related that he, as well as all members of the Vice Squad, knows NANCY JANE RITZ, and should she be still in the area of the Third District Vice Squad her presence would come to their attention.

Officer BERRY was recontacted on January 13, 1964, and again on January 20, 1964. On both occasions, he related that all members of the Vice Squad are on the lookout for NANCY JANE RITZ and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, however, no information has come to their attention that they are still in the Cleveland area. He stated that each of the members of the Vice Squad have contacted their sources and, as a consequence, all avenues have been alerted.

Officer W. C. DOTY, Scientific Investigations Unit, Cleveland Police Department, on January 9, 1963, related that their records reflect that WILLIAM ALBERT MARLOWE, JR., FBI #849 560D, a white male, was arrested on September 26, 1963, and charged with hustling. He was released on a suspicious person's waiver on September 27, 1963.

Cleveland Police Department records reflect that WILLIAM ALBERT MARLOWE, JR., was born December 2, 1942, at Cleveland, Ohio, and he lists a residence of 1320½ West Filmore Street, Phoenix, Arizona. His parents are WILLIAM and MARY MARLOWE, JR., and he was previously arrested on May 18, 1963, on stolen auto charges; released same date on a suspicious person's waiver.

A photograph of WILLIAM ALBERT MARLOWE, JR., was obtained from this source.

These records further reflect that FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT REYNOLDS, a white male, with FBI # 628 454 D, was arrested on September 26, 1963, for hustling and was released on September 27, 1963, on a suspicious person's waiver. His mother is listed as KATHERINE and his residence is listed as 2344 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland.

These records further reflect that NANCY JANE RITZ, nee MC CLAIN, aka., NANCY MARLOWE, "SUGAR", was arrested September 26, 1963, and charged with prostitution. She was referred to the Cleveland Municipal Court on this charge for which she received a sixty-day jail sentence and costs which were suspended, and she was placed on probation. She has a prior arrest on May 18, 1963, on a charge of "stolen auto", and she was released on the same date on a suspicious person's waiver.

NANCY JANE RITZ is a white female, 5' 5" tall, 115 lbs., black hair, blue eyes, pock-marked face, and she has a scar above her wrist. She was born December 25, 1941, at Shelby, Michigan, and her spouse is listed as EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ. Her Cleveland Police Department number is 114 323 and her addresses are listed as 879 West River Street, Elyria, Ohio and 245 Fifth Street, Elyria.

A photograph of NANCY JANE RITZ was obtained from this source.

Miss L. C. ABBOTT, Probation Officer, City of Cleveland Probation Office, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 9, 1964, related that she handled the probation for NANCY JANE RITZ who was sentenced by the Cleveland Municipal Court on September 27, 1963, at which time she was sentenced to sixty days in jail and costs which were suspended.

Miss ABBOTT stated that her records reflect that NANCY JANE RITZ was placed on "inactive probation", on September 27, 1963, and that her only contact with her was on this date. She stated that inactive probation means that the individual is not required to report to the probation office and can leave the state at any time. However, should the individual be arrested within a period of one year from the date of sentencing, the individual's probation can then be revoked.

She stated that her records reflect that NANCY JANE RITZ comes from a broken home, and that she never knew her mother. Her father, ERNEST MC CLAIN, 1051 Fountain Street,

Grand Rapids, Michigan, is presently married to LOIS MC CLAIN, and NANCY JANE has never been able to adjust herself to this marriage. These records reflect that NANCY JANE RITZ was married to EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ, on June 17, 1962, at Lorain, Ohio, and they were separated during April, 1963, because EDWARD RITZ was unable to hold a steady employment. NANCY JANE RITZ came to Cleveland, Ohio from Phoenix, Arizona, with WILLIAM A. MARLOWE and Probation Office records reflect that it was her idea to prostitute herself to financially help MARLOWE, and that it was the first time that she had ever prostituted herself. These records also indicate WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, JR., had been a friend of EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ, and it was through this relationship that MARLOWE and NANCY JANE met.

Mr. RAYMOND STITT, Chief Investigator, Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 9, 1964, produced a Welfare application for EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ.

This record reflects that EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ, on April 2, 1963, applied for relief and was rejected on the same date as "ineligible because childless couple".

Mr. STITT noted that this was a telephonic application and that EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ and his wife did not appear at the office.

Background contained in this record reflects that EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ, born February 17, 1942, and NANCY JANE RITZ, born December 25, 1941, had been in Cleveland, for one day and they were "homeless". They recorded their last address as 224 Park Street, Willard, Ohio, and noted that they had come to Cleveland the previous day from Willard, Ohio. EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ noted in his application that he enlisted in the United States Air Force, on May 21, 1958, at Willard, Ohio, and was honorably discharged August 3, 1961. His Air Force Serial Number is listed as AF 15624314.

In respect to the above, it should be noted that this was a telephonic application, and the possibility exists

that WILLIAM A. MARLOWE at this point was assuming the identity of EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ in order to obtain the relief.

Miss T. ROGERS, Room Clerk, Ohio Hotel, 1527 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, on January 9, 1964, produced a registration record which reflects that a Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM MARLOWE, no address, checked in the hotel on September 25, 1963, and stayed overnight.

Miss ROGERS viewed pictures of both NANCY JANE RITZ and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, however, she stated that these individuals are not known to her.

Miss ROGERS caused a review to be made of all hotel registration records from January 1, 1963 through the present, however, no further record could be located for NANCY JANE RITZ, WILLIAM A. MARLOWE or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She stated that no one resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD has ever resided at the Ohio Hotel.

Mrs. MARY ALICE BENNETT, Owner, Dakota Hotel, 2045 East 18th Street, Cleveland, on January 9, 1964, checked her registration records from January 1, 1963 until the present, and could find no record pertaining to WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, NANCY JANE RITZ, or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She viewed photographs of NANCY JANE RITZ and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE and advised that she has seen both of these individuals in the immediate area during the Fall of 1963, but has not seen them since. She stated that no one resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD has ever resided at the Dakota Hotel.

Mrs. ELLEN CHITHAM, Floorlady, Dakota Hotel, on January 9, 1964, identified photographs of WILLIAM A. MARLOWE and NANCY JANE RITZ as individuals who have stayed at the Dakota Hotel on at least two occasions during a period from the Summer of 1963 to the Fall of 1963.

She stated that she recalls that on occasions that these two people were at the hotel they would be guests

for overnight only and recalls that the individual identified as WILLIAM MARLOWE would leave the hotel in the morning and leave the girl in the hotel room. On one occasion, he remarked that he was going to the Greyhound Bus Depot to meet a man on business.

In respect to the above, she stated that she has not seen RITZ or MARLOWE since the Fall of 1963, and felt that if they were still in the neighborhood she would be cognizant of their presence.

In view of the above, all hotel registration cards for the period June, 1963 through November, 1963, were reviewed, however, none could be identified with MARLOWE and RITZ.

Mr. GEORGE POULAS, Owner, Grand Hotel, 2107 East 18th Street, Cleveland, on January 9, 1964, reviewed all his hotel registration records from the period January 1, 1963 through the present, and could find no reference to NANCY JANE RITZ, WILLIAM A. MARLOWE or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He further advised that he did not recognize WILLIAM MARLOWE or NANCY JANE RITZ as individuals he has seen in the neighborhood or at the hotel.

Mrs. ANGIE POULAS, wife of the owner, Grand Hotel, on January 9, 1964, related that the photograph of NANCY JANE RITZ looks familiar to her, although she does not know this individual. She recalls seeing a white female with a pock-marked face, whose hair was extremely long and stringy. It was for this reason that she remembered this individual, however, does not recall when she last saw this individual, although she believes it was some time ago. She noted that she also operates the Grand Restaurant which is in the Grand Hotel building and that this individual may have been a customer at the restaurant.

MYRTLE HALL, Waitress, Grand Restaurant, on January 9, 1964, advised that the photograph of NANCY JANE RITZ looks familiar, although she is not positive and further noted

that it is actually no one she knows, but rather someone she may have seen in the restaurant. In this respect, she stated that she does not recall when she last saw this individual but believes it must have been some time ago. She stated that the photograph of WILLIAM A. MARLOWE does not look like anyone she knows.

Mrs. HELEN PUMA, Desk Supervisor, YWCA, 1716 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, on January 9, 1964, related that the YWCA has no present registration for NANCY JANE RITZ, aka., and further noted that registrations since the first of January, 1963, contain no reference to this individual. She added that she usually knows all the girls staying at the YWCA by sight, however, noted that the photograph of NANCY JANE RITZ does not look like anyone who has ever stayed at the YWCA.

EDNA BRANNING, Telephone Operator, YWCA, on January 9, 1964 viewed the photographs of WILLIAM A. MARLOWE and NANCY JANE RITZ. She stated that she has never seen WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, although there is something familiar about the photograph of NANCY JANE RITZ. She was positive that NANCY JANE RITZ had never resided at the YWCA inasmuch as she is in a position to observe all the girls entering and leaving the premises, however, felt it may have been someone she may have seen in the neighborhood. In this connection, she stated that she has not seen this individual whom she believes may be identical to NANCY JANE RITZ, since probably the Summer of 1963.

LIL PEARSON, Manager, Open Kitchen Restaurant, 1612 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, on January 9, 1964, stated that she has never seen WILLIAM A. MARLOWE on the premises. However, she did state that the photograph of NANCY JANE RITZ looks like a customer who used to stop in at the restaurant occasionally during late 1963. However, she has not seen this person for about the past five months. She stated that she never spoke to this individual concerning her personal background and would have no idea where she is presently located.

RUTH BARTLEY, Waitress, and LARRY WINNTERS, Handyman, Open Kitchen Restaurant, on January 9, 1964, viewed

photographs of NANCY JANE RITZ and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE and advised that they had never seen these individuals.

Mr. HOWARD BORHAM, Manager, Town House Apartments, 2344 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, on January 10, 1964, related that FRANKLIN REYNOLDS and his brother, DONALD REYNOLDS, were tenants of his apartment from February 26, 1963 until December 10, 1963. He stated that DONALD REYNOLDS lived alone at the apartment from approximately the first of December, 1963, until he vacated the apartment and advised that his brother, FRANKLIN REYNOLDS, had gone to Kentucky. Mr. BORHAM stated that he had no forwarding address for FRANKLIN REYNOLDS, although his brother, DONALD, advised that FRANKLIN would be back in Cleveland around March, 1964, and that he would probably rent another apartment at the Town House Apartments.

Officer ROBERT RIEDTHALER, Cleveland House of Correction, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 10, 1964, related that FRANKLIN R. REYNOLDS was committed to the House of Correction on November 30, 1963, and is presently incarcerated.

He stated that FRANKLIN REYNOLDS was sentenced to eight months on a charge of assault and battery and petty larceny by the Court of Common Pleas, and he was fined $300 and court costs of $39.75. FRANKLIN REYNOLDS will be released on July 13, 1964, if he pays the fine and court costs, otherwise he will be released on December 19, 1964.

FRANKLIN R. REYNOLDS was interviewed in the House of Correction, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 10, 1964. He stated that he was born April 26, 1933, in Cleveland, Ohio, and that he last resided at 2344 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

He stated that he first met NANCY JANE RITZ and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE during April, 1963, at the Greyhound Bus Depot, Cleveland. He stated that they appeared to be destitute and in dire need of some help, and he, therefore, bought them some food. He stated that since this initial contact with them he saw them on numerous occasions during

the period April, 1963 until he was arrested with MARLOWE and NANCY JANE RITZ, on September 26, 1963.

He stated that it was always his impression that WILLIAM MARLOWE and NANCY JANE RITZ were married to one another, and he always knew her as NANCY MARLOWE. He stated that during the period that they resided in Cleveland, they had no permanent place of residence, but rather they used the Greyhound Bus Depot as a place where they would sleep. He explained that NANCY and WILLIAM kept their clothing in a bus station locker and would use the washroom facilities of the depot for sanitary purposes. In addition, they would purchase what food they needed locally or else if they had enough money would eat in the nearby restaurants.

He stated that WILLIAM MARLOWE and NANCY JANE would solicit "dates" from men they would meet at the Greyhound Bus Depot and if they were lucky enough to solicit a customer would have the customer rent a hotel room at either the Ohio or Dakota Hotels where NANCY JANE would later meet the customer.

FRANKLIN REYNOLDS noted that NANCY JANE and WILLIAM did not have very much luck in soliciting male customers inasmuch as NANCY JANE is considered unattractive and had an unkempt and unclean appearance.

FRANKLIN REYNOLDS stated that he has not seen WILLIAM MARLOWE and NANCY JANE RITZ since the time of their arrests. He also stated that had either WILLIAM MARLOWE or NANCY JANE been in the neighborhood of the Greyhound Bus Depot he would have known of this, and this surely would have come to his attention prior to his own incarceration on November 30, 1963.

He stated that he has no idea of the present whereabouts of NANCY JANE and WILLIAM MARLOWE, although he does recall that some time prior to their arrests they both left Cleveland and went to Phoenix, Arizona, for a visit, where WILLIAM MARLOWE's parents are alleged to reside. They later returned just prior to their arrest, on September 26, 1963.

CV 105-7674

AT ELYRIA, OHIO

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT H. WILSON, on January 14, 1964:

WILLIAM GWIN, President, Northwestern Adjustment Company, 304 Robinson Building, Elyria, Ohio, advised he recalled that NANCY RITZ was employed by the former owner of that company, HOWARD HEAD, in 1962. She rented HEAD's house at 819 West River Street, Elyria, during this employment which only lasted about one month. He recalled that when she obtained the job she was practically destitute. He stated he knew nothing of her background and inasmuch as Mr. HEAD is no longer with the company and is located out of town, he knew of no one who could furnish any information concerning NANCY RITZ. Mr. GWIN stated he has an account in the amount of approximately $20.00 he had tried to collect from NANCY RITZ but had never been able to locate her after she left her employment. He stated her husband's name was EDWARD, and he identified the Cleveland Police Department photograph of NANCY RITZ as being identical with the one who had worked in Elyria.

Mrs. SALLY HILDEBRANDT, Elyria Credit Bureau, advised a file was opened in October, 1962, for EDWARD and NANCY RITZ whose address was 245 Fifth Street, Elyria. No previous address was listed, and the only information in the files was that a hardware company wrote off a loss of $94.00 for an uncollectable account in 1963.

Mrs. MARY SHURLEY, Record Room, Elyria Police Department, advised the files of that department contain no record of EDWARD or NANCY RITZ.

T. P. DUKEMAN, 243 Fifth Street, Elyria, Ohio, advised the former owners of the residence at 245 Fifth Street have moved out of town. He did recall that about two years ago a NANCY and EDWARD RITZ rented a small apartment at 245 Fifth Street, but they only were at that address for a period of a month or less, and they moved out and no one knew of their forwarding address. He stated they did not associate with the people in that neighborhood, and no one knew anything concerning them.

CV 105-7674

AT WILLARD, OHIO

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD W. SHIMER, on January 15, 1964:

Mrs. ORRA TURNER, 224 Park Street, advised that she has owned the house at this address for the past three years and has lived in the house continuously and at no time during the past three years did either EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ or NANCY RITZ ever live in it. She said she did not know either of them.

Mrs. KENNETH COX, 304 Park Street, next door neighbor to 224 Park Street, advised that EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ lived at 224 Park Street many years ago with his grandfather, HARRY RITZ, who died five years ago. EDWARD was only a young boy at the time, and the grandfather finally put him in a home.

She said that about one year ago EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ and his wife, NANCY RITZ, came to her front door on a Sunday and told her they were broke. They attempted to borrow some money from her, but she did not loan them any. They stayed only a few minutes and then left, and she has not seen them since. She identified the photograph of NANCY JANE RITZ, nee MC CLAIN, as the NANCY who was with RITZ at the time they visited her. She said she is sure neither of them are presently in Willard as Willard is a small town, and she would see them or hear about them if they were here. She said EDWARD RITZ came to Willard because he thought his grandfather, HARRY RITZ, might have left the house to him or mentioned him in some way in his will, and as he was broke, he was in dire need of money. She said EDWARD RITZ has no relatives in Willard, since his grandfather died years ago. She said MICHAEL RITZ's mother, IDEALL RITZ, went to Lorain, Ohio, about eight years ago, but she does not know if IDELL RITZ has remarried or anything about her.

Mrs. NEVA CHRIST, Clerk, Jackson's Drug Store, Myrtle Avenue, advised that she knew EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ to see him, but has not seen him around Willard for years.

The following were contacted, but could not offer any information concerning EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ or NANCY RITZ:

CALVIN FILLINGS
Chief of Police
Willard Police Department

RAY SNOOK
Willard Credit Bureau

Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR MC ELFISH
Jewelry store owners
Myrtle Avenue

There is no listing for EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ or NANCY RITZ in the Willard Telephone Directory. There is no Willard City Directory.

LEADS

DETROIT:

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Will contact ERNEST WAYNE MC CLAIN, 1051 Fountain Street, to determine if he knows the present whereabouts of his daughter, NANCY JANE RITZ, nee MC CLAIN. In the event she is located, will interview her regarding referenced Bureau airtel. Otherwise, obtain sufficient background with which to locate her.

OKLAHOMA CITY:

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Will attempt to locate NANCY JANE RITZ's husband, EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ, of Oklahoma City (see enclosure - no specific address mentioned) and ascertain from him the present whereabouts of his wife.

PHOENIX:

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Will contact WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, SR., 8260 West Picadilly, to determine the present whereabouts of his son, WILLIAM MARLOWE, JR., inasmuch as it is felt that NANCY JANE RITZ may be traveling with him. It should also be noted that MARLOWE may have a Cleveland background inasmuch as he tends to gyrate to Cleveland, and also, he was born December 2, 1942, at Cleveland. The above address was obtained by Bureau Agents from an interview with WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, JR., on September 26, 1963, at Cleveland.

In addition, will resolve MARLOWE's residence of 1320½ West Filmore, Phoenix, as reflected in Cleveland Police Department records.

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will maintain liaison with the Cleveland Police Department to determine if they obtained any information relative to the whereabouts of NANCY JANE RITZ and WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, JR.

AU OF INVESTIGATION
TMENT OF JUSTICE
UNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 23 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo...
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

1217 PM CST URGENT 1-23-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR /~~105-8255~~/, ALBUQUERQUE /105-991/, PORTLAND /44-225/

FROM DALLAS 100-1046L 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

RE INTERVIEW OF DAVID CONRAD GLASS.

RE PORTLAND TEL TO BUREAU, ALBUQUERQUE, AND DALLAS JAN. TWENTY-TWO LAST.

RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF GLASS CONTAINED PAGES NINETYTWO THROUGH NINETY SIX OF REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, JAN TWENTYTWO LAST, DALLAS, CAPTIONED ABOVE.

END.

OTHERS ADV

WA RL

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-62 5-868
1484
12 JAN 24 1964
EX-102
53 JAN 28 1964
RET-62

SAC, Phoenix (105-1529) 1/27/64

Director, FBI (105-82555) 1 - Mr. Stokes

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rerep of SA Gerald J. Flynn dated 1/20/64 at Phoenix.

Word "package" in second line, second full paragraph, page 5, of rerep should be "question." Phrase "but was contacted at neither place by anyone" in last line, last full paragraph, page 6, should read "but was not contacted at either place by anyone." Recipient offices amend. Phoenix score errors.

2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - El Paso (105-1264)
2 - Chicago (62-6115)
2 - Denver (89-41)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
2 - Las Vegas (105-166)

EX-102

REC-52 1485

MAILED 5
JAN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

JCS:erc
(16)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 69
COPY 2

Lord EK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 22, 1964

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN, JR.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

In accordance with previous arrangements, Mr. Henry B. Montague, Chief Postal Inspector, made available to Liaison Agent O'Connor on January 21, 1964, the proposed reply of the Post Office (PO) to the President's Commission looking into the assassination of President Kennedy. As you are aware, the PO and other Government agencies have been requested by the Commission to furnish any pertinent information relating to the assassination.

The PO reply sets forth the investigative efforts by the Postal Inspectors to develop circumstances concerning the use of PO boxes by Oswald, particularly as it pertained to the rifle used in the assassination. Oswald was questioned November 24, 1963, by Dallas Police, Secret Service, and Inspector Harry D. Holmes of the PO concerning rental of PO boxes in the Main Dallas PO as well as the Terminal Annex and in the New Orleans PO. In each instance, Oswald maintained he made his own arrangements for rental and denied knowledge of any use of the alias A. J. Hidell, which was the name used by Oswald in obtaining the rifle used in the assassination. Generally, the interview of Oswald was nonproductive as Oswald was extremely arrogant and noncooperative.

PO Inspectors conducted several interviews of individuals in the Dallas area at the request of the Bureau and Secret Service, which interviews generally shed little light on Oswald's activities prior to and immediately following the assassination.

Each point set out in the PO reply was checked through the files pertaining to the subject as well as Jack Ruby. It was ascertained the pertinent partsof the PO investigations concerning this matter were contained in our investigative reports.

ACTION: For information.

JOC:hkel (9)
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Yellow (File 44-24016 - Jack Ruby)
1-Mr. Rogge
1-Mr. Lenihan
1-Liaison
1-Mr. O'Connor

1486

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

1-24-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. RE BUREAU TELS JANUARY TWELVE AND NINE LAST AND YOUR TELS JANUARY FIVE AND SEVEN LAST.

SUTEL DATE REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED COVERING YOUR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGATIONS OF JOSE I. LASAGA. DL COPY BY MAIL.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:hrt
(4)

NOTE: Lasaga is former professor psychology, Villanueva University, Havana. He wrote lengthy speculative paper on possible motives of Oswald in assassination of the President. His premises are largely incorrect as they are drawn from newspaper accounts. Included in his paper was allegation that Oswald, when in Mexico City, met secretly with the Cuban Ambassador in a restaurant on outskirts of city and later talked with Ambassador in Ambassador's car so they would not be overheard. This article was presented by Lasaga to White House and when pressed for details as to source of allegation, turned out he received it fourth hand. Allegation has been disproven. However, Legat and MM have not as yet reported in form to disseminate. We received article from Department and we wish to now advise Commission and Department of results.

/ COPIES DESTROYED 21 FEB 14 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 24 1964
TELETYPE

REC-52 105-82555-S1487

52 JAN 23 1964

1-24-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Through INS and other appropriate sources endeavor to develop all available data concerning Albert Osborne, born 11-12-1898, Grimsby, England. Osborne reportedly entered U.S. in 1914 and was granted landed status in Canada 7-1-17. He possesses Canadian Passport Number 5-605377. He is believed to be identical with the John Howard Bowen who sat next to Oswald on his bus trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City 9-26 to 27-63. Osborne was interviewed by Legal Attache, Mexico City, 1-7-64 and furnished false information concerning present travels of Bowen in U.S. Obtain photo if available. Your previous inquiries concerning Bowen were negative.

If whereabouts established, Bureau will set forth instructions for interview.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:hrt
(5)

REC-52 1488

MAILED 5
JAN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Ddte: 1/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau is one Xerox copy of a manuscript pertaining to OSWALD. One copy is also enclosed for Dallas.

EDWARD ELLIS SMITH, 1849 Webster St., Palo Alto, California, is currently self-employed as an author and now engaged in the preparation of a book regarding Stalin. SMITH, a former CIA Agent, was Assistant Military Attache at the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, USSR, from 1948-50, and U. S. State Department Security Officer, U. S. Embassy, Moscow, from 1954-56.

SMITH advised SA WAYNE K. WELCH on 1/17/64 that he had recently collaborated with STEFAN ~~T.~~ POSSONY, 23262 Montclair Way, Los Altos, California, Director of the International Political Studies Program, Hoover Institute, Stanford University in POSSONY's preparation of an article regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This treatise is based upon data regarding OSWALD which has been published in various English and Russian language publications in this country and abroad and contains conclusions and observations drawn from the knowledge of SMITH and POSSONY regarding espionage activity and intelligence goals of the Soviets. SMITH said that he did not agree with all aspects of POSSONY's essay, in particular the portion which is somewhat critical of the FBI in an indirect manner.

EX-114

REC-41 105-82555-1489

(3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM - REG.)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (100-10461) (AM - REG.)
1 - San Francisco
WKW:lg
(6)

1 JAN 21 1964

88 MAY 14 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SMITH advised that he believed that the untitled manuscript was submitted by POSSONY on about 1/16/64 to the American Security Council, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., in anticipation that the article will be printed in the regular publication of the ASC. SMITH noted that the article might not be of interest to the ASC, in which case POSSONY would attempt to sell the article elsewhere. He advised that POSSONY supplements his salary through the publication of various books and articles.

As a matter of interest to the Bureau, SMITH made available a copy of the manuscript, which was reproduced, and the original returned to SMITH on 1/17/64. SMITH noted that POSSONY is a completely loyal citizen, but has a naturally possessive interest in the manuscript, and would probably be disturbed if he became aware that SMITH had made a copy available to the Bureau prior to publication and without POSSONY's authorization. SMITH therefore requested that the manuscript under no circumstances be distributed to another Government agency or to the Warren Commission.

If the Bureau desires that dissemination be made of the document, it is requested that San Francisco be advised, at which time SMITH and/or POSSONY will be interviewed to obtain POSSONY's authorization. San Francisco indices contain no pertinent data regarding POSSONY.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 1/21/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission stated that since the Commission has reviewed a large number of Bureau reports relative to the investigation of Oswald, the Commission was quite interested in the actual evidence which had been accumulated in the Oswald case as well as in the voluminous miscellaneous material that had been obtained by the Dallas Police Department from the room occupied by Oswald, as well as from the Paine residence where Mrs. Oswald maintained her residence and was visited by Oswald on weekends in Irving, Texas.

Mr. Rankin stated he wanted to make it extremely clear that the Commission did not desire to disturb any evidence in any way and that if any evidence was in the possession of the Bureau which should not be handled by a Commission representative, this should be made very clear so that there would be no interference with the Bureau's operation. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that the material obtained which belonged to Oswald was quite extensive and it would take considerable time for a representative of the Commission to actually physically examine all of the various items.

We should not indicate any reluctance to making any thing available at any time or place.

Mr. Rankin was advised that a check would be made in order that suitable arrangements for displaying the various items could be made. Assistant Director Conrad advised that the material referred to is very carefully arranged in a large number of boxes and that this material could be displayed to a representative of the President's Commission at any time they desired.

I wouldn't care if it filled a whole building. H.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended Mr. Rankin be advised the material is available at the Bureau for examination by representatives of the President's Commission at any time they desire to look over this material.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

1 - 62-109090

JAN 27 1964

REC-41

1490

Yes & at once thoroughly

22 JAN 27 1964

SEVEN

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79 JAN 6 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/22/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Memorandum from Malley to Rosen 1/21/64 advised that J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, was interested in having representatives of the Commission come to the Bureau to look over items of evidence as well as material obtained from the residence of Oswald in Dallas, Texas, and items obtained from the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas, where Mrs. Oswald resided and Oswald spent his weekends.

Mr. Rankin has been advised that the material is available for representatives of the Commission to look over at any time they are ready to do so. It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that whenever his representatives are ready to come to the Bureau, if he would telephonically advise me, appropriate arrangements would be made for this examination by the Commission representatives.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

JRM:mpd (10)

EX-114

1491

22 JAN 27 1964

JAN 27 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23 1964

TELETYPE

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

302 PM URGENT 1-23-64 MJM

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555, DALLAS 100-10461, IKLAHOMA CITY 105-783,
AND WFO

FROM LOS ANGELES 105-15823 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE WILLIAM MAC EWAN DUFF. EX WIFE AND ALL RELATIVES
IN LOS ANGELES AREA INTERVIEWED. NO KNOWLEDGE RE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.
DUFF LAST IN LOS ANGELES IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO. LAST HEARD FROM BY
TELEPHONE IN JULY, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHEN HE ADVISED HIS MOTHER HE
WAS GOING INTO THE U. S. ARMY. DUFF DESCRIBED AS MASTERFUL
LIAR. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTY IN MONTEREY
PARK, CALIFORNIA. NO REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WA WS

FBI WASH DC

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

OC TGF

FBI OKLACITY

TU DISC

REC-41 1492

EX-114

20 JAN 27 1964

79 JAN 29 1964

COPIES WFO

SOVIET SECTION

6-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

DEFERRED 1-24-64
TO DIRECTOR AND SAC DALLAS
FROM SAC ALBUQUERQUE 231730

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. REBUAIRTEL TO ALBUQUERQUE AND PORTLAND JANUARY 21 LAST AND PORTLAND TEL TO BUREAU, ALBUQUERQUE AND DALLAS JANUARY 22 LAST.

INVESTIGATION AT ALBUQUERQUE REVEALS THAT JANE MURPHY LEFT AQ ABOUT AUGUST, 1963 ENROUTE CALIFORNIA. PRESENT ADDRESS UNKNOWN.

ROSE DORFER PRESENTLY OUT OF TOWN ATTENDING CONVENTION AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO. SHE WILL BE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY UPON HER RETURN TO ALBUQUERQUE.

RECEIVED: 4:32 PM LET

cc Bromigan

REC-41 [illegible]-1493

EX-115

22 JAN 27 1964

70 JAN 29 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W.C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-16-64

FROM : W.A. BRANIGAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Turner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The following observations and recommendations are submitted for your consideration in connection with the proposal of the President's Commission to furnish all reports in the Ruby and Oswald cases to the prosecution and defense attorneys for the Ruby murder trial in Dallas:

1. We believe that the FBI has done a good job of investigation in this matter both before and after the assassination. We have nothing to hide and if all of the facts were to be made public and reviewed by the public, it is felt that the Bureau would not be criticized by reasonable people and legitimate organizations. However, in this instance, we are caught in the crosscurrents between the left and the right and each is trying to make a big conspiracy out of the assassination. They as well as others who have political or personal axes to grind will seize upon every opportunity to criticize the investigation as illustrated by some of the publicity since the assassination.

2. The issue in the murder trial is very narrow - whether Ruby was sane - and unless the attorneys intend to make a spectacle of it, the contents of our reports should not be disclosed. However there is the definite danger that attempts will be made to persuade the jury that Ruby's action was justified because subject was directed by the Russians or the Cubans. Parts of our reports may be lifted out of context and by omission or innuendo the impression left that there was in fact such a conspiracy and that our investigation which failed to uncover it was incomplete.

The manner in which the reports were written add to this danger. The allegations were reported as received and then run out. The results of investigation may be hundreds of pages from the raw allegation and spread among several Dallas reports or those of other field offices. Time and the volume of information did not permit reporting the results of investigation along with the allegation.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-82555
ETT:cgw
(9)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

See memo 1-20-64 Belmont to Tolson, 1-18 Letters to Mullen, Rankin

105-82555-1494

22 JAN 24 1964

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the above facts be pointed out to the Commission; that we suggest that there be stringent conditions against publicizing our reports if they are given to the attorneys; and that we tell the Commission that we will set the record straight in any instance where only part of the facts are lifted from our reports and publicized.

3. Before disseminating our raw reports to the Commission we were careful to classify only those which included classified information from another agency or where it was necessary to protect a Bureau source. In some instances only a small portion of the report was of this nature but in accordance with classification rules, the whole report was classified.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that we inform the Commission concerning the specific portions of the classified reports which cannot be declassified and which should, therefore, not be furnished to the attorneys in the Ruby prosecution.

4. There is a danger that the Bureau will be criticized for reporting rumor, gossip or other information which might be embarrassing to various individuals. Because of the nature of this case, the field was instructed to report everything. The reports, therefore, contain every allegation about Oswald, his acquaintances and associates; critical statements made by various individuals about President Kennedy and his family; allegations by mental cases; other persons trying to be helpful, et cetera. To assist in evaluating the information, we included in the reports data from our files

regarding many of the persons who furnished information particularly those who had a history of mental instability. We also included in the reports such things as the report of the autopsy of President Kennedy which the family did not want publicized; a statement of a captain of police in Dallas that he could not rely upon what General Walker said, et cetera. Some gossip could be regarded as libelous.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that we specifically point out to the Commission that the reports contain information of this kind which in some instances could cause embarrassment to some citizens and in others could be considered by the persons named as unwarranted publication.

5. There is a danger that demands may be made upon the Bureau to identify our confidential sources of information. In these reports wherever possible we attributed the information to the original sources but we did use T symbols to cover such sources as [redacted] people who requested their identities concealed and our own confidential informants who for the most part were utilized to characterize persons or organizations mentioned in the reports.

RECOMMENDATION

Although we can answer inquiries concerning Western Union or bank sources by advising that a subpoena should be issued to obtain the information, it is recommended that we point out to the Commission that we cannot disclose the other sources without compromising our informants, damaging our relations with other agencies or breaching confidences, all of which would be detrimental to our future investigative operations.

It is believed that the above recommended action will serve to alert the Commission as to the dangers of releasing our reports and put us in a better position in the event such release later results in criticism of the Bureau.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1964

TELETYPE

FBI KAN CITY

539 PM CST URGENT 1-17-64 KLS

TO DIRECTOR 105-8255, DALLAS 100-10461, NEW ORLEANS & SAN ANTONIO 105-2909

FROM KANSAS CITY 105-1736 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE SAN ANTONIO TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JAN. FIFTEEN, LAST.

ON THIS DATE, [redacted] PAREN PROTECT IDENTITY PAREN, [redacted], SOCIAL SECURITY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ADVISED SA MARION C. STREET THAT NO RECORD COULD BE LOCATED FOR JOHN HOWARD BOWEN AT THE PAYMENT CENTER DISTRICT OFFICES AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, AND INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI; OR AT THE BUREAU OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS.

CITY AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES, CREDIT AND CRIMINAL RECORDS NEGATIVE FOR BOWEN. IF ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION AT KANSAS CITY, PLEASE ADVISE.

WS

FBI WASH DC

FBI VRG

FBI DALLAS

FBI RJB

FBI NEW ORLS

FBI MRH

FBI SANANTON

REC-18

1-1495

22 JAN 27 1964

SOVIET SECTION

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC KANSAS CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 1475

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. REURTEL JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST.

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN BELIEVED TO BE IDENT WITH ONE ALBERT OSBORNE, BORN NOVEMBER TWELVE, EIGHTEEN NINETY EIGHT, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND. OSBORNE SAID TO BE BAPTIST MISSIONARY WHO SERVED FOR YEARS IN MEXICO. OSBORNE INTERVIEWED BY LEGAT, MEXICO CITY JANUARY SEVEN LAST AT WHICH TIME HE FURNISHED FALSE INFO CONCERNING BOWEN AND HIS TRAVEL IN US.

THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES ENDEAVOR TO DEVELOP TRACE OF OSBORNE, KC. RECONTACT [redacted] IN THIS REGARD. IF LOCATED, HOLD INTERVIEW IN ABEYANCE PENDING BUREAU INSTRUCTION. DL ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:hrt

(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1964

TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

JAN 28 1964

WaR

9-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Date: January 23, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. PC-78815 EX DE
D-439821 AX

Specimens received 1/6/63

Oswald's possessions from Ruth Paine's residence, 2515 W. Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and from 1026 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas (see pages 2, 3, 4 and 5).

Results of examination:

Nothing was noted during the examination of specimens Q384, Q385, Q386, Q392, Q394, Q395, Q397, Q405, Q408 through Q414, Q417, Q418, Q419, Q421, Q429 and Q431 which would indicate that these specimens would be particularly useful in the field of espionage. The specimens were found to be as purported. The unlabeled bottles in specimen Q410 contain hair oil and shampoo. The liquid in specimen Q411 was identified as an alcoholic beverage.

Q354 through Q435 were examined for microdots, but none were found. These specimens were examined for concealed cavities, but none were found.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

(continued on next page)

RAF:swb (10)

...smittal Form

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: January 23, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. 105-82555
PC-78815 RX DE
D-439321 AX

Examination requested by:

Reference: Dallas

Examination requested: Letter 1/3/64

Remarks: Miscellaneous - Chemical Analyses - Document

Specimens Q354 through Q435 as listed in the enclosed report are being retained temporarily in the Laboratory.

The Dallas office is being separately advised concerning a latent examination made on certain of the items in Q354 through Q435.

All of the submitted items were photographed. Three copies of each photograph are being forwarded to the Dallas office under separate cover by registered mail.

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Shroder, Rm. 5250 (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5718 (sent direct)

MAILED 30
JAN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

22 JAN 27 1964

- Stokes

1-27-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REREP OF SA R. P. GEMBERLING JANUARY TWENTY TWO LAST. PAGE ONE FIVE SEVEN QUOTES HILLARD JONES AS REFERRING TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS APPROXIMATELY QUOTE SEVEN OR EIGHT FEET TALL AND MAY HAVE BEEN FOUR FEET TALL UNQUOTE. IS THIS CORRECT?

SUTEL.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 27 1964
TELETYPE

Tolson
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Tele. Room

JCS:MHW (3)

REC-18

105-82555-1497

JAN 27 1964

3 JAN 27 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-56)

REC- 56

FBI

Date: 1/23/64

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) AND SACS DALLAS (100-10461) AND
OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS R. OO DALLAS.

RE OKLAHOMA CITY AIRTEL ONE TWENTY SIXTYFOUR.

RE WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, AKA EFFORT TO LOCATE.

ON ONE TWENTYTHREE, MRS. SOPHIA D. MATZ, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, SPECIAL VERIFICATION SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, PENTAGON, ADVISED IC NORMAN A. NOLAN ARMY RECORDS REVEALED AS OF TEN THIRTEEN SIXTYTHREE, WILLIAM M. DUFF WAS A PRIVATE ASSIGNED TO U. S. ARMY ARTILLERY AND MISSILE CENTER (TRANSFER POINT,) FT. SILL, OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY REQUESTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW DUFF AS OUTLINED IN RE AIRTEL.

2 - Teletype Unit
2 - Bureau
1 - Butte (Info) (RM) (AM)
1 - Denver (Info) (RM) (AM)
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (RM) (AM)
2 - WFO

JFM/acp
(9)

EX-115

105-82555-1498

REC- 56

22 JAN 28 1964

79 JAN 29 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI (Rev. 4-17-63)

REC 56

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XXX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-23-64
TO DIRECTOR AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM DALLAS 231440

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA. OO:DALLAS.
RE WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF.
RE OKLAHOMA CITY AIRTEL TO BUREAU JANUARY 20 LAST AND BUREAU RADIO GRAM JANUARY 22 LAST TO DALLAS.

FOR INFORMATION OF WFO RE RAD STATED PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AWAITING RESULTS OF DUFF'S INTERVIEW AND REQUESTED EFFORTS TO LOCATE BE EXPEDITED. INASMUCH AS RE OKLAHOMA CITY AIRTEL INDICATED DUFF ENLISTED IN U.S. ARMY, WFO IS REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE EFFORTS TO DETERMINE PRESENT LOCATION OF DUFF SO HE CAN BE IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEWED.

LOS ANGELES AND OKLAHOMA CITY ADVISED BY AIRMAIL.

RECEIVED: 3:58 PM FN

EX-115

2 CC WASHINGTON FIELD REC 56

105-[illegible]-1499

29

79 JAN 29 1964

22 JAN 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is requested that it be suitably

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

44-24016-967

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated January 16, 1964 submitting additional investigative reports to this Commission. Two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements of Dallas, Texas, dated January 8, 1964 regarding Jack L. Ruby, in addition to the 53 reports and memorandum listed have been received by the Commission.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP. PROC.
JAN 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JAN 31

30
JAN 24 1964

6-3'(Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-23-64
TO DIRECTOR AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM OKLAHOMA CITY 231615

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA IS-R-CUBA.

REBURAD JANUARY 22 LAST AND OKLAHOMA CITY AIRTEL TO BUREAU JANUARY 20 LAST.

REBURAD ADVISED PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AWAITING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, INSTRUCTED ALL OFFICES SURAD STATUS OF EFFORTS TO LOCATE DUFF AND EXPEDITE EFFORTS TO LOCATE.

WFO EXPEDIATE CHECK AT PENTAGON TO ASCERTAIN DUFF'S CURRENT DUTY STATION IN ORDER THAT HE MAY BE EXPEDITIOUSLY INTERVIEWED PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

DALLAS ADVISED AIRMAIL.

RECEIVED: 3:57 PM NCC

EX-115

2 - WASHINGTON FIELD

REC 36 105-82555-1500

22 JAN 28 1964

79 JAN 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably

1 - Stokes

1-24-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT OTTAWA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

BUREAU DESIRES TO FULLY IDENTIFY AND DEVELOP BACKGROUND DATA INCLUDING PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF ALBERT OSBORNE WHO IS BELIEVED TO BE SUBJECT OF YOUR FILE SIX FOUR DASH FIVE FOUR EIGHT. OSBORNE BELIEVED TO POSSESS CANADIAN PASSPORT FIVE SIX ZERO FIVE THREE SEVEN SEVEN AND TO RESIDE AT FOUR ONE ONE FOUR DRUMMOND STREET, MONTREAL. THIS MAN BELIEVED TO HAVE TRAVELED WITH SUBJECT ON BUS BETWEEN LAREDO AND MEXICO CITY SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX - TWENTY-SEVEN LAST AT WHICH TIME WAS USING NAME JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. MAY HAVE UTILIZED BOWEN IDENTITY IN MEXICO AND US FOR MANY YEARS. REASON FOR THIS UNKNOWN.

EXPEDITE INQUIRY AND SUCAB FOLLOWING WITH PASSPORT PHOTO. DO NOT REQUEST INTERVIEW AT THIS TIME.

COPY TO DL BY MAIL.

JCS:CGW
(5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 24 1964 REC
8:44 PM

105-82555

22 JAN 28 1964

1501

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

1-24-64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - K - CUBA. ON JANUARY TWENTY TWO LAST MR. J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, REQUESTED THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE HEADS OF THE CP, SWP AND FPCC IN NYC AND INFORM EACH OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY REQUESTED THAT EACH ORGANIZATION FURNISH DATA IN ITS POSSESSION CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INCLUDING CORRESPONDENCE WITH OSWALD WHICH HAD NOT ALREADY BEEN FURNISHED TO THE FBI FOR FORWARDING TO THE COMMISSION.

YOU SHOULD ALSO CONTACT ARNOLD JOHNSON AND INFORM MR. JOHNSON THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WAS COGNIZANT OF A STATEMENT HE HAD MADE TO THE PRESS INDICATING HE HAD FORWARDED CORRESPONDENCE HE HAD WITH OSWALD TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR WHATEVER VALUE IT MAY BE TO THE COMMISSION. MR. JOHNSON SHOULD BE INFORMED THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS NOT RECEIVED SUCH DATA FROM MR. JOHNSON OR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

REL:hrt
(8)

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 21 1964
3:35 PM
ENCIPHERED

REC 36 105-82555-1502

XEROX
JAN 27 1964

22 JAN 27 1964

TELETYPE TO NEW YORK
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FROM ANY OTHER OFFICIAL OF THE CP. MR. JOHNSON SHOULD THEN BE REQUESTED TO MAKE SUCH DATA AVAILABLE OR TO FURNISH DETAILS AS TO HOW BE TRANSMITTED SUCH DATA TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. *DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.*

See memo Rosen to Belmont 1-22-64 entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy 11-22-63." JRM:hw (Zerox attached)

NR. 24 1935
ENC. ATS
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	1-23-64	1/13-23/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA J. A. GRIMES — TYPED BY: TK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCES: Dallas airtels to Director 1-9-64 and 1-13-64.
Bureau airtel to Dallas 1-16-64.
Oklahoma City airtel to Director 1-20-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject in accordance with Bureau instructions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

By airtel to Director 1-20-64, WFO was requested to make check at the Pentagon to ascertain current duty station of WILLIAM M. DUFF. In view of the information contained in this report, indicating DUFF has joined the Army, no additional investigation to locate DUFF is being conducted by this office pending results of the check being made by WFO.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1-WFO (Info.) (RM)
2-Oklahoma City (105-783)

3 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1503 REC 36

FEB 27 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — Notations

Agency				
Request Recd.				-A*- COVER PAGE
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

SOVIET SECTION

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. A. GRIMES
Date: 1-23-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN - CUBA

Synopsis: No record of WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka., located at Credit Bureau, Police Department, Sheriff's Office, Department of Public Safety, or State Employment Offices, Oklahoma City. CLIFF ROBERTS, who had contact with DUFF in Dallas, Texas, during Spring, 1963, has no knowledge of DUFF's present whereabouts. Records at Army Recruiting Station reflect DUFF enlisted in U. S. Army at Oklahoma City, Okla. on 8-6-63, and was sent to Ft. Polk, Louisiana for basic training.

-P-

Details: AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

The following individuals advised IC EUGENE T. ADAMS, on January 13, 1964, that a check of the records of their respective organizations failed to disclose information concerning WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, also known as William McEwayn McDuff, Bill Duff, "Scottie," "Scotty":

DELBERT WILSON, Director, Central Files Section, Drivers License Bureau, Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, 410 N. Walnut, Street;

KENNETH HUBBART, Identification Records, Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office;

JEAN WEBB, Records Clerk, Oklahoma City Police Department;

Mrs. ERMA DIVAN, Secretary, Oklahoma City Retailers Association, 514 West Sheridan Avenue.

On January 17, 1964, Mr. J. B. PRICE, Manager, Oklahoma State Employment Office, 101 Northeast 6th Street, Oklahoma City, advised that a check of his files reflect no record of DUFF having applied for employment through this office.

On January 17, 1964, Mr. HENRY J. MACMILLAN, Manager, Oklahoma State Employment Office, (Industrial Office) 325 N.W., 3rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised his records reflect no information pertaining to DUFF.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-23-64

1

CLIFF ROBERTS, Investigator, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, 410 N. Walnut, furnished the following information:

In the Spring of 1963, ROBERTS was working as a private investigator in partnership with BILL KEESTER, a former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department. ROBERTS and KEESTER had done some insurance work for the law firm of CLYDE J. WATTS, who is one of the attorneys representing former General EDWIN WALKER, in Dallas, Texas.

A short time after the attempted shooting of General WALKER in the Spring of 1963, WATTS hired ROBERTS and KEESTER to go to Dallas to investigate the shooting incident. BILL DUFF, a former employee of General WALKER, had been developed as a suspect in this shooting and had been questioned by the Dallas Police Department. DUFF had been alleged to have remarked to some one that he was the person who shot WALKER. General WALKER was convinced that DUFF was guilty of the shooting and instructed ROBERTS and KEESTER to attempt to prove DUFF's guilt. ROBERTS and KEESTER were convinced that DUFF had nothing to do with the shooting but to satisfy WALKER they worked on the case for a period of about nine days.

ROBERTS and KEESTER made contact with DUFF in an undercover capacity and indicated to him they were working on a plan to shoot WALKER. They offered DUFF $5,000.00, to participate in this shooting and DUFF indicated he was willing to participate. During the discussions with DUFF relative to this plan DUFF never made any admissions reflecting he was guilty of the previous shooting attempt. DUFF would pretend to have some knowledge of the previous shooting, but ROBERTS considered this was merely an act on DUFF's part to impress ROBERTS and KEESTER.

ROBERTS considered DUFF to be a complete phoney in every respect and was convinced DUFF went along with ROBERTS and KEESTER merely in an attempt to get some money out of them.

On 1-16-64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by - SA J. A. GRIMES TK Date dictated 1-21-64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.

ROBERTS and KEESTER made a tape recording of their last discussion with DUFF concerning the plan to shoot WALKER, and turned this recording over to the Dallas Police Department.

ROBERTS has not seen or heard from DUFF since the investigation in Dallas in the Spring of 1963, and has no knowledge of his present whereabouts. He stated DUFF probably learned from the Dallas Police Department subsequent to the investigation that ROBERTS and KEESTER were private investigators and he has no reason to believe DUFF will ever attempt to contact either of them. ROBERTS continues to maintain contact with BILL KEESTER and knows that KEESTER has no knowledge of DUFF's current whereabouts.

ROBERTS advised he has no information indicating DUFF was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

OC 105-783

On January 20, 1964, Sergeant ALTON McDANIEL, U. S. Army Recruiting Station, 621 North Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised his records reflect WILLIAM M. DUFF, born November 4, 1931, Grangemouth, Scotland, enlisted as a Private in the U. S. Army at Oklahoma City, on August 6, 1963, and was assigned Service Number RA 18 678 666. McDANIEL stated DUFF was sent to Ft. Polk, Louisiana for basic training, but since basic training lasts for only 60 days, he would now be assigned to some other base in the United States or abroad.

McDANIEL advised DUFF listed his permanent address as c/o ANNIE DUFF, Mother, 1900 McNab, Long Beach, California.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	1/23/64	1/4 - 9/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES J. O'CONNOR — TYPED BY: JJO:plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Miami 1/3/64.

- P -

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

No further investigation is contemplated by the Miami Office in connection with the alleged meeting of OSWALD and of Cuban Embassy officer in Mexico City. Any further investigation would involve interview of Dr. (FNU) BORRELL NAVARROS at Mexico City.

A.*
(COVER PAGE)

Enclosures Retained in 695 R.B. [illegible]

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(5 - Bureau (105-82555)(RM)

2 - Dallas (RM)(100-10461)

2 - Miami (105-8342)

Bureau Commission [illegible] 2/10/64

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-1504 REC 36

5 JAN 27 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

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NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 1/23/64

Field Office File #: 105-8342 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, a Cuban exile at Miami, Fla. attended Newspaper Writers Convention in Mexico City during 11/20-29/63. While in Mexico City, Cuban exile (FNU) BORRELL NAVARROS, employed by Mexican newspaper "Excelsior", told him LEE HARVEY OSWALD had met with a Cuban Embassy official in a Mexico City restaurant during OSWALD's visit to Mexico City about the end of 9/63. On his return to Miami, DIAZ informed ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, another exile Cuban newspaperman, of the alleged contact of OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official. FERNANDEZ VARELA, in turn, told JOSE I. LASAGA, a Cuban exile psychologist at Miami, of the contact. LASAGA, in submitting a paper to the White House on the psychological motivations of OSWALD, included information that OSWALD, while in Mexico City in 9/63, met the Cuban Ambassador in a Mexico City restaurant, and they drove off in the Ambassador's car so they could talk privately. LASAGA said he received this information from FERNANDEZ VARELA, who received it from DIAZ VERSON. DIAZ VERSON specifically stated he did not tell FERNANDEZ VARELA that it was the Cuban Ambassador, and said nothing about a car ride by OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official. DIAZ VERSON said he considered the information received by him from BORRELL NAVARROS as speculative.

- P -

DETAILS:

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.

MM 105-8342
JJO/neb

Interviews of SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, and JOSE I. LASAGA, all Cuban exiles at Miami, Florida, were conducted pursuant to information that LASAGA had submitted a paper to the White House on "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY." In his paper, LASAGE, Chief Clinical Psychologist of the Catholic Welfare Service of Miami, Florida, pursued the hypothesis that the motivation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY was the influence of FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent, and that this motivation was developed during OSWALD's trip to Mexico during the period September 27 to October 3, 1963.

The paper of Dr. LASAGA also contained the allegation that OSWALD engaged in an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico whom he had met in a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico City, and with whom he departed from the restaurant in the Ambassador's car, so that their conversation would not be overheard. In response to specific inquiry, Dr. LASAGA advised a member of the White House staff that he had received the report concerning the contact of LEE HARVEY OSWALD with the Cuban Ambassador from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami who, in turn, had received it from SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON. DIAZ VERSON reportedly had been in Mexico City following the assassination doing investigative work on behalf of an unnamed principal.

Date January 10, 1964

1.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, 58 years of age, residing at 8770 S. W. 21st Street, Miami, stated he arrived in the United States as an exile from the Cuban regime of FIDEL CASTRO on March 19, 1959. He stated he had been Chief of the National Police in Cuba as of 1933, that he had been Chief of the Cuban Military Intelligence Service during the period 1948 - 1952, and that he is primarily, by profession, a newspaperman.

He said he had been in charge of the news desk for the newspaper "Excelsior" published at Havana, Cuba, until it was shut down by the CASTRO regime in August, 1961. DIAZ stated he had been President of the Anti-Communist League of Cuba, and has always been actively opposed to the Communist threat. He pointed out that he has written several anti-Communist books since coming to the United States in exile, and is currently working on one to be entitled, "The Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse," which deals with Communism.

Mr. DIAZ stated that on November 20, 1963, he traveled from Miami to Mexico City to attend a Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations (FIOPP), which lasted until November 29, 1963. He stated that on the evening of November 25, 1963, while he was present in the offices of the Mexico City newspaper "Excelsior," he became aware that the Mexican Federal Police had placed under arrest a Mexican citizen named SYLVIA DURAN, who was an employee of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He said that the Mexican Police had determined that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on his arrival in Mexico City in the latter part of September, 1963, had contacted DURAN, and had stayed in her home in Mexico City. DURAN was further reported to have placed OSWALD in contact with personnel of the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City.

3

1/4/64 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342

On _____ at _____ File # _____

Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb 1/7/64

by _____ Date dictated _____

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.

Mr. DIAZ stated that this information was published in the November 26, 1963, edition of the newspaper "Excelsior." He stated that the Mexican Police and the press, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, were greatly concerned over the visit of OSWALD to Mexico City, because of the speculation that the assassination was planned in Mexico.

Mr. DIAZ continued that while on this visit to Mexico City, he also had contact with a newspaperman who lives in exile in Mexico City named Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS. He said Dr. BORRELL is a Medical Doctor, and is employed with the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior." He said Dr. BORRELL had told him that OSWALD, on the day after his arrival in Mexico City in the latter part of September, 1963, had gone to a restaurant called El Caballo Blanco in Mexico City, together with SYLVIA DURAN, where they met a functionary of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He said no mention was made by Dr. BORRELL that OSWALD and the official of the Cuban Embassy left the restaurant in a car to engage in private conversation.

Mr. DIAZ said that he did not attach any particular importance or accuracy to this meeting of OSWALD and an employee of the Cuban Embassy at the restaurant, because he did not believe Dr. BORRELL had any firm sources for this information, and further, he regarded Dr. BORRELL as a person who tended to invent details for a story.

Mr. DIAZ also stated that the alleged meeting at the above restaurant was never reported in the Mexico City newspapers, and this also tended to discredit Dr. BORRELL's information, in the opinion of Mr. DIAZ.

Mr. DIAZ stated he returned to Miami from Mexico City on November 29, 1963, and shortly thereafter, had occasion to speak with Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, whom he described as a former newspaperman in Cuba, and currently

directing an anti-CASTRO radio program called "The Voice of Cuba." He said he related to Dr. FERNANDEZ the events which had transpired during his visit to Mexico City which were, for the most part, a matter of public information there, concerning the reported contact of OSWALD with an official of the Cuban Embassy.

Mr. DIAZ stated that his trip to Mexico City was strictly personal travel made at his own expense, and that the trip was in no way related to any mission or inquiry by him on behalf of any other person or organization.

Do 1/15/64

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, 8770 S. W. 21st Street, Miami, stated his information concerning the alleged meeting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official in a Mexico City restaurant, about the end of September, 1963, came from the Cuban exile, Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, employed by the Mexico City newspaper "Excelsior." Mr. DIAZ stated that in relating the information to ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA at Miami, he referred to the person meeting OSWALD as a Cuban Embassy employee, or official, and not as the Cuban Ambassador. He said he did not mention to FERNANDEZ the use of a car by OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official. Mr. DIAZ stated that to the best of his recollection, BORRELL NAVARROS told him it was a Cuban Embassy officer involved, and not the Cuban Ambassador; also, BORRELL did not tell DIAZ the Cuban official and OSWALD had left the Mexico City restaurant, where they allegedly met, in a car. Mr. DIAZ stated the Mexico City restaurant may have been named the Caballo Bayo, instead of the Caballo Blanco.

Mr. DIAZ said he had made no notes of his conversation with Dr. BORRELL, and he reiterated that he regarded the information of BORRELL as highly questionable.

6.

On 1/9/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:CK Date dictated 1/14/64

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Date January 10, 1964

1.

Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, resident at 3880 N. E. 6th Avenue, Miami, stated that he is in exile from the CASTRO regime in Cuba, and that he had been an attorney in Cuba, and also an editor for the Cuban newspaper "Informacion." He said he is engaged presently in work for the radio program "Voz de Cuba" (Voice of Cuba), which is directed against the CASTRO regime, and he also directs the publication of the Spanish language propaganda leaflet entitled, "Informe Sobre Cuba," (Report on Cuba).

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that he had known SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON in Cuba as a former police chief during the 1930's, and as a police reporter for the Havana newspaper "Excelsior."

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that when DIAZ VERSON returned to Miami from Mexico City in the latter part of November, 1963, DIAZ VERSON advised him that while in Mexico City he had had contact with other newspaperman there and had learned that the Mexican Federal Police had arrested a Mexican citizen, SYLVIA DURAN, an employee of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, because of her connection between OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy.

Dr. FERNANDEZ said DIAZ VERSON also told him that OSWALD had stayed at the home of DURAN, and subsequently met with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City at a restaurant called Caballo Bayo, accompanied by SYLVIA DURAN. Dr. FERNANDEZ said he understood from DIAZ VERSON that DURAN, the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whose name FERNANDEZ did not know, and OSWALD, reportedly went for a ride together in a car. Dr. FERNANDEZ said that the federal police in Mexico City reportedly had turned over the information concerning these incidents involving OSWALD to the United States Embassy in Mexico City.

7.

On 1/6/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 1/7/64

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Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that he has regular contact with Dr. JOSE LASAGA, a psychologist for Catholic Welfare Service at Miami, and he related to Dr. LASAGA the information received from SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON. He said he told Dr. LASAGA at the time that while DIAZ VERSON is an honest person, all the statements of DIAZ were not necessarily true, as he believed DIAZ VERSON was inclined to embellish a story to make it more interesting.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that DIAZ VERSON had gone to Mexico City from Miami to deliver a speech before an association of newspapermen gathering there. He said he did not tell Dr. LASAGA that DIAZ VERSON was acting on behalf of an unknown principal.

Date 1/15/64

ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, 3880 N. W. 6th Avenue, Miami, Florida, maintained that SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON of Miami had told him the person reportedly meeting with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City was the Cuban Ambassador, and not just an Embassy officer. Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that according to what DIAZ VERSON told him, the Ambassador and OSWALD had left the Mexico City restaurant together in a car.

Dr. FERNANDEZ said it was possible that slight changes in the specifics of the information received by him from DIAZ VERSON might have occurred in its transmittal to him, and in the succeeding transmittal to Dr. JOSE I. LASAGA, of Miami, from Dr. FERNANDEZ.

9

On 1/9/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 1/14/64

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Date January 10, 1964

1.

Dr. JOSE IGNACIO LASAGA, 50 years of age, residing at 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Miami, stated that he came from Cuba as an exile in January, 1962. He stated he had graduated from the University of Havana with a Doctor's Degree in Philosophy, which was an equivalent of a degree in psychology, and that he subsequently had taken graduate work at Harvard University.

He said he is currently engaged as the Chief Clinical Psychologist for Catholic Welfare Service at Miami, Florida, working primarily with Cuban youths. He said he had taken considerable interest as a psychologist in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he had set forth the facts relative to the assassination, and his hypothesis as to the motivation of OSWALD in a paper which he submitted to the White House. He said in submitting his psychological paper, he had also included information from Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA relative to the reported contacts by OSWALD with Cuban agents in Mexico City. He said FERNANDEZ at the time informed him that the information had been received from SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, whom Dr. LASAGA knows slightly. He stated that his information concerning the reported contact of OSWALD with a Cuban Embassy official came only from ANGEL FERNANDEZ, and he, Dr. LASAGA, had not contacted SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON in this matter.

Dr. LASAGA stated he included this information, which originated with DIAZ VERSON, in the paper submitted to the White House because he wanted to emphasize his point of view that OSWALD had contact with Cuban agents. He pointed out that his hypothesis is that OSWALD was motivated to commit the assassination only after his visit to Mexico City, having there received the necessary impetus to carry out the assassination.

10

On 1/7/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 1/7/64

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He stated he did not mention the name of SYLVIA DURAN in connection with the reported contact of OSWALD and the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City because the fact that DURAN, a Mexican citizen, was involved, was not pertinent to his hypothesis. He said it was his understanding from Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ that it was the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico City, name not known, and not some other official of the Cuban Embassy, with whom OSWALD had contact.

Dr. LASAGA stated that although he did not know for whom SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON may have made the trip to Mexico City, he assumed that it would have been subsidized by someone or some agency. He said it was possible, however, that DIAZ VERSON had made the trip for his own purposes and at his own expense.

Dr. LASAGA stated he had in the past acted as a delegate-general for the anti-CASTRO organization Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Recovery Movement), and still cooperates with that organization giving lectures, but is no longer a member of the Executive Committee.

He said he is currently engaged in writing a book on the psychological motivations of Communism.

11.*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	1/25/64	12/9/63 - 1/16/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES J. O'CONNOR JJO:

TYPED BY: plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Miami 1/8/64, enclosing a copy of an editorial article appearing in the 12/23/63 issue of "The Augusta Courier", published at Augusta, Georgia.

- P -

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Two copies of this report are furnished the Savannah Office for its information, since the Charleston, South Carolina "News and Courier", and the Augusta, Georgia "Courier" which reprinted the article from the Pompano Beach, Florida "Sun-Sentinel", are located in its territory.

Copy Enclosure Retained in 645 JFR

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1964

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105-82555-1505

REC 41

JAN 27 1964

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NOTATIONS

623 RB

SOVIET SECTION

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On 1/15/64, DONALD R. SANDERS, 653 West Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, who is a personal friend of FRANK FIORINI, stated that on the night of 1/14/64, JAMES BUCHANAN from the "Fort Lauderdale News" called him and requested SANDERS to furnish him the names of any contacts SANDERS has in Panama. SANDERS is married to a Panamanian woman. SANDERS said that BUCHANAN told him he was going to Panama on a newspaper assignment, and would leave Miami on the night of 1/15/64. He said BUCHANAN identified himself as a friend of FRANK FIORINI. SANDERS stated he (himself) had never met BUCHANAN.

Previous interview of FRANK FIORINI conducted on 11/27/63 regarding an article appearing in the 11/26/63 issue of the Pompano Beach, Florida "Sun-Sentinel" under the byline of JIM BUCHANAN is contained in Miami report 12/3/63 in instant case.

FIORINI is the subject of Bufile 2-1499 and Miami file 2-192.

Likewise, an interview on 11/29/63 of JOHN MARTINO, referred to in this report as a friend of JAMES BUCHANAN, is set out in the Miami report of 12/3/63 in instant case.

Miami report of SA WILLIAM M. DREW, JR., 12/2/63, in the caption "AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM; IS - CUBA - HAITI; NM" (Bufile 105-123828 and Miami file 105-8068) reflects that JAMES BUCHANAN of the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel" was associated with leaders of Americans for Freedom, and was described as the author of a series of articles critical of the present Administration's efforts in

regard to Cuba. This report further reflected that BUCHANAN, in addition to being a newspaper writer, was getting involved personally in revolutionary activities pertaining to Haiti and Cuba.

Miami file 47-4019, Bufile 47-48702, pertains to a fugitive investigation on JERRY BUCHANAN, FBI #148937D, the brother of JAMES BUCHANAN. That case involved the use of U.S. Army identification in the name JESSE L. MURPHY by JERRY BUCHANAN in cashing three stolen checks at Miami. That file reflects the brother of JERRY BUCHANAN as JAMES CHARLES BUCHANAN, and the parents as JAMES and MARY BUCHANAN, 3543 Northwest 33rd Street, Miami.

Miami file 2-317, Bufile 2-1712, also pertains to JERRY BUCHANAN, FBI #148937D, and this case was based on recruiting activities by JERRY BUCHANAN for the Anti-Communist International Brigade of FRANK FIORINI. The same file reflects JERRY BUCHANAN was sent to the Florida State Penitentiary as of 7/28/61 for three years as a Parole Violator from a forgery conviction.

- INFORMANTS -

IDENTITY	LOCATION
MM T-1 is [redacted]	Instant report, Page 21

C.*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	JAMES J. O'CONNOR	Office:	Miami, Florida
Date:	1/25/64		
Field Office File #:	105-8342	Bureau File #:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

Newspaper article appearing in 12/4/63 issue of "Sun-Sentinel", Pompano Beach, Fla., and reprinted in 12/23/63 issue of "The Augusta Courier", Augusta, Ga., claims the FBI prevented the DRE (Students Revolutionary Directorate) at Miami, Fla. from circulating a bulletin concerning OSWALD's alleged visit to Miami. Officers of the DRE deny making such statements as contained in the "Sun-Sentinel" article, and state article false in every allegation. FRANK FIORINI, involved in Cuban revolutionary activities, who was also quoted in article, believes article written by his friend, JIM BUCHANAN, a writer for the "Sun-Sentinel". FIORINI said he occasionally furnishes BUCHANAN with information, who sometimes changes the information to effect anti-CASTRO propaganda. FIORINI said the statements concerning OSWALD as attributed to him in the article are false.

- P -

DETAILS:

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MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

It is to be recalled that the November 26, 1963, edition of the Pompano Beach, Florida, "Sun - Sentinel" carried an article by JIM BUCHANAN, "Sun - Sentinel" writer, which was entitled, "OSWALD, G-2 had contact?" The article by BUCHANAN stated that FRANK FIORINI, head of the Anti-Communist International Brigade, had stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had telephone conversations with the Cuban G-2 (intelligence organization); during November, 1962, had contacted Miami-based supporters of FIDEL CASTRO; had handed out pro-CASTRO literature in Miami in November, 1962; and, had tried to infiltrate anti-CASTRO organizations at Miami.

Upon interview concerning the article that appeared in the Pompano Beach "Sun - Sentinel," FRANK FIORINI, on November 27, 1963, stated he had not seen the article, but had made some off-hand comments to BUCHANAN on November 26, 1963. FIORINI stated his comments were guesses, speculation and rumor, based on information concerning OSWALD carried in the press. FIORINI stated BUCHANAN mis-quoted him in that he, FIORINI, had no information OSWALD contacted the Cuban Government, or had passed out pro-CASTRO literature, or tried to infiltrate anti-CASTRO organizations at Miami.

MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

On December 3, 1963, JAMES BUCHANAN, who identified himself as a reporter for the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel," telephonically contacted the Miami Office of the FBI, stating he was wondering about LEE HARVEY OSWALD's connection in Miami with the Students Revolutionary Directorate (DRE). BUCHANAN related that OSWALD had tried to infiltrate the DRE, and that the DRE had recently published a bulletin indicating that orders to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY had come from Cuba. BUCHANAN also stated he had information from DRE members that the FBI had taken charge of, or confiscated, several DRE bulletins, and that the FBI had taken three DRE members to Washington, D. C, for intensive interviews about the assassination.

At the time of his call, BUCHANAN was advised that no comment could be made to him concerning the FBI investigation in this matter.

MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

On December 4, 1963, the following article appeared in the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel," published at Pompano Beach, Florida:

"COVER-UP BY FBI CHARGED

"MIAMI - A member of the Cuban Student Directorate here Tuesday charged the Federal Bureau of Investigation with 'suppressing the facts' in their report on a probe into the slaying of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

"The organization, known as DRE, is one of the staunchest foes of Cuban dictator FIDEL CASTRO.

"The DRE spokesman said the FBI had 'seriously erred' in stating that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not involved with Cuba in the Bureau's report which reported the assassination to be 'a one-man job.'

"To top it off, DRE said the FBI had prevented it from circulating an organizational bulletin detailing OSWALD's visit to the Miami area last year. The spokesman said the FBI had 'taken charge' of the bulletin which speculated that orders for the deadly conspiracy had descended from Havana.

"Three members of DRE were taken to Washington by the Justice Department to give testimony on OSWALD's presence here during the missile crisis last November, according to the spokesman.

MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

"'That testimony was not even mentioned in the report,' the spokesman said. "We read about the report in today's Miami News and we could not believe it.'

"He said the FBI was one of the few remaining official U. S. agencies which Cuban exiles feel they can trust. He said betrayals by the Central Intelligence Agency in the past had forced the exiles to ignore official channels in getting their underground information to the attention of Congress.

"DRE following the assassination revealed that OSWALD had come to Miami to infiltrate the active anti-CASTRO organizations in order to get names of underground operatives inside Cuba. DRE said he was discovered by their office in Miami and challenged to defend his pro-CASTRO convictions in a debate.

"OSWALD refused. Later he was reported to have brawled with exiles in Bayfront Park, on Biscayne Boulevard.

"DRE said OSWALD was successful in joining their New York organization prior to his Miami visit, but was not given opportunities to betray any DRE agent inside Cuba.

"OSWALD also tried to infiltrate several other major organizations in Miami, including the Anti-

MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

"Communist International Brigade, which is headed by Maj. FRANK FIORINI, a former commander of CASTRO's air force.

"FIORINI said his outfit turned down OSWALD's application because they could not find out anything about his background."

A verbatim repetition of the foregoing article from the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel" appeared editorially in the December 5, 1963, issue of the Charleston, South Carolina, "News and Courier," and in the December 23, 1963, issue of "The Augusta Courier," published at Augusta, Georgia. The article, as it appeared in the Charleston and Augusta papers, contained these additional two paragraphs not appearing in the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel." They are:

"The spokesman said DRE was considering taking its information directly to the committee appointed by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. DRE reportedly has 'proof' that OSWALD contacted the Cuban G-2 in the Migamar section of Havana during the crisis.

"The FBI in Miami had 'no comment' on the allegations."

MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

On December 9, 1963, JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ LANUSA, Intelligence Officer for the Students Revolutionary Directorate (DRE), with offices at 1705 S. W. 3rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, upon reading the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel" article of December 4, 1962, entitled, "Cover-Up by FBI Charged," stated the article is in complete error with respect to any allegation by the DRE that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is charged by the DRE with suppressing facts in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

LANUSA stated he had not made any such announcement to any news reporter, and was not aware that any other member of the DRE authorized to make releases in the name of the DRE had furnished the information as set out in the "Sun-Sentinel" article. He stated, specifically, that the allegation that the FBI had "taken charge" of the bulletin published by the DRE concerning the events of the assassination was completely false. He said that no members of the DRE had gone to Washington, D. C., on request of the Justice Department to furnish testimony concerning OSWALD's alleged presence at Miami during the missile crisis in the fall of 1962. He stated that the DRE possesses no information that OSWALD had ever set foot in Miami, and that statements by an alleged spokesman for the DRE, as contained in the "Sun-Sentinel" article to the effect OSWALD was active at Miami, were likewise untrue.

LANUSA said OSWALD had never attempted to infiltrate the DRE organization at New York, as alleged in the "Sun-Sentinel" article.

MM 105-8342
JJO:GK

On December 19, 1963, JOSE LANUSA was re-contacted, at which time he stated he had made inquiries among the various leaders and members of the DRE at Miami, but was unable to ascertain who the alleged DRE spokesman, quoted in the "Sun-Sentinel" article, might be. He said he had contacted each of the DRE officers who are authorized to make statements in behalf of the DRE, and none of them had made any statement to the press concerning this matter, and none was acquainted with any reporter from the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel."

Mr. LANUSA stated that inasmuch as the article that appeared in the December 4, 1963, Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel" referred to information by FRANK FIORINI, he, LANUSA, believed that a possible spokesman, although completely unauthorized for the DRE, may be EDUARDO DIAZ LANZ. Mr. LANUSA stated DIAZ LANZ is a member of the DRE and is a friend of FIORINI.

With regard to the alleged suppression of the DRE bulletin concerning the assassination, as alleged in the "Sun-Sentinel" article, Mr. LANUSA advised that the only bulletin pertaining, specifically, to the assassination, as edited by the DRE, was one written in Spanish. He said this bulletin had been published by the DRE at Miami on ~~December~~ November 26, 1963, and was identical with the one of which he had voluntarily furnished a copy to the FBI, Miami, on November 27, 1963.

FD-4
1/27/64 mm

FD-302 (Rev. 1-[illegible]-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

8.

LUIS FERNANDEZ ROCHA, Secretary-General of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Cuban Student Directorate), stated he had been made aware of the article which appeared in the December 4, 1963, edition of the Pompano Beach, Florida, "Sun Sentinel" newspaper, and his inquiries as to the identity of the alleged DRE spokesman mentioned in the article resulted negatively. He stated that the only DRE officers authorized to make announcements in the English language are JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA and JOAQUIN PINILLOS, and neither of these members had made any such statements as contained in the "Sun Sentinel" article.

The article in question was then reviewed with FERNANDEZ point by point, with the following results:

The DRE has no knowledge of any incident in which the FBI was responsible for "suppressing the facts" relative to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The DRE had never taken the position or made the assertion that the FBI had "seriously erred" in submitting a report which reportedly held that LEE HARVEY OSWALD performed a "one-man job" and was not involved with Cuba.

The DRE had no knowledge of, and had never alleged, that the FBI had prevented it from circulating an organizational bulletin dealing with a visit of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Miami area during 1962. It was noted by FERNANDEZ upon reading the "Sun Sentinel" article that the DRE spokesman was alleged to have said the FBI had "taken charge" of the bulletin, which speculated that orders for the assassination had emanated from Havana.

9.

On 1/10/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 1/16/64

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FERNANDEZ stated such an allegation was false, and he had no idea on what basis such a charge might have been made.

FERNANDEZ stated that DRE members had never gone to Washington, D. C., at the request of the Justice Department for the purpose of testifying on the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Miami during the Cuban missile crisis (October, 1962), as alleged in the "Sun Sentinel" article.

FERNANDEZ stated that the only invitation to the DRE to testify at Washington came in September, 1963, when he and two other DRE officials, JUAN MANUEL SALVAT and JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA, were scheduled to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) on September 17, 1963, relative to the trip by American college students to Cuba during the summer of 1963. He said that appearance before the HCUA did not transpire because other matters came up on the HCUA agenda which resulted in postponements of the DRE appearance.

FERNANDEZ added that no DRE member had made any appearance before any official committee of the United States Government with respect to the Cuban missile crisis.

FERNANDEZ stated that the alleged comment by a DRE spokesman in the "Sun Sentinel" article relative to betrayals by the CIA was another complete falsehood.

He stated the DRE had no evidence whatsoever that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been in the Miami area, as stated in the "Sun Sentinel" article and, therefore, as far as the DRE was concerned, the "Sun Sentinel" statements that OSWALD had attempted to infiltrate anti-CASTRO organizations at Miami, and had brawled with exiles in Bayfront Park, Miami, were statements without any foundation in fact. He said such statements would not have been made by any spokesman for the DRE.

He said likewise, the "Sun Sentinel" statement that OSWALD had attempted to join the DRE in New York was a falsehood. He said the only information concerning the activities of OSWALD of which the DRE had direct knowledge were the contacts of OSWALD with members of the DRE organization in New Orleans, Louisiana, during the summer of 1963.

With respect to the reference contained in the articles which appeared in the Charleston, South Carolina, "News and Courier," and the Augusta, Georgia, "Courier," that the DRE was considering taking its information to the committee appointed by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, FERNANDEZ stated this was also a statement without basis in reality. The statement contained in the Charleston and Augusta papers that the DRE reportedly had proof that OSWALD contacted the G-2 (Cuban intelligence) in Havana during the missile crisis was, according to FERNANDEZ, another falsehood.

11.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-2-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1.

JOAQUIN MARTINEZ DE PINILLOS, in charge of publishing the bi-weekly English language newsletter, "The Cuban Report" for the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), at Miami, Florida, upon reading the article allegedly quoting a DRE spokesman, which appeared in the Pompano Beach, Florida, "Sun Sentinel" on December 4, 1963, stated the article was utterly erroneous, and had not been the result of any statements by him.

Mr. PINILLOS stated that about the beginning of December, 1963, DRE member EDUARDO DIAZ LANZ had told him a news reporter would come to the DRE offices to see PINILLOS. DIAZ LANZ did not name the reporter or the newspaper employing him, and such a reporter never made contact with PINILLOS. PINILLOS said he did not know if this had any connection with the article which appeared in the "Sun Sentinel."

PINILLOS displayed a letter dated January 9, 1964, directed to the Cuban Student Directorate at Miami, Florida. This letter stated as follows:

"Dear Sirs:

"Thanks to Mr. Harry Weaver of Radio Station WOKE here in Charleston, I finally have your address.

"Mr. Weaver mentioned that you have a tape for $5 that has statements by HARVEY OSWALD. I am enclosing a check for $5 and would you please send me a copy of this tape. Please mark the package airmail and also postage due.

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On 1/10/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 1/16/64

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"I will pay the extra postage.

"Can that statement, that was suppressed by the FBI, be released? If so, I would like a copy. That is, the statement you wanted to release after President KENNEDY was killed."

The letter was signed by JOSEPH A. KEENER, Post Office Box 743, Charleston, South Carolina, and contained a check in the amount of $5.00 dated January 9, 1964, drawn on the Carolina Bank & Trust Company of Charleston, South Carolina.

PINILLOS stated that the tape referred to in the letter was a tape recording of a debate which was aired on Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, in August, 1963. On this program, CARLOS BRINGUIER, DRE delegate at New Orleans, debated against LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1964

Date

1.

JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ LANUSA, Intelligence Officer for the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) at Miami, Florida, stated he had developed no information leading to the identity of the alleged DRE spokesman who was quoted in the Pompano Beach, Florida, "Sun Sentinel" article of December 4, 1963.

LANUSA stated that in approximately the last week of December, 1963, he received a telephone call from United States Congressman (First Name Unknown) JOHANSEN (apparently AUGUST E. JOHANSEN of Michigan, assigned to the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA)), whom LANUSA believed was from the State of Ohio. He said he had previously met Mr. JOHANSEN in Washington, D. C., through Mr. DANIEL JAMES, who had headed up the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba at Washington, D. C. Mr. LANUSA said that Congressman JOHANSEN called him to inquire about the Cuban situation, and LANUSA proceeded to the Skyways Motel, near the Miami International Airport, to see Mr. JOHANSEN.

LANUSA said that Mr. JOHANSEN showed him a newspaper clipping containing approximately the same information as set out in the article which appeared in the December 4, 1963, issue of the "Sun Sentinel." Mr. LANUSA recalled that the article appeared under the by-line of JAMES BUCHANAN, and he thought the name of the newspaper affiliation was the "Sun Times; he was not sure whether it was Pompano or Palm Beach, Florida, or either city, but believed it may have been one of these.

He said upon reading the article, he informed Congressman JOHANSEN that it was not the truth, but that it contained partial truth that was twisted around. Mr. LANUSA explained by this he meant that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did have contact with the DRE, although it was all at New Orleans, Louisiana, and not at either Miami, Florida, or New York City, and that a brawl between OSWALD and Cuban exiles had occurred, though this was also in New Orleans, and not in Bayfront Park, Miami, Florida.

On 1/10/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 1/16/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-: -60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/15/64

FRANK FIORINI, 2515 N. W. 122nd Street, Miami, Florida, stated he has been involved in Cuban revolutionary matters since 1958, and currently heads an anti-CASTRO organization founded by himself called the Anti-Communist International Brigade (AIB). With respect to reference made to him in the news article which appeared in the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel" on December 4, 1963, Mr. FIORINI stated as follows:

He is a good friend of JIM BUCHANAN, who is a writer for the "Sun-Sentinel," which newspaper utilizes the printing plant of the "Fort Lauderdale News" at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He said BUCHANAN is a member of the AIB, and is actively interested in the Cuban situation. He said that from time to time he furnishes information concerning the Cuban situation to BUCHANAN, and BUCHANAN sometimes changes the information in order to effect anti-CASTRO propaganda.

With specific reference to the statement appearing in the "Sun-Sentinel" of December 4, 1963, to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD attempted to infiltrate several organizations in Miami, including the Anti-Communist International Brigade, FIORINI stated this was false. He said that it also followed that the statement in the "Sun-Sentinel," quoting FIORINI as saying the AIB turned down OSWALD's application because they could not find out anything about his background, was also false.

Mr. FIORINI stated that although the December 4, 1963, article does not reflect JIM BUCHANAN as the writer, FIORINI believed by the context of the article that it was composed by BUCHANAN. He said that he had offered to introduce BUCHANAN to officers of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Student Revolutionary Directorate) at Miami, so that BUCHANAN would have sources of news information in that organization, but the introduction did not transpire.

On 1/14/64 at Miami, Florida /5. File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 1/14/64

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He said BUCHANAN, however, has contact with EDUARDO DIAZ LANZ, a Cuban exile who arrived in the United States in the summer of 1963,and who is a member of the DRE. FIORINI stated that possibly the statements attributed to a DRE spokesman, as contained in the "Sun-Sentinel" article of December 4, 1963, were based on information BUCHANAN obtained from DIAZ LANZ.

FIORINI said he has no evidence that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was ever in Miami, Florida, and did not believe EDUARDO DIAZ LANZ had any such evidence.

Mr. FIORINI stated JIM BUCHANAN of the "Sun Sentinel" is not identical with or related to the JAMES BUCHANAN who is a reporter for the "Miami Herald," published at Miami, Florida.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25 60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1964

Date

1.

EDUARDO DIAZ LANZ, 2941 Bird Avenue, Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida, 25 years of age, stated he had arrived in Miami as an exile from Cuba in June, 1963. He stated he has been an associate of FRANK FIORINI, whom he described as an American citizen involved in Cuban revolutionary matters. He said he did not recall having been introduced to any newspaperman by FIORINI. He said that at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, FIORINI told him he had a friend with a newspaper who would be interested in the information which the DRE (Cuban Student Directorate) possessed concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DIAZ said he himself is a member of the DRE in charge of matters dealing with the Havana underground. He said he had shown FIORINI a copy of the Extra of the bi-weekly newspaper "Trinchera" published by the DRE, which gave coverage to the assassination. DIAZ made available a copy of the Extra dated November 23, 1963, and stated he had heard a rumor at the DRE that the FBI or the police at Miami had detained DRE members who were distributing this edition of "Trinchera" in the streets of Miami, confiscating the copies of "Trinchera."

DIAZ stated that shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, he brought FIORINI to the DRE offices in Miami, where FIORINI talked to DRE member ANGEL HERNANDEZ POJO. He said HERNANDEZ POJO speaks some English, whereas FIORINI speaks very little Spanish. DIAZ said he did not know what conversation may have transpired between FIORINI and HERNANDEZ. DIAZ said FIORINI had indicated to him he would bring his newspaper friend to the DRE; however, DIAZ did not believe FIORINI had done so.

EDUARDO DIAZ was shown the article contained in the Pompano Beach "Sun Sentinel" of December 4, 1963,

17.

1/15/64 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342

On ____ at ____ File # ____

Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb 1/16/64

by ____ Date dictated ____

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pertaining to alleged DRE statements concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DIAZ, who speaks and reads English, stated he had made no statements to FRANK FIORINI or to anyone else, and he did not know who the alleged DRE spokesman might have been, since the newspaper, in his opinion, obviously misquoted the facts, and appeared to invent some statements without basis in fact.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-2-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1.

DAMASO OLIVA, editor of "Trinchera," described as the official publication of the DRE (Cuban Students Directorate) at Miami, stated that on November 24, 1963, the Sunday following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, members of the DRE engaged in distributing an Extra edition of "Trinchera," at churches in the Miami area. This edition, dated November 23, 1963, set out letters written by CARLOS BRINGUIER, DRE delegate at New Orleans, Louisiana, describing activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans.

Mr. OLIVA stated that at the Immaculate Conception Church in Hialeah, Florida, and at the Little Flower Church in Coral Gables, Florida, the police of those communities called the DRE representatives distributing "Trinchera" from the churches and examined the edition of "Trinchera" which was being distributed. The police in both places instructed the DRE members not to distribute more of the material, as complaints would be received from the priests of the churches.

Mr. OLIVA stated the police did not detain any DRE member or confiscate the Extras, but told the members to cease distribution, or they would be taken to the police stations.

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On 1/15/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 1/16/64

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FBI-302 (Rev. 1-2-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 16, 1964
Date

1.

ANGEL HERNANDEZ ROJO, member of the DRE (Students Revolutionary Directorate), Miami, Florida, stated that at about the end of November, 1963, EDUARDO DIAZ LANZ, another DRE member, introduced FRANK FIORINI to various members of the DRE at DRE offices in Miami. FIORINI was said to be a former member of the United States Marines and Navy, who was interested in helping the DRE.

HERNANDEZ said that during a period of about two weeks, in the latter part of November and beginning of December, 1963, FIORINI made about four appearances in the DRE, and on one occasion, gave a lecture to DRE members on DRE organization.

HERNANDEZ stated while he was one of the members who spoke with FIORINI, he did not discuss the matter of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he, HERNANDEZ, does not know any newspaperman. He stated specifically that he did not know any newspaperman with the Pompano Beach, Florida, "Sun Sentinel."

20

On 1/15/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-2342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/neb Date dictated 1/16/64

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MM 105-8342
JJO:plm
1

On January 16, 1964, MM T-1, who has been involved in Cuban revolutionary matters at Miami for several years, and who is personally acquainted with FRANK FIORINI and also with newspaperman JIM BUCHANAN of the Pompano Beach, Florida "Sun-Sentinel", stated as follows:

It has been his observation that BUCHANAN writes articles on the Cuban situation which present speculation and rumor as fact. He said BUCHANAN resorts to sensationalism in his style of writing. He said BUCHANAN adopts the attitude that the United States Government is not acting firmly enough in the Cuban problem. MM T-1, upon reading the article that was printed in the December 4, 1963 edition of the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel", stated that the article appeared to him to have been written by BUCHANAN. Noting the reference to FRANK FIORINI in the article, MM T-1 stated he guessed FIORINI was the source of the material set out in the article, and that there was no other spokesman. MM T-1 stated FIORINI represents himself as"the inside man" with all the Cuban organizations at Miami.

MM T-1 continued that BUCHANAN is a good friend of JOHN MARTINO of Miami Beach, Florida, who, in past weeks, has been engaged in speaking appearances concerning Cuba. MARTINO bases his appeal as a speaker on the subject of FIDEL CASTRO and Cuba upon the fact that MARTINO was incarcerated by the CASTRO regime for a period of several years.

MM T-1 stated MARTINO had, in the past, mentioned to him that BUCHANAN had some connection with the

Pompano Beach newspaper, which gave MM T-1 the impression that BUCHANAN had more than an employee status with the newspaper; that is, might have some part ownership in the newspaper.

On November 29, 1963, JOHN MARTINO, 2326 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, was interviewed relative to a report that he possessed information concerning the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, including information that OSWALD had distributed pro-CASTRO literature in Miami. MARTINO, upon interview, stated he had received his information from Cuban exiles in Miami, and would not reveal his sources. He admitted he did not know how accurate the information might be, and that he had no proof the information was true. He said that although his information was hearsay, he believed it.

MM 105-8342
JJO:plm
1

On January 16, 1964, records at the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Broward County, at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, case #L63-845, reflected a libel suit, claiming damages in excess of $200,000.00 had been filed on December 11, 1963, against the Gore Newspapers Company, alleging a libelous article in the October 11, 1963 edition of the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel". This suit was brought by WILMA and DONALD BAINES, doing business as "Porky's" in Oakland Park, a suburb of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, charging that an article written by one OTT CEFKIN had resulted in diverse losses to "Porky's", and was libelous in nature. The suit indicated that the Gore Newspapers Company is a Delaware corporation, which owns the Pompano Beach "Sun-Sentinel". The address of the Gore Newspapers Company was indicated as 320 Southeast First Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, which is the offices of the "Fort Lauderdale News", a daily newspaper published at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

23*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
January 22, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to report of Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR, dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

MM T-1, mentioned in above-referenced report, has furnished reliable information in the past.

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1 - Mr. Stokes

1-27-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

This confirms telephone call from Section Chief William A. Branigan 1-24-64.

The Presidential Commission has requested Bureau to undertake such steps as may be feasible in effort to develop further facts concerning subject's place of residence during 13-day period between 10-19-62 and 11-2-62. Note that on 10-19-62 subject checked out of YMCA, DL, and on 11-2-62 he took up residence at 602 Elsbeth Street, DL.

Through records Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company obtain day-by-day employment record for subject during indicated period and endeavor through fellow employees to ascertain where Oswald took up residence subsequent to leaving YMCA and prior to moving into premises on Elsbeth Street.

Handle immediately and submit results in form suitable for dissemination.

JCS:hrt
(4)

REC 36

1506

JAN 23 1964

MAILED 25

JAN 2

1 - Stokes

1/27/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Indianapolis (105-3399)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Oswald has been identified as passenger on Mexican "Red Arrow" bus traveling from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City from afternoon 9/26 to morning 9/27/63. Dr. and Mrs. John McFarland of Liverpool, England, who sat in front of Oswald, stated subject told them he was Secretary of FPCC in New Orleans and was on way to Mexico City en route Cuba to meet Castro, as he could not get to Cuba from United States. According to McFarlands, Oswald sat next to 80-year-old male United States citizen who looked to be in 60's and who claimed to have lived in Mexico and Tennessee. This individual said he was retired schoolteacher who taught in India and Arabia and was writing book on Lisbon Earthquake of 1775.

En route to Mexico City, two young women, Patricia Winston and Pamela Mumford, boarded bus evening 9/26/63 at Monterrey. Oswald told them he lived in Russia for two years and had hard time getting out; said he had been to Japan; did not indicate he was traveling to Cuba; said he was from Fort Worth or Dallas. According to girls, subject traveled alone; carried one piece of luggage, small zipper bag. He recommended girls stay at Hotel Cuba, Mexico City, as he stayed there several times before and it was inexpensive; told them he was not staying at Hotel Cuba this trip. According to girls, sitting next to Oswald was an Englishman who lived in Mexico for 30 years; who was in late 60's; heavy build, greying hair, balding, who had English accent and who was believed retired. En route this individual, who is believed to be identical with the elderly male described by the McFarlands, commented to effect, "This young man appears to have been in Mexico before."

Enclosures 4

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:pa
(5)

MAILED 3
JAN 25 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-115

REC- 56 1507

22 JAN 28 1964

79 JAN 29 1964

Airtel to Indianapolis
Re:. LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Check at Hotel Cuba failed to locate record of Oswald as guest from June, 1962, through 10/3/63. Oswald known to have been registered at Hotel Del Comercio, Mexico City, from 9/27 through 10/1/63. Believed he stayed at hotel night of 10/1/63 and that he traveled from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo by bus between morning 10/2/63 through early morning 10/3/63 when he arrived at Nuevo Laredo.

The elderly male sitting next to Oswald during 9/26/63 - 9/27/63 trip to Mexico City is believed to be male traveling under name John Howard Bowen. Two photographs of male said to be Bowen, enclosed herewith, have been obtained from newspaper morgue, Knoxville. Winston and Mumford stated male depicted in sun hat not known to them but they believed man wearing suit standing in front of stone building is identical with elderly male sitting next to Oswald on bus.

Enclosed are copies of self-explanatory cables Legat, Mexico City, dated 1/21 and 1/23/64. Note that Bowen appears to be identical to one Albert (Alberto) Osborne, Baptist missionary at Texmelucan, Mexico, who was interviewed at Texmelucan 1/7/64, at which time he furnished false information concerning Bowen and his travel in United States. If dual identity has been assumed by Osborne, reason for this not known, but from information developed by Knoxville it would appear that Osborne may have been utilizing dual identity for many years. Records Identification Division negative re Osborne or Bowen. Bufiles show that Albert Osborne, born 11/12/1898 at Grimsby, England, who in 1958 was Canadian citizen and clergyman, was subject of PCFM investigation in 1958 based on suspicion of Mexican authorities as to his bona fides. Investigation Canada developed only that Osborne was issued Canadian passport 1953 when residing at YMCA, Vancouver, and was granted landed status in Canada in July, 1917.

In early January, John Howard Bowen contacted acquaintance at Laredo, Texas, and advised that he had been interviewed by FBI in Mexico and was en route to Austin for further interview.

Interview Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Dykes identified in Legat, 1/23/64, cable to develop all available background data concerning Osborne, aka Bowen. Display enclosed photographs in effort to identify. Ascertain if Dykes' have any information concerning question of dual identity and reason therefor. Endeavor to locate Osborne and set lead for interview. Interview is to establish all background data re Osborne; whether or not he has used dual identity and reason

therefor, and why he misrepresented identity to Legat when interviewed 1/7/64. Interview is to develop all information he has concerning Oswald during trip to Mexico City via "Red Arrow" bus and activities of Oswald while in Mexico between 9/27 and morning 10/2/63. Ascertain when Osborne returned to Texmelucan after arrival Mexico City 9/27/63 and if he remained in Mexico City prior to returning to his residence. Develop facts as to his place of residence and activities Mexico City. Osborne is also to be questioned concerning representations he made to McFarlands en route Mexico City and as to the basis of his remark concerning Oswald's prior travel to Mexico.

4-528

[illegible]-1508

CHANGED TO

62-107000-2328

JAN 31 1964

-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

DEFERRED 1-22-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 308

BUFILE 105-82555.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REBUCAB JANUARY 19 LAST RE INTERVIEW OF ALMO ALGOZAR.

INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED ALGOZAR IDENTICAL WITH HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON. THIS INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWED HERE TODAY BY SA ROLAND E. TRENT AND FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

ALCARAZ IS ENGAGED TO BARRIE MILLMAN. DURING 1962 AND 1963, ALCARAZ WAS ACQUAINTED IN MEXICO CITY WITH YOUNG AMERICAN NAMED STEVE KENNAN, DESCRIBED BY HIM AS ABOUT 23-24 YEARS OF AGE AND PRO-COMMUNIST FROM SOME CITY IN PENNSYLVANIA. KENNAN WAS DESIROUS OF SECURING VISA TO GO TO CUBA BUT SO FAR AS ALCARAZ KNOWS NEVER HAD ANY SUCCESS. ALCARAZ FREQUENTLY SAW KENNAN IN SANBORNS RESTAURANT LOCATED IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO AMERICAN EMBASSY.

ALCARAZ SAID THAT WHEN MILLMAN VISITED HIM IN MEXICO CITY IN DECEMBER 1963 THEY DISCUSSED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. IT WAS PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AT THAT TIME THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN IN MEXICO CITY PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION AND ALCARAZ SAID THAT HE DID MENTION POSSIBILITY TO MILLMAN THAT KENNAN AND OSWALD MAY HAVE BEEN ACQUAINTED SINCE BOTH WERE REPORTEDLY ADHERENTS OF COMMUNIST IDEALOGY AND BOTH HAD VISITED MEXICO. HE STATED VERY DEFINITELY THAT HE HAD NEVER MET OSWALD IN COMPANY OF KENNAN AL-THOUGH HE HAD SEEN OTHER AMERICANS IN COMPANY OF KENNAN AT SANBORNS

REC 45 105-82555 1509

22 JAN 28 1964

79 JAN 29 1964

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 308

RESTAURANT.

ALCARAZ EXAMINED PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AND STATED THAT HE CANNOT IDENTIFY THESE PHOTOGRAPHS AS BEING POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH ANYONE HE HAD EVER SEEN IN MEXICO AND DEFINITELY CANNOT IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AS ANYONE HE EVER SAW IN COMPANY OF KENNAN.

VON PEACOCK, ACTING DIRECTOR OF FRIENDS SERVICE CENTER IN MEXICO CITY, TODAY VIEWED PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD AND STATED HE WAS DEFINITELY CERTAIN OSWALD HAD NEVER VISITED FRIENDS SERVICE CENTER HERE. HE FELT THAT HE WOULD HAVE KNOWN OF ANY CONTACT OSWALD MIGHT HAVE HAD WITH CENTER IF SUCH CONTACT HAD TAKEN PLACE. PEACOCK IS ACQUAINTED WITH ALCARAZ AND HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN ALCARAZ AND OSWALD.

ALCARAZ MENTIONED IN INTERVIEW THAT HE HAD NEVER DISCUSSED POSSIBILITY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN KENNAN AND OSWALD WITH ANYONE BUT BARRIE MILLMAN AND THAT THIS DISCUSSION WAS PURELY SPECULATIVE. ALTHOUGH ALCARAZ WAS NOT INFORMED OF SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON WHICH HE WAS QUESTIONED, HE STATED IT WAS RATHER OBVIOUS THAT MILLMAN MUST HAVE DISCUSSED THEIR CONVERSATION WITH SOMEONE IN CALIFORNIA.

MEMO FOR DISSEMINATION FOLLOWS.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: DELIVERED 11:30 PM ENT

DPD CC: MR. B[illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/23/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-8255)

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-31965)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

On 1/23/64, [redacted] Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, Mich., source of information, who has furnished reliable information in the past, protect identity, advised SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR. that on that date an application had been received at the Student Activities Office of WSU for permission for the Students for Democratic Society to hold a meeting on 2/14/64, at the WSU Community Arts Building, 450 W. Kirby, Detroit. [redacted] advised that the speaker at this meeting was to be MAL[redacted] described as the lawyer for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who was to speak on the topic "OSWALD's Innocence".

[redacted] advised that the Students for Democratic Society is a recognized campus organization at WSU and the above request was submitted by LESTER C. HUNT, Faculty Adviser.

He advised that permission has not been granted by WSU to hold this meeting inasmuch as there is a fee of $65 for the use of the auditorium and the Students for Democratic Society is attempting to get this fee waived. [redacted] advised he did not believe that WSU would waive the fee for this meeting.

Detroit will keep the Bureau and Dallas advised of any developments concerning this meeting.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Detroit

LEC:GMC
(7)

C. C. Wick

REC 8 1519

22 JAN 28 1964

29 JAN 30 1964

CODE

1-24-64

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. RE BUREAU CAB JANUARY NINE AND YOUR CABS TWO EIGHT TWO AND TWO NINE SEVEN JANUARY THIRTEEN AND SEVENTEEN LAST.

SUCAB DATE RESULTS OF YOUR INQUIRIES TO RUN DOWN ALLEGATION IN RE BUREAU CAB WILL BE SUBMITTED IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. COPY DL BY MAIL.

1 - Dallas

JCS:hrt
(5)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Reurairtel 1-11-64.

Legat, Mexico City, and SAC, MM, will report on this phase.

REC 8 -1511

22 JAN 28 1964

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JAN 30 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM

JAN 24 1964

1 - Stokes

1/24/64

CODE

CABLE URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REURCABS NUMBERED THREE ZERO FIVE AND THREE ONE ONE DATED JANUARY TWENTY-ONE AND TWENTY-THREE LAST. NOTE THAT PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAN SAID TO BE BOWEN ENCLOSED WITH BUREAU AIRTEL TO LOS ANGELES JANUARY SIX LAST COULD DEPICT TWO INDIVIDUALS AND THAT PATRICIA WINSTON AND PAMELA MUMFORD STATED MAN DEPICTED WEARING SUN HAT WAS UNFAMILIAR TO THEM AND THAT MAN IN SUIT COULD HAVE BEEN THE PASSENGER SITTING NEXT TO OSWALD ON QUOTE RED ARROW UNQUOTE BUS. DID YOUR SOURCES AT TEXMELUCAN AND MEXICO CITY IDENTIFY BOTH PHOTOGRAPHS AS OSBORNE, AKA BOWEN? WHAT IS VIEW OF SA WHO INTERVIEWED OSBORNE JANUARY SEVEN LAST? REGARDING OSBORNE, REFER TO YOUR FILE SIXTY FOUR DASH ONE ONE SEVEN ONE AND PHOTOGRAPH THEREIN. CONTACT SOURCES MEXICO CITY CONCERNING OSBORNE IN EFFORT TO DEVELOP INFO REGARDING HIS IDENTITY AND REPUTATION THERE. ASCERTAIN FROM SOURCES TEXMELUCAN WHEN HE RETURNED TO THAT AREA SUBSEQUENT TO HIS ARRIVAL MEXICO CITY SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN LAST. SUCAB. DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO ADVISED BY MAIL.

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 24 1964

2 - SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (ENCLOSURES TWO)
2 - DALLAS (100-10461) (ENCLOSURES TWO)
SACs, SAN ANTONIO, AND DALLAS SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

REC 8 105-82555

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)
JCS

JAN 30 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CABLE TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE FOR SAN ANTONIO AND DALLAS:

Enclosed is one copy each of Legat cables numbered 305 and 311 dated 1/21 and 1/23/64. Dallas note Bureau will handle setting forth of leads regarding location and interview of Osborne-Bowen. Dallas furnish to San Antonio the two photographs said to be of Bowen which were furnished by Knoxville 12/24/63 airtel.

San Antonio refer to page eight of your 1/17/64 report this case. On receipt of photographs, display same to Oscar Ferrino to determine if he identifies both pictures to be photos of Bowen. Does Ferrino know Bowen as Albert Osborne? If so, develop specifics. Has Osborne or Bowen been interviewed at Austin?

NOTE:

Man named John Bowen sat next to subject during bus trip from Texas to Mexico City 9/26-27/63. He engaged subject and other passengers in conversation and may have information concerning Oswald's activities in Mexico City. This man told various stories as to his background and our investigation of him led us to belief he was Baptist missionary who spent many years in Mexico. On 1/7/64 Legat interviewed Albert Osborne, a missionary at Texmelucan. He furnished considerable information (false) concerning Bowen, who he said was in U. S. It now turns out that photograph of man said to be Bowen has been identified by witnesses in Mexico as Osborne, who was known at American Express, Mexico City under name Bowen. Reason for dual identity not known.

FBI

Date: 1/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel January 15, 1964, authorizing an interview with ALBERT GUY BOGARD with the use of the polygraph.

On January 24, 1964, BOGARD appeared at the Dallas Office and advised he was willing to be interviewed with the polygraph. He related to SAS ARTHUR E. CARTER and C. RAY HALL that on Saturday night, January 11, 1964, while working as manager of the Bent L-Bow Tavern in Dallas, Texas, several men came into the tavern, asked to see the manager, and when BOGARD appeared, they proceeded to hit him about the head with a beer bottle, then knocked him down and stomped him about the head. He said he had never seen these men before, could not identify them, and he had no idea why they assaulted him. He said he was hospitalized at Baylor Hospital, Dallas, Texas, for concussion and head cuts, from January 11, 1964, to January 18, 1964. He was treated by Dr. [redacted] REYNOLDS. Since release, he has been taking Dramamine, for dizziness, and last took this medication at about 11:00 PM on January 23, 1964. He also advised he was hospitalized at the North Louisiana Sanitarium, Shreveport, Louisiana, following a car wreck in 1951, for a fractured skull. He also alleged that on June 6, 1959, he had a "light heart attack" at Shreveport, Louisiana, but did not consult a doctor for two days afterward. He then contacted a Dr. SANDERS, Sanders Clinic, Kings Highway, Shreveport, Louisiana, who examined him and had an electrocardiogram made, then gave him some pills and told him

EX-115

3 - Bureau
3 - New Orleans (100-16601)
2 - Dallas
CRH:gj
(8)

REC 83 105-82555 1513

Approved _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

to go to bed for about a week. BOGARD said that since that time, he has had chest pains from time to time. While he was in Baylor Hospital at Dallas, Texas, in January, 1964, he told his doctor about these pains, and an electrocardiogram was made, but his doctor told him this showed that everything was normal.

On January 24, 1964, SA HALL telephonically contacted Dr. B. A. MC REYNOLDS, Medical Towers Building, 712 North Washington, Dallas, Texas, who advised that as a surgeon, he treated ALBERT GUY BOGARD for a head injury at Baylor Hospital, in January, 1964. He said BOGARD had a traumatic injury to the middle ear, which has caused dizziness. He prescribed Dramamine, for the dizziness, and has not seen BOGARD since release from the hospital. Dr. MC REYNOLDS suggested that if BOGARD had taken Dramamine at about 11:00 PM on January 23, 1964, this medication would probably interfere with a polygraph examination on January 24, 1964, in that the results would be inconclusive. After BOGARD complained of chest pains, Dr. MC REYNOLDS had an electrocardiogram made, and his study of that showed no previous heart damage or present indication of any heart disorder. He suggested, however, that Dr. LOYD CONYERS be contacted, as Dr. CONYERS had previously treated BOGARD, and could furnish more information regarding any heart trouble BOGARD might have.

BOGARD was then advised that he would be contacted later regarding a polygraph examination, after he had had an opportunity to recover more fully from his recent hospitalization.

On January 24, 1964, SA C. RAY HALL telephonically contacted Dr. LOYD W. CONYERS, Medical Arts Building, Dallas, Texas. Dr. CONYERS advised he last saw ALBERT GUY BOGARD as a patient on September 18, 1963, and BOGARD was complaining of a whiplash injury to his neck, following an automobile accident. Dr. CONYERS' examination showed no basis for such a complaint. BOGARD has been to see him a number of times, and appears to be a chronic complainer. Dr. CONYERS has never found any physical basis for any of his complaints. He once had an electrocardiogram made on BOGARD, and found no evidence of any heart damage or disease. In view of BOGARD's chronic complaints, he has suspected that BOGARD may be attempting to fake injuries and collect from insurance companies. However, he knows of no such attempts to defraud any insurance company.

DL 100-10461

Prior to further consideration of a polygraph examination with BOGARD, additional investigation into his background is being conducted. For the information of New Orleans, the statement of BOGARD in this matter is set forth in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, December 23, 1963, Dallas, commencing on page 214. ALBERT GUY BOGARD is a white male, American, born December 30, 1924, at Coushatta, Louisiana. His wife is ILA C. BOGARD, 3029 Gorton Road, Shreveport, Louisiana; ex-wife, Mrs. LESLIE J. (MIRIAM) SPURGEONS, address unknown, Shreveport, Louisiana; parents Mr. and Mrs. A. T. BOGARD, Route 1, Coushatta, Louisiana. He has Social Security Number 433-30-3486, and served in the U. S. Navy from April 24, 1944 to November 22, 1947. He has worked as an automobile salesman at Shreveport, Louisiana, and Dallas, Texas.

LEAD:

NEW ORLEANS:

AT COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA:

Will check credit and criminal records, for ALBERT GUY BOGARD.

AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA:

Will check credit and criminal records for ALBERT GUY BOGARD, and contact insurance sources to determine whether BOGARD has been involved in any fraudulent claims for injuries.

DALLAS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

Will check the name of ALBERT GUY BOGARD through records of Southwest Index Bureau, Tower Petroleum Building.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
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Evans
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-25-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 318

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.
REBUCAB JANUARY 24 LAST.
RESULTS OF INQUIRIES TO RUN DOWN ALLEGATION IN BUCAB OF JANUARY 9 LAST WILL BE SUBMITTED IN NEXT AVAILABLE COURIER POUCH ON JANUARY 30 NEXT.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 3:22 PM RDR

EX-115

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc: Mr Stokes
3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

REC 105-82555-1514

22 JAN 28 1964

JEFFERSON CITY
RECEIVED

January 25, 1964

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT 1 - Branigan

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA

REURCABLE NUMBER THREE ONE SIX. ENDEAVOR TO ARRANGE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION THROUGH HEAD OF CIA, MEXICO.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

WAB:gci
(4)

NR. 894
ENC.
CLASS.
ACKNOWLEDGED
TYPED BY

REC 8J 105-82555-1515

22 JAN 28 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

6-11 PM CST 1-27-64 URGENT MH

TO DIRECTOR 100-10461

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 IP

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUTEL TO DALLAS TODAY QUESTIONING INFORMATION ON PAGE ONE HUNDRED FIFTYSEVEN OF REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, JANUARY TWENTYTWO LAST, DALLAS, CONCERNING HILLARD JONES BEING QUOTED AS REFERRING TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS APPROXIMATELY "SEVEN OR EIGHT FEET TALL AND MAY HAVE BEEN FOUR FEET TALL." THIS INFORMATION IS CORRECT.

COVER PAGE F OF THIS REPORT POINTS OUT THAT JONES WAS CONFUSED AND INCOHERENT IN HIS NARRATIVE OF EVENTS, AND THAT IT WAS OBVIOUS TO INTERVIEWING AGENTS THAT JONES WAS UNDER SEVERE STRAIN AND POSSIBLY SUFFERING FROM MENTAL HALLUCINATIONS.

END ACK FOR 2

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

REC 87

105-82555-1516

22 JAN 28 1964

9 JAN 30 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Evans; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

January 27, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

We have been advised that authorities of the State of Texas, including District Attorney Henry Wade and his assistant, William Alexander, appeared before the Commission concerning the article which appeared in "The Nation" magazine in which it is alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI.

We have previously made available to the Commission full information concerning our contacts with Oswald. So that there may be no doubt as to our relations, here are the facts:

Our first interview of Lee Harvey Oswald took place June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after Oswald returned from Russia. This interview was conducted by Special Agents B. Tom Carter and John W. Fain and was for the purpose of ascertaining whether Oswald had been given any Soviet intelligence assignments in this country. Oswald was requested to advise this Bureau in the event he was contacted in this country by an individual under suspicious circumstances suggesting that it was a Soviet intelligence approach. Oswald agreed to do so. Results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 27 3 09 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAILED 10
JAN 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Evans
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Rosen
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Tavel
Trotter

JAN 28 1964

REC-45

105-82555-1517

REL:hrt

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our next interview of Oswald took place on August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas. This interview was conducted by Special Agents Arnold J. Brown and John W. Fain and it was for the purpose of again alerting Oswald to the possibility that the Soviet intelligence service might, at any time attempt to use him or obtain information through him. Oswald stated he could see no reason why the Soviets would desire to contact him; however, he promised his cooperation in reporting to the FBI any information coming to his attention in this regard. Results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

Our next interview of Oswald took place on August 10, 1963, at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, at his request. During such interview Oswald furnished details concerning his arrest by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, on a charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene. He also furnished data concerning his background and activities in regard to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

The above interviews are the extent of our contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We did not interview Oswald in Dallas, Texas, or in Irving, Texas, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

In regard to the data in "The Nation" article which alleges that Oswald had Agent Hosty's home phone and office phone numbers and car license number in his possession, you are advised that Special Agent James P. Hosty's name, office telephone number and automobile

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

license number, one digit off, appeared in Oswald's address book. For your information, Special Agent Hosty furnished his name and office telephone number to Mrs. Ruth Paine when Agent Hosty interviewed her concerning the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 1 and 5, 1963. Agent Hosty did not give Mrs. Paine the license number of his automobile and presumably Mrs. Paine may have jotted such number down on her own initiative unknown to Agent Hosty.

Following the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Agents of this Bureau interviewed Oswald at the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. The purpose of these interviews was to obtain from Oswald any admissions he might make concerning the killing of the President or other data pertinent to the assassination, as well as to obtain any information Oswald might furnish of a security nature. Results of these interviews of Oswald were set out in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, also known as L. H. Oswald, Lee Oswald, Lee H. Oswald, Leslie Oswald, A. Hidell, A. J. Hidell, Alek J. Hidell, Alek James Hidell, O. H. Lee; Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, AFO," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

Lee Harvey Oswald was never used by this Bureau in an informant capacity. He was never paid any sums of money for furnishing information and he most certainly never was an informant of the FBI. In the event you have any further questions concerning the activities of the FBI in this case, we would appreciate being contacted directly.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 1-22-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. [redacted]
[redacted]
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

On the afternoon of January 21, 1964, captioned individual, who appeared to be emotionally tense, visited FBI Headquarters and was interviewed by SA James R. Healy, Crime Research Section.

Mrs. [redacted] who described herself as a housewife, wished to report information she felt pertinent to the investigation surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. She stated that at about 6:30 p. m. on November 10, 1963, she noticed a man and woman, accompanied by a small child, leave the residence of her next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Arlington, and that from observing later newspaper photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife she is convinced that the couple she observed were the Oswalds. She stated she only saw them about a minute or so from a distance of approximately 20 feet, that it was partially dark and that she heard the woman speak perfect English.

Mrs. [redacted] then related that she has long suspected Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] of being communist sympathizers, that they are un-American and have caused her considerable anquish by placing their trash cans on her property, blocking her water drains, etc. Mrs. [redacted] added that she feels she is living on the edge of a communist nest, that other neighbors are also communist sympathizers and that she is being constantly followed.

Mrs. [redacted] was thanked for her information and told it would be given appropriate consideration.

Bufiles reflect that she was an applicant for a position of clerk with the Bureau in January, 1952, was offered a probationary appointment, but accepted one with the Department of Defense. (67-498740)

RECOMMENDATION:

For Information. No further action.

REC 87 1518

1 - Mr. Rosen

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 28 1964

JAN 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1519

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 16

SECTION NO.

69

STATE DEPT.

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: DON REYNOLDS
INFORMATION REGARDING CASE INVOLVING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Don Reynolds is the unscrupulous owner of an insurance company in Silver Spring, Maryland. Walter Jenkins called me from the White House at approximately 5:30 p.m. today. He asked that I come over and see him immediately.

Upon seeing Jenkins, he told me that Pierre Salinger had just advised him and the President that an [redacted] executive by the name of [redacted] who has offices at [redacted] Northwest, and who operates the company known as [redacted] that Reynolds had given him information concerning the assassination of the President approximately two weeks ago.

Reynolds told [redacted] that President Johnson was soon to be impeached. He stated that, "J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI had collected sufficient data to prove that President Johnson was involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy." Reynolds stated that Governor Connally of Texas had been an accomplice of President Johnson's in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Reynolds also told [redacted] that Clint Murchison had kept Oswald in a hotel in Dallas for several days prior to the assassination.

Salinger told the President that [redacted] is a very reputable individual and a person that would not give inaccurate information.

While I was in Jenkins' Office obtaining the above information, the President walked in and stated that he would appreciate the FBI interviewing Reynolds and pinning this information down as expeditiously as possible. I told the President I knew the Director would instruct that we get on this matter immediately. After the President left, Jenkins requested that we not interview [redacted] inasmuch as the President does not want Salinger to know this information was given to anyone else.

ACTION: It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the General Investigative Division and that Reynolds be interviewed as expeditiously as possible in connection with the above allegation.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. McGrath

22 FEB 6 1964

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

January 22, 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin advised that he was aware of the information that had been set forth in Bureau reports relative to correspondence had by Lee Harvey Oswald with the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Mr. Rankin stated that even though considerable information had been developed through the Bureau's sources and through interviews conducted by the Bureau he desired that each of these organizations be contacted officially by the Bureau at the request of the President's Commission and that each group be requested to make available copies of all correspondence, and any other material that they might have available relative to Oswald.

Mr. Rankin was advised that his request would be complied with and results furnished to him as soon as possible. Appropriate instructions have been issued to the field to have this request handled immediately.

During the conversation with Mr. Rankin, he mentioned that the Commission had met on the afternoon of January 21, 1964, and that the members of the Commission had quite a number of questions and were desirous of seeing a great deal of material. At this point, Mr. Rankin was asked if there was anything that the Bureau might do to render assistance in answering any questions that had been raised by the Commissioners. Mr. Rankin replied that he could not reveal what went on at the Commissioners' meeting.

62-109090
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - 105-82555
JRM:hw
)9(

ORIGINAL FILED IN

He did state that there would be some correspondence as a result of the Commissioners' meeting and this would be sent forward as soon as possible to prepare the same. He volunteered no information as to whether or not the communications would be directed to the Bureau or elsewhere.

Mr. Rankin advised that the members of the Commission were aware of the large volume of work that had been handled by the Bureau and that he personally desired to express his appreciation for the help given by the Bureau.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

FBI

Date: 1-23-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) -P-

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re San Antonio airtel to Director 1-14-64, and Dallas airtel to Director 1-21-64.

Oklahoma City files reflect correspondence with Bureau and Oklahoma City Office and personal contact with Oklahoma City Office from 1959 through 1961, by [redacted] a former resident of Tecumseh, Oklahoma. [redacted] has made numerous allegations against various persons including BROUDER BRUNDAGE, Tecumseh, Oklahoma. [redacted] stated in September, 1959, that he is continually persecuted by a Mr. BROWDER BRUNDAGE who he claimed has influenced his father against him and causes his relatives to commit him to a hospital. He stated he had spent the past seven months in a hospital at Norman, Oklahoma. [redacted]

In July, 1961, [redacted] appeared at the Oklahoma City Office and furnished a five page handwritten statement relating a vague and garbled story of being persecuted by the Communists. In the statement he identified those persecuting him as follows:

CC - RDR retained

3 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (105-824) (RM
2 - Miami (105-8342) (RM)
2 - Tampa (105-2142) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783
JAG:TK
(13)

Let SA
2-3-64
RDR/hm

REC 36 105-82555 1520

JAN 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: C.C. Wick _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

"GUS HALL - Washington, D. C. Mgr.
PEARL SMITH - Florida - Supt over
BROUDER BRUNDAGE - Tecumseh, Okla.
RILEY - (PEARL's Son) - Dallas Texas
BESSIE - Little Rock Ark."

In this letter [redacted] stated that an FBI man at Fort Smith, Arkansas, told him how to trap PEARL. He added that PEARL is the daughter of Mrs. [redacted], Shawnee, Oklahoma. He indicated that PEARL had killed two husbands, one at Weatherford and one in Florida in 1941. He stated that this group had also robbed a bank and a post office.

In August, 1961, [redacted] communicated with the Oklahoma City Office on three occasions indicating he was committed to the Central State Hospital at Norman, Oklahoma, and alleging that he was sane. In one letter he alleged that crooks had taken 1200 bed sheets from the hospital and shipped them to PEARL in Florida and then to Cuba. He also alleged BROUDER took $40,000. worth of equipment from the hospital.

It is noted that the anonymous letter received by the San Antonio Office was postmarked at Norman, Oklahoma, where the Central State Hospital (Oklahoma State mental hospital) is located. From the contents of instant letter and previous letters received by this office it is apparent that the writer of the anonymous letter is [redacted]

On 1-23-64, Mr. TED THOMPSON, Officer in Charge, Records and Personnel, Central State Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma, advised SA DONALD H. SLOAT that [redacted] has been confined as a mental patient at this hospital since 9-24-63.

The files of the Oklahoma City Office contain no additional information concerning BROWDER BRUNDAGE or BROUDER BRUNDAGE, or PEARL SMITH.

In view of the above, BROWDER BRUNDAGE, [Tecumseh] Oklahoma, is not being interviewed. and Miami, Tampa, and Jacksonville discontinue efforts to locate and interview PEARL SMITH, UACB.

Report being submitted.

SAC, San Antonio (105-2909) 2/3/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-126

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

Re SA airtel 1/14/64, DL airtel 1/21/64 and OC airtel 1/23/64 relating to an anonymous communication inferring that one Brouder - Brundage of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, in some way influenced Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

It is quite apparent from the tone of this anonymous communication received by San Antonio that the writer is mentally incompetent; however, in view of the allegations made, it is possible this same individual might communicate with the President's Commission resulting in a request for Bureau investigation.

San Antonio is instructed to incorporate pertinent parts of investigation in this matter including the background supplied in re OC airtel in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Copies of your letterhead memorandum should be furnished to the Bureau, Dallas and Secret Service locally. This should be handled promptly.

1 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Jacksonville (105-824)
1 - Miami (105-3342)
1 - Tampa (105-2142)

MAILED 5
FEB 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

RDR:vhm
(11)

1 - Mr. J. W. Hines, Room 2264
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan, Room 609 RB

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOTE: By airtel 1/14/64 San Antonio advised of receipt of an anonymous communication on 1/11/64 postmarked 1/6/64 at Norman, Oklahoma. This letter alleges Browder - Brundage "brain washed" Oswald and also promised him $10,000. The letter at times does not make sense, however alleges individuals are communists and that Jack Ruby was hypnotized when he shot Oswald. Investigation by Oklahoma City indicates probable originator of this communcation to be [redacted], a former resident of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and an inmate of a state mental hospital at Norman, Oklahoma, where the anonymous communication was postmarked.

While it is quite apparent the anonymous communication does not contain any information of value, it is very possible the originator of this communication might communicate with Secret Service or the President's Commission. It is felt we should assemble the facts of our investigation and furnish same to Secret Service as a cooperative gesture and also be in a position to answer any possible inquiry from the President's Commission.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

REC-13

Date: 1/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

There is enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas one copy of a news letter dated 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas, written by HILAIRE DU BERRIER.

For the information of the Dallas Office, DU BERRIER is the subject of Bureau case file 61-10904 and the case entitled "HILAIRE DU BERRIER, aka; IS - FRANCE; RA - FRANCE." He is a political writer, who makes his living by lecturing and writing news letters.

On 1/20/64, DU BERRIER contacted the NYO and advised that he was mailing on that date a news letter which he wrote from the home of General WALKER, in Dallas, Texas, on the night of the assassination of President KENNEDY. This letter was received on 1/22/64. In the letter, he underlined a portion, "A man driving a blue Mercury stopped before the Walker residence, ran up on the lawn and threw the American flag to the ground.

On 1/22/64, he telephonically contacted the NYO and gave the following story:

He stated that the magazine "Perry Match" of 12/28/63 carried a story by RAYMOND CARTIER. At the same time in the Brits

4 - BUREAU (ENC) RM (105-82555)
(1 - 61-10904) (DU BERRIER)
2 - DALLAS (ENC) RM
1 - NEW YORK (97-1391) (DU BERRIER)
1 - NEWYORK (105-38431)

REC-19

1521

JAN 24 1964

REC-13

LHB:EMD, #31
(9)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Approved: Sent ... M Per

NY 105-38431

press a story by JEAN CAMBELL carried an almost identical story, setting forth that sometime prior to the shooting a MRS. WHITWORTH, of Irving, Texas, recalled that a blue and white Mercury sedan, 1958 or 1959 model, parked at her store and a man resembling OSWALD, with his wife and two children, entered her store and asked if she could put a telescopic sight on a rifle. She advised him that she did not have the facilities to perform this but directed him to a place that could do it for him. DU BERRIER pointed out that it is quite possible that the owner of the Mercury that went to Irving, Texas, is probably the individual mentioned in the enclosed newsletter. DU BERRIER then suggested that the owner in all probability is of the extreme left wing political persuasion. He could offer nothing further in this regard other than that he suggested that the car mentioned in the European articles and the car that pulled up to the WALKER residence, mentioned in the news letter, might possibly have been a two-tone Mercury rather than solid blue, with the top being blue and the body being white or cream-colored.

DU BERRIER stated that he is going on a nationwide lecture tour and that he can be contacted through the American Opinion Lecture Bureau, Brookfield, Massachusetts. The individual handling his bookings and who would most likely know his itinerary is one DOUGLAS MORSE, of that lecture bureau.

The above is being forwarded to Dallas for their information. From past experience with DU BERRIER, it is quite possible that in his lecture tour he would readily be quoted as saying that he has furnished valuable information to the FBI in regard to the shooting of President KENNEDY.

8 8 Leg.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT IS FOR YOUR PRIVATE INFORMATION

Dallas, Texas
The night of November 22, 1963

TO THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Your correspondent was in Dallas the day the President was killed. There had been much discussion among conservatives prior to the President's visit, but none of a violent nature. Stated simply: the President was not popular among an opposition that was growing. Dallas authorities were determined to impose a surface picture of mass support. White House publicity men had been hard at work for weeks in advance, and a flow of statements from the police department and the sheriff's office, literally, warned those opposed to the President and his policies that any expressions of opinion contrary to the official would receive harsh treatment.

Under such conditions there was resentment, but, again, this resentment was against the suppression of America's right to free speech and it was never violent. An airplane towed a banner above the President's motorcade in Houston proclaiming, "Co-existence is treason". There were reports that a sky-writer had been hired to write, "CUBER?" above the motorcade in Dallas. In neither city was the enthusiasm shown that the press would have us believe.

On November 21, the day before the President's arrival in Dallas, piles of hand-bills started appearing on the tops of automobiles to blow off in the streets then cars were started. Each bore a front-and-profile convict-type picture of John F. Kennedy and the words, "WANTED FOR TREASON". Seven charges followed. A large sign appeared at Love Field when the President arrived bearing the words, "HELP JFK STAMP OUT DEMOCRACY".

The litterbug ordnance would have been used against hand-bill distributors had they been caught. Police were desperately searching for legal means of muzzling every one. Such was the climate of the city into which the President ventured on a visit that was obviously political.

The moment the shooting of the President was announced and without waiting for tangible information, a concentrated attack on known conservatives started. A good percentage of the telephoners were women. The first to come into General Walker's residence was a woman shouting, "We'll get you, you bastards!" Vicious insults and threats continued through the day. A man driving a blue Mercury stopped before the Walker residence, ran up on the lawn and threw the American flag to the ground.

There is no doubt that had it been established that any non-leftwinger did the shooting, extreme leftists, and with no hindrence from the authorities, would have used it as a pretext to get their enemies.

The first foreign comment to be heard over Dallas TV was Moscow's report that the assassination "was undoubtedly the work of the extreme Right". A deliberate attempt appears to have been made to circulate that version in Europe.

When it was learned that a "Fair Deal for Cuba Committee" member, a former Marine who had tried to take out nationalization papers in Russia, had been arrested as a suspect, no Dallas conservative received a phone call of apology from those who had telephoned threats and insults earlier in the day.

Towards evening Dallas TV watchers were given a view of Boston leftwinger, Gordon Hall, earnestly playing down the responsibility of the faction from which the assassin actually came and exploiting the tragedy as ammunition against the Right. Urged Mr. Hall, our officials must not disregard organizations just because they are small and do not seem to be dangerous. A plea that the authorities crack down on the four-fifths of the political spectrum of which Mr. Hall disapproves followed, though these were almost in disapproving of the deed. It would appear, from the sympathetic ear Mr. Hall was given by his interviewer and all indications in Dallas as this is written, that the criminal assassination of President Kennedy will be twisted around to serve the ends of the camp that produced the slayer.

A significant fact emerges from the still-confused and tragic event in Dallas: It is the capacity and eagerness for violence of the American extreme left, not simply the segment that produced gunman Oswald, but the militant Left in general. Here the true threat to America becomes more and more evident. Yet, though Dallas police swarmed the city and did all but declare the community under martial law, none of the prowling cars that passed and repassed and appeared to be "casing" the homes of [illegible] conservatives as General Walker through the afternoon and night was stopped for questioning. Police protection there was none. In effect, if subversives cared to seize the favorable moment of emotion for action they were, literally told to go ahead.

Hilaire du Berrier

NOTE: Gen. Walker was out of the State all week.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1964

FBI NEW YORK

TELETYPE

4-52 PM URGENT 1-27-64 DE

TO DIRECTOR -2- 105-82555 AND DALLAS

FROM NEW YORK 105-38431

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS- R.

REBUTEL ONE TWENTY FOUR LAST AND NYTEL JANUARY TWENTY FIVE LAST.

MRS. BETTY P. LAMBERT, ASST. OFFICE MANAGER, AND MRS. MAVIS LEHMAN CLERK, ADVISED SA J. WILLIAM LOVE INSTANT DATE RECORDS OF VISITORS MAIL SERVICE , AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., SIX FOUR NINE FIFTH AVE., NYC REFLECTED NO INFO RE THE NAMES JOHN HOWARD BOWEN OR ALBERT OSBORNE. LEHMAN ADVISED THAT SHOULD ADDRESS DATA BE RECEIVED RE ABOVE NAMES SHE WOULD CONTACT NYO.

END

WA ELR

WASH DC

EX-112 REC-19 105-82555-Sub A-1522

1 JAN 28 1964

79 JAN 29 1964

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	DALLAS	1/27/64	1/8-21/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES A. MARLEY, JR. TYPED BY: sas

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES: Newark airtel to Bureau dated 1/16/64.
Bureau airtel to Newark dated 1/7/64.
Washington Field teletype to Bureau dated 12/10/63.
Newark teletypes to Bureau dated 12/11 and 13/63.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is being sent to Los Angeles and San Antonio in the event those offices have investigation as a result of information developed in this report.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
2 - Newark (105-15291)

100-105415

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1523 REC- 56

5 JAN 28 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	U.S. Comm.	C I D		
Request Recd.	1/28/64	1/29/64		
Date Fwd.	2/3/64	2/3/64		
How Fwd.	Hand	Courier		
By	[illegible]	[illegible]		

Notations

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	JAMES A. MARLEY, JR.	Office:	Newark, New Jersey
Date:	1/27/64		
Field Office File #:	105-15291	Bureau File #:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - R		

Synopsis: SP/4 NELSON DELGADO, Battery D, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, N.J., advised 1/15/64 that he knew the subject from approximately December, 1958, to June, 1959, while both assigned to Marine Corps stationed at Santa Ana, Calif. DELGADO and OSWALD discussed socialism and Cuba. DELGADO said OSWALD visited Cuban Consulate, Los Angeles, Calif. DELGADO, subject, and two other males visited Mexico on one occasion. DELGADO believed he taught OSWALD the Spanish language. DELGADO said subject spoke Russian. Two soldiers presently assigned with SP/4 DELGADO learned simple Spanish phrases from DELGADO. DELGADO considered braggart and interested in women by fellow soldiers but not known as liar. Spanish-speaking Agent describes DELGADO's Spanish as poor.

- P -

DETAILS:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 1/22/64

SP/4 NELSON DELGADO, Battery D, 4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel Site, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised that he was born June 3, 1939, at Brooklyn, New York. He said he presently resides with his wife at 30 Oakwood Road, Leonardo, Middletown Township, New Jersey. He said he had no children. SP/4 NELSON DELGADO said that he was a member of the United States Marine Corps from November, 1956, until November 1, 1959, and his Marine serial number was 16 44 884. He said that he was honorably discharged from the United States Marine Corps. After a short time as a civilian in Brooklyn, New York, DELGADO said he enlisted in the United States Army on November 2, 1960. He said that he is now assigned as a cook with the title Mess Steward in Battery D.

DELGADO advised that he was assigned to Marine Control Squadron 9, Santa Ana, California, from July 1, 1958, to sometime in June, 1959, as a radar operator. DELGADO was assigned to Quonset Hut 34 from the time he arrived at Santa Ana until approximately June, 1959, when he asked to be transferred from this hut. DELGADO said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was assigned to Marine Control Squadron 9 during the same period. He said that both OSWALD and himself were assigned to the same radar section and the same shift. At that time, DELGADO declared, he was very young, having only recently left school. DELGADO said that he was a "loner," and OSWALD apparently had few friends at the base. As a result in December, 1958, they became friendly. DELGADO said that one of the reasons he described himself as a "loner" was that because of his Puerto Rican background he did not get along too well with the other Marines. DELGADO said, however, that he found that OSWALD and himself got along well together.

DELGADO said that at this time while in the Marine Corps he was very young and, thinking back now, considers himself to have been very immature. DELGADO said that he was always the subject of remarks which were made by other Marines because of his heavy weight condition. DELGADO said that he has since come to realize that his feelings while in the Marine Corps were immature, and he has since changed his ideas somewhat. He said that he now realizes that he would have gotten along much better in those days if he had a better sense of humor, which he feels he has developed since then. DELGADO said that in January, 1959,

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On 1/15/64 at Holmdel, New Jersey File # Newark 105-15291

by SAs RICHARD B. MURDOCK and JAMES A. MARLEY, JR./aas Date dictated 1/21/64

he learned that OSWALD had been having some trouble in the quonset hut to which he had originally been assigned, and OSWALD asked to be transferred. DELGADO said that he had been friendly for some time with OSWALD, and he was not sure but he thought it was because of this friendship that OSWALD was assigned to Hut 34, the same hut that DELGADO occupied. DELGADO pointed out, however, that there were three empty bunks in the hut at the time OSWALD was assigned there. Concerning Hut 34, DELGADO said during the period that he and OSWALD occupied this hut there were, he believes, a total of six Marines who passed through or resided with them. He recalls one, a Pfc. WALD. DELGADO recalls that in January, 1960, WALD was transferred to Atsuki, Japan, for assignment with the 1st Marine Air Control Squadron. DELGADO said that he remembers that OSWALD and WALD did not get along too well, but he believes that WALD would know of OSWALD's and DELGADO's friendship. SP/4 DELGADO continued and said that about this time, because of his interest in Puerto Rican matters, he was very interested in the situation in Cuba. He said that he personally supported CASTRO's overthrow of the BATISTA government. DELGADO said that his statements concerning the events in Cuba apparently pleased OSWALD because their friendship became better after DELGADO started to talk about Cuba.

However, OSWALD did discuss other things with him and on one occasion claimed to be an atheist and liked to quote sections from the Bible to show DELGADO how wrong the Bible was at times. DELGADO claimed that these things made him realize that OSWALD simply wanted someone to talk to who at least thought along the same lines he did. OSWALD discussed religion and politics, that is the Democratic and Republican Parties, on occasions; but because DELGADO was not well versed in politics of the day, OSWALD did not pursue the political discussions for any length of time. DELGADO said he also disliked discussions with OSWALD concerning the Bible, and they soon dropped this topic of conversation. DELGADO pointed out that whenever the conversation got around to Cuba and CASTRO, OSWALD would talk indefinitely. DELGADO pointed out that it was his opinion that OSWALD did not like to become violent in any discussions he was having; and on more than one occasion if the person he was talking with lost his temper or appeared to be getting violent in attitude, he would cut off the conversation by leaving the area.

OSWALD discussed socialism on many occasions with DELGADO, but he never discussed communism or used the word

communist. Although the word was not used, DELGADO later formed the opinion that OSWALD was a Marxist. OSWALD was always praising the socialist form of government and said on more than one occasion that the United States would eventually have a revolution which would then secure a real democracy. It was not DELGADO's belief that the word revolution meant anything violent, or at least it was his impression at that time that OSWALD meant nothing violent by these statements. DELGADO said that OSWALD never brought up any ideas or statements concerning how this revolution should be brought about. DELGADO said OSWALD did try to explain his ideas on socialism to DELGADO by trying to make a comparison of the military life with life under the socialist form of government. OSWALD said that men and women had been able to live under the rule of one man or officer while in the military, and it did not seem that they would have any objection to be able to live under a socialistic form of government. DELGADO said that he did not fully understand OSWALD's intent in comparing a socialist government with the military life, and it is his belief that OSWALD did not fully understand socialism because of the example he gave.

OSWALD was not a braggart, according to DELGADO, but he never missed an opportunity to impress those around him with his intelligence. He did not waste his time discussing his ideas with anyone who did not have a real background in the subject under discussion. He would react the same way to someone who wanted to make a big joke of his discussions.

DELGADO said that he has spoken Spanish all his life and can write short phrases in Spanish and can even write letters to his wife and relatives in Spanish. He said that he always considered his ability to speak both Spanish and English something he had over others in the military. He said he never missed the opportunity to teach Spanish to anyone who was really interested. DELGADO said that OSWALD indicated an interest in learning the Spanish language; that he attempted to teach him the best way he knew how; and it was his opinion that OSWALD learned much Spanish from him. DELGADO said that the subject bought a Spanish dictionary; and over the months that he knew OSWALD, he spent a good deal of time with this Spanish dictionary. DELGADO said that he and OSWALD were assigned to an area where no one except officers were allowed to speak. He said he referred to this area himself as the silent area. DELGADO said that most of the Marines were

assigned to four-hour shifts on their radar screens; and in order to wile away the time since they could not talk, most Marines wrote letters or short notes on scratch paper to each other. DELGADO said that he and OSWALD took this opportunity to continue their Spanish discussions, and he would jot down Spanish phrases or English translations and OSWALD would do the same. It was DELGADO's opinion that by the time he left Santa Ana, OSWALD could speak and understand the Spanish language. DELGADO concluded his opinion of OSWALD's ability in the Spanish language by saying that he himself considered a person proficient in Spanish if that person could speak Spanish well and be understood in the Spanish language. He added that it was his opinion that OSWALD learned enough Spanish to get across his ideas in the Spanish language. DELGADO admitted that he himself was not able to teach OSWALD how to write the Spanish language because he had no ability in the use of Spanish grammar.

DELGADO said that because of their common interest in languages, DELGADO learned that OSWALD spoke Russian. OSWALD attempted to teach some Russian phrases to DELGADO, but the best DELGADO could learn was "da" and "nyet." According to DELGADO, OSWALD was continually complaining about the military life as a United States Marine. However, looking back at the period, he does not believe that OSWALD complained much more about the Marines than he himself or other Marines did at that time. Because of the nature of their assignment at Santa Ana Marine Base, DELGADO said the Marines were required to fire their rifle only once a year. Sometime in the spring of 1959, the whole group, including OSWALD, went to a nearby rifle range for their annual firearms schedule. OSWALD, like most Marines, took an interest in the "pool" which was started for the Marine getting the highest score. However, DELGADO said neither he nor OSWALD came close to winning. DELGADO said that one of the requirements for this annual firearms session was that all Marines had to qualify on the rifle. DELGADO said that it has always been his opinion that OSWALD "penciled in" his qualifying score. DELGADO said it was his further opinion that OSWALD was not a good rifle shot and that he never showed any unusual interest in his rifle or other guns and appeared less interested in weapons than the average Marine assigned to the Santa Ana base.

DELGADO said that much of their conversation and, he believes, close relationship stemmed from the fact that he and

OSWALD agreed on CASTRO and Cuba. DELGADO said that they often discussed TRUJILLO and the Dominican Republic. Both he and DELGADO agreed that TRUJILLO must be removed. DELGADO observed that since he himself was content to see Cuba free from the control of BATISTA, this also was OSWALD's only interest in Cuba. However, it became apparent after many discussions concerning CASTRO, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic that OSWALD wanted to do something personally to assist CASTRO and Cuba. Therefore, one day, while assigned in the radar section, DELGADO said he jotted down a note to OSWALD saying that if he were as sincerely interested in helping the Cubans as OSWALD said he was, he would write to the Cuban Embassy, Washington, D. C. DELGADO pointed out that this conversation took place by using short phrases, and it was at the time that the United States was supporting CASTRO. One conversation with OSWALD concerning CASTRO came about when the newspapers printed the story of a man who allegedly deserted the United States Army, had gone to Cuba, and had been made a Major by CASTRO. DELGADO said that one of the things OSWALD discussed about this Major was that he understood the man's role as "trigger man" for CASTRO. DELGADO said that OSWALD contended that he supported the job this man was doing by removing the enemies of the CASTRO government.

As a result of DELGADO's comment to OSWALD, he said he was very surprised about five to six days later when OSWALD told him that he had received an answer from the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles. DELGADO said that up to this time OSWALD received very little mail and wrote very few letters. He said these letters, from his personal knowledge, were usually to his mother or from his mother. DELGADO recalls that weeks would go by, particularly in late December and early January, when the subject received no mail from anyone. However, after writing to the Cuban Consulate, he began to receive mail at least weekly and on occasions several times during the week. DELGADO said that he later learned that this mail came from the Cuban Consulate. DELGADO said he learned this when he had asked OSWALD for a particular tie that he wished to wear when he left the base. OSWALD told DELGADO that the tie was in his locker and that he could get it himself. DELGADO said that when he went to get the tie he noticed the letters that the subject had been receiving, and one of them bore the seal of the Cuban Consulate, another appeared to be a Russian newspaper, and there was some other mimeographed material which DELGADO believed also came from the Cuban Consulate.

DELGADO said that it was his habit to visit relatives or friends in Los Angeles whenever he had the week end off. He said he attempted on many occasions to have OSWALD accompany him to Los Angeles. He said that OSWALD was never interested; but after he had received some correspondence which DELGADO assumed was from the Cuban Consulate, he started to accompany DELGADO to Los Angeles. DELGADO said that they would leave the base on Friday after work; and when they arrived in Los Angeles, OSWALD would leave. At first DELGADO did not know where OSWALD was going; but after several of these trips to Los Angeles, he asked OSWALD where he was going, and he said to visit the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles. However, DELGADO added that he never accompanied the subject to the Cuban Consulate, nor did he ever see him enter the Cuban Consulate.

During another discussion OSWALD stated that he did not think much of the United States's stand supporting CASTRO because the United States waited until CASTRO had thrown BATISTA out of Cuba before this country offered to help him. At about this time the newspapers contained a story about two Americans who had gone to Russia. He recalls that OSWALD told him at this time that he, like the two Americans, could get to Russia if he wanted to by going to Tijuana, Mexico, to Cuba, and then to Moscow. DELGADO said that at that time he did not think that OSWALD meant anything in particular. Later they were discussing extradition treaties, because of a news item in the local newspaper. He said this news item concerned an American who had gone to Argentina because he was in trouble with the law. DELGADO recalls that he said that if he ever got in trouble in the United States he would go to Argentina because they had no extradition in that country. OSWALD, however, insisted that he would go to Russia using the same route the Americans had when they went through Mexico to Cuba and on to Russia.

DELGADO said that OSWALD occupied a good bit of his time reading books, and he had a copy of "Das Kapital." OSWALD had asked DELGADO to read this book, but DELGADO looked at it and never read it. DELGADO said that OSWALD had another book called "The Farm" or "On the Farm" which OSWALD discussed and summarized for DELGADO. He recalls the book as a satire on capitalists, using pigs as capitalists and other farm animals as the people. DELGADO said that he remembers this book fairly well, but he does not recall reading it completely.

DELGADO recalled that the subject never had any regular visitors at the base; but on one night when he, DELGADO, was Corporal of the Guard, OSWALD was working at the radar net when the Sergeant of the Guard called to have OSWALD sent to the main gate. DELGADO said that he remembers securing a relief for OSWALD, and OSWALD went to the main gate where he talked to a man for about 45 minutes. OSWALD never told DELGADO who the person was he met at the gate, but it has always been DELGADO's opinion that it was not a member of his family because he believes they would have been allowed on the base.

Among other things DELGADO said he recalled about OSWALD was the fact that he appeared to enjoy classical music and would often talk at length concerning the opera. He never discussed girls and apparently wished to have nothing to do with them. OSWALD never showed any interest in sports, and he neither played baseball or football nor talked about these subjects. Besides everything else, the above characteristics, according to DELGADO, were some of the reasons that no one else bothered with OSWALD.

However, during the early spring of 1959, DELGADO and two Negro Marines, one of whom might have been a Pvt. WATTS, decided to go to Tijuana, Mexico, for a good time. He recalled that the two Negro Marines, who were assigned to the base, did not particularly wish to have OSWALD along but that he was able to convince OSWALD to go with them. DELGADO said that he did not believe that OSWALD had ever been to Tijuana; but when they arrived in Mexico, it was OSWALD who picked out the "Flamingo Bar" as a good place to have a good time. OSWALD described the two bartenders, one a man, who he said was a homosexual, and a woman. He also told them that he heard that the Flamingo had a good show. DELGADO said, looking back on the incident at this time, he feels that the bartender seemed to know OSWALD when the group entered; but if this were true, OSWALD did not indicate that he knew him. DELGADO said that OSWALD did not drink much, but he seemed to enjoy himself. He said after the show they went looking for a house to secure girls. He said that at this point OSWALD appeared just as interested as the others in finding a good place. DELGADO said that all four did find a girl for themselves, after which they returned to a small hotel where each rented his own room. DELGADO does not recall the name of the hotel, but it was near a jai alai court

in Tijuana. DELGADO said he could not recall the date that all the above took place, but he remembers that while he was with his girl friend or at some other place in Tijuana, he lost his wallet. DELGADO said that he and OSWALD and the two others went to the Shore Police Naval Station at the Tijuana gate to report this loss. DELGADO said that they returned to the Santa Ana base on Sunday, and OSWALD seemed to have enjoyed the week end as well as anyone else.

DELGADO said that among those who were at the Santa Ana base at the same time as he and OSWALD was a Sgt. W. FUNK. However, it was DELGADO's opinion that Sgt. FUNK would not have known OSWALD well because he was only assigned to the base for about four to six weeks prior to OSWALD's leaving the area. DELGADO described FUNK as having been transferred from Japan; and by the time OSWALD left, most of the Marines did not have much respect for Sgt. FUNK. However, on one occasion Sgt. FUNK caught OSWALD acting improperly while on duty and reported him. OSWALD received what was then termed company punishment and was made to march around the field with a full field pack, during which march Sgt. FUNK put OSWALD through the close-order drill sections of the Marine Manual. From that time on, OSWALD had nothing good to say about Sgt. FUNK and one time told of reporting the incident to the Marine Inspector General, but to DELGADO's knowledge he never did.

Cpl. JAMES BOTELHO was assigned to the Santa Ana Marine Base at approximately the same time that DELGADO was but was not in the same hut with OSWALD. He did work on the same shift with OSWALD and DELGADO. BOTELHO did not associate with OSWALD and had little to do with him. DELGADO did recall on one occasion BOTELHO had a "big" argument with OSWALD over socialism, and OSWALD left in disgust.

Pfc. HENRY R. ROUSSEL, JR., was assigned to the Santa Ana base about four to eight weeks prior to OSWALD's leaving the base. He lived in the same quonset hut area, but not in Hut 34 and was not on the same work shift with OSWALD. One of the unusual things about OSWALD was that since ROUSSEL and OSWALD were from New Orleans, there should have been some conversation about this fact. However, there never was any interest shown in each other.

DELGADO advised that speaking generally as far as Pfc. HENRY R. ROUSSEL, JR., and BOTELHO were concerned, they did not have much in common with OSWALD because they were interested in sports and girls, and these things hardly interested OSWALD.

A Sgt. CALL was assigned to the same platoon but was not assigned in the same quonset area as the subject. However, CALL and OSWALD did get along, and on one occasion OSWALD discussed his book "Das Kapital" with CALL. Further, CALL and OSWALD had in common the fact they both enjoyed classical music.

Another Marine, a Pfc. OSBORNE, was assigned to the same platoon during OSWALD's time and came from Texas. According to DELGADO, OSBORNE would discuss Texas with anyone at any time. Although OSWALD said that he came from Texas, he was not friendly with OSBORNE.

DELGADO declared any Marine assigned to the Santa Ana base from December, 1958, to about June, 1959, should be able to verify the fact that he and OSWALD were friendly. In addition, Sgt. LUSK, the Sergeant Major of the company, made the remark when he was disciplining DELGADO that he was getting to be just like OSWALD who always did everything backwards.

Pfc. DAVID MURRAY was assigned to the same section with DELGADO and OSWALD and knew them both. DELGADO claimed to have taught MURRAY Spanish while both were still in school at Biloxi, Mississippi. He believed MURRAY should know that DELGADO taught OSWALD Spanish although he never heard MURRAY and OSWALD speak this language to each other.

Lt. Col. TOSDAHL was the Commanding Officer of the base at the time both OSWALD and DELGADO were stationed at Santa Ana. TOSDAHL was the kind of commanding officer who liked to know each Marine by his first name. DELGADO felt he should know of the association between himself and OSWALD.

Toward the end of May or early June, 1959, DELGADO said that he personally became convinced that CASTRO was not the best thing for the Cuban people, and he started to argue

this point with OSWALD. OSWALD claimed that DELGADO did not know what he was talking about because the American newspapers never print the real truth. Discussions concerning the Dominican Republic also came up at this time, and it became apparent to DELGADO that OSWALD really felt that something should be done to remove TRUJILLO. On one occasion he suggested that both DELGADO and himself go to Cuba, become officers in CASTRO's army, and go on to help the Dominican Republic. DELGADO said that about this time he began to think that OSWALD was acting strangely, but he did not believe he meant what he said; however, he did become more and more arrogant and argumentative whenever Cuba or the Dominican Republic came up in conversation. DELGADO said about this time the newspapers had published a story concerning a Corporal in CASTRO's army. DELGADO recalls that this story dealt with the shooting of this Corporal for some minor violation by other CASTRO soldiers. DELGADO said that this completely disillusioned him concerning CASTRO. DELGADO said that since OSWALD would not even discuss this matter, both he and OSWALD became less friendly, and things became uncomfortable for him in the quonset hut. Therefore, even though he was the noncommissioned officer in charge of Hut 34, he asked Sgt. FUNK for a transfer to another barracks. At about the same time, DELGADO said he returned to his home on leave.

When DELGADO returned to the base, OSWALD had already been discharged; and about this time he made headlines in the local newspapers because he had defected to Russia. DELGADO recalls that about this time he and all other personnel at the base were interviewed by investigators concerning any knowledge OSWALD had of secret information.

DELGADO advised he never heard from OSWALD again. DELGADO stated he had given his home address to the subject as 303 47th Street, Brooklyn, New York, which was his address when he went into the Marine Corps; but in 1960 the buildings were torn down. In any case, the subject never contacted him.

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NK 105-15291
JAM:MJ

On January 15, 1964, RICHARD B. MURDOCK, a Spanish-speaking Special Agent, during the course of interview with NELSON DELGADO set out in this report, evaluated DELGADO's Spanish ability as follows:

DELGADO is similar to many persons of Spanish extraction born and educated in the United States who heard the language spoken in the home and in their Spanish-speaking neighborhoods. However, DELGADO, like others, never made any real effort to learn the language. DELGADO has a good understanding of the spoken language, but has a limited speaking vocabulary of Spanish. DELGADO has to mix English words with his Spanish words to fully express himself. DELGADO has very faulty grammar and no training in the written Spanish word.

DELGADO knows Spanish words only as he has heard them spoken and, at times, writes Spanish words with one or more syllables missing. DELGADO's speaking ability in Spanish is very poor. DELGADO would not be considered proficient in the Spanish language by anyone who reads and writes the language above the high school level.

Lieutenant WILLIAM J. LAWLESS, Executive Officer, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 17, 1964, that he has known SP/4 NELSON DELGADO since approximately March, 1963. He said it was about this time that DELGADO was transferred from a European assignment to Battery D as mess steward.

LAWLESS described DELGADO as a good soldier, but one who tends to exaggerate most incidents that occur to him personally. He stated that DELGADO is not offensive or derogatory in his exaggerations but likes to build himself up by these exaggerations. LAWLESS said that DELGADO likes to think of himself as a "ladies man". LAWLESS said that because DELGADO is somewhat heavy, he is the subject of joking by other soldiers, particularly in the mess hall. He stated he believes that DELGADO exaggerates his accomplishments with women to compensate for the jibes that he receives while on duty.

Lieutenant LAWLESS said he has never known DELGADO to lie nor to do anything in the line of duty which would make him appear to be other than a good soldier.

NK 105-15291
JAM:mj/mab

S/Sgt. MELVIN FORD, Mess Steward, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 15, 1964, that he is SP/4 NELSON DELGADO's immediate superior. FORD said that he first met DELGADO during late 1962 or early 1963, while both were assigned to the same mess hall in Europe. However, FORD said they were not assigned to the same unit. He said he would describe DELGADO as a good soldier, who has an excellent attitude while working. FORD felt DELGADO tended to exaggerate events but was unable to specifically point out circumstances particularly known to him.

First Sergeant ALFRED C. ROBINSON, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 17, 1964, that SP/4 NELSON DELGADO has been assigned at Battery D as a mess steward from February, 1963, to the present time. He said he was transferred from a unit in Germany at that time. ROBINSON said that in his capacity as First Sergeant, he knows NELSON DELGADO well and has never had to discipline or control him in any way since his assignment to the base. He stated DELGADO knows his job well and does it efficiently.

SP/5 LLOYD GREGORY, Operations Sergeant, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 15, 1964, that he has known SP/4 NELSON DELGADO since DELGADO was assigned to the missile base in February, 1963. GREGORY said that because of the nature of his own assignment, he has a close association with DELGADO. GREGORY described DELGADO as a good cook and not necessarily interested in military life as such.

Sergeant GEORGE BRADFORD, Specialist, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 15, 1964, that he has known SP/4 NELSON DELGADO for approximately four years. He said that he was assigned with DELGADO in Europe and went out socially with him on occasion. Sergeant BRADFORD noted he has learned a few Spanish phrases and words from DELGADO but due to lack of interest he has never gone much further than this into the language. He considered DELGADO to be a soldier who was capable in his military assignment. He indicated DELGADO tended to exaggerate but could not recall any specific instances to confirm this.

NK 105-15291
JAH/mj/mab

SP/5 BILLY JONES, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, advised he is attempting to learn the Spanish language with the help of DELGADO but feels DELGADO is not a qualified Spanish teacher since he has only helped him in certain simple Spanish terms.

On December 11, 1963, ELSTETH KULIK, 402 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, telephone number 485-1541, advised SA JOHN T. MURPHY she has known JOHN MURRET, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the past two and one-half years as a personal friend. She stated he has telephoned her occasionally, the last time in September, 1963, and she last saw him during the summer of 1963.

Miss KULIK declared she did not know MURRET's father or mother and did not know their relationship with anyone else, in particular with OSWALD.

Miss KULIK noted up to June, 1963, she had resided at 1 Mohican Place, Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey, at which time she had telephone number 334-1034.

Mrs. ANN GARRET, Box 150, Vernon, New Jersey, another alleged telephone contact of MURRET, on December 11, 1963, advised SAs RICHARD C. LEE and WILLARD ST. MARIE, JR., that she does not know anyone in New Orleans and never received a telephone call from that city. She stated she does not know JOHN MURRET or his family or ELSTETH KULIK, and definitely did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was of the opinion the call could have been a wrong number call which she would have no occasion to remember.

NK 105-15291
JAM:MJ

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FORD said that he believes DELGADO suffers from an inferiority complex because of his weight condition and being of Puerto Rican background. However, he stated DELGADO tends to exaggerate circumstances or events in which he has participated, particularly in reference to women. FORD said that he knows of no unusual interest on DELGADO's part in young girls and to the contrary, DELGADO usually brags about his conquests of older women despite the fact that he is married.

FORD stated that since DELGADO does his job well, he and DELGADO get along and DELGADO has never caused him any trouble. As a matter of fact, DELGADO's personality helps keep the spirits of some of the troops at a high level.

First Sergeant ALFRED O. ROBINSON, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 17, 1964, that SP/4 NELSON DELGADO has been assigned at Battery D as a mess steward from February, 1963, to the present time. He said he was transferred from a unit in Germany at that time. ROBINSON said that in his capacity as First Sergeant, he knows NELSON DELGADO well and has never had to discipline or control him in any way since his assignment to the base.

He stated that DELGADO knows his job well and he does it efficiently. He has a tendency to exaggerate any incident in which he is involved and is usually bragging or praising a particular food served that day in the mess hall if he had anything to do with it.

ROBINSON stated that DELGADO exaggerates concerning his personal love life and that it is his feeling that this is because of his own physical appearance. He stated there appears to be some truth to the statements

ammed pgs 13 + 14

NX 105-15291.
JAM:MJ

concerning his extracurricular activities with women because information reached him that DELGADO had met a woman, married to a soldier at another military base, and had apparently been successful with her. ROBINSON said, however, that this was never verified nor was any formal complaint made by anyone to the military concerning DELGADO.

ROBINSON said that if activities of this nature had continued, he would have felt it necessary to bring this to DELGADO's attention, but because of his bragging and exaggerations, he felt he could not be sure what would have been the real facts in this matter.

SP/5 LLOYD GREGORY, Operations Sergeant, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 15, 1964, that he has known SP/4 NELSON DELGADO since DELGADO was assigned to the missile base in February, 1963. GREGORY said that because of the nature of his own assignment, he has a close association with DELGADO.

GREGORY said he would describe DELGADO as a good cook, interested in his phase of Army life, but not necessarily interested in the military life as such. GREGORY has noticed that DELGADO appears to carry a slight chip on his shoulder because of his Puerto Rican background.

GREGORY stated that DELGADO tends to exaggerate particularly when describing his relationship with women. He said that he knows of no abnormal interest on DELGADO's part in young girls.

He said he personally believes that most of DELGADO's statements concerning his conquests of women are not based on fact because he has met DELGADO's wife, and he feels that DELGADO and his wife appear to have a normal husband and wife relationship.

-1/-

Sergeant GEORGE BRADFORD, Specialist, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 15, 1964, that he has known SP/4 NELSON DELGADO for approximately four years. He said that he was assigned with DELGADO in Europe and went out socially with him on occasion.

Sergeant BRADFORD said that since both he and DELGADO had more free time while in Europe, DELGADO did attempt to teach him simple phrases and songs in the Spanish language. BRADFORD said that he believed DELGADO could teach him how to use simple phrases in Spanish, but he did not have the interest that would be necessary to learn the language. He said that since he and DELGADO have arrived at the Holmdel, New Jersey site, they have not continued their discussions concerning the Spanish language. However, BRADFORD said occasionally DELGADO will say something in Spanish or he will learn a new Spanish phrase from DELGADO.

BRADFORD said that he considered DELGADO a mature soldier, capable of his military assignment, but somewhat immature when it came to his relationship with women. He said that although DELGADO would brag about his conquests of women, these did not alway prove to be true.

BRADFORD said that DELGADO does tend to exaggerate, but he has never known him to lie about any pertinent fact.

SP/5 BILLY JONES, Battery D, Fourth Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, advised on January 15, 1964, that he is presently attempting to learn how to speak Spanish with the help of SP/4 NELSON DELGADO. DELGADO has been very helpful to him and has helped him with certain simple Spanish phrases and is willing to listen to him speak those Spanish words and phrases which he has learned. JONES said he has secured a Spanish dictionary and an elementary Spanish book. He said he has often asked DELGADO for his assistance, and he would say that DELGADO is teaching him Spanish.

JONES stated that it is only his intention to learn enough Spanish to be able to be understood because he expects to be assigned, in his next military assignment, near the Mexican border. JONES does not believe DELGADO is a qualified Spanish teacher, but in learning to speak or understand the Spanish language, he feels that DELGADO can be of great assistance to him.

On December 11, 1963, ELSTETH KULIK, 402 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, telephone number 485-1541, advised SA JOHN T. MURPHY she has known JOHN MURRET, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the past two and one-half years as

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NK 105-15291
JAM:MJ

a personal friend. She stated he has telephoned her occasionally, the last time in September, 1963, and she last saw him during the summer of 1963.

Miss KULIK declared she did not know MURRET's father or mother and did not know their relationship with anyone else in particular with OSWALD.

Miss KULIK noted up to June, 1963, she had resided at 1 Mohican Place, Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey, at which time she had telephone number 334-1034.

Mrs. ANN GARRET, Box 150, Vernon, New Jersey, another alleged telephone contact of MURRET, on December 11, 1963, advised SAS RICHARD C. LEE and WILLARD ST. MARIE, JR. that she does not know anyone in New Orleans and never received a telephone call from that city. She stated she does not know JOHN MURRET or his family or ELSTETH KULIK, and definitely did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was of the opinion the call could have been a wrong number call which she would have no occasion to remember.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/27/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Re report of SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR., dated 12/13/63 at Newark and report of SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR., dated 12/16/63 at Newark.

Enclosed report dated and captioned as above is being sent to replace referenced reports.

EX-11

ENCLOSURE

REC- 56

1-27
5 JAN 28 1964

1524

SOVIET SECTION

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Newark
JAM:aas
(6)

1/24/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Stokes

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA John M. Kemmy, 1/17/64, San Antonio.

Bureau is not disseminating rerep. Note that Synopsis does not synopsize details. Information on page 2 describing reason for investigation set forth on pages 3 through 10 is unnecessary and does not relate to inquiry on pages 3 through 6, basis of which was to determine if Oswald was in Austin, Texas, 9/25/63. Bases of statements of Lorine Shuler on page 4 as to irresponsibility of Florence Norman and the private expressions of Norman are not set forth and, in event specifics in this regard are not available, they should be deleted. Reason for statements on page 4 regarding Shuler's furnishing address only after Agent identified himself and her reluctance to enter into a controversy is not clear. If purpose was to depict hostile or uncooperative attitude on part of Shuler and if such was the case, furnish specifics or delete above statements. Endeavor to obtain more details from Shuler as to nature of Norman's remarks concerning having seen Oswald at Trek Cafe. Include data as to when and to whom these remarks were made.

Inquiry at Trek Cafe has not established working hours of Norman on 9/25/63 nor have you established whether or not she may have been alone in Cafe that date with exception of the cook. Endeavor to resolve this through contact of manager of the Cafe who, according to your 1/6/64 report, was thought by Mrs. Donnelly to be related to waitress in question.

REC-47 105-82555-1525

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:erc
(5)

MAILED 5
JAN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

22 JAN 29 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Airtel to San Antonio
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Your interview of Norman (page 6), after reporting her discussion with L. B. Day, records that she claimed not to have discussed her observations of person thought to be Oswald with anyone else, not even her parents. This is not clear as page 6 continues concerning her admission to discussing matter with a local reporter and it appears at variance with the revelations of Mrs. Dannelly and Lorine Shuler. Clarify and endeavor to resolve these discrepancies.

Rewrite rerep in accordance with foregoing observations and include therein results of your interview of L. B. Day and, if possible, results of your inquiry at airlines, Austin, as requested in Buairtel 1/14/64.

Refer to page 18, your 1/6/64 report in this case, wherein Ronnie Dugger is reported as having stated he developed no information indicating Oswald was in Austin beyond information furnished by Mrs. Dannelly. Report of Dugger interview despite above comment contains information that he interviewed Stella Norman who reported she believed she saw Oswald in Trek Cafe two months prior to his interview and that he had been informed by L. D. Day that he saw man referred to by Norman and was convinced this person was Oswald. Submit amended page 18 resolving obvious inconsistency. Handle immediately and suairtel date revised report and amended page will be submitted. Exercise caution to prevent recurrence of reporting delinquencies as noted herein and score errors.

NOTE:

We believe Oswald may have been in Austin afternoon 9/25/63 and we are trying to establish if during his trip to Mexico he traveled in round-about fashion from New Orleans to Austin, thence east to Houston and from Houston by bus to Laredo. We know he boarded bus at Houston 2 a.m., 9/26/63, and that he telephoned a woman in Houston between 7 and 9 p.m., on the 25th. Mrs. Dannelly of State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, believes he was in her office at 1 p.m., 9/25/63. We would like to have a report from San Antonio which thoroughly runs out all necessary investigation at Austin to see if Oswald was there on 9/25/63.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/15/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.,
IS - R - CUBA

Attention: Inspector JAMES MALLEY

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 1/14/64.

Transmitted under separate cover via Railway Express are three metal letter file cases containing personal correspondence of RUTH HYDE PAINE - papers relative to recreational leadership, diary papers, and old college papers.

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - Package copy)
1 - Dallas

JPH:em
(4)

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC- 52

1526

8 JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

XEROX
29 1964

79 JAN 29

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed letter -- in a foreign tongue -- was received by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate and forwarded to the Commission.

In order that the Commission may properly evaluate its content, it has asked me to request that the Bureau supply a translation at its convenience.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC- 52

1527

EXP. PROC.

22 JAN 29 1964

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Santa Fe, Argentina, December 9, 1963

To the Congress of the United States of America
Washington, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

Since it is my intention and purpose to help in the investigation that the Congress of the United States of America has instituted in order to establish what really happened in the assassination of President Kennedy, and having heard references to the effect that the weapon used in the assassination was a Model-1891 Mauser rifle, I would be interested in knowing, in a dependable manner, whether this is the weapon which was actually employed. If this is the case, it is of German origin and was manufactured by the Krupp steel works. Once the serial number is known, one could establish how it reached the alleged killer. I am telling you this in confidence and on the basis of the knowledge I have of these weapons. It is my understanding that these arms were never marketed through private concerns and that the particular model in question was replaced by the 1908 model.

If it were known with certainty that this was the murder weapon, the mystery would be at least partially lifted.

Without further ado, I remain at your disposal and express my best wishes that light may be shed on this unfortunate event.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Manuel D. T. Munoz

1 XEROX
JAN 29 1964

San Jeronimo 1469
Santa Fe, Argentina

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:drv
January 16, 1964

W 105-2555-1527
ENCLOSURE

REC- 52

January 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Attached is the translation from Spanish which you requested by letter dated January 15, 1964.

The foreign language material is being returned herewith.

BY COURIER SERVICE
JAN 17
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

This reply to Mr. Rankin predicated on memorandum Downing to Conrad, 1/16/64, BWR: DRV.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

BWR:drv
(7)

JAN 29 1964

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 17 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 16, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 1/15/64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, referred a letter in a foreign language, which the Commission requested be translated so that it might be properly evaluated.

The letter was determined to be in the Spanish language and was written by Manuel D. T. Munoz, 1469 San Jeronimo, Santa Fe, Argentina. The writer understands that a Model-1891 Mauser rifle was utilized to kill President Kennedy. He suggests that if the serial number were available it would be easy to find out how it got into the hands of the alleged assassin inasmuch as these guns were not privately marketed, but were replaced by the Model 1908 in Germany.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin dated 1/17/64 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosure
Sent 1-17-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

BWR:drv
(7)

REC-52 -1528

22 JAN 29 1964

EX-115

XEROX
JAN 29 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-22-64

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1-Belmont
1-Rosen
1-Sullivan
1-Malley
1-Branigan
1-Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

J. Lee Rankin, Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination, has asked that we obtain for the Commission's perusal 3 metal filing boxes of personal correspondence of Mrs. Ruth Paine. Reference was made to this material in Dallas 11-30-63 report in the Jack Ruby case. Dallas has reviewed this material and has reported that there was nothing contained therein of pertinence to the Oswald or Ruby cases.

Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan 1-15-64 memo pointed out that we were obtaining this material from Dallas and upon receipt here it would be photographed for record purposes, rereviewed and the originals furnished to the Commission. The Commission also asked that they be furnished with translations of anything among the papers in a foreign language.

This material has been received from Dallas. We find it to be voluminous, made up of approximately 10,000 pages. Mrs. Paine who turned this material over to the Dallas office after the Dallas police returned it to her states that there are many personal items in this material and she asked that none of it be made public unless the Commission feels some of the documents may have a bearing on the Oswald case. She asks that all of the material not thought pertinent be returned to her at the earliest opportunity. She points out that the material in question was in her bedroom closet and not in the room occupied by Marina Oswald and that while she gave consent to the Dallas police to remove material from her home belonging to the Oswalds, she did not consent to removal of her personal property.

REC-52 62-109060-1529

We have reviewed this material checking for foreign language material and find there is nothing of substance contained among these papers requiring translation. There are one or two poems and songs in a foreign language in a folder entitled "List of Songs." We, because of the voluminous nature of this material, do not intend to photograph it and as Dallas has reviewed the material without finding anything pertinent to the Oswald or Ruby cases, we do not intend to re-examine it now.

From a quick perusal of this material it appears to consist of correspondence of Mrs. Paine to and from her parents, her in-laws, other relatives and friends; material dealing with her activity in Quaker organizations; educational material and personal notes of a diary type. There is considerable material dealing with the marital record of her parents.

ENCLOSURE COPY FILE

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

That this material be forwarded to the Commission in accordance with its request and that the Commission be advised we will not copy same and that Mrs. Paine's request that it be returned to her at the earliest possible moment be relayed to the Commission. Attached is a letter to Mr. Rankin.

OK
H

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 22 1964

TELETYPE

FBI PORTLAND

4-45PM URGENT 1-22-64 JAS

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND ALBUQUERQUE AND DALLAS

FROM PORTLAND (44-225) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS - R - CU.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL, JANUARY TWENTY-ONE LAST.

MAN IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [redacted] BEATTY, OREGON, TELEPHONED PORTLAND OFFICE FROM KLMATH FALLS, OREGON, NIGHT JAN. TEN LAST, CLAIMING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO ASSASSINATION. BY LETTER DATED JAN. FOURTEEN LAST, ENTITLED "JACK L. RUBY, AKA.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM (DECEASED), CR," TWENTY-FIVE COPIES OF A FIVE-PAGE FD-THREE ZERO TWO REFLECTING INTERVIEW OF [redacted] ON JAN. THIRTEEN LAST FORWARDED TO DALLAS.

IN INTERVIEW, [redacted] STATED JANE MURPHY, THEN JANE WARD, BEGAN TALKING WITH HIM IN HIS DREAMS IN NINETEEN FIFTY-SEVEN AND CONTINUED TO JULY, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE. CLAIMED THAT IN DREAM, IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, HE PREDICTED TO JANE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

REC-52 65-82555-1530

[redacted] ALSO STATED HE WAS ARRESTED JULY SIXTEEN, SIXTY-THREE BY SO, ALBUQUERQUE, FOR ASSAULT ON JANE MURPHY AND WAS TAKEN BEFORE ROSE DORFER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. SAID JANE ADMITTED THEN SHE HAD BEEN

END PAGE ONE

TALKING WITH HIM IN HIS DREAMS. HE CLAIMED THAT IT WAS HE WHO, AT THAT TIME, PREDICTED OSWALD WOULD KILL PRESIDENT. SAID THAT SINCE JULY, HAS HAD NO FURTHER CONVERSATIONS WITH JANE IN DREAMS.

ON NIGHT JAN. TEN, LAST, DETECTIVE DENNIS LILLY, KLAMATH FALLS PD, TALKED WITH [redacted] AND SUBSEQUENTLY EXPRESSED BELIEF [redacted] IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE BECAUSE OF MENTAL CONDITION. AT THAT TIME [redacted] TOLD LILLY JANE MURPHY NOW RESIDES WITH SISTER AT NINE ZERO FIVE SEENA AVENUE, LOS ALTOS, CALIFORNIA.

DALLAS REQUESTED TO ADVISE BUREAU AND PORTLAND IMMEDIATELY WHETHER ABOVE FD-THREE ZERO TWO ALREADY REPORTED.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF FURTHER ACTION BY PORTLAND NECESSARY.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

AQ GWV

FBI ALBUQUEE

DL

FBI DALLAS

INITIALS PLS LJH

L

1 - Lenihan

SAC, Portland (44-225) EX-T15

REC-52

1-27-64

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 15 C

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurtel 1-22-64.

No further action need be taken by your office in connection with [redacted]

1 - Dallas

NOTE: We received correspondence from [redacted] indicating he possessed information bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy. We instructed Portland to identify and interview [redacted], which was done. [redacted] claims he received his info from a woman in a dream. Oregon police official of opinion [redacted] is in need of mental treatment.

REL:mhw
(4)

MAILED 30
JAN 2 7 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

JAN 30 19

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SPRINGFIELD (105-1601) RUC.

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 12/17/63.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLABORN R. CHEATHAM:

On January 21, 1964, Mrs. W. P. PEARSON, 117 Country Club Acres, Belleville, Illinois, viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and immediately recognized photo as being that of OSWALD. She stated she has never seen OSWALD but recognized photograph from publicity and photographs appearing in newspapers and on television.

Mrs. PEARSON stated that her father resides in Laredo, Texas, and in September, 1963, suffered a heart attack. She stated she went to Laredo to visit him on approximately September 23 or 24, 1963, stayed ten days and then returned to Belleville, Illinois. Mrs. PEARSON stated that she departed Laredo on about October 3, 1963 via Trans-Texas Airlines to Dallas, Texas, where she changed planes to continue her trip.

Mrs. PEARSON advised that she recalled a Mr. BORCHERS and a Mrs. NEBLETT as being passengers on the same flight from Laredo. She stated she knew no other

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)
1 - Springfield (105-1601)

REC-32 105-[illegible] 1531

EX-115

JUL 24 1964

CRC/ksw
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

passengers. She further advised that she sat with Mrs. NEBLETT on this flight.

Mrs. PEARSON stated she cannot recall ever seeing OSWALD, either in Laredo or as being in the same flight from Laredo, Texas.

In view of the nature of the information developed, no report is being submitted.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO Dallas)

RE: Bureau airtels dated 1/3/64 and 1/14/64.

The following investigation was conducted concerning OSWALD's travel and movements between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mexico City, Mexico, during the period 9/25 - 26/63.

It is noted previous investigation has established that OSWALD cashed a check at New Orleans, Louisiana, after 8 AM on 9/25/63. He was reported to have telephoned Mrs. HORACE TWIFORD at Houston on the evening of 9/25/63 at a time she believes was between 7 and 9 PM. In the interim, an employee at Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas reported she believed she was contacted by OSWALD at Austin on 9/25/63 at approximately 1 PM. When OSWALD talked to Mrs. TWIFORD at Houston, he indicated he was considering flying to Mexico. Other witnesses have reported OSWALD boarded a Continental Trailways bus at Houston, Texas, at approximately 2 AM (actually 2:35 AM) on 9/26/63, on which bus he traveled to Laredo, Texas, en route to Mexico City.

It seems apparent that if OSWALD actually visited Austin, Texas, as suggested, in view of the distances involved, he would necessarily have traveled from New Orleans,

(3) - Bureau (AM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(AM)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)(AM)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)(AM)
2 - Houston
ED:yk
(11)

10-22-63 1532

1 JAN 24 1964

SOVIET UNION

Louisiana, to Austin, Texas, by air. If he made his decision to proceed to Austin after arriving at Houston, Texas, he would, of course, have had to fly from New Orleans to Houston and thence to Austin. After arriving at Austin, OSWALD could have left Austin on the afternoon of 9/25/63 by the Kerrville Bus Company line and have arrived at Houston prior to 9 PM inasmuch as the Austin to Houston bus schedules require only about four hours' travel time.

On 1/16/64, DON RODGERS, Continental Air Lines, Inc., Houston International Airport, was interviewed by SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE. RODGERS stated that in September, 1963, Continental had the only air schedules between Austin and Houston, although these routes have subsequently, as of 11/12/63, been taken over by Trans-Texas Airways. RODGERS checked his records and schedules and reported that on 9/25/63 Continental had no flights to Austin between 6:50 AM and 12:20 PM. A person could have left Houston on Continental Flight 215 at 12:20 PM and would have arrived at Austin at 1:10 PM on that date. RODGERS located the manifest for Flight 215 on 9/25/63 and the passenger list was examined. Neither OSWALD's name nor any of his known aliases appeared on this manifest.

RODGERS reported that a passenger could have left Austin on Continental Flight 212 at approximately 2:30 PM on 9/25/63, arriving at Houston at approximately 3:20 PM. There were no more scheduled flights from Austin to Houston from 2:30 PM until 10 AM on 9/26/63.

From the above information, OSWALD apparently did not fly from New Orleans to Austin via Houston, Texas. However, if in Austin, he could have proceeded to Houston, Texas, by Continental Air Lines Flight 212 leaving Austin at 2:30 PM on 9/25/63 or by the Kerrville Bus Company which has several schedules during the afternoon.

In view of the possibility that OSWALD, after arriving in Houston from New Orleans, actually considered flying to Mexico City, JAMES D. GIBSON, Station Manager, Pan American World Airways (PAA), Houston International Airport, was interviewed by SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE on 1/16/64. GIBSON made available copies of PAA flight releases for 9/24,25,26/63. These are lists of the persons who requested space on PAA

Flight 501 from Houston to Mexico City on the above dates. OSWALD's name was not on these lists, nor was any of his known aliases noted. GIBSON pointed out that persons who failed to appear at flight time, who cancelled previous reservations, or who appeared at the last minute without reservations are also recorded on these lists, sometimes in ink by the employees on duty. These flight release lists are actually prepared by the PAA Central Reservations Department at Miami, Florida, and are furnished Houston and other interested offices by teletype. GIBSON pointed out that the PAA Central Reservations Office at Miami had previously been carefully checked in connection with this investigation without locating OSWALD's name. GIBSON stated his office had no record of any request or inquiry on the part of OSWALD in connection with possible travel to Mexico City.

On 1/17/64, DAVID R. TAYLOR, District Sales Manager, PAA, PAA Downtown Office, Houston, Texas, checked all available records in an effort to find a file card or other data indicating that OSWALD may have made an exploratory inquiry concerning possible travel to Mexico City without actually making a reservation. Mr. TAYLOR stated he could find no such record and his records had previously been searched thoroughly without locating any record pertaining to OSWALD.

It is noted that PAA has the only direct air travel to Mexico City from Houston.

On 1/21/64, S. R. COBB, Station Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Terminal, 1114 McKinney Street, Houston, Texas, made a thorough review of personnel and payroll records to identify all employees of his company who were physically present at the Continental Trailways Bus Terminal on the evening of 9/25/63 and up to 2:30 AM on 9/26/63. It was determined that twelve employees, consisting of six ticket agents, one information clerk, three porters, and two snack-bar attendants were on duty at that time and could conceivably have observed OSWALD. The Houston Office is presently locating for interview those employees who had not previously been interviewed.

For the information of the Bureau, on 1/17/64 the Dallas Office succeeded in locating the auditor's stub for Continental Trailways bus ticket number 112230, which was previously identified as the only Continental Trailways bus ticket sold at Houston between 9/24/63 and 9/26/63 for travel between Houston and Laredo, Texas. This ticket stub carried a rubber stamp indicating it was sold on 9/25/63 by ticket agent identified as number 12.

On 1/21/64, E. P. HAMMETT, 8603 Detroit Street, Houston, Texas, employed as ticket agent by Continental Trailways Bus Company, observed his copy of the above ticket stub and identified this as a ticket which he had sold on 9/25/63. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and of a small zipper bag used by OSWALD were exhibited to HAMMETT. HAMMETT furnished the following information:

There are very few tickets sold for travel between Houston and Laredo, Texas, and HAMMETT sometimes will not sell more than one in a week. He stated for this reason any sales or inquiries about tickets to Laredo and/or Mexico are unusual and he usually remembers them. On 9/25/63, HAMMETT went on duty at 10:30 PM and was the only ticket agent on duty from 10:30 PM until 6:30 AM on 9/26/63.

HAMMETT stated he could recall a man strongly resembling the photograph of OSWALD coming to his counter at some time which would have been approximately in late September, 1963, and making inquiry concerning travel to Laredo and to Mexico City. HAMMETT believes this man came to his counter at approximately midnight. The man HAMMETT recalls was wearing a pull-over sweater which he believes was brown and white, white dungarees, and dirty white canvas shoes. This man inquired as to prices of tickets directly to Mexico City and also to Laredo. HAMMETT stated this man seemed to be very undecided and could not make up his mind and after considerable discussion he left the counter and was not observed for a short period. There was no discussion of visas or Mexican tourist cards, these matters normally being handled when passengers arrive at Laredo, Texas. This man did not give HAMMETT his name, and normally there is no occasion for ticket agents to learn passengers' names.

HAMMETT stated after leaving his counter for some time, the above man finally returned and stated he decided to buy a ticket to Laredo, which HAMMETT sold him. This man was alone at the time and HAMMETT did not observe how he arrived at the bus terminal. HAMMETT noted that he believes it was about 1:30 AM or possibly 2 AM before this man finally purchased a ticket for use on a Continental Trailways bus which left Houston at 2:35 AM on 9/26/63 for Laredo.

HAMMETT stated that the date stamp which he uses at the ticket counter is not changed at exactly midnight but is normally changed at 2 or 3 AM. He stated the date 9/25/63 appearing on the ticket in question would not establish that it was necessarily purchased prior to midnight but could have been purchased as late as 2:30 AM.

After further study of the photograph of OSWALD, HAMMETT stated this photograph was definitely familiar to him and he believes he can associate OSWALD with the person who discussed with him travel from Houston to Laredo and Mexico City several months ago.

HAMMETT stated that between midnight and 2 AM there is only one ticket agent at the counter, two porters work in the driveways, and normally one person is on duty in the snackbar operated in the lobby. The restaurant opening onto the lobby closes every night at 7:20 PM.

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

In making inquiries concerning possible air travel by OSWALD from New Orleans to Austin, Texas, New Orleans should concentrate on routes other than through Houston, Texas, in view of information set out above.

HO 105-1291

SAN ANTONIO:

AT AUSTIN, TEXAS:

1. Will make inquiry at Continental Air Lines to determine if OSWALD may have traveled on 9/25/63 via Continental Flight 212 leaving Austin at approximately 2:30 PM and arriving at Houston at approximately 3:20 PM.

2. Will make appropriate inquiries at the Kerrville Bus Company if not previously done.

3. Will reinterview Mrs. LEE DANNELLY, State Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, concerning her reported interview of OSWALD to determine if she can recall what type of clothing and shoes OSWALD was wearing when he visited her office.

DALLAS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

1. Will review file and advise Houston whether investigation of OSWALD and inspection of his effects indicates he owned a brown and white pull-over sweater, whether he was known to wear white dungarees, and whether he was known to have worn white canvas shoes or sneakers.

2. If considered feasible, Dallas should reinterview Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, subject's wife, to determine if she can confirm whether OSWALD owned clothing fitting above description.

HOUSTON:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

Will locate and interview additional employees of the Continental Trailways Bus Terminal on duty on 9/25 - 26/63.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReBuairtel, 1/14/64, instructing New Orleans to ascertain methods of transportation other than by air which could have been used by OSWALD on 9/25/63, which would have enabled him to be in Austin, Texas, at 1 p.m.

It is noted that prior investigation determined OSWALD received an unemployment compensation check through the mail in New Orleans, which could not have been obtained by him in his post office box prior to 5 a.m. on 9/25/63. This check was cashed by him on 9/25/63 at Winn-Dixie Store No. 1425, which store did not open for business until 8 a.m.

Investigation has disclosed that travel by bus between New Orleans, La., and Austin, Texas, takes at least twelve and three-quarters hours. There is no direct train service between New Orleans and Austin. Train passengers are routed through either San Antonio, Texas, or Dallas, Texas. Travel by train between New Orleans and Austin, via San Antonio, takes over sixteen hours; and by way of Dallas, takes over twenty hours. Report containing bus, railroad and additional airplane schedules being submitted.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2 - Houston (105-1291)(RM)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)(RM)
2 - New Orleans

REC 50

105-82555-1533

MRK:dmm

4 JAN 25 1964

(11)

C C Wick

SOVIET SECTION

79 JAN 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-23-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 311

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.
REBUCAB JANUARY 16 AND MYCAB JANUARY 21 LAST.
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED AIRMAIL LETTER ARRIVED TODAY AT MAIL DESK, WELLS FARGO AMERICAN EXPRESS, MEXICO CITY FOR JOHN HOWARD BOWEN POSTMARKED JANUARY 21 LAST AT INDIANAPOLIS WITH RETURN ADDRESS OF MR. AND MRS. VIRGIL DYKES, 1038 SOUTH WHITCOMB STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
BUREAU REQUEST INDIANAPOLIS INTERVIEW DYKES TO DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS AND BACKGROUND INFO ON BOWEN AND TO FURTHER ESTABLISH IDENTITY AS CANADIAN MISSIONARY KNOWN IN MEXICO AS ALBERT OSBORNE. SUGGEST BUREAU FURNISH PHOTOS OF BOWEN TO INDIANAPOLIS FOR EXHIBIT.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 7:59 PM MAD

antel ind 1/29/63

5-JOS

105-82555-1534

cc JC [illegible]

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

REC-50

6 JAN 28 1964

EX-112

79 JAN 30 1964

[illegible] contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-27-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 323

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUCAB 894 JANUARY 25 LAST.

MATTER OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION DISCUSSED TODAY WITH [redacted], HEAD OF CIA HERE. HE IS CABLING HIS HEADQUARTERS REQUESTING THAT POLYGRAPH EXAMINER BE SENT TO MEXICO TO AFFORD EXAMINATION TO YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA.

IN EVENT POLYGRAPH EXAMINER DOES NOT SPEAK SPANISH, AGENT OF THIS OFFICE WILL SERVE AS INTERPRETER IN EXAMINATION UACB.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 1-28-64 12:36 AM EFH

5-88

REC-53 105-82555-1535

JAN 28 1964

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

74 JAN 29 1964

... It is suggested that it be suitably

Mr. Belmont 1/27/64

A. Rosen

PRESIDENT"S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Airtel from New Orleans 1/22/64, advised the Governor of the State of Louisiana had received a letter from the President's Commission signed by J. Lee Rankin requesting original documents reflecting all school attendance for Lee Harvey Oswald in two parishes be obtained, and indicated interest in results of interviews conducted with those people who had been familiar with Oswald while in attendance at the appropriate institutions.

This matter was taken up with Mr. Rankin today and he advised that apparently there had been a definite misunderstanding of the letter that had been sent to the Governor of Louisiana. He advised a similar letter had been sent to authorities in New York inasmuch as original documents were not available because of certain regulations.

Mr. Rankin called to his office Howard P. Willens who had handled this correspondence and requested that Willens be briefed on the difficulty that had arisen. He then requested Willens to advise of the exact wording of the letter that had gone to the Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Willens stated that he did not recall anything in the letter that would have caused any interviews to be conducted but stated he would obtain the original letter and furnish the exact wording as soon as he could locate it. Both Mr. Willens and Mr. Rankin were advised that the letter certainly must have requested a number of interviews inasmuch as individuals in the State of Louisiana were indignant of the fact that duplication of effort was being made in that a number of those individuals contacted stated that they had previously been interviewed by Bureau representatives.

Mr. Rankin stated emphatically that he certainly did not want anyone duplicating any work that the Bureau had handled. He advised that the Commission did feel it advisable to obtain original records wherever it was possible to do so as a permanent record for the Commission, and that he was of the impression that this was all that had been asked for in the letter to the Governor of Louisiana. He stated he was most appreciative that this matter had been called to his attention and that as soon as the correct facts could be

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
62-109090
(1) - 105-82555

105-82555
[illegible]
FEB 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

obtained from the Commission he thought it would be well for the FBI to contact whatever agency in the State of Louisiana was handling the President's Commission request and straightenthe matter out so that they would be thoroughly aware that the Commission had no intention of asking a state agency to recheck on any matter that had been handled by the FBI.

During this discussion Mr. Rankin and Mr. Willens were advised that the FBI's investigation had been conducted for the purpose of obtaining full facts relative to all aspects of the assassination of the President and that we had not asked for original documents, such as school records or employment records. They were told that if the Commission desired original records in any instance and would make it known, the Bureau would attempt to obtain such original documents. Mr. Rankin advised that he felt this should be done to avoid any further misunderstanding and that if any situation arose where the Bureau report reflected that a particular organization had refused access to its original records, the Bureau should be advised of what action the Commission was taking before proceeding so that the Bureau would be on notice of the Commission's actions.

Mr. Rankin reiterated several times during this conversation that he certainly did not want anyone to get the impression that the Commission was attempting to have someone double check on the Bureau's work, and that he was very happy this matter had been called to his attention immediately. This interview was terminated prior to 3:00 p. m., inasmuch as Mr. Rankin was to attend a meeting of the Commission today at 3:00 p. m. No information was volunteered by Mr. Rankin as to the purpose of the meeting.

ACTION:

As soon as the details of the letter which was written to state authorities in Louisiana are made available, appropriate instructions will be issued to the New Orleans Office.

ADDENDUM: Subsequent to the dictation of the foregoing memorandum, Willens called and read the letter that had been sent to the Governor of Louisiana. The letter did ask for documents covering the school attendance of Lee Harvey Oswald but did not specifically request any interviews.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

In view of this, Willens was advised that it appeared more appropriate that his office communicate with the office of the Governor of Louisiana to straighten out the request rather than to have the FBI handle this matter. Willens stated that inasmuch as there did definitely appear to be a misunderstanding, he felt this was the best procedure and that an immediate letter would be prepared to be sent to the Governor. An appropriate communication is being sent to the New Orleans Office advising them of the discussion with Mr. Rankins office.

Right
H

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6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 27 1964
TELETYPE

FBI ALBUQUEE

420PM URGENT 1-27-64 RON

TO DIRECTOR (L05-82555) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM ALBUQUERQUE (L05-991) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE ALLEGATION OF [redacted] RE PORTLAND TEL TO BUREAU, ALBUQUERQUE AND DALLAS JAN TWENTYTWO LAST FURNISHING CURRENT ADDRESS OF JANE MURPHY AT LOS ALTOS, CALIF. ROSE DOERFER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ALBUQUERQUE, RECALLED [redacted] AS A MENTALLY DISTURBED PERSON DEFINITELY IN NEED OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT AND MADE AN APPOINTMENT FOR HIM WITH A PSYCHIATRIST AT ALBUQUERQUE. DOERFER ADVISED ABOUT A YEAR AGO JANE MURPHY REPORTED [redacted] FOR STRIKING HER AND AS A NUISANCE. [redacted] CLAIMED MPRPHY CAME TO HIM IN HIS DREAMS AND SHE ALSO CAME THROUGH HIS KEYHOLE TO MAKE LOVE TO HIM. HE ACCUSED HER OF BEING A COMMUNIST AND A WITCH WHO PUT QUOTE STUFF END QUOTE IN HIS COCA COLA TO MAKE HIM DO THINGS HE WAS NOT SUPPOSED TO DO. DOERFER HAD NO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION OR OSWALD.

IN VIEW OF OBVIOUS MENTAL STATE OF [redacted] NO LEAD BEING SET OUT TO INTERVIEW JANE MURPHY AT LOS ALTOS, CALIF.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

REC 53 105-82555-1536

END

25 JAN 28 1964

WA WA ARE U THERE PLS ACK LRA

79 JAN 2

FBI WASH DC

O<OVD@$!";BABABB@@@AB

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

URGENT 1-27-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT OTTAWA NO. 931

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R. REBUCAB JANUARY 24 LAST.

[redacted]

RECEIVED: 7:28 PM RDR

Austin Portland
cc N.O. & Dallas

5-868

REC- 53

10 ... 1539

cc Mr. Mitchell

2ND CC: MR. BRENNAN

1 JAN 29 1964

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

JAN 20 1964

6-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

URGENT 1-27-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 320

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.
REBUCAB JANUARY 24 LAST CONCERNING EFFORTS LOCATE JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH ALBERT OSBORNE.

SOURCES AT TEXMELUCAN, MEXICO, CONTACTED JANUARY 16 LAST IDENTIFIED BOTH PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED WITH BUAIRTEL TO LOS ANGELES AS PERSON KNOWN THERE AS OSBORNE, AND CARETAKER AT RESIDENCE PROVIDED A PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFIED BY HIM AS OSBORNE WHICH DEPICTS PERSON WEARING A SUN HELMET OF SAME TYPE DEPICTED IN ONE OF TWO PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED FROM BUREAU.

SA WHO INTERVIEWED OSBORNE ON JANUARY 7 LAST AT TEXMELUCAN OF OPINION PHOTOGRAPH OF MAN IN SUIT STANDING BEFORE LARGE GREY STONE BUILDINGS APPEARS IDENTICAL WITH OSBORNE AND ALTHOUGH SECOND PHOTOGRAPH WITH SUN HELMET BEARS LESS RESEMBLANCE TO OSBORNE, THE FACT THAT THE CARETAKER PROVIDED SIMILAR PHOTOGRAPH WHICH HE SAID IS OF OSBORNE AND SHOWS SIMILAR SUN HAT TENDS TO SUBSTANTIATE THAT BOTH PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED FROM BUREAU ARE OF SAME INDIVIDUAL.

[redacted]

1538

1 JAN 29 1964

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category I
Date of Declassification Indefinate
7/11/77

CONFIDENTIAL

F-2 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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CONFIDENTIAL

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 320

[redacted]

BAPTIST CHURCH OFFICIALS CONTACTED TO DATE IN MEXICO CITY HAVE INDICATED NO KNOWLEDGE OF BOWEN OR OSBORNE. EFFORTS CONTINUING TO LOCATE BAPTISTS WHO MIGHT KNOW EITHER.

OSBORNE NORMALLY RESIDES IN NATIVE MUD WALLED DWELLING IN TEXMELUCAN WHERE ONLY PERSON HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF MOVEMENTS IS TEEN AGED CARETAKER WHO HIMSELF FREQUENTLY VISITS OWN FAMILY IN STATE OF OAXACA, WHEN OSBORNE NOT THERE.

CARETAKER HAS IN PAST INDICATED LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF OSBORNE'S TRAVELS AND NO OTHER SOURCES FOUND THERE TO DATE WHO COULD PROVIDE TRAVEL DATA SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 27 LAST.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO BOWEN, MENTIONED IN MYCAB JANUARY 23 LAST, HAS NOT BEEN PICKED UP AT WELLS FARGO-AMERICAN EXPRESS IN MEXICO CITY TO DATE. ESTABLISHED SOURCE CONTINUING TO WATCH FOR APPEARANCE AT WELLS FARGO.

REVIEW OF DATA PROVIDED BY CARETAKER ON JANUARY 16 LAST REVEALS WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT RECEIVED FROM MRS. LOLA LOVING OF MILLSBORO, OREGON, ANNOUNCING WEDDING OF DAUGHTER, SHARON RUTH LOVING, ON OCTOBER 20 LAST, BUT ENVELOPE NOT WITH ANNOUNCEMENT AND UNABLE DETERMINE WHETHER ARRIVED ADDRESSED TO BOWEN OR OSBORNE.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 320

SUGGEST BUREAU HAVE PORTLAND OFFICE CONTACT LOVING FOR HER KNOWLEDGE OF THESE PERSONS AND IF IDENTICAL.

AT RESIDENCE ON JANUARY 21 LAST WERE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO BOWEN FROM OSTEGHUS PUBLISHING COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, AND FROM "THE BEAM", 6248 CAMP BOWIE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. ABOVE TWO LETTERS APPARENTLY CIRCULAR TYPE MAILINGS.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:34 PM NCC

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: January 28, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-113128)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-16144)(RUC)

RE: JAY DEE ROYCE
IS-R

ReBuairtel dated 1/21/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated 1/28/64 captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, four copies are being furnished to Dallas and one to Denver.

Also enclosed are five copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated 1/28/64 captioned JAY DEE ROYCE. One copy of the Letterhead Memorandum is being furnished to Dallas and Denver.

Subject was interviewed by SAs ROBERT J. EMONTS and THOMAS G. CUMMINGS at his residence, 496 West Scott Avenue, Clovis, California. He was not advised that Bureau has information to the effect [redacted] when asked if he had been [redacted] he remarked after replying negatively to the question, "Why do you ask?" He was advised that the question was asked in view of his statement in his letter to Parade Publications that he had "secret clearances U. S. Army 1957, U. S. Air Force 1961..." Subject seemed unconcerned and again stated that to his knowledge, he had never had any such contacts.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 15)(RM)
2 - Denver (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (Encls. 5)
1 - Los Angeles
RUE/scs
(7)

2 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
29 FEB 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

SOVIET SECTION

LA 105-16144

The Denver Office is requested to advise appropriate police authorities, Brighton, Colorado, of subject's address, and the fact that he is self-employed working out of his residence. Reference Bureau airtel advised subject was being sought in January, 1963, by the Adams County Sheriff's Office, Brighton, Colorado, for issuance of short checks and that a warrant for his arrest was issued by the District Attorney's Office, Brighton.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

January 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated January 11, 1964, one J. D. Royce, 496 West Scott Avenue, Clovis, California, advised Parade Publications, Incorporated, New York, New York, that he had what he believed to be "positive proof that Lee Henry Oswald did not assassinate the President of the United States." In the letter Royce requested one thousand dollars plus round trip air fare to New York to bring the information to Parade Publications Office and also stated that if he was correct he would expect "without question" a loan in the amount of $35,000 on a ten years note at 8% in order that he might materialize a life long dream of a business in his field. He claimed that his letter was not a "crank letter", that he is "an Electronic Engineer, married has four children, twenty-five years, white, and carry secret clearances U. S. Army 1957, U. S. Air Force 1961."

Royce furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI on January 23, 1964, at which time, he stated that the "positive proof" he referred to in his letter was based entirely on a double page photograph which appeared on pages 24-25 of the December 14, 1963 edition of the Saturday Evening Post. He stated that after examining this photograph with a magnifying glass, which photo was reported to have been taken the instant President Kennedy was shot, he is convinced that the individual standing in the background at the left edge of the doorway is Oswald. He added that, if so, then Oswald could not possibly have fired the fatal shot at that instant. He stated further that comparing this photo through a magnifying glass with a photo of Oswald taken later, as well as his jacket, he is convinced that the man in this photo is Oswald because of the same texture of material in the jackets, the same approximate height of the two, the same hairline, and the same facial features. He stated that he cannot believe that if Oswald was actually upstairs in the building at the time, that there would be another individual so similar in appearance and apparel standing in a doorway of the building at the same instant.

1 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 4 1970

Royce stated that this is the entire basis for his letter, and he could be wrong but he feels certain he is not. He added that he also wrote an identical letter to the editor of the Saturday Evening Post on the same date he sent the letter to Parade Publications, Incorporated. He stated that he has had no reply to either letter.

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.

U. ED STATES DEPARTMENT O. USTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

January 28, 1964

JAY DEE ROYCE

Royce was interviewed at his residence, 496 West Scott Avenue, Clovis, California, by FBI agents on January 23, 1964. He stated that he was actually born at La Grange, Georgia, with a midwife in attendance at the birth and no record of the birth was made there. His parents thereafter moved to Oakland, California, when he was seven months old at which time his birth was recorded there as having occurred at Oakland, California, on March 5, 1939, which he stated is what appears on his birth certificate.

According to Royce, he has lived most of his life in the Oakland area having graduated from Fremont High School there. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Dea Royce still reside in Oakland at 5438 Holland Street. He stated that actually he was supposed to be a "junior" named after his father but has never used the "junior" after his name although he did use the name Jay Dee Royce throughout his Army service. Since then he has used only the initials "J. D.". He had no explanation for the difference in spelling of Dea and Dee as used by his father and him respectively. He stated that after graduating from high school he went into the U. S. Army where he served from 1956 to 1958.

He was stationed most of the time with the 365th AntiAircraft Battalion at Torrance, California, under the Van Nuys, California, Missile Command. He stated that he was a Private First Class assigned to radar and guidance systems service and operation.

According to Royce, he received certain technical training while in the Army for which he received college credit. After his discharge from the Army, he entered the University of California at Berkeley, California, from which he received a BS degree in Electrical Engineering in June, 1960. Thereafter, he obtained a job in September, 1960 with Genge and Associates, a subcontractor for the Martin-Marietta Company of Ohio. He stated that his work was in Denver, Colorado, where the Genge and Associates work was to handle the technical manuals for the Titan missile project.

1/28/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Stokes

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN JANUARY TWENTY-FOUR LAST AND CONFIRMINC AIRTEL JANUARY TWENTY-SEVEN RE REQUEST OF COMMISSION TO DEVELOP FACTS RE SUBJECT'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE DURING THIRTEEN-DAY PERIOD FROM OCTOBER NINETEEN THROUGH NOVEMBER TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO.

SEE PAGE TWO SIX ONE OF YOUR NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST REPORT THIS CASE RE CHECK OF YMCA RECORDS AND PAGES ONE FIVE ONE THROUGH ONE FIVE THREE OF YOUR DECEMBER EIGHT REPORT RE INTERVIEW GARY E. TAYLOR. NOTE THAT TAYLOR IN REFERRING TO THE PAINE WOMAN IN FORT WORTH WAS UNDOUBTEDLY IN ERROR FOR MARINA OSWALD IN LATE OCTOBER, EARLY NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO WAS LIVING IN FORT WORTH AT HOME OF ELENA HALL. TAYLOR PROBABLY DROVE MARINA OSWALD FROM THE HALL HOME TO DALLAS ON OCCASION WHEN OSWALD AND WIFE TOOK UP RESIDENCE AT ELSBETH STREET. NOTE TAYLOR RECALLS PICKING UP OSWALD AT YMCA ON DATE HE MOVED MRS. OSWALD FROM FORT WORTH. BEAR IN MIND THE RECORD AT YMCA SHOWING OSWALD CHECKED OUT OCTOBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN

21 FEB 14 1973

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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

105-82555-1539

REC-53

JCS:ccm
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

22 JAN 29 1964

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

SIXTY-TWO MAY HAVE BEEN FOR PURPOSE OF CHANGING HIS GUEST STATUS FROM TRANSIENT TO PERMANENT GUEST. DETERMINE IF SUCH IS CASE. WHO OCCUPIED ROOM FOUR ONE FIVE SUBSEQUENT TO OCTOBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO? REINTERVIEW TAYLOR TO CLARIFY HIS REMARKS RE IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUAL FROM WHOSE HOME HE MOVED MARINA IN NOVEMBER NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO. DEVELOP FURTHER SPECIFICS RE TAYLOR PICKING UP OSWALD AT YMCA. WHO PAID BILL? DID TAYLOR GO TO OSWALD'S ROOM? REINTERVIEW GEORGE BOUHE RE OSWALD'S YMCA RESIDENCE AND AS TO WHO PAID THE BILL THERE.

HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUBMIT RESULTS IN FORM TO DISSEMINATE.

NOTE:

Commission by 1/23/64 letter from Rankin requested additional inquiries to place Oswald between 10/19 and 11/2/62.

January 28, 1964

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Stokes

CONFIDENTIAL

To: SACS Portland (89-21) (Enc - 7)
New Orleans (100-16601) (Enc. - 7)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP [illegible] Class.
DATE 7/14/77 [illegible]

Enclosed for information of Portland and New Orleans are copy of Buairtel to Indianapolis 1/27/64, copy of cablegrams from Legat, Mexico City, dated 1/21, 23 and 27/64, copies of the two photographs of John Howard Bowen referred to in Buairtel to Indianapolis 1/27/64 and copy of photograph of Albert Osborne taken in connection with 1953 Canadian passport application.

Portland interview Mrs. Lola Loving of Millsboro, Oregon, who was referred to in enclosed Legat 1/27/64 cable. Handle interview of Mrs. Loving and subsequent investigation; including, if possible, interview of Albert Osborne, aka John Howard Bowen, in accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Indianapolis dated 1/27/64 relative to interview of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Dykes.

JAN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

[redacted]

Enclosed for information of Dallas is copy of Legat, Mexico City, 1/27/64 cablegram.

105-82555 - 1540

REC-53

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

19 JAN 29 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

JCS:ccm
(7)

Airtel to Portland
New Orleans
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE:

Osborne - Bowen, is believed to have sat next to Oswald on bus during subject's trip to Mexico in September, 1963. Osborne apparently uses two identities and reason for this not known. He has been identified through photographs by witnesses in Mexico who know him under both identities. When interviewed by Legat in early January when we were attempting to locate Bowen, Osborne did not admit to using that identity and furnished false information concerning Bowen's travels in U. S. The enclosures contain all background data necessary to handle leads. Mrs. Loving send wedding announcement to Bowen in Mexico in October concerning marriage of her daughter.

COMMUNICATIONS SECT

JAN 20 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

BI SAN FRAN

815PM PST URGENT 1/20/64 NLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE SF TEL ONE EIGHTEEN, SIXTYFOUR.

RECORDS UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, IDENTIFY MILLMAN AS BARRIE ANN MILLMAN, BORN APRIL TWO ONE, ONE NINE FOUR TWO, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. FATHER, JESSE MILLMAN. MOTHER, DOROTHY FICHMAN. GUARDIAN MRS. D. BERMAN, ONE ZERO THREE EIGHT SOUTH CITRUS AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. PRESENT RESIDENCE LISTED AS TWO NINE THREE ONE PIEDMONT AVENUE, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA. GRADUATED JANUARY ONE NINE SIX ZERO LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL. LISTED ATTENDANCE AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, AND MEXICO CITY COLLEGE, MEXICO CITY, ONE NINE SIX ONE DASH ONE NINE SIX TWO. FIRST ADMITTED UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, FEBRUARY ONE NINE SIX ZERO. ATTENDED BERKELEY CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DURING SPRING AND FALL, ONE NINE SIX ZERO. READMITTED SEPTEMBER ONE NINE SIX TWO AND IS CANDIDATE FOR B.A. DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY AT END OF JANUARY. ONE NINE SIX FOUR.

CHARLES O'MEARA, BERKELEY POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISES SUBVERSIVE AND CRIMINAL FILES THAT DEPARTMENT NEGATIVE RE MILLMAN.

END

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

4-211-1942

105-82555-1541

REC-56

JAN 28 1964

P 79 JAN 30 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

DATE: 1-20-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

In the investigative report in this case dated 12-23-63 there is set forth a description of certain material which was belatedly found by Mrs. Ruth Paine and turned over to the Irving, Texas, Police Department. Included with this material were six picture postcards apparently purchased by Oswald when he was in Mexico. The Commission has asked if Mrs. Oswald has been specifically questioned concerning these picture postcards.

On 1-20-64 SAC Shanklin, Dallas Office, was instructed to reinterview Mrs. Oswald concerning the picture postcards to determine if she had knowledge as to their origin. It was pointed out that if Mrs. Oswald was aware of the existence of the articles described in the investigative report, she should have been aware that her husband traveled to Mexico in September-October, 1963. It was further noted that Mrs. Ruth Paine has stated that she was aware that Oswald was in Mexico from her perusal of a rough draft letter prepared by Oswald. Dallas was instructed to ascertain if Mrs. Oswald spoke with Mrs. Paine about Oswald's trip to Mexico or about the rough draft letter.

Dallas was instructed that through Mrs. Paine they should obtain specifics concerning the rough draft letter and ascertain its present whereabouts. Mrs. Paine was to be questioned concerning conversations she may have had with Mrs. Oswald concerning Oswald's Mexican trip, the rough draft letter and other material referred to in the investigative report.

Dallas was instructed to submit a teletype summary concerning results of the interviews.

WAB:hrt
(7)
105-82555

115 REC-34

1542

22 JAN 29 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

SAC Shanklin pointed out that Mrs. Oswald was sick today and the Agents hoped to be able to interview her tomorrow. In view of this development, SAC Shanklin was instructed that SA Boguslav of the New York Office who is handling the Oswald interviews should remain over in Dallas for at least one day following the completion of the interviews as set forth in this memorandum.

Dallas was also instructed that reports submitted by them dated 1-7-64 should be redated to 1-17-64 and this latter date should be included in the investigative period of the report. — why?!

ACTION:

For your information.

FBI

REC-34

Date: 1/21/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are two copies of the 1/27/64 issue of the NYC weekly, "The Nation".

Copies are being forwarded to the Bureau in view of the article commencing on page 86 entitled "Oswald and the FBI" by Harold Feldman. In the article FELDMAN suggests the probability that OSWALD may have been a Bureau source and in general the theme of the article is critical of the FBI.

Oswald and the FBI
article in "The Nation"
by Harold Feldman
NYC

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (Att. 1)

JJO:vmg
(5)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-34

105-82555-1543

11 JAN 29 1964

XEROX
JAN 29 1964

Memo Branigan + Sullivan 1/25/64. with 1 encl. Pol 115

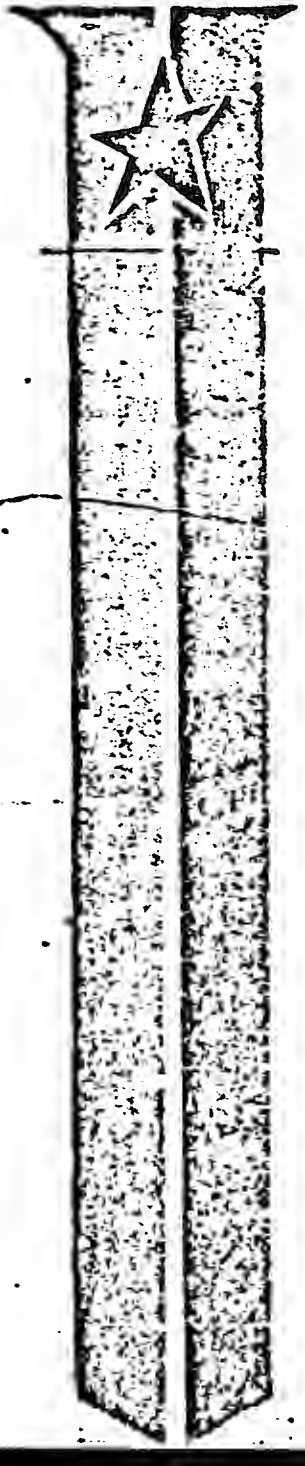
SECTION

PAUL HINDEMITH: Benjamin Boretz

THE NATION

CDC

January 27, 1964 . . 35c



PANAMA

Time Bomb Explodes

Martin B. Travis and
James T. Watkins

OSWALD and the FBI

Harold Feldman

RAFFERTY: New Hope of the Far Right

Gene Marine

100-427555-156

LETTERS

Pathetic

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dear Sirs: A. G. Frank's article, "Brazil: Exploitation or Aid," in the Nov. 25 issue is about the worst thing I have read on this subject. Frank stated almost in the same breath that Brazilian per capita income is rising and that the people there are becoming worse off all the time, that United States aid is negligible but that it wields a tremendously nefarious influence over Brazil's economy and, finally, he misread economist Celso Furtado's writings on events in Brazil during the 1930 depression.

Mr. Frank's all-out attack on every U.S. policy, act and attitude with respect to Brazil could be regarded as mere cynicism, but combined with incompetence it is merely pathetic.

Hans G. Mueller
Middle Tennessee State College

New Order

Miami Beach, Fla.

Dear Sirs: Peter L. Bernstein in "Can Business Grasp the Future?" (*The Nation*, Jan. 13) is naive in advancing the idea that the goals he correctly promulgates can be achieved within our present order.

Mr. Bernstein, among other aims, calls for disarmament with resultant dislocation of industry, shattering of local economies, shriveling of bloated defense profits. He asks for vast increases of government investments in the public sector of our economy, the elimination of poverty and unemployment and the creation of a "demand for goods and services . . . at least 20 per cent faster than in the extraordinarily prosperous decade 1947-57. . . ." Mr. Bernstein also wants to eradicate all aspects of discrimination "based on race, color or creed," and asks for an unheard-of expansion of social welfare of all types.

Wonderful, wonderful — but Mr. Bernstein fails to recognize, or avoids, the simple conclusion that in order to achieve these and other laudable goals . . . we would have to change the *power structure* of our society and usher in a government with the professed aim of radically altering our system. Unless and until the people see the necessity for such a far-reaching social change, and have a political party that truly represents and leads them, Mr. Bernstein's goals will never be realized. . . .

Irving K. Rolling

Effect of courage

New York City

Dear Sirs: It is a very pallid statement . . . to say that "An Island Joins the March" renewed my strength (Peter S. Medbee, *The Nation*, Jan. 13). On July 1, 1963, I was suspended by the New York City Board of Education for refusing to participate in a shelter drill. As the date recedes my sense of purpose becomes more cloudy. The act becomes more insignificant as everyone but myself and two lawyers forgets it. An individual's concern is easily eroded by parents and friends who counsel: play it cool. Let me repeat the quotation from the Vineyard *Gazette*: "The courage of moral and ethical conviction cannot be a force in our world unless those whose conscience and humanity are deeply stirred will act, even sometimes against conviction or protocols or counsels of restraint." The effect of an act of courage can be more than local and limited.

Shelley Blum

Appeal from South Africa

South Fork, Calif.

Dear Sirs: Contact, the courageous anti-apartheid newspaper in South Africa, is in desperate need of funds to continue publication. Until funds can be raised, this fortnightly paper will appear only once a month.

The editor writes: "We wish to make a particular appeal to organizations on the continent and abroad to realize the set-back the liberal movement would suffer should we miss a thirty-day publishing period under the Imprint Act, as amended by the Union's 1962 Sabotage Act. This would be followed by immediate cancellation of *Contact's* registration. The South African Government could, and most certainly would, demand a deposit of R20,000 (about $28,000) for a new *Contact* or any other anti-apartheid paper."

Financial support can be sent to *Contact*, P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town, South Africa.

Alvine Bullock

Nasser's yen

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs: Desmond Stewart ("Tremors in the Near East," *The Nation*, Jan. 6) . . . accuses the Ba'ath of viewing Arab unity as "one which it could dominate." The fact is that it was Nasser who insisted upon one party . . . namely his own national socialist union. . . . The yen for domination in the Near East is notoriously that of Nasser, and it is incredible how any reporter can overlook this fact.

Bernard S. White

Correction

Through a misunderstanding between author and editor, Desmond Stewart was made to say in "Tremors in the Near East" (*The Nation*, January 6) that the Iman Badr of Yemen is in exile in Beirut. Mr. Stewart intended to refer to propaganda emanating from Iman supporters in Beirut; the present whereabouts of the Iman himself are not known. —*Editors.*

THE NATION

Monday, January 27, 1964
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Task of the Warren Commission

The confidence which we have previously expressed in the Warren Commission (*The Nation*, December 28, 1963, p. 445) has been strengthened by the announcement that J. Lee Rankin has been selected as counsel and that Norman Redlich, of the New York University Law School, will serve as Mr. Rankin's personal assistant. Further assurance of the thoroughness and skill with which the investigation will be conducted is to be found in the designation of Francis W. G. Adams of New York, Joseph A. Ball of Los Angeles, William T. Coleman, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Albert E. Jenner, Jr., of Chicago, as senior counsel in charge of special phases of the investigation. These are excellent lawyers, men of the highest integrity. Mr. Adams was an incorruptible and effective Police Commissioner of New York City. Joseph A. Ball is an outstanding lawyer with a long record of splendid public service. Such a staff, under the supervision of the Chief Justice and other members of the Commission, and with Mr. Robert Kennedy in charge of the Department of Justice, provides ample assurance that the Commission will ably discharge the extraordinary responsibilities which it has assumed.

Not only is the task the Commission faces inherently difficult; it is made doubly so by the confused state of the public record. The assassination of a President is no ordinary news event. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the initial excitement stories chased stories across the front pages and that this welter of print resulted in much confusion, contradiction, omission and discrepancy. *The Nation* has been inundated with letters, manuscripts and communications calling attention to this or that discrepancy or pointing to glaring omissions in the factual record. In the interval since November 22, certain key questions have been asked. Doubts have been raised, for example, about the rifle, the ammunition, the timing of the shots, the marksmanship involved, the role of the Dallas police, possible negligence in the precautions taken to guard the President, etc. The expression of these doubts should help the Warren Commission in its work; hypotheses have been suggested, discrepancies have been pinpointed, gaps in the factual record have been noted.

In this issue, Harold Feldman (p. 86) suggests still another possibility — that Oswald may have been an informant for the FBI. The question has been raised by the Texas press (in a story in the Houston *Post* of January 1), and the FBI has not commented on it. Because of the way in which the FBI has cautioned certain witnesses not to cooperate, it has been impossible for the Texas paper that raised the question, or for the press generally, to verify the facts. By simply dovetailing various news reports, Mr. Feldman raises a question that calls for a finding by the Warren Commission. The article is published not to make a charge but to raise a question that, in fairness to the FBI and to the public, requires a specific finding.

Brightening the Image

The Washington reporters are agog: on January 9, the CIA met the press. Of course it had huddled with individual members before — to supply them with leaks calculated to further the CIA's ends — but now it came right out and held a press conference at its $46 million headquarters at McLean, Va. It might as well have been the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It admitted that it existed, and humbly requested the cooperation of the press.

Three motives may be discerned in this *volte-face*. The first is obvious: the agency did not like the image it had created for itself. The American public was gradually coming to the conclusion that the CIA was a self-perpetuating, ever-growing, tax-eating organization of spies, schemers and bunglers, with a few murderers thrown in. This was not the whole truth, but it was as near to it as the public could get and the CIA administrators sensed trouble ahead. The image could not be changed all at once, but a press conference might be the beginning of a more benign image.

What the CIA wished to reveal at its first conference had already been leaked, but it was not without interest. U.S. intelligence about the Soviet Union has gone through several phases, all erroneous. In the forties and early fifties the accepted doctrine was that the Soviets could not get very far because, without individual freedom, the divine afflatus of invention would be lacking. A scientist-engineer as distinguished as Vannevar Bush propagated this theory, which collapsed with the launching of the first sputnik. Then came the era of the Soviet superman. They would soon have a thousand ICBMs while we would have only a hundred, and we would have to choose between Red and dead. This theory died of inanition rather than implosion, and was given the *coup de grâce* in the economic field at the CIA press conference. In the last two years, through multifarious channels and scholarly studies, the CIA has discovered that the Soviet economy has grown by only 2.5 per cent annually, instead of the 6-10 per cent previously reported. Hallelujah!

The CIA press conference must have had the President's blessing; it is in line with his policy of downgrading the Soviet menace and perhaps letting both sides cut back on military spending without diminishing their security, such as it is. That is the second motive, and one can only wish it Godspeed. But it would be foolish to think that any Soviet weakness would not be seized on by the proponents of negoti-

ating from strength, i.e. [illegible]ing them in while the auguries are favorable. The current form this take is to persuade our allies, who without exception wish to trade with either the Soviet Union or with one or another satellite, that selling anything but surplus wheat is a wicked act, and the more wicked if long-term credit is extended. A hard-nosed attitude, it is argued, will result in such weakness on the other side of that well-known curtain that we can have things all our own way. The CIA would like to drum up domestic support for this latest discovery, and that is motive three. If it succeeds, other press conferences may follow, until the public image of the one-time secretive agency becomes as beautiful as that of a Hollywood car-hop suddenly transformed into a starlet.

Two Trials

When the kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby was being tried at Flemington, N.J., a Canadian newspaper exclaimed: "What a police! What a press! What a country!" When Jack Ruby is tried at Dallas, the Flemington circus is likely to be eclipsed. In contrast, the trial in Jackson, Miss., of the man accused of slaying Medgar Evers will probably be conducted with a minimum of national publicity. Most American whites have already forgotten the Evers murder.

The Nation will be astonished if either trial should result in a conviction of first-degree murder, despite the report that in the Evers case the FBI has worked up the evidence. In the other case, there is no doubt that Ruby committed the murder — the whole country saw it on television. In Dallas, however, and in some other parts of this Christian country, the infraction of the Sixth Commandment is not taken too seriously if, for instance, the victim happens to be a Negro, or if the murderer is an outraged husband, or if popular passion is running high and the act gives it a momentary outlet. Oath or no oath, judges and jurors tend to follow the folkways. Just as Oswald probably could not have had a fair trial in Dallas (as James Donovan and others have suggested), so Ruby can hardly fail to receive a favorable trial. The crucial question, when the law is thus skewed by mass psychology, is only whether the defendant killed the right guy.

Ruby is fortunate, also, in that his defense is to be conducted by one of the leading lawyer-impresarios of our day — Melvin Belli — whose biography may be filmed with Tony Curtis as the star. (Why Tony Curtis? Belli plays himself with consummate artistry.) Come all the way from California to see justice done, the elegant attorney will try to show that while Ruby may have been sane before he dispatched Oswald and may be sane now, he was insane at the instant of the shooting. Belli has looked into the heart of Ruby and has seen "his own true, pitiful self. . . . I am convinced he was driven by his love for [President Kennedy] to do this act. I have the greatest compassion for him."

According to *Newsweek* (January 13), McGraw-Hill is paying the compassionate Belli a $10,000 royalty advance on the book rights to the defense version of the trial, with another $10,000 going to Alvin Moscow, who will be the as-told-to writer. Belli has also been assigned all of Ruby's literary rights as a guarantee of his $100,000 fee. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? And the more so when his past performance is a guarantee that he will put on a good show?

by Jaf

Marching Through Georgia

In October, 1960, under the auspices of the Committee for Nonviolent Action, Bradford Lyttle initiated a peace demonstration which was to extend from San Francisco to Moscow. As far as possible, the demonstrators were to move on foot, carrying signs and handing out leaflets pleading for nonviolent policies on both sides of the Soviet-U.S. conflict over Cuba. After nearly a year, the travelers reached Moscow, where they "vigiled" in Red Square, spoke to thousands of Russians, and returned to the United States, dilate in spirit, as Walt Whitman says, and with a whole skin.

Not so in a more recent venture, at least as regards the skin. Under the same leadership, sponsored by the same organization, and including some of the same individuals, a small, highly disciplined band started a Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace in May, 1963. But, like the earlier one, this was an integrated group, and it was soon apparent that the Deep South presented a tougher problem than the Soviet Union. Members of the group were arrested in Griffin and Macon, Georgia, for violations of local ordinances that had already been ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. In Griffin, the police and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation extended Southern hospitality with electric

cattle prods. The big trouble, however, did not start until the Christmas season, when the demonstrators reached Albany, Georgia. As usual, they discussed arrangements with the authorities. Police Chief Pritchett decreed that they could not pass through the business section. The demonstrators refused the by-pass instructions, and on December 23, fourteen—four Negroes and ten whites—were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct for leaving an assigned parade route and refusing to obey the "lawful order" of a police officer. As Mr. Lyttle says, the Southern authorities who control the police and the local courts circumvent Supreme Court decisions, or simply ignore them, and are the more incensed when Negroes engage in civil disobedience together with whites.

Since December 23, the date of the arrests, twelve of the young men and women have been on a hunger strike. Two are hospitalized, eleven still in jail, and one is presently unaccounted for. One of the four demonstrators who were not arrested is Barbara Deming, *The Nation's* correspondent.

People who are willing to risk their lives to show their faith in peace and the Constitution are also protecting the lives and liberties of those who have little to worry about except getting the snow ploughed out of the driveway. The address of the Committee for Nonviolent Action is 325 Lafayette Street, New York 12.

The Rugged Smoker

"Cigarettes Peril Health, U.S. Report Concludes. . . ."
The New York Times, 1/12/64

"Cigarette Makers May Step Up TV Advertising."
The New York Times, 1/13/64

It would appear that the cigarette people are going to take the dilemma by the horns. In true American style they are about to fight to the last bullet and die with their boots on. And there are several good reasons why they should.

First, there is considerable evidence that the American people have vast tolerance for noxious conditions. It is unnecessary to go into details of air, water and food pollution, strontium-90, dangerous drugs; the waste and desecration of natural resources; the dirt, noise and ugliness of our cities; the lamentable state of our car design and of our highways—you name it, our human creature will endure it. He has infinite capacity to encourage and exploit anti-gerontological effects. He has *earned* his right to lung cancer.

So why should not the cigarette folks strengthen their appeal to the American people? They are only responding to the *vox populi*. Now that the lethal properties of cigarettes have been given status, there is no need to sell them with namby-pamby plugs about the sporting life and thinking independently. Let's come right out with it, call a spade a spade. "Are You a Sissy or Not?" "Are You Afraid of Death?" "Stand Up and Be Counted." The cigarette folks will not be disappointed. Americans have guts as well as lungs. They have always been willing to pay with their lives for what they believe in.

The purity, the truth, the high moral plane of this new appeal cannot, perhaps, be maintained indefinitely. Dividends must be paid, and the sluggards must be rounded up. "Stick with the Habit You Understand." "The Family That Smokes Together Dies Together." "A Friend in Need Is the Friendly Weed." The slowpokes will soon join in. Timid they may be, but their desire to add to the general debilitation of man and nature is no less dedicated than that of their stalwart cousins.

A few final words about methods. Clearly the tobacco folk are right to count on the American people. But they must give their wares new names, new slogans, new faces in keeping with the new-found hard truth. No more appeals to inferiority complexes. No more deceit. Cigarettes used to be called "coffin nails"; it's high time we got back to that sort of picturesque accuracy. "Our cigarette contains more carcinogens than any ten leading brands." "Smoke *Sudden Death*, and *feel* the difference." "Hello there. This is Dorian Gray. I switched to *Cobra* six months ago and. . . ." This really begins to reflect the glory of America and Americans. We may well be on the edge of a new ice age.

Panama

THE TIME BOMB EXPLODES

Martin B. Travis and James T. Watkins

The time bomb in Panama has exploded. Panamanian politicians, seeking to divert public attention away from their own exploitive policies and toward the United States presence in their midst, are as responsible for the violent upheaval as Americans living in the Canal Zone. Moreover, the Fidelista extremists and nationalist students have become willing allies in agitating the Canal issues.

The bloody riots of January 9-11 ended a four-year period of deceptively peaceful relations between the United States and Panama. Temporizing policies of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations in this period may have exaggerated the expectations of the regime of President Roberto F. Chiari. This last January it was agreed that the Panamanian flag was to be flown wher-

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Panama Prophecy

In The Nation *of April 30, 1960, Professors Travis and Watkins published "Time-Bomb in Panama," which opened with these farsighted sentences:*

"As the politicians in the tight little oligarchy which has ruled and nearly ruined Panama since 1903 study cues for their quadrennial shadow dance — the Presidential election . . . tremors in the earth hint that their stage is the roof of a volcano. The United States, guardian and administrator of the Canal, watches their local political miming apparently as inattentive to the political rumblings as the oligarchs themselves. Yet in Panama are to be found all the conditions for a nationalist revolution that will rival the recent upheavals in Cuba and Egypt. . . .

Apparently the presence of the United States in the Canal Zone, by providing a convenient whipping boy, helps blind Panama's rulers to the realities of their situation. . . ."

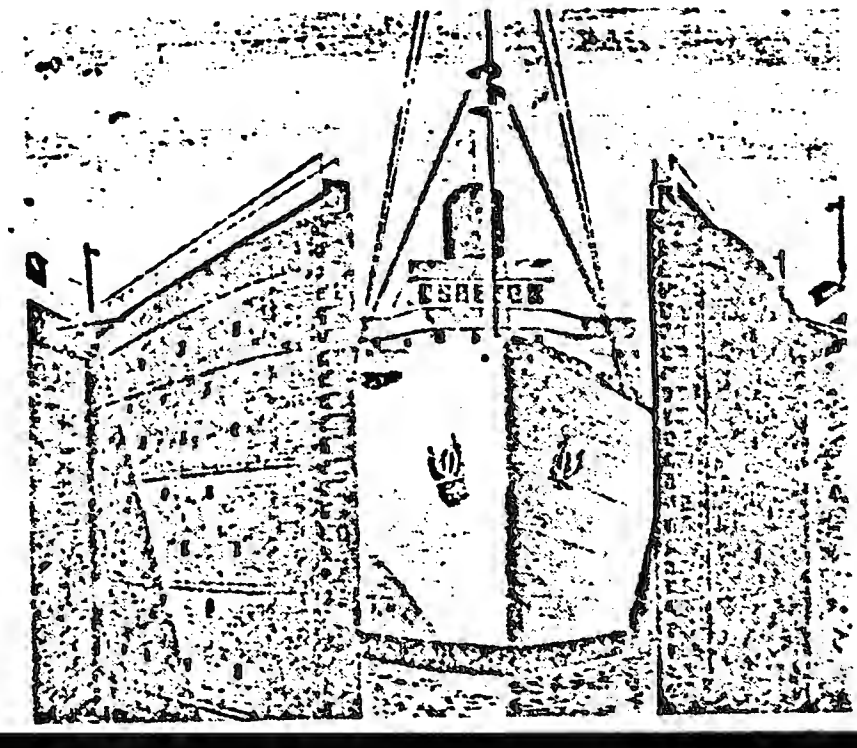
ever civilian authorities in the Canal Zone were flying the United States flag. (In defiance of this agreement, American children hoisted the Stars and Stripes at the Balboa High School and thereby triggered the riots.) Panama was also accorded the right to grant official status to foreign consuls in the Zone, provided that the United States found the consuls and their governments acceptable.

But negotiations involving further concessions to Panamanian nationalistic aspirations collapsed last June. These included a corridor through the Canal Zone, the flying of the Panamanian flag on ships transiting the Canal and the exclusive use of Panamanian stamps for zonal mail. President Chiari must have become progressively disenchanted with the United States performance. An inexperienced member of the Kennedy administration had agreed initially (and over the protest of State Department officials) to the renegotiation of the Panama treaty itself. Chiari's visit with Kennedy in June, 1962, may have led him to believe that his objectives would be accomplished through a series of Executive agreements that would by-pass a potentially hostile United States Senate. Chiari's disappointment is all the more bitter as his party tries to explain these meager results to constituents who will be voting for their next president in May.

Economic concessions by the United States have not satisfied the Panamanian oligarchy. The ruling merchant class and the industrialists (the wealth of Chiari himself is in extensive sugar land) want to replace United States commercial and industrial activities in the Zone with businesses of their own, or they want to be the sole suppliers for these activities. Thus far their only success has been to eliminate sales within the Zone of "third country" produce. Their plans to take possession of two profitable piers in Colon, which the zonal government was willing to yield, foundered last July on the rock of United States Congressional objection. The businessmen demand that minimum wages for Panamanian employees in the Zone be increased to $1 an hour (they already have risen from 60c in 1962 to 80c as of July, 1964). It does not matter that the oligarchs themselves pay no more than 40c an hour in the city, 25c elsewhere, while the Chiari sugar plantations pay less than $1 a day!

It was the scandalous experience of the Alliance for Progress in Panama which last autumn turned the United States Congress against the entire foreign assistance program. Perhaps the United States agencies involved in the program did lack coordination. But that was insignificant beside the fact that the Panamanian Government itself inhibited the construction of schools, health facilities and agricultural stations by trying to levy commodity taxes on improved materials for these purposes. It had to do so, for their construction would have made evident the administration's failure to provide teachers, doctors and nurses.

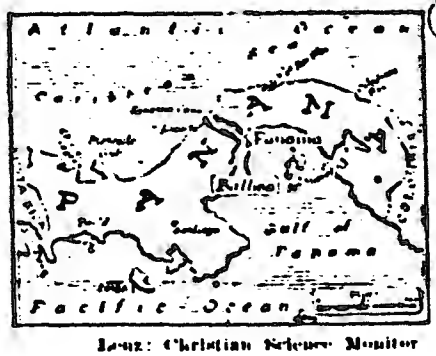
Knowledgeable Panamanians outside the government are frank to say that direct aid to farmers and small business is not encouraged because it would upset the traditional control of agriculture, cattle, sugar and milk by a few families, and would threaten the long-entrenched monopoly of commerce in the country. There was also the awkwardness of a dubious $10 million, middle-class housing project, sponsored by the brother of Panama's Catholic bishop, and a personal friend of Senator George Smathers (D., Fla.). After reported pressure from Senator Smathers, AID officials gave the project their tentative approval in July, even though there had been no competitive bidding, and a "finders fee" for the



sponsor had been set at $10[illegible]0. In all this, the massive indifference of the ruling elite, together with government confusion, red tape and inefficiency, has prevented the utilization of more than $30 million of the $48 million assigned to Panama under the Alliance program.

There are two lessons for the Johnson Administration in the Panamanian experience. The first concerns the nature of the nationalistic demands on the Canal Zone. These are not restrained and rational, as some of the cosmopolitan Panamanian rulers would have us believe; they are comprehensive and emotional. Captain Miles P. DuVal, Jr., leading historian of the Panama Canal, Representative Daniel J. Flood of the House of Representatives (D., Pa.), and Major General W. E. Potter, the former Governor of the Zone, were right in saying that concessions to nationalistic sensibilities would only increase the Panamanian appetite. The most popular United States envoy in Panamanian history, Joseph S. Farland, would not have withstood the tide for long if he had not resigned last August. Despite the noteworthy effort of the United States military in the Canal Zone these last two years to change the image of Americans in Panama by its Operation Friendship program (which now must be assessed as coming too late), the recent outbursts have exceeded anything in the fifty-year history of United States-Panamanian relations. So far and so deep in Panama has the national fervor spread.

The second lesson to be learned by the Johnson Administration concerns the quality and authority of the oligarchic elite. It is now clearer than ever that the Panamanian leaders have become victims rather than exploiters of nationalist sentiments. The record will also show that they are a feeble reed upon which to rest hopes for social reform and economic development. One might have expected them to resort to blackmailing the United States by threatening nationalization of the Canal as a means of gaining assistance for necessary social reforms which they were unwilling to finance themselves. Instead, they have chosen to exploit the reform projects for their personal profit.



Jenz: Christian Science Monitor

If these two lessons are learned in Washington, there will be no thought of resorting again to policies of conciliation and temporization on Panama. The nationalistic genie is uncorked, and Panamanian leaders are no longer able to direct it. Nationalization of the Canal would be for the Panamanian elite who have profited from United States control—quite as much as for the United States and the maritime countries of the world—the least desirable alternative. For one thing, where would trained Panamanians be found to operate a sophisticated lock-canal system, vastly more complex than the sea-level canal which the Egyptians were confronted with in Suez?

We conclude, then, that the wisest course today, and one long overdue, is internationalization of the Canal under a United Nations specialized agency, responsible to the community of nations as a whole, and made up of representatives of all the Canal's principal users within and without the Western Hemisphere. To place the Canal under the Organization of American States would be to ask too much of the most responsibly democratic Latin powers. Their governments are supported by Yankee-phobe publics, and their decisions will be so guided.

Internationalization in the form of a UN specialized agency could be expected to enhance the security of the waterway. Hopelessly vulnerable in a general war, as the United States military is now willing to concede, an internationalized canal would at least offer a less attractive target than one controlled by the United States. And the United States defense of an internationalized canal would enjoy widespread moral and practical support.

A new twist to canal history has come in the recent support for internationalization by the Panamanian representative to the United Nations, Aquilino Boyd, speaking before the Security Council. It was the more surprising that he should have endorsed it because of his past associations with nationalistic student groups. But it may be that Boyd, like his colleagues among the Panamanian oligarchy, foresees an imminent shift of internal government power, and would prefer internationalization to the alternative of operation of the Canal by Panamanians of another camp.

Once the Canal came under the aegis of the UN, Panamanians would get an increasingly more important role in its operations. The Panamanian flag would fly alongside that of the UN on ships passing through the Canal, and all vestiges of segregation and discrimination would disappear. By such developments, the strident xenophobia would be removed as a quality of the nationalistic sentiments of the populace. Business interests could anticipate even greater access to Zone markets, and stability in the general picture would increase the stability of their own position.

At the same time, it may be that key voices in the United States will now acknowledge the wisdom of internationalizing the Canal. Conditions in Panama are pushing that country toward revolution, of which one of the first fruits would be a move to nationalize the Canal. In that event, the United States might well find all Latin America lined up in support of Panama, just as we now find Venezuela mute and stunned by the Panamanian deaths at the hands of the United States military. Is it too much to believe that international communism could find in revolutionary Panama another Cuba?

President Lyndon Johnson has established himself as a consummate politician. His advisers have surely alerted him to the pace of events in Panama. United States allies both in Latin America and Europe recognize that a change in the Canal operation is imminent. Will history record, in this election year, that President Johnson employed his political skills to convince the American public that only in the internationalization of the Canal can future upheavals be avoided? Or must we look forward to the explosion there of other time bombs?

OSWALD and the FBI . . . . . Harold Feldman

The Warren Commission should, if possible, tell us how President Kennedy was killed, who killed him, and why. But beyond that, it *must* tell us if the FBI or any other government intelligence agency was in any way connected with the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. At this moment, the possibility of such associations in the young man's life is intolerably a subject for speculation.

On the day after the assassination, the Dallas Chief of Police complained on television that the FBI had interviewed Oswald about a week earlier and had failed to inform the Dallas authorities of this fact — something the bureau would normally do after making contact with a suspicious Red. Drew Pearson also reported this but added, "In Washington, the FBI denied that they had interrogated Oswald recently."

However, Michael Paine, who with his wife helped take care of Mrs. Oswald and the two children, "claimed that FBI agents had visited Oswald more than one time after he returned to Dallas from a trip to Mexico City." Oswald returned to Dallas from Mexico on October 3, 1963. This report also is contradicted by another:

> *The FBI picked up the trail again in Dallas after Oswald's return there on Oct. 3. He was not interviewed, but agents checked twice with Mrs. Ruth Paine, who told them that Oswald had gone to work on Oct. 16 in the Texas State School Book Depository.* (The New York Times, 12/10/63.)

The Minority of One (January, 1964) tells us:

> *William M. Kline, chief of the U.S. Customs Bureau investigative services in Laredo, Texas, stated on November 25 that Oswald's movements were watched at the request of "a federal agency at Washington."* (New York Post, *November 25.*) *Eugene Pugh, U.S. agent in charge of the Customs office on the American side of the bridge at Laredo, Texas, said that Oswald had been checked by American immigration officials on entering and leaving Mexico. Mr. Pugh admitted to the New York* Herald Tribune *that this was "not the usual" procedure. He said Americans were not required to check in with Immigration when crossing the border. "but U.S. immigration has a folder on Oswald's trip."*

One thing is clear: the FBI was in fairly constant touch with Oswald's activities. How far these contacts went is indicated in "the revelation that the Federal Bureau of Investigation tried to recruit Oswald as an undercover informant in Castro groups two months before Mr. Kennedy's death." This report, which appeared in a *Philadelphia Inquirer* dispatch from Dallas December 8, went on:

> *The FBI attempt to recruit Oswald as an informant, an informed law enforcement source said, was made in September, just after he had moved to Dallas from New Orleans.*
>
> *Oswald's mother said an "agent named Hosty" came to the Irving house and talked to the young man at length in his car.*
>
> *An FBI agent named Joseph Hosty handles investigations of subversives for the Dallas field office.*
>
> *The source said he did not know if the FBI succeeded in hiring Oswald; and the federal agency would not discuss the matter.*

On January 1, Lonnies Hudkins of the Houston *Post*, published a story under the headline: "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S." Hudkins found that Oswald did know agent Hosty. He had Hosty's home phone, office phone and car license number — this on the authority of William Alexander, assistant to Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney. Alexander had attended the grilling of Oswald on November 22 and 23. Hudkins notes that if the FBI had Oswald under surveillance, the watch could not have been too close or they would have known about the rifle and other matters; but, as a sheriff deputy put it, "you just wouldn't think to check out one of your own stoolies." Hudkins quotes Wade, himself a former FBI agent, as saying: "It may be true, but I don't think it will ever be made public if it is."

What the public hears of the FBI's part in the Oswald case is usually a report that such and such a witness or authority has been asked, or ordered, to keep his mouth shut. Thus, Dr. J. J. Humes of the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., the man who conducted the autopsy on the President, seemed to be the best authority on the exact angle of entry of the murder bullets, but "Dr. Humes said he had been forbidden to talk." A thirty-four-year-old machinist named Malcolm Howard Price said he had looked through the telescopic sight of Oswald's rifle on a rifle range in suburban Dallas — but "Mr. Price declined to answer further questions because, he said, the FBI had asked him not to talk. The FBI here [Dallas] denied this." (*The New York Times*, December 10.) On December 6, the *Times* had observed:

> *Most private citizens who had cooperated with newsmen reporting the crime have refused to give further help after being interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dallas city and county police withdrew their help the same way. One high officer said he wished he could answer questions "because it would save us a lot of work."*

The Western Union office in Dallas handled frequent messages for Lee Oswald, but inquiries there brought the reply that "any details or comment would have to come from Washington headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

It is in the light of this official coyness that we must consider the possible connection of Oswald with the attempted shooting of General Walker. Oswald's widow is said to have declared that he boasted of shooting at that doughty warrior. In view of her prolonged seclusion from the public, and even from relatives, under government supervision, we must infer that any statement alleged to be hers at this time is a deliberate "leak." It is interesting that a similar "leak" at the beginning of the case — that a rifle which Mrs. Oswald knew her husband had kept in a garage was missing on the morning of the assassination — proved to be false. The FBI is also reported to have found a document in Oswald's hand

Harold Feldman is a translator and journalist, living in Philadelphia. As a translator, he has worked extensively for the Social Security Administration. Mr. Feldman is also a frequent contributor to psychoanalytic journals, one of his papers having been "The Hero As Assassin."

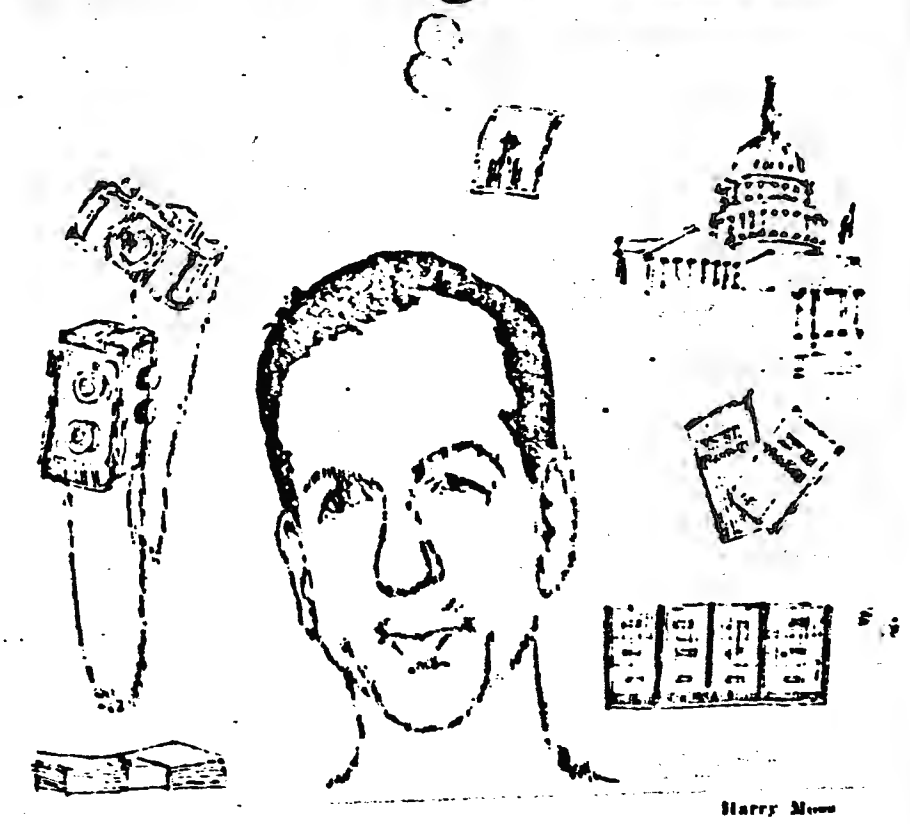
writing that mentions his at[illegible] on Walker, but once again the document has not been produced for examination or reproduced in the press.

Incidentally, if "the loner" did try to shoot General Walker, we would be again confronted with questions like those raised about the killing of the President. "At the time of the Walker shooting," we read in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of December 7, "Dallas police reported the bullet was from a .30-06 caliber rifle. The weapon used to kill Mr. Kennedy was a 6.5 millimeter weapon, equivalent to about .270 caliber." Moreover, an eyewitness in the Walker affair informed police that he saw at least two men enter the getaway car after the shooting. (Oswald never learned to drive a car.)

Was the alleged assassin of President Kennedy employed by the FBI? We have seen a news report that the agency tried to recruit him and that it has refused to say whether he accepted the offer. At present, all we know is that his history, as we have been able to piece it together, is *not inconsistent* with such employment. Indeed, his financial record seems entirely inexplainable unless we make some such hypothesis.

If there is anything constant in Oswald's life, it is his need of money. After three years on a marine private's pay, he goes to Russia. There he works in a factory for the pittance of 80 rubles a month. He returns to America with a wife and child in mid-1962 and thenceforward works at a series of jobs paying the legal minimum wage or less — when he is not unemployed. For months his only acknowledged source of income is the Texas unemployment compensation of $33 a week. His job at the School Book Depository, from whose warehouse he is supposed to have shot the President and Governor Connally, paid him $1.25 an hour.

Surely he was a pauper, a fellow whose monetary resources could only keep him swinging between want and destitution. But if there is another thing about Lee Oswald as certain as his indigence, it is that he was often capable of expenditures that would have cramped the purse of a suburban status seeker.



Harry Mora

After years of subsisting on a marine's pay, from which he occasionally sent money to his mother, he undertakes a trip to Russia with a capital of $1,600. How could he have put aside this nest egg? After years of low factory remuneration in the Soviet, he wants to return to the United States and, in a letter to his mother, estimates the cost at $800. He borrows $435.71 from the United States Embassy in Moscow but, *mirabile dictu*, he repays the loan between October, 1962, and January, 1963, during which time he was unemployed for several weeks and worked for a time as an unskilled developer of photostatic prints.

A Miss Pauline Bates, public stenographer, whom Oswald paid for typing his notes for a book about Russia three days after his return, has said that "he hinted he had gone to the Soviet as a U. S. secret agent." He allegedly told her then that "when the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way," an admonition suggestive of instruction, to an undercover man.

Back in America, as impecunious as ever, he finds the money to rent an office for $30 a month, where he sets up in business as the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He buys a [illegible] lets, he pays a $10 court fine, he buys a rifle and telescopic sight by mail, gets them assembled and boresighted — and in his room after his arrest the police find $150. This young man, untalented, it appears, for anything but finding odd windfalls of money, goes to Mexico City for a week to get visas for a trip to Cuba and Russia that would have cost at least $1,000. (The Cuban and Russian consulates did not issue the visas.) After the murder of the President, the police find in his room, in addition to the wad of money, "several expensive cameras and rolls of film."

Where did the money come from? The FBI and the Dallas police fail to supply information on the subject. For the Russian period, we have the unsupported assertion of *Pravda* that Oswald was an American spy who made numerous contacts with the American Embassy. This might indicate a CIA affiliation. He wrote his mother that, on his return, he would spend a day or so in New York and Washington for "sightseeing." After that, all is dark except for one hint. An Associated Press dispatch of November 30 from Dallas says in part:

> *"Someone telegraphed small amounts of money to Lee Harvey Oswald for several months before the assassination of President Ken[illegible]*

Dallas Times Herald *said, [illegible] unidentified senders telegraphed Oswald $10 to $20 at a time.*

Here apparently are some of the Western Union items about which the FBI has been so secretive — but why this secrecy? If the money came from the Communist Party, it is hard to understand why the FBI should cooperate in a Bolshevik plot. If it came from a right-wing or Fascist source, the FBI could not lose much by revealing it. But if the money came from a government source, then the agency's reticence is understandable.

Shortly before the assassination, Oswald seemed to be expecting better times:

Mrs. Ruth Paine, the woman with whom Marina was staying, said: "He seemed in exceptionally high spirits." [When he visited his wife the weekend prior to President Kennedy's arrival in Dallas.] Oswald told his wife "things are looking up" and that soon they would have enough to look for an apartment, buy furniture. (Sunday Bulletin, *Philadelphia*, 12/15/63.)

If the FBI did not employ Oswald or work with him, then who wrote the letters he addressed to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York? Oswald alone certainly didn't. Whoever wrote the letters to New York was coherent, commanded a good vocabulary, rarely misspelled a word, and punctuated decently. Oswald himself wrote English that a sixth-grader would blush to acknowledge. Here is a letter he wrote to his mother from Russia on June 28, 1963. I preserve the original spelling and punctuation:

Dear Mother.

Recived your letter today in which you say you wish to pay me back the money you used last year, that, of course, is not nessicary however you can send me somethings from there every now and than.

If you decide to send a package please send the following:

One can Rise shaving cream (one razor (Gillet)

Pocket novels westerns and scienace fiction — Time or Newsweek magazine

Chewing Gum and chocolate bars.

Thats about all. Ha-ha

I very much miss sometime to read you should try and get me the pocket novel "1984" by Wells.

I am working at the local Radio [illegible] as a metial worker. We live only five minu[illegible] from there so [illegible] very concenate.

Well thats about all for now. I repeat you do not have to send me checks or money!

Love XX

Lee

P.S. Marina sends a big Hello to you also

Now compare this semi-literate effusion with the following addressed to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee about two years later. (A *New York Times* report on the letters to FPCC indicates that they were handwritten, so presumably no public stenographer improved their style.)

Dear Mr. Lee:

I was glad to receive your advice concerning my try at starting a New Orleans F.P.C.C. chapter.

I hope you won't be too disapproving at my innovations but I do think they are necessary for this area.

As per your advice I have taken a P.O. Box (N.O. 30061).

Against your advice I have decided to take an office from the very beginning.

I u c [apparently meaning, as you see] from the circular I had jumped the gun on the charter business but I don't think it's too important. You may think the circular is too provocative, but I want it to attract attention even if it's the attention of the lunatic fringe. I had 2,000 of them run off.

The major change in tactics you can see from the small membership blanks, in that I will charge $1 a month dues for the New Orleans chapter only and I intend to issue N.O. F.P.C.C. membership cards also.

This is without recourse to the $5 annual F.P.C.C. membership fee.

However, you will lose nothing in the long run because I will forward $5 to the national F.P.C.C. for every New Orleans chapter member who remains a dues paying member for 5 months in any year. . . .

And so on for several more well-integrated paragraphs.

He now spells "receive" and "necessary" correctly. He has mastered the apostrophe. His ideas cohere. He tackles words like "innovations," "provocative," "recourse," "disapproving," "approaching" and "application" with success, something that would have been clearly beyond the powers of the voluntary exile in Minsk.

Until the authorship of the letters to FPCC is settled, I think it reasonable to suppose that Oswald did not compose them, at least not without help. Who, and where, is the invisible scribe? No associate of his New Orleans period has been found, or even hinted at. If Oswald was employed by the FBI to operate in "Castro groups," as the news report suggests, it is also reasonable to suppose that in the letters to FPCC his pen was guided by the FBI.

It is no simple matter any longer for a radical American to get a passport from his government. If he is a known Communist or subversive, it is almost impossible. Let a man be known as a do-gooder, bleeding heart or a nonconforming screwball, and his application for travel will be greeted with jaundiced eye and dragging feet. But Lee Oswald got one readily as late as June, 1963.

One day last June, he applied for a passport and — despite his record — got it in a single day. He called himself a "photographer"; he said he planned to take a long trip abroad — perhaps including Russia — late this year. (Newsweek, *12/9/63.*)

By that date, Oswald was known as a Soviet defector, had praised Castro on a radio program, and on November 2, 1959, had written an affidavit saying, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic." But his passport application was granted—and posthaste! "It still isn't clear how it was processed so rapidly," commented the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Oswald's apartment, too, was filled with fascinating things. Besides the batches of leaflets with the legend "Hands Off Cuba!" and bearing the unauthorized imprint of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, police found seven metal file boxes filled with names of Castro sympathizers. How did he manage, in so short a time, to compile so extensive a list?

The FBI appears once more in Oswald's news life during the last two days before he was killed. One report details two telephone calls made by FBI agents to the Dallas Police on November 24, warning them of threats against Oswald's life. The threats materialized later the same day under circumstances which raised a forest of questions throughout the world.

Equally puzzling, his mother Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has insisted that an agent of the FBI showed her a photograph of Jack

Ruby just about seventeen years before Ruby shot her son.

It was understood, however, that Federal agencies had acknowledged that she had been shown a photograph that night for identification, but spokesmen would not disclose whether it was that of Ruby. (The New York Times, 12/2/63.)

The next day the FBI denied that the photograph was that of Jack Ruby but they would not comment further. Mrs. Oswald repeated her statement and has demanded that the pictures be produced again.

The following item completes, for the moment, this side of the weird Dallas story.

Washington, Dec. 9 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation gave the Secret Service a "risk" list of Dallas indicia als in advance President Ken dy's fatal trip . . . the list did not include the name of Lee H Oswald.

An official source explained today that Oswald's name, like many others in the Dallas file, had been omitted because the F.B.I. found nothing in Oswald's background to mark him as a potential assassin. . . .

Oswald was not under surveillance by the F.B.I. at the time of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas Nov. 21, the F.B.I. noted. Months of checking by the F.B.I. had indicated that Oswald was neither a spy nor a saboteur. That, it was said, covered the statutory area of F.B.I. responsibility. (The New York Times, 12/10/63.)

Lee Oswald, the twice-court-martialed marine who defected to Russia and renounced his American citizenship, the pro-Cuba activist who had been arrested a few months earlier while distributing leaflets, this erratic "Marxist" who was employed on the route of the President's motorcade—Lee Oswald did not qualify for the FBI's exclusive "risk" list. And why? Because the FBI's "statutory responsibility" was limited to suspected spies and saboteurs!

This sudden legalistic attachment to its self-interpreted "statutory" obligations must cause very wan smiles indeed among the many individuals and organizations (including the NAACP and the Unitarian Church in Texas) which have come under the beady-eyed surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

New Hope of the Far Right . . . . . Gene Marine

To his followers, Maxwell L. Rafferty, California's new Superintendent of Public Instruction, is worthy of the same kind of uncritical, almost worshipful adulation that extreme conservatives give Sen. Barry Goldwater. To his critics, he is a slippery, cool, tough, unprincipled rightist, bent on taking over California for the John Birch Society. Actually, he's neither. He's far more important. When Jesse Unruh, the tough-minded Speaker of the California State Assembly, says that Rafferty "terrifies" him, it's worth looking to see why.

Elected in November, 1962, on a vague but forcefully stated platform shouting for "basic education," Rafferty is obviously significant to those who are primarily concerned with education. He was chosen in the most blatantly partisan contest ever waged for the nominally nonpartisan office, and has emerged as a dynamic, popular vote-getter in a state where the rest of the Republican leadership is decimated.

But most important is the fact that Max Rafferty's candidacy and election have demonstrated more clearly than ever the close connection between California's "respectable" and "radical" Right. Today Rafferty is a self-described "Eisenhower Republican." Yesterday he was a contented associate of Birchers, anti-income-taxers and other virulent rightists. From beginning to end, the transition has been worked out, supported and, to a large extent, bankrolled by wealthy Californians who are both. Rafferty's prominence is neither accidental nor transitory.

Richard Nixon, now a resident of New York, talks safely about the "kooks" of the Right, but the fact is that the rightist political structure of California, in which respectability and radicalism are but two sides of the same coin, was first exposed in 1952 when the names of the contributors to the now-famous "Nixon fund" were published. In 1958, when Californians fought out the right-to-work issue on the ballot, the same names of respectable business leaders who are also major supporters of the radical Right, turned up again. And they turned up for the third time in 1962 — behind Max Rafferty.

The nonpartisan election for the superintendency is a winner-take-all primary in June, unless no candidate gets a majority; in that case the top two run it off, as happened in 1962. At that time, in the few areas—San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, Santa Barbara — where good press coverage was given, Ralph Richardson of Los Angeles was pictured as the "liberal" candidate, Cecil Hardesty of San Diego as the "conservative" and Rafferty as a powerful rightist. Hardesty was supported by the powerful California Teachers Association and other school-administrator groups. Thus the primary election was not a straight conservative vs. liberal fight.

Rafferty's primary-election supporters can therefore be taken to be the people who backed him from the start. That list of supporters includes at least four Nixon-fund contributors. It includes the law firm—Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher—

Gene Marine, editor and journalist, specializes in the West Coast scene.

which issued a "clearance" for the fund's propriety, twelve contributors to the right-to-work issue; at least nine executives or directors of major oil companies, and a number of officers and directors of a few other powerful California firms —Cyprus Mines, Inc., Pacific Mutual Life Insurance, State Mutual Savings and Loan, California Bank.

These are not men who play for aggies. There is little question that Jesse Unruh, who knows as much about economic power in California as any politician in the state, has reasons for his concern about Rafferty.

Rafferty came to the attention of the organized Right shortly after becoming Superintendent of Schools in Southern California's silk-stocking community of La Cañada in March, 1961. Starting as a football coach and English teacher in a small district, he worked his way up along the usual hierarchical ladder, always in smaller districts, drawing on a genuine executive ability and personal charm. In June, 1961, he made a speech in the La Cañada junior high school auditorium, where he unleashed a gift for purple prose and extravagant generalization that is still one of his outstanding and popular characteristics:

> *The results* [of our present educational system] *are plain for all to see: the worst of our youngsters are growing up to become booted, sideburned, ducktailed, unwashed, leather-jacketed slobs, whose favorite sport is ravaging little girls and stomping polio victims to death; the best of our youth coming into maturity for all the world like young people fresh from a dizzying roller-coaster ride, with everything blurred, with nothing clear, with no positive standards, with everything in doubt. No wonder so many of them welsh out and squeal and turn traitor when confronted with the brutal reality of Red military force and the crafty cunning of Red psychological warfare.*

Another passage from the same speech has been the subject of continuing controversy about exactly what was said:

> *We had better not be caught withholding from this nation's children the wonderful, sharp-edged, glittering sword of patriotism. In a word, this means Indoctrination. An ugly word? I think not. But if it is ugly to teach children to revere the great Americans of the past—to cherish the traditions our country as holy things—and to hate Communism and its creatures like hell—then I say let's be ugly, and let's revel in it.*

By August, the speech was being distributed in mimeographed form by Poor Richard's Bookshop and the Betsy Ross Bookshop, Birch outlets in the Los Angeles area. In October, it was reprinted in condensed form in the *Reader's Digest*. Rafferty immediately became a darling of the Right, and he has been so ever since. The John Birch Society regularly urges its members to read one book a month from its approved list; when Rafferty's *Suffer, Little Children* appeared, the Society recommended it "especially."

Before the end of the year, the incumbent Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Roy Simpson, blasted the speech-turned-article as "irresponsible and unfounded." But Dr. Simpson was retiring, and the politically minded all over the state knew it. The forces of the Right were alert to the opportunity.

Original rightist support centered around Dr. Virgil Hollis, Superintendent of Schools in Marin County, just north of San Francisco. In December, 1961, however, Hollis decided not to run, and Rafferty's name began to be mentioned. A "draft Rafferty" headquarters was opened in Fullerton, Orange County, in the office of a public relations woman named Zan Thompson.

Printed sheets prepared by the "Draft Committee" and bearing the Fullerton address were distributed through Birch outlets; the official story is that the draft movement just grew from there. Actually, Hollis, seeking to round up support for Rafferty, wrote several letters, one of them to Jud Baker, political editor of the *Los Angeles Herald-Express*. According to Baker, Rafferty was soon summoned to a "meeting of millionaires" at the California Club in Los Angeles and given their approval — presumably they were the same oil, banking and real estate figures whose names appear on his list of contributors.

Unknown to most Californians, these individuals and their corporate cohorts are the men who dictate financial terms to the state's political conservatives, despite the warped vision that can lead them to support the Manion Forum, *Human Events*, and other rightist activities. They are the men who, in 1958, genuinely believed their own mythology about the "Walter Reuther-Jimmy Hoffa-Harry Bridges brand of unionism," as the *Los Angeles Times* once startlingly put it. And they are the same Californians who, in 1964, will convince themselves, and try to convince the state, that Barry Goldwater is the authentic voice of the inarticulate public mood.

In California, their hearts and their money are riding with Max Rafferty.

The Republican leaders who hadn't already disappeared—as had Knowland, Knight and others—were almost certain losers in 1962, except for Senator Kuchel, a "Warren man" whom the conservative elite has never liked. This oligarchy needed a new, bright face, a new winner—and they got one. There is no overemphasizing the importance of the fact that Rafferty was their candidate from the very beginning.

The popular liberal picture of Rafferty as a right-winger and nothing more is a myopic vision, and dangerously so. For like Goldwater, Rafferty uses the classic conservative ploy: nail down the right wing and move toward the Center.

Several Democratic Party leaders are well aware of the danger from Rafferty. One of them said privately, "He's more dangerous than Nixon—he's like Nixon, in that he doesn't have any real convictions of his own, he'll contradict himself all the time. But Nixon was remote and cold—Rafferty is warm. He has charm." Indeed, Rafferty is a charismatic as well as a handsome man. With abundant iron-gray hair topping a granite-jawed, usually determined face, he can call on a quick smile, a ready articulateness and a disarming air of candor. He used all of them in a lengthy interview for *The Nation*. Without being asked, he began with a long, well-informed discussion of his pending effort to put into California's history teaching more details about Negro contributions to American culture. He remained charming when asked about his 1961 remarks concerning "indoctrinating" students with patriotism:

> *There is an attitude about teaching history, which is very common and which on the surface sounds very good. The idea is that you try, simply and scientifically, to*

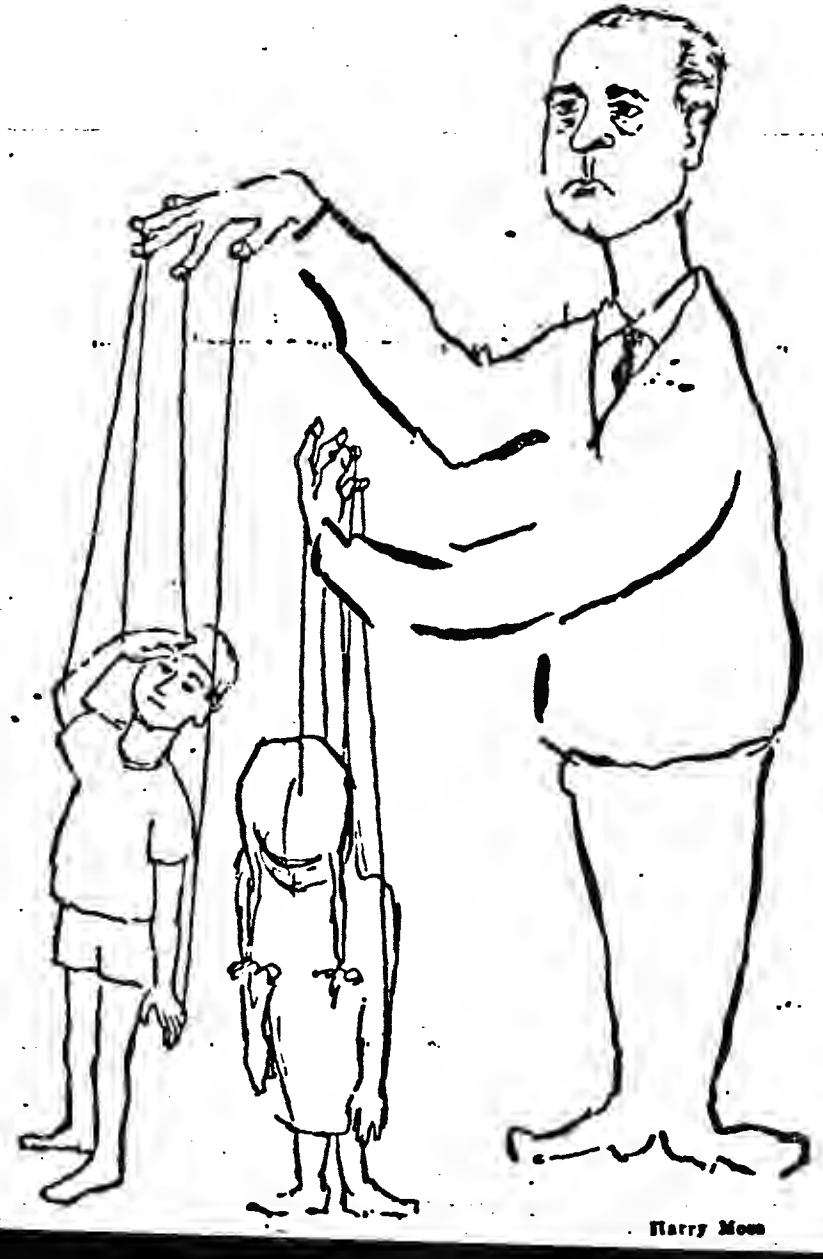
teach the facts—to tell the children just what happened, as far as possible, and then to let them make up their own minds about it. I respect that attitude, but I disagree with it. You don't learn to love your country that way. You don't learn to love your mother by studying all her good points and her bad points and weighing one against the other. You don't learn to love her through a process of thesis, antithesis and synthesis. I don't think you can teach children to love their country that way.

Unimpressed by the nominally nonpartisan nature of Rafferty's job, Jesse Unruh, as a leading Democrat, laced on his six-ounce gloves early. Their first public conflict was over "politics in education," and the consensus is that Rafferty, trading on the "bossism" image favored by Unruh's opponents, got by far the best of it. ("I got clobbered," Unruh says simply.) A short time later, Unruh tried again, hammering at Rafferty's Birchite support and challenging him to deny that he'll be the Republican candidate for Governor in 1966. This fight was going on when Rafferty was interviewed for *The Nation*.

"No educator ever gets elected to public office," Rafferty smiled. Then he went on: "Mr. Unruh is a shrewd politician. After November, when all the smoke had cleared, he looked around among all the corpses and saw one Republican standing. The only other one, Mr. Kuchel, is off in Washington. Naturally Mr. Unruh leveled on me. It's ridiculous."

Rafferty later said that Unruh was building a "straw man" in order to consolidate his own position—a line that has since been successfully sold to a number of liberals, particularly those away from Sacramento, who still think of Rafferty as largely supported by the less "respectable" Right.

Rafferty also told *The Nation*, "I have no plans to run for Governor—my job is here." The phrase had a familiar sound, possibly because of a letter Rafferty wrote in December, 1961 (just six months before the primary election), to the president of the La Cañada Board of Education. Referring to the possibility of his being "drafted" for the state office he now holds, Rafferty wrote: "I am not a candidate for any public office. Moreover, my present obligations completely obviate any possibility of my interest in such an office at this time." And not long after his interview for *The Nation*, Rafferty told a reporter that he "would run for governor for either party in 1966 if the public, major newspapers, and radio and television stations wanted him to." (*San Francisco Chronicle*, Nov. 18, 1963.)



Harry Moss

Rafferty has by now convinced most Californians that he has no affiliations with the John Birch Society, but there is a faintly Nixonesque flavor about the record in retrospect. On May 16, 1962, for instance, he held a press conference in Los Angeles and said, among other things, "I am not a member of the Birch Society. I am not acquainted with anyone in the society. . . ." A month before, in the April 13 *Los Angeles Times*, a three-column photograph showed Rafferty in smiling conversation with then-Congressman John Rousselot, who had already received national attention as a Birch Society member. The picture was taken at a meeting conducted by the rightist Doctors for Americanism; Rousselot and Rafferty were only two of a number of right-wing guests.

At about the time of Rafferty's interview with *The Nation*, a series of events had just begun—too complicated to describe here—which was to make a state-wide issue of a book called *The Dictionary of American Slang*. The issue arose originally because the book was (and is) in the Sacramento high school library—on a not-for-

circulation, use-only-under-supervision basis. The book includes definitions of what its authors refer to as "taboo" words, and the question of "obscenity" arose. Rafferty, who was not then involved in the controversy, was asked about it. "As a teacher of English," he responded quietly, "I don't really think much of slang dictionaries. I read this dictionary when the controversy started. It's not bad, but I'm not sure it's appropriate for high school students, are you?"

Mild enough. But the next day, Rafferty issued a statement on the dictionary, a carefully thought out blast that must have been in preparation during that mild, easygoing interview. The book, he said, was "filthy" and "a handbook of sexual perversion." What was needed, he suggested, was "a little bit of censorship." Rafferty was in every paper in the state, as he has been at least once a week ever since.

In private, he had elaborated slightly on his vision of censorship: "Every school librarian censors books all the time. They censor books when they decide what to buy. Censorship is what they get paid for."

A short time before, Rafferty had clashed with the chairman of the State Board of Education, Thomas W. Braden. When Braden was reappointed by the Governor, a group of Rafferty's campaign followers, still organized and now bearing the title of Responsibility in Education, Inc. (RinE for short), flooded the state senate with thousands of letters protesting confirmation of the appointment. Braden was confirmed — as all experienced observers, probably including Rafferty, knew he would be — but a number of things were accomplished. The Raffertyites had a new rallying point to hold them together; the image of Rafferty-against-the-Democratic-administration had been carefully drawn.

With Rafferty's blast against the slang dictionary, the legislature was flooded again, this time with mimeographed reprints of the most "taboo" words and their definitions, along with sheets demanding Braden's resignation. Rafferty has persistently disclaimed any control over these efforts, but after unfavorable publicity about the mimeographed "dirty words" being given to children, he has nevertheless indicated that he thinks he can call it off. In doing so, he has committed another masterful Nixonism:

I doubt if there is anything further to be gained by such circulation. . . . Even indication points to [the book's] *rapid disappearance from our public library shelves, or at the very least its rigidly restricted use under controlled conditions. . . . There never has been a question of censorship in this whole affair—only a question of advice from my office on a matter of common decency, morality and good taste.*

Note Rafferty's reference to public libraries—never involved in the matter—his ignoring his own previous remark about censorship and especially his bland implication that the campaign had achieved the book's "rigidly restricted use under controlled conditions" — which is where it was in the first place.

But Rafferty appears to know what he's doing—or at least, his actions since taking office have followed a pattern that makes the early support of the conservative power elite of Southern California look well placed. He has now adopted the position that there is "no controversy" between him and Braden. He has made several public appearances every week, touring the state to speak to almost anyone who will have him—frequently local Republican groups.* And he has so handled his public relations—even coming out on top of the formidable Jesse Unruh—that his ever-widening group of supporters increasingly sees him as a lone and gallant David, staunchly defending integrity and "basic education" against a Goliath-like Democratic machine.

In addition, Rafferty has brought his undeniable executive skill to bear in the Department of Education itself, so that an increasing number of teachers in the state, no better informed than other citizens, are gaining a favorable impression of his abilities. His statements on education, relying as they do on oversimplified generalizations, have a wide appeal to California's many immigrant parents, who brought with them, in one observer's words, "small-town and down-on-the-farm ideas."

Add the picture Rafferty is presently painting of himself and the nature of his early and continuing support, and one can easily credit the vision of *San Francisco Examiner* education editor Ron Moskowitz:

The way I see it, Dr. Rafferty hopes the partisanship will continue in education. . . . Then, in 1966, he will go before the voters and be able to say: "Ever since I've been in my office . . . I have tried to make reforms in education. . . . But I have found that under present law, even though the people elected me to put my ideas into practice, I am powerless against the Democratic Governor and his advisers to do anything. . . . I have decided not to run again for the State Superintendent's job. The only office that will give me the power to put my ideas into practice is the Governor's office."

Although he disclaims any knowledge of or connection with the movement, Rafferty's supporters using his name freely, have been candidates in numerous school board elections throughout the state with varying success. RinE put out a school-board candidates' questionnaire for use by its member chapters, which it now claims number 260. It's an interesting potential route to power.

"It'll be very hard to stop him if he wants to run for Governor," Jesse Unruh says, "and the man who becomes Governor of California can become anything. You know I'll do a lot of things for the Democratic Party, and you can criticize some of them, but I'm not just thinking about the Democratic Party now. I'm thinking about the country, and this guy terrifies me." Jesse Unruh is famous, even among his enemies, for telling the truth.

The power elite of conservative Republicanism in Southern California failed with Knowland and the right-to-work issue; they failed to keep Nixon in line; Kuchel has openly opposed them; they failed with the abortive gubernatorial candidacy of Joe Shell. In 1964, they may fail, as they well know, with Goldwater in California—but it will take a real battle to defeat the newest and shiniest creation, Max Rafferty.

*Rafferty said at the Santa Fe high school on July 25, 1962, that "Every nickel I've gotten has come from individual contributions from people like yourselves. I have received no money from any political or other groups." His primary-election statement, filed a month earlier, shows eight contributions from Republican clubs, two from Pro America groups, several from corporations.

Libel and the Free Press . . .

. . . Norman Dorsen

The United States Supreme Court will soon decide a free-speech case in which, for once, the petitioner does not represent the isolated and marginal in American society. It is not the victim of a HUAC inquisition, a Smith Act conviction or a Southern purge of the NAACP. Nor is it a figure of the Right. The petitioner this time is *The New York Times*, that strong, respectable anchor of the Establishment. The *Times* now seeks for itself what its editorial columns have so often sought for others — the protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution. It is appealing from the Alabama Supreme Court a $500,000 judgment rendered against it for an alleged libel.

The libel action stemmed from a full-page advertisement the *Times* published on March 29, 1960, sponsored by the "Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and the Struggle for Freedom in the South." (Another libel action arising out of the advertisement has resulted in a similar jury verdict of $500,000, and yet a third case, involving a claim of $2 million is pending.)

The ad was generated by an indictment handed down early in 1960 by an Alabama grand jury against Dr. King for perjury in connection with the filing of Alabama income tax returns. (Incidentally, he was later acquitted.) The committee to support Dr. King, which included Mrs. Ralph Bunche, A. J. Muste, A. Philip Randolph, Norman Thomas and the late Eleanor Roosevelt, was hastily put together in the belief that the indictment was politically motivated and without foundation. The advertisement, titled "Heed Their Rising Voices," was essentially a political and fund-raising appeal. The text began:

> *As the whole world knows by now, thousands of Southern Negro students are engaged in widespread non-violent demonstrations in positive affirmation of the right to live in human dignity as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. In their efforts to uphold these guarantees, they are being met by an unprecedented wave of terror by those who would deny and negate that document which the whole world looks upon as setting the pattern for modern freedom. . . .*

Without identifying or naming any particular individual, or fixing any particular time, the advertisement then referred to certain specific incidents of claimed repression in Montgomery, Ala., and Orangeburg, S.C. With regard to Montgomery, it said:

> *. . . after students sang, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" on the Capitol steps, their Leaders were expelled from school, and truckloads of police armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the Alabama State College campus. When the entire student body protested to state authorities by refusing to re-register, their dining hall was padlocked in an attempt to starve them into submission. . . .*

The advertisement asserted that Martin Luther King "symbolizes the new spirit now sweeping the South," and that his "doctrine of non-violence . . . has inspired and guided the students in their widening wave of sit-ins. . . ." It continued:

> *Again and again the Southern violators [of the Constitution] have answered Dr. King's peaceful protests with intimidation and violence. They have bombed his home almost killing his wife and child. They have assaulted his person. They have arrested him seven times — for "speeding," "loitering" and similar "offenses." And now they have charged him with "perjury" — a felony under which they could imprison him for ten years. Obviously, their real purpose is to remove him physically as the leader to whom the students — and millions of others — look for guidance and support, and thereby to intimidate all leaders who may rise in the South. . . .*

The conclusion was an appeal for funds.

A wave of anger engulfed Montgomery. John Patterson, then Governor of Alabama, and L. B. Sullivan, one of the three elected Commissioners of Montgomery and plaintiff in the libel suit, demanded a retraction. Although the *Times* believed that no statement in the advertisement referred to either Governor Patterson or Commissioner Sullivan, it published a retraction in the case of the Governor because of his "high office" and the possibility that there was "a reflection on the state of Alabama." The *Times* has conceded that there were certain inaccuracies in the advertisement.

A jury trial of the case resulted in a verdict for Commissioner Sullivan for $500,000 (all damages claimed), under the Alabama rule that a public official is entitled to recover "presumed" and "punitive" damages for a publication critical of a governmental agency under his supervision if a jury thinks that the publication "tends to injure him in his reputation" or "bring him into public contempt as an official." Under this rule, the complainant need not establish actual injury to his reputation.

The case, as presented to the Supreme Court, involves the broad constitutional question of whether the Alabama courts have "abridged" freedom of speech or of the press in rendering this judgment against the *Times*. Obviously, there has in fact been some interference with the practice of free expression: publishers are now considerably more concerned about the contents of both advertising and news copy. The *Times*, in particular, feels this pressure, not only because of the actions stemming from the controversial advertisement, but also because of seven libel suits—again in Alabama—arising from an article by correspondent Harrison Salisbury on racial conflict in that state. At present, the *Times* is not distributed in Alabama, presumably because it fears still more actions.

The threat to free expression is not limited to the cases involving the *Times*. Perhaps because there are fashions in law as elsewhere, there has been a rash of huge libel judgments. John Henry Faulk, a black-listed radio and television commentator, won a judgment for $3 million (later reduced to $550,000) against the publishers of *Red Channels*. General Edwin A. Walker has sued a host of newspapers and radio and television stations, for a total of about $20 million, charging that they disseminated false infor-

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mation about his activities during the riots at the University of Mississippi in 1962. Nor is this style in law suits confined to the political arena. Wally Butts, former football coach at the University of Georgia, recently won a libel judgment that included $3 million (later reduced to $460,000) in punitive damages from the *Saturday Evening Post* for an article it printed charging that he had revealed his team's plays to an opposing coach. Other actions are in the wings.

The New York Times thus represents not only its own interests in the Supreme Court. It is the standard-bearer for other defendants and potential defendants. What can the Supreme Court be expected to do?

A decade ago, in the case of *Beauharnais v. Illinois*, Justice Felix Frankfurter declared that "libelous utterances [are] not . . . within the area of constitutionally protected free speech." A sharply divided Court upheld Beauharnais' conviction under a "group libel" statute that prohibited the exposure of citizens of "any race, color, creed or religion to contempt, derision or obloquy." Although it was not essential to the decision, Justice Frankfurter's all-embracing formula has been repeated in later Supreme Court opinions. It rests on the postulate that freedom of speech is merely one of the competing interests in society, and that other important values—national security, the need to curb obscenity or, as here, the protection of personal reputations—may impose limits on free speech. Taken at face value, the opinion delivered by Justice Frankfurter plainly would offer little hope to the *Times*.

At the other end of the spectrum is the view of Justice Hugo Black. In a celebrated interview, he recently argued that the First Amendment "as written and adopted, intended that there should be no libel or defamation law in the United States . . . absolutely none." This approach is grounded in a philosophy that puts the highest premium on free expression. A major tenet of this philosophy is, in the words of Justice Louis Brandeis, that for "falsehoods and fallacies . . . the remedy to be applied is more speech." If Justice Black's view were to prevail, the Alabama judg-

F. Mancini

ments against the *Times* could not stand.

It is not to be supposed, however, that either of these two attitudes will commend itself to a majority of the Court. The Supreme Court has a way of eschewing broad holdings, and the *Times* case will probably be decided on narrower grounds. There appear to be at least two ways in which the Court could reverse the state judgments and give limited constitutional protection to defamatory utterances without having to rule on Justice Black's absolutist position.

The first avenue has been opened by the lawyers for the *Times*. It is implicit in the premises of the First Amendment, they have argued, that "speech or publication which is critical of government or official action may not be repressed upon the ground that it diminishes the reputation of the officers whose conduct it deplores or of the government of which they are a part." In other words, criticism of an elected public official cannot constitutionally be punished, just as concern for the reputation of the bench does not support punishment for criticizing a judge — even with "half-truths" and "misinformation" — unless there is clear danger that justice will be obstructed.

History speaks clearly here. Even before the nation was formed, James Madison maintained that "it is manifestly impossible to punish the intent to bring those who administer the government into disrepute or contempt without striking at the right of freely discussing public characters and measures." Later, when the short-lived Sedition Act of 1798 declared it a crime to defame the government of the United States by bringing its leaders into "contempt or disrepute," Madison and other leaders opposed the Act, and over the years the Supreme Court has often said that the Act was inconsistent with the First Amendment.

One can conclude, therefore, that criticism of governmental conduct

may not be prohibited to protect the reputation of the government or its officials. If this were not so, as the *Times* argues, the "daily dialogue of politics would become utterly impossible." This consequence would flow naturally from Alabama law. As pointed out above, certain libels (such as the present one) are by that state *presumed* to be "false and malicious," thus opening the way for unlimited damages both general and punitive — the former for a "presumed" injury to reputation and the latter "not alone to punish the wrongdoer, but as a deterrent to others similarly minded."

This leads directly to a second, and broader, ground for reversing the Alabama courts. The Supreme Court could rule that all *criminal* libels are forbidden by the First Amendment and that, because the jury awarded damages against the *Times* without proof of actual harm to the plaintiff's reputation, the judgment was punitive and therefore equivalent to a fine for criminal libel.

The *Times* has partly argued this position. It contends on appeal that "it is both legally correct and factually realistic to regard the entire verdict as a punitive award." But the *Times* skirts the question of whether all verdicts in civil actions designed to punish rather than to recompense the plaintiff are invalid. Instead it merely contends that the size of the verdict is so "shockingly excessive" that it violates the Constitution.

The first step to the broader approach is to justify a constitutional distinction between civil and criminal libels. This distinction would follow from a recognition that, while an individual's interest in his own reputation requires the availability of a compensatory action for his benefit, society has no comparable interest which would justify criminal penalties for defamation, especially in view of the threat implied to free speech. This distinction could draw upon historic English and American fears, culminating in the First Amendment, that the government would use criminal laws banning "seditious libel" as a means of throttling political opposition. A decision invalidating criminal libel on constitutional grounds would require the overruling of *Beauharnais* v. *Illinois*, but that case has already been weakened by more recent rulings.

The second step would be to relate punitive damages in civil suits to fines for criminal libel. The argument is along these lines: (1) the purpose of the punitive award is the same as the criminal sanction — to punish the defamer; (2) the effect is the same, in that astronomical damages will sharply deter dissemination of news; and (3) punitive damages in civil cases are even more severe than criminal libel because they are inflicted without affording a defendant the protections associated with a criminal trial — indictment by grand jury and proof of the case beyond reasonable doubt.

Of course, the Supreme Court may avoid both the above routes to decision. Other possibilities do not involve the First Amendment. For example, the Court could rule that the Alabama judgments deprived the *Times* of due process of law because the insignificance of the paper's business in Alabama (a total circulation of only 394) did not justify the local courts in assuming jurisdiction over it. If the Court rules according to some such side consideration, it will evade an issue of pressing importance. For the chief questions raised by the *New York Times* litigation involve the extent to which defamation laws impose limitations on free speech, and the self-censorship that would hamstring bold journalism if the present vogue of astronomical libel judgments were permitted to become a national custom.

THE CITIES DOWNSTREAM . . . . . David Cort

A drought is not fatal to a land in the natural way. So well-watered a terrain as Maryland began a nine-year drought in 1863, and survived it. But the drought years 1930-34-36 on the Great Plains produced the Dust Bowl and a permanent injury to the American property.

The 1963 drought did not become serious until the excellent crops had been harvested. After a dry summer, the September-October rains simply did not keep their appointment. Beef pasturage and milk production were in trouble; the prospect for winter wheat looked grim. Suddenly everybody was desperate; cities were asking their citizens not to drink water; and the losses figured by statisticians ran to "billions."

The best example of what was really happening was given by the wonderfully fertile peninsula of southwest Ontario, bounded by Lakes Huron and Erie which would seem to guarantee a perpetually high water table. However, like everybody else, Ontario farmers have been speeding up the run-off of water by deforesting, draining marshes, installing artificial water runways such as sewers, drains and concrete roads, fouling streams and overpumping the underground water. October was beautiful, beautifully dry. The birds didn't migrate; the swamps dried up; the smoke of forest fires drifted over the peninsula. By November, the wells had gone dry and the farmers were carting water. Overnight, it seemed, this lush land was terribly thirsty.

Not a very impressive story. But the trouble is that America has worked its way into a water bankruptcy where it cannot afford any sort of drought at all. This monstrous fact can be grasped as a simple equation.

The total of water a continent receives arrives in the first place as vaporized ocean water, blown in over the land and then condensed. This total is a generally uniform amount, and is not subject to control by governments. It is a relatively fixed annual endowment, and there isn't any more, and there isn't going to be any more. For the area of the forty-eight contiguous American states, the gift of water is about 1,200 cubic miles a year. Except

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David Cort's latest book is Social Experiments (Macmillan).

for Asia and Australia, this is the worst deal any continent gets.

All right: 1,200 cubic miles a year. On the other side of the equation, America's water demands have exploded and are still exploding. United States demands have risen in the century from 40 billion to 320 billion gallons per day and may be headed for 600 billion gallons. When anybody moves from the country to the city, his personal demand goes up from five gallons to 100 or more gallons a day. A store's air conditioning uses 2 million gallons a day. The manufacture of a ton of steel demands 65,000 gallons, of viscose rayon 200,000 gallons, of bromine 5 million gallons. This last alone equals the daily personal water use of a city of 50,000.

The word is always "demand." Addressed to water, this word assumes a pitiable arrogance. Water has a thousand ways of evading a command.

Before completing our equation, it should be noted that water statistics are very watery, and may mean much or nothing. However, anybody can multiply average annual rainfall of 30 inches by the land surface of forty-eight states, and get the figure given above: 1,200 cubic miles of water. By converting cubic feet to gallons (one cubic foot equals 7.4 U.S. gallons) and multiplying by 320 billion gallons a day and 365 days in the year, we find that we use 110 cubic miles a year. (Or maybe twice that.) This does not include the run-off of the rivers, the evaporation, the plant transpiration of water, the breakup of H_2O by photosynthesis and the mass of water that falls where nobody can use it. That 110 cubic miles of water is just about all that is available to us. The rest maintains the United States as a living, functioning property.

Ridicule of current water statistics is not idle, for they are used as clubs by powerful agencies that want the water. A comic example is the figure for total daily U.S. rainfall of 4.3 billion gallons. (About 1 per cent of the water used daily.) Obviously I cannot prove that any of these figures is right or wrong (except that many of them contradict one another), and certain statistics with an aura of pure magic run right through the literature. The use of gallon statistics, apart from their lovely propensity to run into billions, does not help. Water is not whiskey. Another favorite unit is acre-feet of water, which is hard for the layman to handle. Water is not hay.

Let us take an acre and cover it with 100 inches of water (8.3 acre-feet) in the thirsty and greedy state of Arizona. Let it stand. Within the year every last drop of it will have evaporated; you will have your acre, but no feet. There goes every statistic involving standing acre-feet in the Southwest, and to a lesser extent elsewhere.

This demonstration should long since have dissipated some of the current passion for dams and reservoirs, centered for venal reasons in the Army Corps of Engineers. This remarkable outfit has projected in the Delaware Basin alone 193 major potential operations and 386 minor ones to occupy themselves up to the year 2010 A.D. Sixty-three dams are at present definite projects. By damming the Glen Canyon of the Colorado River, for no apparent useful purpose, they have just destroyed probably the most exquisite scenic asset of the entire country (see *The Place No One Knew*, by Eliot Porter: Sierra Club, San Francisco). By flooding river bottoms on the migratory bird flyways, they have made it nearly impossible for ducks, geese and whooping cranes to feed anywhere on the flight between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico.

The reservoir behind the Coolidge Dam, built in 1928, has silted up until it is now a tenth its original area: a shrunken satire on the principle of dams and reservoirs. One magic word for the Corps of Engineers is "flood-control." Once completely valid in the U.S., especially along the Mississippi, this incantation is nearly obsolete. The reminder of one hurricane-triggered flood in the Delaware Basin is worth several billion dollars to the Corps of Engineers. The other magic word is "irrigation." The absurdity of the irrigation projects is that America does not need more cultivated land; it has millions of acres of good, well-watered, unused land; and irrigation eventually salts and thus ruins the land. When irrigation is mentioned, the greasy hand of politics is always under the table.

In their water literature, the industrial trade papers and the women's magazines keep repeating that the American environment is now one "we create and control." Certainly we tamper with it, try to outwit it and louse it up; but we did not create it and do not control it. The natural world, the whole tremendous environment, has us in its grip and now and then tells us so with brutal implacability. Then we cry, and for a while the little autocrats are silent.

The crying from the cities is most interesting, for these get their water in four different ways. Underground water is used by Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen and Amsterdam. Nearby lakes are tapped by Chicago, Toronto and Geneva. Artificial, and sometimes distant, reservoirs are the recourse of New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Bristol, Madrid and Athens. But the most natural water source is the river on which the city stands: thus St. Louis, Washington, London, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

All four systems have defects, but a succession of cities along a river are in the worst trouble. For the river is invariably both a well and a sewer, two functions difficult to reconcile. Each city indignantly and expensively filters out the sewage of its upstream neighbor, and then blandly flushes its raw sewage back into the river, for the benefit of the next downstream city. The whole river-flow is never cleaned (just the portions piped into each city), so that toward the end of the line the compounded sludge of all the cities comes rolling down together. Where the water still holds free oxygen, the aerobic (good) bacteria can cleanse the water; but when all the free oxygen has been consumed, the anaerobic (bad) bacteria take over and the ultimate in filth is achieved, accompanied by hydrogen sulphide, ammonia and methane gas. As to where this is the current state, no names need be mentioned: the cities know their own names.

The Incas used to build their bathtubs as a stairway, so that the bath water passed from the chief down the chain of command to the lowliest citizens in the bottom tub. Subordinate Incas were honored by the used bath water of their superiors. This is not true of downstream cities. Everyone's drinking

Salisbury Mill — Paul Nash

and bathing water has a vivid reality; his sewage has no reality at all in his own mind. On the instant, it is forgotten — but not downstream. What has been described is one way "we create and control" our environment. But not downstream.

A fortunate event for the conservation of water was the election of the late President Kennedy. Whereas Eisenhower had vetoed a modest water-pollution bill in 1960, Kennedy pushed through a much more ambitious program early in 1961. This is currently authorized to spend $100 million a year to help communities build waste-treatment plants, with a maximum of $600,000 to a single city. About 3,000 communities need such facilities; 900 have obsolete plants, and 1,600 others call for renovation. The need for such a program was dramatized by the refusal of the citizens of St. Joseph, Mo. (upstream from Kansas City and Independence) to vote a bond issue for a sewage-treatment system. When the federal government brought suit, a local official said, "A lot of people here think the federal government has gone too far. They think, who is trying to force this down our throat? It strikes a pretty raw nerve."

This comes from a man whose excrement is being "forced down the throat" of Kansas City and Independence, Mo., but to point out this fact to him "strikes a pretty raw nerve," as well it might. Nobody likes to be identified as a loathsome abomination, when in fact that is what he is. The late President Kennedy's program asked the American people just in time to observe the Golden Rule, even in St. Joseph, Mo. But St. Joseph is mad at Omaha, upstream, and Omaha is mad at Sioux City, upstream. The hatred rolls upstream, as the sewage rolls downstream. But suddenly St. Joseph, Mo. doesn't want to be pushed around. When it flushes the toilet, that's that. It is indeed a sacred moment. But not downstream.

If you want to get the bad taste of this essay out of your mouth, ask *Reader's Digest* for its happy 1957 reprint (when things were terrible) of a Peter Farb article, "Let's Clean Up All Our Poisoned Rivers!" proving that everything was working out fine. To articles like this one cannot quite apply the word treason.

The late President's comprehensive water vision took in reforestation, shoreline park development, development of river basins and, finally, the speeding-up of a practical technique for de-salting ocean water.

De-salting is already a practical fact, and is only a cost problem (see "Solving the Water Shortage" by Carl Dreher, *The Nation*, Dec. 28). For cost comparisons, Imperial Valley farmers pay 6c for 1,000 gallons of irrigation water; Los Angeles residents pay 24c for 1,000 gallons, and the price may rise close to a dollar. U.S. nuclear submarines convert 1,000 gallons of salt water to fresh for $5; the sheikdom of Kuwait spends $3, and is installing a new electro-dialysis plant; Coalinga, Calif. does it for $1.45; the demonstration plant at Freeport, Tex. converts water at $1; and Japanese engineers claim to have a freezing process that costs about 40c per 1,000 gallons.

In many parts of the world, these latter costs are already practical. California has plans to spend $13 billion on water. Southern California is already taking water from the Colorado River basin and from Northern California, and has been brutally snubbed in an exploratory raid on the Columbia River basin, far to the north. The tremendous costs of transporting water immense distances could be avoided by de-salting Pacific Ocean water. President Kennedy's complementary plan was to give the de-salting techniques to desiccated nations all around the world, and so to improve the face of the earth, the lives of hundreds of millions — and the image of the United States.

However, his program ran into a paleolithic Congressman on the Interior Committee, Wayne Aspinall (D., Colo.)—remember that name. He has an unmatched record for savaging the American property: he loves sheep men and nobody else in the United States. Aspinall managed to cut President Kennedy's program in half, and to hobble the surviving half. The Senate succeeded in restoring part of the dismembered half. The Office of Saline Water got $75 million for a six-year program.

One final statistic will illuminate the matter of who uses water, and also that of water statistics. The more or less official figure for American industry's current use of water is 10,000 billion gallons a year. This works out to about 10 cubic miles a year, but the true figure may be any multiple of that. Of course we want the industry, and we want it to have the water. But as our supplies run short, the people have a right to ask industry to clean its own water, re-use it and return it to the people in good condition. And surely the Golden Rule can be rephrased as: Remember the cities downstream.

That thought seems to have been in the mind of the late President Kennedy.

Trade Journals of Utopia

LITTLE MAGAZINES. By Reed Whittemore. University of Minnesota Pamphlets on American Writers 1963. 47 pp. 65c.

William Wasserstrom

What a splendid idea it was for the University of Minnesota Press to include in its notable series of essays on American themes Reed Whittemore's study of little magazines. The Minnesota series treats complex matters in sturdy essays, neither light nor heavy, which mix incontrovertible fact with private judgment and thereby offer enlarged understanding of major writers and movements in American literature. Whittemore, who teaches English at Carleton College, is a founding editor of *Furioso* and of its successor, the *Carleton Miscellany* — a little magazine which pricks with parody the puffier and more swollen members within its own group. One of our most knowledgeable men of letters, acute in criticism, adroit in fiction and verse, he is splendidly equipped to write a pamphlet designed to introduce an extraordinarily diverse but unified field.

His pamphlet represents one modest event within a new and general surge of interest in this realm of literary history. Until recently there has been only one book, Hoffman, Allen and Ulrich's *The Little Magazine*, published almost twenty years ago, and miscellaneous articles on, or anthologies of, dead journals. Last autumn, however, the full file of F. R. Leavis' *Scrutiny* was reissued, along with some grumpy afterthoughts by the editor. There have been books on Albert Jay Nock's *Freeman*, on William Marion Reedy's *Mirror*, on the Watson-Thayer-Marianne Moore *Dial*. And the more we learn the better we realize that the little magazine movement in America is a very special affair.

From 1894 until 1912, the affair was scarcely a movement. Early impulse to experiment in the arts was first supported in *The Chapbook*, 1894, and Alfred Stieglitz's *Camera Work*, 1903. But not until Harriet Monroe's *Poetry* was established in 1912 did the movement begin to flourish. From then on new writers found one or another magazine eager to print experimental work of every imaginable kind. Pound and Eliot, Stevens and Marianne Moore, Cummings and Hart Crane, Joyce and Yeats received their first attention in Margaret Anderson's *Little Review*, Alfred Kreymborg's *Others* and *Glebe*, William Carlos Williams' *Contact*, Gorham Munson's *Secession*, or Harold Loeb's *Broom*. Alongside these reviews were numberless papers which appeared now and then, disappeared and reappeared, or, despite announcements and manifestoes, never made it beyond a first number or two.

Ever since 1920, undercurrents have suffused the main stream of our national thought, and today, as is persuasively claimed in the 1961 organizing "Statement" of The Association of Literary Magazines in America, "American Literature since 1910 would not have survived in its present variety and vigor without these magazines. Almost without exception, all the distinguished modern writers in America started their careers in them . . . as well as scores of younger writers now emerging into prominence." Furthermore, because "a nation's body of literature does not depend wholly on the great," and because the magazines "have served as a seedbed for each generation of creative writers," little magazines compose an "indispensable tradition" which preserves nothing less than "the very impulse to literary creation" itself.

A social movement is a crystallization of that tumultuous and moiling thing, culture itself. And no matter what ax we grind for whichever little magazine we favor, one overriding fact of history must be reckoned: little magazines began earlier, have lasted longer and remained more inventive than any other single enterprise of literature in our time. And the little magazine movement in itself is by far the most influential of all modern schemes for the dilation and distribution of human learning.

Mr. Whittemore's pamphlet is designed to chronicle the history of this movement and to gauge the nature and worth of its influence. Unfortunately, the history is of small value. Although it touches almost everything, mentions nearly all the proper names, it ends in a sort of maze — a postscript called "A Few Other Magazines." There you discover in no apparent order little chunks of discussions of various magazines, the last of which concerns *The Dial*: "probably the best American literary magazine of the century," he says. Because his heart is not in it, his performance of the historian's task is dutiful but inexpert. He prefers to adopt the mode of an amateur, of the man who cherishes his subject too much to trammel himself with technic and detail.

Further, I am puzzled to understand why Whittemore, the historian, mentions the *Liberator* but not the *Masses*; *Politics*, but not *The Modern Quarterly*; the *Harkness Hoot*, but not *Symposium* and *Accent* in his Selected Bibliography of "Forty Prominent Little Magazines Started before 1950." No less troublesome is his decision to include, on his list of Selected Readings, the back files of leading journals, a quirky group of background books, his own "Brief History of a Little Magazine, and Other Matters," but not William Troy's comprehensive, two-part "Story of the Little Magazines" or Delmore Schwartz's essay on the *Criterion* or Lionel Trilling's essay on the *Partisan Review*. Precisely because there have been so few major articles, those that do exist — connecting the sixties with the thirties and forties — are the more precious.

Once they are registered, however, these objections can be put aside. For his chronicle may be capricious, but his criticism is almost beyond reproach. As a disciplined study of the ideas which led certain key persons to fashion some quintessential literary magazines during the last half-century the essay is a marvelous feat by a original and judicious mind. All our journals of high art and deep thought, he says, are marked by two presiding motives, seriousness and responsibility. These are the "purr words" of the little mag word book. But meaning is fuzzy: popular magazines are serious about being vulgar and commercial, magazines are responsible about making money. In order to sharpen mea-

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ing, to make those words [illegible]asive, Whittemore isolates three radical patterns of purpose in three separate kinds of little review — in *Poetry*, in a quartet of Southern papers (the *Fugitive*, the *Southern Review*, the *Kenyon Review*, *Sewanee Review*) and in the *Partisan Review*. Each of these is treated as a symbol of a particular way of conducting literary affairs. None is ascribed absolute dominion over its special sphere.

Poetry, inspired by Ezra Pound's crusade to save civilization by saving art, Whittemore conceives to be the one journal that has held to its original aim: it identifies art and civilization, rejects the distinctions between human imagination and human society, and promotes the one as the chief instrument for the salvation of the other. To this most serious design, its editors have brought a responsible standard: a poem must be well made and it must seem to have permanent value. *Poetry*, indeed, preserves the tradition once caricatured by Ernest Boyd, "Aesthete: Model 1924," a piece which caused a famous fuss. The model aesthete is "Editor-in-Chief, Editor, Managing Editor, Associate Editor, Contributing Editor, Assistant Editor, Bibliographical Editor or Source Material Editor of one of the little reviews making no compromise with the public (or any other) taste." Forty years later, *Poetry* remains, in Whittemore's view, the "trade journal" of uncompromising aestheticism: "the trade is a worthy one and so is the journal," but neither trade nor journal has brought about either revolution or revelation. The magazine is in the school libraries but its idea is not an intellectual force in the classrooms. *Partisan Review*, however, continues to be a force, even though its idea is now murky and its former authority is dispelled. In its prime, this non-aesthetic and anti-Stalinist magazine of social purpose led a vanguard of intellectuals who were determined to establish a union of ideology and art. Rejecting the regime of art ("Model 1924"), hoping to conduct a spiritual and social revolution, *Partisan* incarnated that kind of little mag seriousness which served as a standard for responsible moral, social and intellectual life from the late thirties until the early fifties.

Overlapping both *Poetry* and *Partisan* and more influential than either, are those Southern reviews whose rationale Whittemore [illegible] program removed from politics [illegible] political program: that is, for language or the Word." Like *Poetry*, the Southern reviews were committed to an abstract and solemn notion of transcendence in art. Unlike *Poetry*, the Southern reviews attempted, through careful analysis of the language of art, to account for its splendors. Like *Partisan*, the Southern journals discerned a profound interplay between language and culture; unlike *Partisan*, these reviews — despite an initial fascination with agrarianism and totalitarianism — ended by recoiling against all programmatic views of politics or history. Programs for salvation in art or redemption in history merely distracted men of literary mind from the exercise of their own deepest resources, from their study of the mind's best manifestation: language.

Whittemore contends that these three main patterns of imagination were brought to climax in 1949 when the Bollingen prize was awarded to Pound. Offering at this point his own most original idea, he says that this was the occasion when all issues coalesced. The principle of objective literary value was cited by language men to support their decision to honor poems (*The Pisan Cantos*) written by the man who embodies all the varieties of literary life promoted in the little magazine movement at large. Whatever the embarrassment of his politics, Pound is the critic who inspired the New Criticism and Pound is the writer who invented the poetry of ideology and apocalypse. To confer this award on Pound for *The Pisan Cantos*, therefore, was to adopt an extraordinary and unbelievable position: with this work, art and Utopia are at last one. And by no serious and responsible standard — linguistic or textual, ideological or historical — could any sane judge support this claim. "Perhaps we have reached the end of civilization-saving in literature and therefore, incidentally, of the age of little magazines, an age which some future historian may say began with the founding of *Poetry* in 1912, and ended with the Bollingen Award in 1949."

Although I admire Whittemore's argument, I dissent from his conclusion. What ended in 1949 was not the age of little magazines but the age of Pound. These magazines flourish today in almost boundless number. Indeed, little magazines today are big business. The Association of Literary

A piece of the action from Newsweek:

"Kicking the Coppers"

"Unlike most people, the British have traditionally admired their policemen. The British bobby, social historian John D. Scott once wrote, is regarded as 'a decent person ...who is in authority but never loses his temper—he is the English ideal.' That was eight years ago. Today, the fashionable gag going the rounds in London from roughneck Notting Hill Gate to uppercrust Mayfair is: 'Don't forget! Kick a copper for Christmas.'"

From a recent Newsweek story.
A glimpse of how we read these days.
Have you read Newsweek [illegible]

Newsweek

Magazines of America now wants proper recognition, insists that it represents one of the chief resources of modern society (like "art museums, symphony orchestras, little theatre groups and liberal arts colleges"), and plans to go for the big money. Whether the association grows rich or remains poor, the little mag movement will continue to expand. Sooner or later it will stop representing the Pound generation, and we shall stop expecting it to deliver us from [illegible] tion and delinquency. But it will remain "incurably Utopian" in its effort to enlarge the American community of serious and responsible persons. The chief business now of the movement is to furnish members of this community with new ways to address and know one another in our unorganized country where most persons prefer old and trivial ways or are customarily frivolous and irresponsible.

Consuming the Land

ANIMAL WORLDS. By Marston Bates. Random House. 316 pp. $15.

THE QUIET CRISIS. By Stewart L. Udall. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 209 pp. $5.

Norman Thomas di Giovanni

"Books of natural history," remarked Thoreau, "make the most cheerful winter reading." But that was many winters ago, before such books were created in the offices of federal government politicians or hatched in Madison Avenue editorial rooms. To be cheerful nowadays a natural history book has to come into the world, if not as a purely uncommercial venture, at least without its commercial origins showing too plainly. In very different ways, the two books under consideration are productions primarily for commerce.

Marston Bates has written about animal environments and animal adaptations to environment. This is the ecological approach to the study of organisms — treatment in a total context rather than in more or less isolation. Basically it comes down to cycles of who is eating what or whom in any particular landscape, some fourteen or fifteen of which are described in the chapters of *Animal Worlds*. As a writer, Bates is lucid and he is nontechnical without approaching the simple-mindedness of certain of his colleagues, science teachers who turn out popular studies in the various branches of biology. As a scientist, he has had the world-wide experience (in such places as the West Indies, Central and South America, Albania, Egypt and Micronesia) needed for the lively discussion of his vast subject.

But given even Marston Bates's qualifications and abilities, is it possible to handle so broad a subject at any useful depth in a volume of a little more than 300 pages, a good third of which are covered with photographs? Whisked from the depths of the oceans to the tops of mountains and through every major habitat from the equator to the poles, including deserts, grasslands, tropical forests, temperate forests, northern forests, and so on, our impressions become too general, our concepts remain too vague. I have learned more about the nature of animal adaptation, for example, in a single magazine article dealing with the competition between sheep and hill kangaroos on the poor grasslands of northwest Australia—exactly because the article kept to a specific focus. And some of the best pages in *Animal Worlds* are those that tend toward a narrowed focus by illustrating points with more than a sentence or two: a few paragraphs on the herring gull, a section on the Galapagos Islands. Each of the environments treated by Bates in his brief chapters deserves more extended coverage; many of them need book-length introductions.

Obviously, however, when the publishers thought up this book they were not trying to nourish any reader. Having pages that measure about 8 x 11, and containing "245 illustrations, including 100 in color," and being grossly overpriced, *Animal Worlds* was a gift book invention. Surely it was not meant for reading from front cover to back; and so, one review which praised it also announced its proper place: on the coffee table. As for photographs (and this is the case with collections of photographs, generally), they are valuable — useful — when they document, and are mere ornamentation when they do not. In this book they do not. Finally, the text is marred by typographical errors.

Stewart Udall's small book, *The Quiet Crisis*, is intended for commerce of a higher order. The Secretary of the Interior is out to promote the New Frontier's conservation program and tomorrow's land ethic. The book has two purposes: one is to survey the history of land policy in the United States from the days of the Indians and earliest white settlers to the present; the other is to "develop fresh insight concerning the men and forces that have shaped our land attitudes and determined the pattern of land. . . ."

In his first purpose, as a historian, Udall has succeeded admirably. He has sketched for us, always right to the point and in very good prose, the main lines of sound thought and the too often unsound development in husbandry and in land and wild-life conservation. The story begins with the birth of the Republic and the theories and reforms of Thomas Jefferson, who made what Udall considers "our first great land decision," the creation of public domain in the unoccupied stretches of the Northwest Territory. Before this, during colonial days, the continent was virtually virgin. As for the Indians, their relation to the land was largely one of natural harmony; of this, in an inspired opening chapter called "The Land Wisdom of the Indians," Udall writes:

> *To the Indian mind . . . land belonged collectively to the people who used it. The notion of private ownership of land, of land as a commodity to be bought and sold, was still alien to their thinking, and tribe after tribe resisted the idea to the death.*

But it was also in Jefferson's day that an idea took hold which made wise management of the land seem superfluous. This belief — that natural resources were inexhaustible — is aptly termed by Udall the Myth of Superabundance. This myth "induced a state of mind that made waste and plunder inevitable," and led to the great depredations on natural wealth throughout the whole of the nineteenth century. In the cycles of these "Big Raids," the abundant beaver was nearly extirpated; millions and millions of forest acres were devastated by the lumber companies in their cut-and-run operations, with up to 25 million acres a year burned off by loggers' careless fires. In the far West,

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Norman Thomas di Giovanni has contributed several articles, as well as translations of Italian poetry, to The Nation.

hydraulic mining was invented and "For every ounce of gold collected, tons of topsoil and gravel were washed into the river courses below." Then there were the great strikes in the oil fields and, due both to greed and ignorance of geological principles, the accompanying waste of petroleum and natural gas from gushing wells; elsewhere the grasslands were overgrazed and the plains overfarmed; in the North Pacific, seal herds were ravaged almost to extinction, as were the buffaloes on the Great Plains.

The record is long and depressing. Voices of consicence stirred in the early decades of the nineteenth century, and with the closing of the Civil War, a few men of action — facing incredible odds — began to rally against the profiteers and the obliging give-away politicians. Most of Udall's chapters dwell on a central figure or occasionally on two or three who best typify the land-consciousness of their day. After Jefferson there are Daniel Boone, Thoreau and Emerson, the Bartrams, Audubon and Francis Parkman. Later come men with less familiar names: George Perkins Marsh, a scholar and ecologist whose work in the scientific management of resources led to his being called the "fountainhead of the conservation movement"; Carl Schurz and John Wesley Powell, who crusaded for reforms in forestry practices and the undertaking of large-scale irrigation projects; Gifford Pinchot, another forester and conservation counselor to Theodore Roosevelt; John Muir, who battled for extension of the national park system; both Roosevelts; Frederick Law Olmsted, a pioneer for public playgrounds, city parks and urban design. This story of our relationship to the land is perhaps the most consistently neglected aspect of American history. Stewart Udall has performed a service in outlining it.

But at the same time Udall has flatly failed in the achievement of his second undertaking. Far from leading us to fresh insights into the men and forces behind the record of history, he leads us from them with too many of his own (and our country's) contradictory, ambivalent attitudes toward basic problems. At root here is economics. Conservation requires planning; planning leads to socialism; socialism is not the American way. Thus Udall is — and as a high-ranking politician has to be — inconsistent. Take the question of land ownership: as a conservationist he praises the communal system of the Indians and the Spanish missionaries of the Southwest; but as a politician he praises the system of individual ownership as practiced by white settlers in colonial times and inherited by the rest of us. This system, he says, "fostered a fierce independence of spirit" that "was the undoing of the British rulers." He does not say that this spirit of independence also grew into the spirit of free enterprise, which consistently fought holdings of public lands and has always resisted the best schemes of the conservation cause.

Udall abhors the fact that Robert Frost's old farm in New Hampshire is an automobile graveyard, but he dares not point a finger at the powers in control of zoning ordinances. Similarly, he speaks of the pollution of the air and water by chemicals, but cannot manage a word against the profits of the chemical companies. On one page he talks about the desecration of the American landscape by "industries that produce an incredible array of boxes, bottles, cans, gadgets, gewgaws and a thousand varieties of paper products," and on the next speaks of "the collaboration of science and industry and government, quickened by the spur of business competition" in behalf of conservation.

Udall's trouble and the trouble with politics is that each must fall from passion into compromise, from what is ethical to what is possible. Thoreau knew about this inevitability, and as Udall unhappily notes, Thoreau had "contempt for politics and public men." What then do tomorrow's land ethic and the future of conservation come down to? To a plea for altruism addressed to a pack of wolves.

Trouble With the Bard

Christopher Sykes

That 1964 is the fourth centenary of Shakespeare's birth is a fact of some alarm and hope. The centenary habit is dangerous: *not* to push the celebration to all possible lengths is to be suspected of disloyalty; duly to push it is to risk turning the great subject into the greatest of bores. For several years after 1950 many people found it an unaccustomed effort to read the poems of Wordsworth, and what interest there was in Goethe in the English-speaking world dropped noticeably after 1949. Exceptions are to be found among those great masterspirits who cannot be hackneyed. There was no detectable Mozart-fatigue after 1956. If any one knew the date of Homer's birth *he* would probably be safe. Others abide our question, to remember Arnold's priggish but masterly line: Shakespeare is probably free enough to survive 1964 unscathed.

The first move in the quatercentenary celebration in England was the appearance of two biographies in the same week in the early fall of 1963. They were by Dr. A. L. Rowse of All Souls College, Oxford, and Mr. Peter Quennell, the well-known biographer and critic.[1] The appearance of the two books in the same week was not part of a conspiracy — on the contrary it was a most regretted coincidence which resulted in the sale of each book's being to some extent limited by the other. Mr. Quennell's book seems to have suffered more, not because it was manifestly the inferior of the two, indeed many critics held it up as the better, but because it was not controversial. Dr. Rowse's work, on the other hand, was one of the most controversial on its subject to appear since Middleton Murry's interesting but highly cranky and questionable book was published in 1936.

Dr. Rowse stirred up feeling against himself by claiming to be the first historian to treat of William Shakespeare. The claim is true only in a very limited sense. All first-class Shakespeare scholars have been obliged to go from literary study of the poet to a study of his times. Otherwise they would not be first class. Dr. Rowse can claim to be unique in having made the journey the other way round, but to suggest, as he does throughout, that he is the only man to have closely studied both the man and his background is manifestly ridiculous. The result has been a

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Christopher Sykes, a producer in the features department of the B.B.C., is the author of Four Studies in Loyalty *(Sloane),* The Answer to Question 33 *(Sloane),* Two Studies in Virtue *(Knopf),* Orde Wingate *(World).*

[1] *William Shakespeare.* By A. L. Rowse. Harper & Row. $6.95.
Shakespeare: A Biography. By Peter Quennell. World. $6.95.

Official Poster of Green

(From the Spanish of Jorge Carrera Andrade)

Seagreen, admiral of the greens
Earth-green, comrade of the workers,
countless pledge to everyone's happiness.
Infinite sky of cattle grazing fresh eternities.

Subaqueous light of a tiny thicket
where plants, insects and birds live harassing each other
in the silent love of a green god.
Green scent of the fleshy century plant
brewing in its vegetable pot
deep-rooted potions
of shadow and rain.

Tropical plain where the pine's tattooed head
sweats in its green feathered tuft.
Green hunch-backed shrubs,
poor relatives of the hills.

Green music of insects forever sewing
the sackcloth of couch grass;
the long-shanked living in violins,
and the beat of the frog's green opaque drum.

The angry green of the cactus
and the patient trees gathering
miraculous bird-hauls in their green nets.

All the world's appeasing green
drowning in the sea, crossing mountains to reach the sky,
running through the river — ancient and naked —
and in the bitter moaning of the wind.

I fulfill the land's secret will
eternally locked in your sealed prison
where innocent birds, a panther
and esoteric hairy creatures live
preparing with the island's wild herbs
sweat and thorns
of my rooted daily death.

D. M. Pettinella

A Philosopher

Though they took the trees away
and locked him in his room,
nothing could break that green allegiance!
When I went to see him
he was sitting very quiet, looking
at his painting. It was called "The Wood."
But even one tree had given him shade enough
to hide the naked walls and wind enough
to blow the ceiling off!

"They're with me all the time," he said,
"Just thinking on the one
has brought the whole grove in."

Eric Barker

The Fear of Darkness

The tall marigolds darken.
The baby cries
for better reason than it knows.
The young wife walks
and walks among the shadows
meshed in the rooms.
And he sits in the doorway,
looking toward the woods
long after the stars come out.
He feels the slow
sky turn toward him, and wait.
His birthright
is a third-hand Chevrolet,
bought for too much. "I
floorboard the son of a bitch,
and let her go."

Wendell Berry

All That Time

I saw two trees embracing.
One leaned on the other
as if to throw her down.
But she was the upright one.
Since their twin youth, maybe she
had been pulling him toward her
all that time,

and finally almost uprooted him.
He was the thin, dry, insecure one,
the most wind-warped, you could see.
And where their tops tangled
it looked like he was crying
on her shoulder.
On the other hand, maybe he

had been trying to weaken her,
break her, or at least
make her bend
over backwards for him
just a little bit.
And all that time
she was standing up to him

the best she could.
She was the most stubborn,
the straightest one, that's a fact.
But he had been willing
to change himself —
even if it was for the worse —
all that time.

At the top they looked like one
tree, where they were embracing.
It was plain they'd be
always together.
Too late now to part.
When the wind blew, you could hear
them rubbing on each other.

May Swenson

great deal of unnecessary [illegible]ility which caused many critics to be most unjust to an admirable historian.

It was evident that trouble was ahead when a preview of the sonnet chapter and one other appeared in the *Times*. Dr. Rowse put forward the theory that most of those sonnets that were addressed to a handsome young man were lovingly intended for Lord Southampton. He went on to propose that the tormentingly enigmatic Mr. W. H. was Sir William Harvey, the third husband of Southampton's mother, and that *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was written for this lady's second marriage to Sir Thomas Heneage in 1594.

There was much in these *Times* articles (they appeared with little alteration in the book) to bother scholars. The general reader found three principal matters to disquiet him. To identify Mr. W. H. with Harvey one must assume that Thomas Thorpe, the first publisher of the sonnets, obtained the poems (through Harvey) from Lady Southampton's papers when she died in 1607. It seems, considering their contents, an odd place for them to have been in Southampton's lifetime. Not impossible, of course, but one would like more documentary evidence than the initials W. H.; and evidence is in very short supply. The whole proposition is speculation.[1]

Then again, Dr. Rowse claims to have solved the riddle of the magnificent lines:

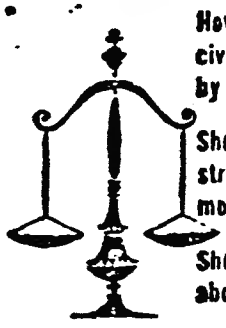
The mortal moon hath her eclipse endured
And the sad augurs mock their own presage,
Incertainties now crown themselves anew
And peace proclaims olives of endless age.

If this refers to 1603, to the death of Elizabeth (no friend of Shakespeare), and the accession of James I (to be his good patron), and the liberation by James of Southampton from prison to which he had been condemned for joining the Essex conspiracy, it makes easy sense. But Dr. Rowse is the prisoner of his theory that the sonnets were written in the 1590s. Therefore 1603 is out. Instead he argues that the passage refers partly to the Lopez conspiracy against the Queen, and partly to the victory in the same year (1594) of Henry of Navarre. Southampton was a Catholic: Shakespeare may have been attracted to Catholicism. Even so, it is difficult to see why Henry's conversion and the consequent loss to England of her Protestant French ally should have so rejoiced this patriot-poet. Not impossible, of course, but we want more evidence, as we want it again in the third subject of distress: the uncompromising identification of "the rival poet" with Christopher Marlowe. Here only internal evidence can be called, and though it is ingenious, it is tortured to meet Dr. Rowse's case, and is only just enough for a theory. But we are told it is a completely established fact: we are ordered to shut up because the historian has spoken. No wonder people got angry.

The progress of the criticism in England was an interesting study: it was the great sporting event of the autumn. The first shots were fired on October 4 by J. I. M. Stewart from the *Daily Telegraph* and William Empson from the *New Statesman*. Both showed what was to be a prevailing mood: puzzlement at such a violent display of confidence, and admiration for the undoubtedly excellent description of Elizabethan and Jacobean England.

When a very eminent book comes out there usually occurs an informed criticism which sets the pace and provides a model. Subsequent critics either write it out again in their own words, or more honorably argue around it. This pace-making criticism came out on October 10 in the B.B.C.'s weekly magazine, *The Listener*. It was by Christopher Ricks, and it was short, hostile, deadly. It emphasized what Dr. Rowse had not made plain to the general reader: that many of his discoveries were in fact theories of long standing, notably the identification of Mr. W. H. with Harvey, which dates from 1867. Five days later Malcolm Muggeridge took up the Ricks argument in cruder and more popular form. He came out in the *Evening Standard* with a display of unrestrained abuse in which he thoughtlessly fell into one of Dr. Rowse's worst errors: treating Shakespeare as if he and the great bard were close friends

[1] In the wake of Dr. Rowse's publication, J. Dover Wilson brought out *An Introduction to Shakespeare's Sonnets* (Cambridge University Press, $2.75). This small book, rather pointedly subtitled "For Historians and Others," was originally intended as the introduction to Dr. Wilson's edition of the sonnets, not due until 1965. For the roles of "the favorite," "the rival poet" and Mr. W. H., it offers an entirely different cast of actors.



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(unlike you and me) on mutually back-slapping terms. He called his article "Sir Oracle Speaks." It was a deplorable performance. Dr. Rowse had his defenders, notably Robert Speaight in the Roman Catholic *Tablet*, but few critics could quite forgive the historian's arrogant and bullying tone. This caused them to be unjust. None of them had anything to say about what seems to me Dr. Rowse's master stroke, his ingenious and very moving interpretation of that most mysterious and marvelous of Shakespeare's poems, "The Phoenix and the Turtle."

There was a long, long wait (until December 26) for what "The Thunderer" would say: the Literary Supplement of the *Times*. The reviewer had been delayed by illness. When he did emerge, he was most disappointing. He wrote a long article of some 3,500 words in furious hostility, but not to be compared in quality with the short, cruel piece by Christopher Ricks. It was muddled thunder. His point of view, except that it was hostile and that he adopted the silly superior tone of the anonymous reviewer, was never made clear, and he wrote with sly, round-about affectation. Unless the present writer has a very unclean mind, he seems to have descended at one point to a degree of bawdiness that even the bard might have blenched at. We had waited patiently and so very long that we felt we deserved something better.

Dr. Rowse has written a fascinating book. After reading it, the lover of Shakespeare can approach nearer to the prince of poets. The style is very colloquial, but that is a merit when writing about a man with whom no one can faintly compete in splendor, elegance or mastery of language. If only Dr. Rowse had maintained good temper; if only he hadn't ordered us about so unnecessarily, and sometimes so offensively, we should have all followed him like lambs.

MUSIC

Benjamin Boretz

The news of Paul Hindemith's death last month brought vividly back to mind the inescapable importance that his ideas and influence once exerted in the musical world. Only a few years ago, his career seemed a focal reflection of the most critical issues of twentieth-century composition, and the [illegible] presented in his music and writings were seriously discussed as the basis of a new International Style, a common practice that would reestablish the wide intelligibility and social function of the composer's work and release him from the frustration of endless, lonely experimentation.

Hindemith's impact on American musical life was perhaps most remarkable of all. His enormous prestige when he first came here was strikingly indicated by the fact that he was the only composer of the group of illustrious European immigrants (which included Bartók, Krenek, Schoenberg and Stravinsky) who was ever appointed to a major American university, and the only one whose works were played by all our major orchestras and ensembles almost from the moment he arrived. Naturally, such a formidable penetration of the American musical establishment deeply impressed the younger composers, who soon regarded a period of study with Hindemith at Yale as an obligatory credential of conspicuous professional promise. The steady flow of students and disciples continued until Hindemith's return to Europe in 1953, and there is probably no American composer above the age of thirty who has not encountered, in some crucial way, the force of Hindemith's teachings and attitudes.

Thus it is astonishing to realize how remote that force has become from the central concerns of our musical activity, how completely Hindemith's influence vanished during the last years of his life. The death of Schoenberg, in contrast, seemed a historic cataclysm, and after thirteen additional years we have only begun to comprehend the full implication of his accomplishment and to realize the extent of its potential for further development. And although every serious American musician today regards acquaintance with a new Stravinsky score as an essential part of his professional equipment, it might be difficult to find one who could even name a major Hindemith work of the past ten years.

Unquestionably, the whims of fashion and the emergence of more facile and dependable paths to musical notoriety are, as Hindemith himself believed, largely responsible for his eclipse. But there is something more fundamental involved, a fatal flaw in the essential premises on which the presumption of his mastery and authority rested, as well as in the convictions out of which his own compositional methods were formulated. At first, Hindemith's qualifications as a significant and effective musical thinker and creator seem manifestly impressive: he had a phenomenal musician's ear, whose perceptive and memorative capacities were legendary; a prodigious facility in every practical aspect of music (his first important public activity was in performance, as a virtuoso violist and member of the Amar-Hindemith Quartet); and a wide acquaintance with the historical and theoretical literature of music, ranging from Greek and Medieval philosophy to nineteenth-century acoustical science. Furthermore, the audacious "modernity" of his first compositions, and the progressive seriousness and "importance" in the style and subject matter of the later works (proceeding from the sensational *Murder, Hope of Women* (1921) to the settlement-house socialism of *We Build a City* (1930), the ethical and moral concerns of *Mathis der Maler* (1938), and the metaphysical profundities of *Die Harmonie der Welt* (1957), as well as the apparent ease with which he could handle the most complex polyphonic textures and constructive devices while turning out finished works in incredible profusion, all contributed to his establishment as a profound creative mind and a consummate master of technical resource.

But the assumption that such qualities are not only necessary but sufficient guarantees of superior compositional capacity is an old and troublesome fallacy. Its potential for misdirection is particularly great in a period like ours, when well-established criteria based on consistent musical practices are unavailable, and everyone has been thrown onto the discriminative resources of his own perception. Hindemith seems, in retrospect, to have been a victim of this misconception, to which, indeed, his extraordinary abilities made him especially susceptible. For he was evidently unaware of the fundamental distinction between the "musician's ear," which has the capacity to perceive and reconstruct musical facts, and the "composer's ear," which is able to formulate a musical conception and then project mentally those concrete details, materials and successions that can uniquely express it.

Even a composer's "hearing" of other music, or bodies of music, depends on this distinction. Much of Stravinsky, for example, seems to derive from his having heard, within the sound-context of traditional musi-

unique musical phraseology, which then emerges in his own works through a keenly selective manipulation of crucial elements of the traditional framework. Schoenberg, on the other hand, seems to have heard in Classical structures the possibility of mobilizing their powerful coherence through a new perceptual context. The result is both a "new sound" in Stravinsky and a new kind of structural continuity in Schoenberg, for our perception of musical qualities is ultimately determined by the interaction of the presentational framework with its constituent elements. By the same token, composition is essentially a process of choice, of selection of best alternatives from available resources. Here, the musical image functions like a Geiger counter that directs the composer by its special sensitivity to precisely those elements and relationships most relevant to its realization.

Hindemith's hearing, however, seems to have remained fixed at the purely reproductive stage, and thus depended for its local as well as long-range conceptions on the literal procedure and manner of existing music. The "modernity" of his earliest period was mainly achieved by systematic "violations" of conventional contexts, and even the neotraditional music of his later years is like a skeletal tracery of the elements of some individual or composite model, whose form and style are generalized into fluoroscopic abstraction. In both instances, the principal effect on the listener is a sense of almost-familiarity, either blatantly or elusively out of focus. Despite the abundance of ideas of widely differing appearances and levels of interest in Hindemith's prodigious output, the result seems always the same, and projects a kind of undifferentiated non-sound that has its own quality, but undergoes no perceptible variation from work to work.

In such music, the choices of specific events and successions can be governed, if at all, only by precept. Lacking a developed empirical hearing to guide his selections, Hindemith was forced to postulate objective "laws of hearing." And since the success or failure of any individual work could not be determined by testing its actual effect against a preconceived image, he had to devise objective conditions whose presence could be considered prerequisites for artistic quality.

These needs determined the nature [illegible]

justifying assertion of the superiority of the Medieval *habitus* of artisanry, in which strict and assiduous devotion to the practice of craft, and dedication to the highest ethical ideals, infused moral and aesthetic value into the fruits of one's labor. And paradoxically, his very dependence on the external authorities of "science" and "nature" seemed to him to provide a guarantee of universal validity, in contrast to the "arbitrariness" of Schoenberg's twelve-tone method. But Schoenberg's system was actually based on flexible hypotheses of what one could learn to hear, and depended on direct perceptual testing in its employment, so that its limits were constantly being extended and modified in as many individual directions as there were imaginative composers to explore them. Hindemith's rules, on the other hand, being presumably rooted in a certain knowledge of the totality of what could be heard, acted as arbitrary moral referees of "right" or "wrong." Hindemith himself was so enthralled by this mystical doctrinalism that he even recomposed some of his earlier works to conform with the new system. And whereas Schoenberg's system liberated him to produce a wealth of increasingly original works, Hindemith's creative life was permanently stunted by his intransigent adherence to a rigid method that perpetuated his severest limitations and reduced him, in effect, to an imitator of the weakest aspects of his own pre-existing music.

The ultimate decline in the influence of such a method was clearly unavoidable, given its progressively unrealistic abstraction from direct musical experience. Only the most docile worshipers could have remained content with a discipline that confined them to the endless imitation of imitation Hindemith, while their colleagues in camps of lesser moral virtue were making exciting discoveries of new resources and exploring new perceptual domains. Eventually, even the public's hearing caught and passed Hindemith's own, and recordings and public performances of his music also became increasingly rare. Today, the remnants of his influence are mainly to be found among the conservative academicians of European conservatories and the music-education mills of the American Midwest, whose adoption of a musical idea is usually a definitive sign of its final exhaustion.

Still, no matter how self-induced

A piece of the action from Newsweek:

"Dream boats"

"He had spent 64 years in jail, longer probably than any man alive....Honeck was speaking in the austere 5- by 11-foot cell he had occupied for eleven years. From there he could look across a corridor and through a dirt-stained window. He could see a segment of highway, a stretch of railroad track, a tall stand of trees, and the Mississippi River gleaming broadly beyond. Through that window, he saw the steam locomotive give way to the diesel, and the Model T to the shining dream boats of today."

Newsweek

Hindemith's failure may have been, his effort must be respected as one of the serious attempts to discover a coherent syntax for the new musical materials of our time. I find it somewhat depressing that this has been so quickly and easily forgotten by most of the musical world, and that Hindemith's death has evoked scarcely more retrospection or response in most of us than a few sighs of uncertain nostalgia and uneasy regret.

Representative Hindemith Recordings

Concert Music for Strings and Brass (1931). (With: Symphony, *Mathis der Maler*, 1934.) Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, cond. Columbia ML 4816.

Kleine Kammermusik, Op. 24, No. 2 (1922). New York Woodwind Quintet. Concert-Disc 1205; 205 (S).

Das Marienleben, Op. 27 (1923, revised 1948). Lyrichord 97.

Mathis der Maler (excerpts, 1938). Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Pilar Lorengar, Helmut Krebs, soloists. Berlin Radio Symphony, Leopold Ludwig, cond. DGG. 18769; 138769 (S).

Nobilissima Visione, 1938. (With: Clarinet Concerto, 1947.) Philharmonia Orchestra, Hindemith, cond. Angel 35490.

Quartet No. 3, Op. 22 (1922). Fine Arts Quartet. Concert-Disc 1225; 225 (S).

Requiem, "For Those We Love" (1946). Elizabeth Hoengen, Hans Braun, vocal soloists. Vienna Symphony, Hindemith, cond. Everest 6100; 3100 (S).

Symphonia Serena, 1947. (With: Horn Concerto, 1950. Dennis Brain, horn). Philharmonia Orchestra, Hindemith, cond. Angel (S) 35941.

Theme and Four Variations, "The Four Temperaments" (1940) — Leon Fleischer, piano. (With: Five Pieces for String Orchestra, 1927 and *Trauermusik*, 1936). Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Szymon Goldberg, cond. Epic LC 3356.

THEATRE

Harold Clurman

Words have become so debased or featureless in theatre discussion that when a critic calls a play "interesting," one assumes that he must have been bored by it. I must therefore assert that when I say I found the double bill of one-act plays by Harold Pinter and Samuel Beckett at the Cherry Lane interesting, I want my readers to understand that I mean that these plays merit their attentive consideration.

The Pinter play, *The Lover*, a reformed television script, is the more amusing; the Beckett piece called *Play*, the more striking. *The Lover* lasts about fifty minutes, *Play* only about fifteen minutes.

There is a certain slickness or "commercial" dispatch about *The Lover*, but it is not, in the author's mind at least, unserious. It is necessary to say this at the outset because some aspects of the play are almost as banal as a revue blackout.

A middle-class Englishman, Richard, married to a young woman, Sarah, lives a double life with her. In the morning and in the evening they are a tidy, traditionally correct, placid couple. On odd afternoons, Richard returns to the house as tough, disreputable, somewhat depraved character — Sarah's "lover." Sarah, in turn, greets her "lover" as a wanton whose seductive efficiency must have been picked up from a textbook issued by a low-grade movie magazine.

In the evening, when a sedate Richard returns, he frequently asks about Sarah's lover, at the same time he confesses his own affair with a dissolute woman who is little more to him than an erotic convenience. This routine continues for some time, until one day Richard announces that Sarah's liaison is insufferable and that he no longer will tolerate her afternoon escapades. Richard's jealous tantrum frightens her until she realizes that to appease him, she must enact the trollop with him, the gentlemanly Richard!

The conduct of the play's action, which combines a touch of Strindberg with a larger dose of burlesque, is insidiously clever and passably unwholesome. What intrigued me more than the play's game is the degree to which audiences, particularly in England, take the play as something more than entertainment. Is it received as a metaphor for a psychological truth (we want our wives to be our whores), or as the symbol of a wish, or simply as a "teaser"? Pinter's ambiguity in this respect is cunning. Is the play the reflection of a peculiarly English mental and moral disarray, to be studied by sociologists and psychoanalysts, or just a joke? Pinter's attitude is noncommittal. He retires from the scene like the Cheshire cat — without the smile. Perhaps he, himself, is puzzled. We laugh a bit and remain ever so slightly disturbed.

Marian Reardon as Sarah and Michael Lipton as Richard do well.

Beckett's *Play* is less "fun," but a further instance of his genius. I cannot say that I "like" it; it is the kind of work which exists in such a way that the question of my, or your, liking it becomes irrelevant. It is a thing in itself.

The stage directions as Beckett himself sets them down furnish a clue to his style:

> *Extreme front, touching one another, three large white urns, one yard high, from which three heads protrude through holes close fitting to their necks. . . . [They] face undeviatingly front throughout act. Age: indifferent. Appearance: indifferent. . . . Faces impassive throughout. Voices toneless except where expression indicated.*

Whom do these "heads," speaking from their (funerary?) urns, belong to? W. 1, W. 2, M. (Woman one, Woman two, Man.) The play is the essentialized comic-tragedy (or "meta-drama") of adultery: the eternal triangle. The dialogue is uninflected by any readily defined emotion or climax. At times each of the figures speaks some incomplete phrase typical of his or her thought. Often they speak simultaneously — not always intelligibly — and in a semi-murmur affecting us like the rustling of leaves or the whisperings of the dead!

The triangular situation begins hilariously as a vulgar commonplace. Slowly a sense of boredom, then of guilt, then of regret, then of hopeless indifference and finally of utter forgetfulness steals over the three livid figures immersed in their urns as if in a gray sod, nearly mute and altogether meaningless. It is almost too awful to be sad; too disheartening to be tragic.

You have heard of the Constitution being written on a postage stamp or of the Lord's Prayer being engraved on a pin. Beckett's *Play* is like a statement of the polygamous sex-agony inscribed in sure shorthand strokes.

This leaves me dissatisfied, dumbfounded. But who says Beckett hoped to satisfy me? There is acute pathos here, but so compressed that one is not permitted a sigh or the shedding of a tear.

Scientists have said that there will

come a time when a small pill will replace a full meal. The pill takes less time to consume and will furnish us with all the needed vitamins. Perhaps so. It will indicate progress and certainly be "modern." Unregenerate hedonist that I am, I shall always prefer a banquet even though it may make me sick.

Still Beckett is a master. As director, Alan Schneider is his obedient servant.

ART

Max Kozloff

Works of art traditionally are thought of as part of an environment, which they complement by being judiciously selected. When they *become* the total environment, however, they not only annihilate the idea of selection, they reverse the relationship of the spectator to art itself—by threatening his sense of identity, his capacity for movement and, above all, his control over his surroundings. With these faculties menaced, the aesthetic encounter sharpens, if only because the sheer pervasiveness of material and sensation, usefully repressed in so many aspects of daily life, returns in the tolerant atmosphere of the art gallery. But, in fact, one permits this encroachment *willingly;* and one surrenders to its thrill or terror, as in a horror movie, *safely*, because vicariously. The task of the "environmentalist," therefore, is to pick his way as effectively as possible between the licenses and checks of his trade—and neither to fall short of the one, nor to transgress the other. Does sculpture move? See "On the Move" (Howard Wise Gallery). Do paintings and objects make noises? Go to Cordier and Eckstrom ("For Eyes and Ears"). Can the outdoors come indoors? Visit "Four Environments" at Sidney Janis.

The range is wide in all these shows, and the accomplishment, motley. But aside from their obvious synesthesia, they have many things in common. Shared, for instance, is a skepticism of the beholder's powers of attentiveness and comprehension. These works solicit and caper in ways that leave no interpretation to chance. Partly this stems from the incitement of brush gestures in Abstract Expressionism which were attempts in their own right to break down certain barriers between the viewer and work. Dine and Rosenquist (Janis), as well as Rivers (Cordier), ironically quote the very dribble and paint slap-action painting itself. But there is a whole folk history of the movement, for much of what one sees is an outgrowth of the diorama, *tableau vivant*, do-it-yourself exhibits in science museums, Rube Goldberg, squawking toys, crèches, and the popular fascination of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for mechanical contraptions of every kind. Within their own more pertinent tradition, though, these constructions all owe a debt to collage, in which elements of reality, once pasted into the work of art, and later identifying with that work (as in assemblage), have now aggrandized in scale to include the spectator. In addition, these "displays," frameless and styleless, mechanically impersonate or counterfeit various human attributes, and hence appeal to rather primitive instincts, which one is either inclined to indulge too readily, or remove beyond the pale of the credible.

The paradox of the current works, however, is that they can amuse or aggress, or even operate (under power or manually), only by demonstrating their own lack of self-sufficiency as integral works of art. They intimidate the spectator's will by seeming to have one of their own, but their means of locomotion are all too faltering and obvious. The illusion of self-induced motion is readily undeceiving. Finally, there is an implicit weakness in a situation in which objects are habitually pulled out of context: the weakness of any surprise when repeated.

This is rather pitifully made evident by the exhibition of kinetic sculpture at the Howard Wise. If movement must occur in the dimension of time as well as space (and these pieces are all either activated or potentially mobile), time is used dumbly by the reiteration of the same, or equally meaningless, chance pattern. One demonstration is enough to get the point; two are already a bore. Here, the tendency to extend the physical properties of the work is simply to point out its expressive restrictedness. The unity of stimulus and response to be found in Tinguely, Gesner and Agam apes the machine without either transforming or commenting upon its essential un-freedom.

Kinetic sculpture has a rather respectable tradition, branching out from Constructivism and the Bau-

A piece of the action from Newsweek:

"A pinball destiny"

"It was as if Damon Runyon had written the last act of a tragedy by Sophocles. The most unlikely nemesis of all time was 52-year-old Jack Ruby, born Jack Leon Rubenstein, a 'street-smart' operator who togged out his fantasies in the Al Capone panoply of white-on-white shirts, triple-ringed hands, and snap-brim fedoras. Ruby, born to nothing in the ghetto of Chicago's West Side, ricocheted through a pinball destiny until he fell into place, master of the grubby revels for the bravos and backslappers of Dallas night life."

From a recent Newsweek story. A glimpse of how we read these days. Have you read Newsweek lately?

Newsweek

haus on the one hand, and [illegible] lamp on the other. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, how little advanced in technology, space penetration, and formal invention the current pieces are. For kinetic complexity and functional efficiency, let alone sheer intelligence, none of them would compare with the spectacle of a mechanical bowling-pin setter doing its job. One might object here that the motivation of a Julio Le Parc, or a Len Lye is primarily visual, as evidenced by shimmering glass wafers, or undulating metal rods or by colored lights. Still, these are of importance as means, not as ends, and as effects rather than forms. Certainly it would be unjust to juxtapose such poor relations against a really animated medium like the cinema. By the same token, to unfeather them of their transience is only to reveal all the more what ugly ducklings they are. The sort of minds attracted to this unpromising field is indicated by the offerings of the various Paris-based "recherché" groups, whose formal vocabulary is as dated as Kandinsky's, and whose penchant for scientific trappings is a naively recurring European *faiblesse*.

The onus of "experimentalism" weighs heavily indeed upon this exhibition, suggesting as it does an operation undertaken to confirm some unknown principle outside the imagination. Just as inadequate is the presence of actual motion itself—so much less ramified and evocative than in works which merely depict or imply it. From all this churning kineticism there rises a wisp of tautology. Only Calder's mobile, suspended above an activity, is lucid, lyrical and quite static.

The grouping at the Cordier and Eckstrom Gallery appears less scientific, but perhaps just as woolly. Certainly it makes more noise. Here one sees and hears collaborations between Paul Brach (a huge blue wooden hollow) and the composer, Morton Feldman, or the Greek sculptor, Takis (an electric tube) and the music of Earl Brown. They resemble abstract juke boxes. Avoiding this unrelatedness of thing and sound, George Ortman presents a replica of the vast Matisse "Piano Lesson," at the Museum of Modern Art with, however, various alterations such as a heart form found in the Pleyel piano rack and an inset disk for the boy's head. Behind that part of the surface which represents a metronome, a battery-operated tape thumps ominously—articulating the latent hysteria which Ortman says has always impressed him about this painting.

The overall theme here becomes art as performance. But with one exception, none of the objects possesses the power to shape and focus an interval that is enduring in the theatrical terms to which they aspire. Only the rat-tatting, umbrella-like "Music Set" of the musician, Joe Jones, escapes the monotonous clacking of its confreres, and this because its snare drums, violins and triangles comprise a new-fangled instrument which can produce all kinds of original percussive events through electronic control.

At Janis, finally, incursion into environmentalist territory is the most ambitious, as well as the mutest and most three-dimensional. One breathes easier, not only because there are no buttons to press, or plugs to push, but because the proprieties of the mode are forcefully observed. To be sure, the offerings of James Rosenquist (not terribly legible) and Jim Dine (hybrid and disadvantageously installed) have to be disqualified from discussion. But this still leaves George Segal's "Cinema," and Claes Oldenburg's "A Bedroom," each a *succès de scandale*. This status they have won by dealing riskily with the aesthetics of effigy: Segal by plaster casting the figure of a man who is then silhouetted against a blazing fluorescent movie marquee; and Oldenburg by conjuring a cave of horrors in the form of a zebra-skinned bedroom.

Both scenes are surrogates, imaginary displacements of the real thing. As such, they have an iconic potency hard to match—but their formal range is thereby dreadfully constrained. They approach maximum impact—that is, illusionism—only at the cost of all independence other than the selection of the image itself.

In this respect, the overpraised Segal has never hesitated to shed as much independence as possible. Only the real objects, which he incorporates in his compositions, reduce the verisimilitude of plaster effigies which would otherwise be as intrusive and unpleasant as a tableau from Madame Tussaud. (Not that Segal creates an effect greatly different from a wax museum, for he unquestionably seeks a similar environment.) The early Rodin was frequently accused of using life casts, an allegation he indignantly contested; Segal, an ultraconservative, revels in it.

No less theatrical and spooky, Oldenburg nevertheless resolves the problem. In his vignette, a monstrous, trapezoidal bed is swaddled tight with a black-patterned leatherette spread, and collared with a glistening, viscoid plastic pillow and sheet. Two flanking vinyl cabinets, of a swirled turquoise, are surmounted by lamps with dark marbleized gray shades. On a dresser is fitted a huge, dull tin sun of a mirror, while a leopard-skin coat and overgrown purse drape a zebra dais. Breaking up the wall are prim mechanized spatter prints, illuminated, as is the whole ensemble, by the cold, mortuary gallery light. These ersatzes and synthetics, congealed movements and claptrap modernities, electrify the cheapness and madness of American hotel and suburban decor. But their means of doing so is metaphor, not illusion. The place looks almost like a set for Kafka's *Amerika*, staged by Genet. Oldenburg, in fact, transposes his terms at every step: abnormal perspective, scale and surface, value and color perversities, refer not merely to the experience of the room, but to Oldenburg's previous enamel-dripped plaster edibles, and behind them, to Abstract Expressionism itself, now, however, effortlessly machined and industrialized. These "commercial" Pollocks even hang on walls which only recently sheltered original Pollocks, an occurrence which drastically locks into focus the latest cycle of American art. Oldenburg has erected an image which physically violates our world, but emphasizes that violation as metaphor. It is the environmentalist's dream.

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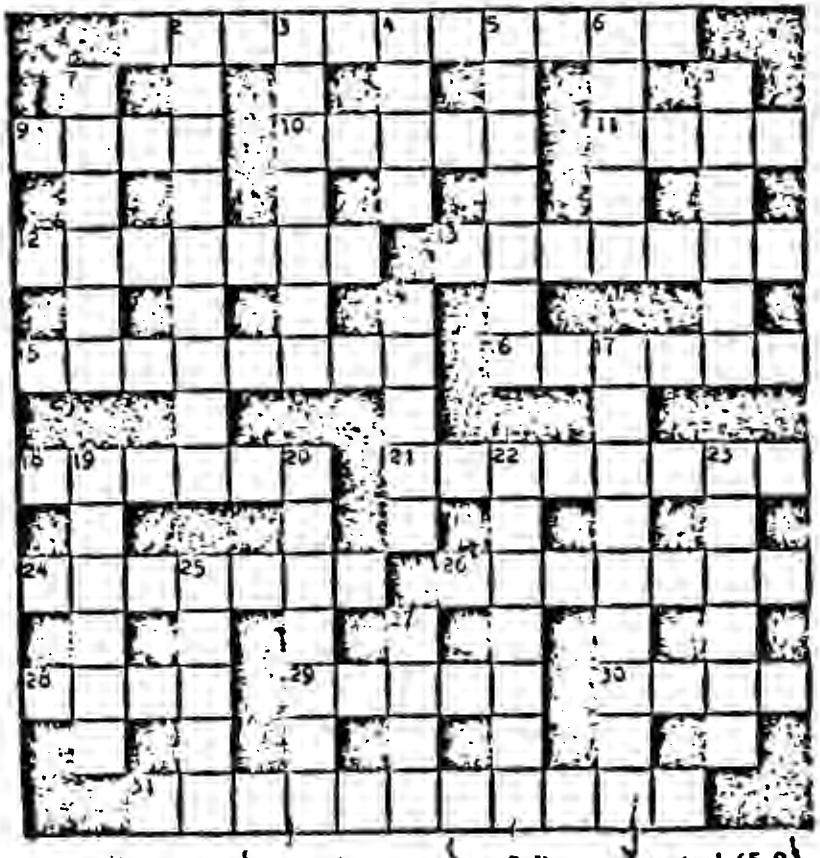

ACROSS

1 Cowardly work of a climber? (11)
9 and 16 Studies illegal appropriation of the plot. (10)
10 and 11 Hawkshaw outfit, when hot on the trail? You might have a field day with it. (5, 4)
12 Jumps for a last line thrown around an animal. (7)
13 Foolish, as in inequality without class. (7)
15 By comparison, 30 in 24. (8)
16 See 9 across
18 Feign. (6)
21 No useful cell construction in the rock now. (8)
24 When leaves traditionally turn at first. (7)
26 One type of morals or another has something that can't quite be placed. (4, 3)
28 Not quite solid numbers. (4)
29 An animal given to impudent talk makes quite a bloomer. (5)
30 This type of 10 is probably muddy.
31 Investing membrane, conditionally further down in the plant. 11)

DOWN:

2 Hint at what seems to be a pointed comment to those who dined in the garden. (9)
3 The rest confines one, perhaps. (7)
4 Certainly not counterfeit money.
5 All night watch over the way to eat? Rouses you, too! (5, 2)
6 Essential place for the broken tail to be cut off! (5)
7 Style may be down or up, with a couple of small business firms. (6)
8 The last part of the topic has a nice beginning, so it might be fun.
14 Business as such implies no stoppage. (5)
17 Would this make us restore something that was turned up? (9)
19 The one of mild decay was general in the Deacon's Masterpiece. (6)
20 Agitation caused by the broken spirit in work. (7)
22 The type of music that captivated Odysseus. (7)
23 Proving water cuts through the Panama Zone. (7)
25 Nautical show-place for the city.
27 Have you broken bread with such a saint? (4)

SOLUTION TO PUZZLE NO. 1042

ACROSS: 1 Hypotenuse; 6 Esau; 10 Worsted; 11 Red deer; 12 Iago; 13 Fledgeling; 15 Avenues; 16 Scheldt; 17 Garment; 20 Thereto; 22 Innocently; 23 Apes; 25 Armenia; 26 Andante; 27 Soda; 28 Advertises. DOWN: 1 Hawaiian guitars; 2 Pirogue; 3 Tutu; 4 Nodules; 5 Strides; 7 Special; 8 Unrighteousness; 9 Idle wheel; 14 Rubescent; 18 Renamed; 19 Tankard; 20 Tillage; 21 Expends; 24 Edit.

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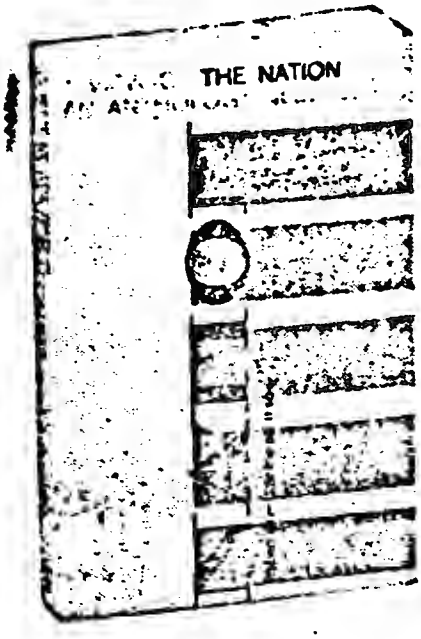

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JAN 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 17, 1964 enclosing and evaluating four letters written from Cuba indicating or alleging that the assassination of President Kennedy was undertaken by Lee Harvey Oswald under the direction of a Cuban agent named Pedro Charles.

I appreciate your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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JAN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 17, 1964 enclosing translations of four handwritten letters in the Russian language dated May 16, July 14, July 21 and August 24, 1963, directed to Mrs. Oswald from Mrs. Ruth Paine which were found by the Dallas Police Department as well as an undated letter to Mrs. Oswald also believed to have been dispatched by Mrs. Paine.

I appreciate your continued assistance in trying to obtain for the use of the Commission the original documents requested in my letter of January 10, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Walters
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 1-25-64 12-18 PM AMS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK

BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE-EIGHT TWO FIVE FIVE FIVE, NY FILE ONE ZERO-FIVE-THREE EIGHT FOUR THREE ONE.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

IS - R

RE BU RADIOGRAM TO NY DATED ONE-TWENTY FOUR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY FOUR.

INQUIRY AT AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, SIX HUNDRED FORTY NINE FIFTH AVENUE, NYC, DETERMINED THAT ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICES CLOSED FOR WEEK END.

NYO WILL CONTACT ABOVE COMPANY, MONDAY, ONE-TWENTY SEVEN-NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY FOUR, AS PER INSTRUCTIONS IN RE RADIOGRAM AND SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND DALLAS.

END

MESSAGE -6-

ACK PLS

JS

FBI WASH DC

REC-9 105-82555-1542

JAN 29 1964

79 JAN 30 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/27/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Houston airtel to Director, January 22, 1964.

Review of file in instant matter does not reflect clothing described in referenced airtel, i.e., brown and white pull-over sweater, white dungarees or white canvas shoes. MARINA OSWALD, when next interviewed, will be asked about this described clothing.

3 - Bureau
2 - Houston (105-1291)
2 - Dallas
WRH:gj
(7)

REC 7 105-82555-1548

EX-114

5 JAN 28 1964

SOVIET DESK

C. T. Wick

FEB JAN 2 0 1964

M Per _____

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rebuairtel dated 1/14/64.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning OSWALD and dated as above.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - Newark

JTM:lp
(4)

5 ENCLOSURE

1549

JAN 23 1964

SOVIET

79 JAN 30 1964

Per

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
January 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Peter Mc Laughlin, 160 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, was contacted on January 21, 1964, and acknowledgement was made of his letter to the Attorney General of the United States in which he asked if Oswald was a red-haired man since he met such a man, former U.S. Marine, in Mexico during October - November, 1962.

Mr. Mc Laughlin stated he sent the letter since he had never read in the newspaper regarding the color of Oswald's hair but did read he had been in Mexico during the above period of time in 1962. When advised that Oswald's hair was not red in color, he stated it was definitely not Oswald whom he had met but recalled the name given by this individual as John Otto Bridge. He stated he had met Bridge in Mexico City in October, 1962, and had been told by him he had been in the U.S. Marines. He noted Bridge had a Boston accent and was very interested in reading.

Mc Laughlin volunteered he was fifty-nine years of age; was born in a small town twelve miles from Glasgow, Scotland; came to the United States in 1927 after attending school until fourteen years of age and working in a steel mill in Scotland; was in the U.S. Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945 as a Radio Operator; has had different jobs in various parts of the United States, in particular in the transit bureau of Philadelphia, the Scioto Golf Club, Columbus, Ohio, and at the present is employed as a kitchen helper at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York, New York.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 14 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	1-27-64	1/18-24/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA JAMES E. GARRIS	TK
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES: San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 1-14-64.
Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1-21-64.
Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau, 1-23-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy this report being furnished San Antonio, for information in view of that office having received anonymous letter in this case.

EXP. PROC.

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 [illegible] 1550 REC- 44

8 JAN 29 1964

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info.) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			-A-
Request Recd.	[illegible]			COVER PAGE
Date Fwd.	1/19/64			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

FD-204 (Rev. 9-8-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JAMES E. GARRIS
Date: 1-27-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: The San Antonio Office of the FBI received anonymous letter postmarked 1-6-64, Norman, Oklahoma, addressed to "City - Mayor," Austin, Texas, which claimed BROUDER-BRUNDAGE, Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and his sister-in-law, PEARL, Communist leaders, were implicated in assassination of President of U. S. Files of Oklahoma City Office of FBI reflect [redacted], former resident of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, directed correspondence to FBI and made personal contact with representatives of FBI on many occasions from 1959-61, making numerous allegations against various persons, including BROUDER BRUNDAGE, Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and a PEARL or PEARL SMITH of Florida. On 1-23-64, it was ascertained that [redacted] confined Central State Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma, as mental patient since 9-24-63.

-P-

DETAILS: On January 11, 1964, the San Antonio FBI Office received the following letter which was mailed in an envelope postmarked January 6, 1964, at 2:30 p.m., Norman, Oklahoma, and addressed to "City - Mayor," Austin, Texas. The envelope bore no return address, and the letter was anonymous. It is set forth as follows:

"Give-this-to-Mr. RUBY's-lawyer
"then
"Give-this-to-FBI.

OC 105-783 .

"Who-killed-our-U.S. President?

"Mr. BROWDER-BRUNDAGE-of Tecumseh-Okla-the-communist leader-of-Okla. Meet-Nov. 21 at-Ft Worth-His-sister-in-law PEARL-the communist-leader-of Florida-state-they-went-to-Dallas.

"She-knew-and-went-and-got Mr. OSWALD-took-him-to-BROWDER-BROWDER-brain-washed-OSWALD promised-him-$10,000.00 and-had-Mr. OSWALD-go get-his-guns-OSWALD-shot-Governor BROWDER shot-President-two-times-then-told-OSWALD-how to-escape--(and-get-killed-or-caught.). He-was caught-and-to-city jail. They-was scared-OSWALD-would talk tell-on-them so-she-went-got-JACK-RUBY-brain-washed Mr. RUBY-(hypnotized) and had-him-kill-OSWALD.

"The-2 leaders-went-home

"Get-him-drunk-on-dope He tells-it-all

"He-has-killed- 22
"She-" " 33

"They-got-hundreds-of-fires
"He-robed-bank 1930-where-worked
"sells-dope
"About 1942-she-lost-job-in Washington-D.C. cause-she-was a-communist. She-killed-1st husband sounds-crazy-that-is-the-trick about-Sept. 1942 a-man-and-his lawyer-told-FBI-Okla. City-on them and-2-National Communist leaders."

The files of the Oklahoma City Office of the FBI reflect that [redacted] a former resident of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, directed correspondence to the FBI and made personal contact with representatives of the FBI in Oklahoma and Arkansas on many occasions from 1959 to 1961. [redacted] made numerous allegations against various persons, including BROWDER (BROWDER) BRUNDAGE, Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and a PEARL, or PEARL SMITH of Florida.

On September 11, 1959, [redacted] stated he was continually persecuted by BROWDER BRUNDAGE, Tecumseh, Oklahoma,

who he claimed had influenced his [redacted] father against him and caused his relatives to commit him [redacted] to a hospital. [redacted] indicated at that time that he had spent the past seven months in a hospital at Norman, Oklahoma.

On September 16, 1959, and October 5, 1959, [redacted] contacted representatives of the FBI and claimed harassment by BROUDER BRUNDAGE, whom [redacted] claimed was a Communist.

On July 5, 1961, [redacted] appeared at the Oklahoma City Office of the FBI and furnished a five page handwritten statement in which he claimed he was being persecuted by the Communists. In the statement he claimed those persecuting him were as follows:

"GUS HALL - Washington, D. C. Mgr.
PEARL SMITH - Florida - Supt over
BROUDER BRUNDAGE - Tecumseh, Okla.
RILEY - (PEARLs Son) - Dallas Texas
BESSIE - Little Rock Ark."

In the above statement, [redacted] stated that an FBI man at Fort Smith, Arkansas, told him how to trap PEARL. He added that PEARL was the daughter of Mrs. W. G. RIPPEY, Shawnee, Oklahoma. He indicated that PEARL had killed two husbands, one at Weatherford, and one in Florida, in 1941.

On July 17, 1961, M. M. McDOUGAL, Attorney, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised a representative of the FBI that [redacted] had engaged him as an attorney in order to file a claim against the United States Government concerning a patent on a spot welder he allegedly invented during World War II. McDOUGAL stated [redacted] gave him a lengthy, handwritten brief concerning the invention and in which [redacted] set forth considerable information concerning alleged Communist activities in the United States. [redacted] mentioned in the brief that one PEARL was allegedly the head of the Communist Party in Oklahoma. [redacted] indicated PEARL was in some way related to BROUDER BRUNDAGE of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, who was "a boss of Oklahoma" as well as a bank robber and dope addict.

In August, 1961, [redacted] communicated with the Oklahoma City Office of the FBI on three occasions and stated he was committed to the Central State Hospital at Norman, Oklahoma, and

that he was sane. In one letter he alleged that crooks had taken 1200 bed sheets from the hospital and shipped them to one PEARL in Florida and then to Cuba. He also alleged that BROUDER BRUNDAGE took $40,000. worth of equipment from the hospital.

On January 23, 1964, TED THOMPSON, Officer in Charge, Records and Personnel, Central State Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma, advised SA DONALD H. SLOAT that [redacted] has been confined as a mental patient at that hospital since September 24, 1963.

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 70
COPY 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)(105-126544) DATE: 1/15/64

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
SF 89-59 (P)

CHANGED
ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, aka Robert James Gallant, Robert Edward Gallant, General Roberto de Emondo Cortes
IS - MEXICO
SF 88-6495 (C)

Title is being changed to set forth Subject GALLANT's full name and aliases.

ReBulet 12/27/63; Buairtel 1/3/64; SF airtel 1/8/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of letterhead memorandum concerning GALLANT.

Results of Polygraph examination were furnished 1/8/64, by airtel. As reported therein, it is opinion of examiner that Subject suffers delusions and his story is not true.

No further action is indicated.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - San Francisco
1 - 88-6495
1 - 89-59

DET:mal
(8)

H.W. LITTLE

NATL INTELL. SEC

REC 81 105-82555-1551

105-126544

5 JAN 17 1964

Copy to
by routing slip for
[x] info [ ] action
Date
by

ENCLOSURE

79 JAN 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXP. PROC.

6-6 (Rev. 2-13-52)

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
To

1-24-64

- ☐ The Solicitor General
- ☐ Deputy Attorney General
- ☒ Assistant Attorney General
  J. Walter Yeagley
- ☐ Director, Bureau of Prisons
- ☐ The Pardon Attorney
- ☐ Chairman, Parole Board
- ☐ Administrative Assistant Attorney General
- ☐ Immigration and Naturalization Service
- ☐ Office of Alien Property
- ☐ Chief - Accounts Branch
- ☐ Chief - Administrative Services Office
- ☐ Chief of Personnel
- ☐ General Litigation Section, Civil Division
- ☐ Records Administration Office

Attention:
- ☐ Antitrust Division
- ☐ Civil Division
- ☐ Civil Rights Division
- ☐ Criminal Division
- ☐ Internal Security Division

☒ A. No further investigation will be conducted in this case in the absence of a specific request from you.

☐ B. Please advise what further investigation, if any, is desired in this matter.

☐ C. For your information, I am enclosing herewith a communication regarding the holder of a diplomatic or international organization visa.

☒ D. For your information. *Re your letter 12/23/63*

Gallant's allegation re Lee Harvey Oswald has been furnished to President's Commission on Assassination of President Kennedy.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc. *(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
January 14, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

A copy of the following letter was furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Department of Justice under date of December 23, 1963:

"Nov. 16, 1963

"U. S. Att. General-Robert F. Kennedy
White House
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"I am writing in respect to my confinment in the United States, which is located at one Milpitas, California Jail farm, for ten months. I am from Mexico, and whyll I am here confined, my wife and children are without food or money. And do to the fact that just before this jail farm confinment here in the U. S. I have been supplying your Government with vital information as to the Communist movement in Latin American Countrys. Mainly Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico. I hold the rank of General in the Secret Underground movement in Mexico. Which will over throw any and all Communist movements in Mexico. I am known as General Roberto de Edmundo Cortez, Director of the Secret Army of Mexico. I would like to state also that the Mexican Government does not approve of this movement, for resons do to the fact that its top brass is 100% Communist, both in the Government Party, and the Military.

"I sent your brother President J. F. Kennedy, a long letter pertaining to this matter.

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.

ROBERT EDMOND GALLAIT

"I would also like to stat at this time that Cuba has made the following shipments of arms and ammunition as follows:

"1) Sept. 12th of this year. Landings made at 2:15 in the morning. two large shrimp boats of arms and ammunition to Argentina.

"2) Sept. 7th of this year. Landings made at 1:45 in the morning. three large shrimp boats of arms and ammunition to Brazil.

"3) Sept. 9th of this year. Landing made at 1:20 in the morning. one shrimp boat of arms and ammunition to Mexico. Note: to Communist Agents. My information is obtained from my 62 agents who are cor. in the above mentioned countrys. I would like also to mention that I represent 29 million Loyalist in the Republic of Mexico, out of the 34 million the total population, the remainder of which is the P. R. I. Party, the Revolutionary party of 5 million. this party is as your Government recognizes as the Mexican Government.

"In this respect I am asking if possible, to be freed as to carry on my work, which is far more in need to my people and your Government, than confinment here in the U. S. on a County farm.

"I have been risking my life for the last 4 years to obtain information on the inside of the Communist movements and opr. for Communism is like cancer, if not properly approached at the beginning stage, it will spread and claim human life just as Communism will claim the freedoms and libertys of great masses of people.

"If given my freedom to carry on my work, I will do all in my power to aid your Government with the information obtained from Cuba, throughout to Mexico.

"Note: This information must not be publist in any way or form. To do so, it will mean the lives not only of myself, but my wife and children and many more loyal agents.

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

"My name here in this country Robert E. Gallant. this can be verified by my agent in Mexico as to my rank.

"Sil Hannul T. Zapata
Ave Juarez 125-9
Mexico, D. F."

"Yours truly,
"/s/Robert E. Gallant

Robert Edmond Gallant was interviewed at the Santa Clara County Jail on January 7, 1964, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He furnished the following information concerning his background:

He was born March 19, 1922, at Claremont, New Hampshire; does not know his mother's maiden name since he was reared in foster homes; graduated from Grove Street High School, Spencer, Massachusetts in 1938; attended night school for two years at Holy Cross College receiving an "M.D." (sic) degree in electronic engineering (1937-1938). He went to Canada and served about seven months in Royal Canadian Air Force, ground training, Montreal; enlisted in U. S. Civilian Conservation Corps, serving about a year during 1938-1939, someplace in Massachusetts, place not recalled; employed for short period U. S. Marshall's Office, Troy, New York; employed as machinist, "Watervliet" Arsenal, Troy, New York, shortly before outbreak of World War II for about eight months. Also worked other unrecalled odd jobs. Shortly after outbreak of war enlisted in U. S. Army, served in 33rd Infantry, Panama until 1942, when transferred to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., following injury to back sustained while unloading heavy military equipment in Panama. Claims "CDD" (sic) honorable discharge from Army in 1942, no disability pension (could not say what CDD stood for). Following that worked in cafeteria, Brooklyn, New York, and later for General Electric, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, then held odd jobs at White River, Vermont, until latter part of 1943.

ROBERT EDWIN GALLANT

He moved to Houston, Texas in 1943, employed at Dixon Gun Plant for nine months and then Galena Park, Houston, for four months. At this time he was arrested by Texas authorities for burglary, and served seven years at Texas State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, being released in 1953. He thereafter moved to Texas City, obtained seaman's papers and made two or three trips on the Mississippi for the Brownsville Tug Line. In the latter part of 1953 he moved to Monterrey, Mexico, where he lived for seven years, employed by "Trailers of Monterrey" as technical director, and claims he built and set up three plants for this company. In 1960 he moved to Mexico City where he resided until the Fall of 1963, at which time he was arrested by the Mexican authorities and deported to the United States for writing the fraudulent checks for which presently imprisoned. This came about when he returned to the United States from January to June, 1963, and was employed by the D and L Engineering Company, Sunnyvale, California. The bad checks, amounting to about $2000, were written on this company. He was married in 1960 at Allende, Nueva Leon, to Irene Leal de Gallant, has two children by this marriage. His wife now resides at Allende, but he writes to her in care of her brother, HILVERTO M. DE LEAL, Colonia Anouhc, Monterrey, Mexico. Allende is about 48 miles from Monterrey.

Concerning the letter written by him to the Attorney General, he furnished the following:

About five years ago while in Mexico City, he was asked to a meeting by a Mexican official whom he refused to name, which was a meeting of an underground organization against communism, known as the "Secret Army of Mexico" (sic). When asked to give the name of the organization in Spanish, he said it was the same and rendered it as "Secreto Army de Mexico" (sic). He said he joined this organization after attending three meetings at which were discussed the problems of the Mexican states and he learned that the commanding general of the Mexican Army (he was unable to provide his name) was a communist, as were all the leading Mexican Army officers. The three richest and most powerful men in Mexico were also communists (he could not give their names). The governors of All the States of Mexico were communists (he could not name them except to say the Governor of Monterrey was Leviece), and that the unions in Mexico are 100% communist. (It should be noted that Monterrey is in the State of Nueva Leon).

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

He said the "Secret Army of Mexico" is headed by ten men, himself and nine Mexican millionaires, known as "agente general;" and that he has the title of General Roberto de Emondo Cortes, which is a translation of his name into Spanish; the organization has detachments of guerillas fighting communism throughout Mexico; that he has a detachment of guerillas under him of about 4000 men in the Coahila area which he commands and trains; that he deals with subordinate officers whom he refused to name; the organization is financed by the wealthy Mexicans and communications are by short wave radio. Also that there are 63 secret agents operating in Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil and that he knows the names of 15 of them but refused to divulge any. There is no U. S. activity.

He said that in July of 1963 he learned from one of these secret agents (whom he refused to name) that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Mexico trying to get a visa to Cuba and Russia, and that the agent pointed Oswald out to him on the street near the Monument to the Revolution on Avenida Juarez.

He said he had furnished information concerning the "Secret Army of Mexico" and communism in Mexico to former President John F. Kennedy by letter; that four letters had been written by him in June 1963, and sent to the United States by courier to be mailed in New York, asking that the President reply to him at Cata 66, Dept. 3, Mexico 1, D. F., but he had received no reply. He stated he had furnished no information to any other agency of the United States Government, and it was to these letters he was referring when he stated in the letter to the Attorney General that he had been supplying the Government with vital information. These letters contained information concerning the systems of government in Mexico which were communist, details of arms shipment by Cuba to Brazil, Argentina and Chile; the "general setup" in Mexico itself. He could not amplify the above by any specific details. He said he had included everything in the letters from documents available to him in Mexico. He said the details as to times and dates of shipments of arms by shrimp boat to Brazil, Argentina, and Chile contained in his letter to the Attorney General, which was written from prison, were on a paper brought with him from Mexico when arrested but which he has now destroyed. (It should be noted that county jail regulations do not permit prisoners to retain any such papers or personal belongings in the jail.)

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

Gallant was asked for the names of any of the men in the "Secret Army of Mexico" who could corroborate his story. He refused to name any except T. Manuel Zapata, Avenida Juarez 135-3, Mexico, D. F., whom he described as "one of the bigger men in the organization" who owns land worth 4,000,000 pesos in Mexico, owns a furniture factory and housing projects. This name was in the letter to the Attorney General.

The Identification Division furnished the following record of Gallant under FBI No. 2635236:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
State Police Norristown, New Jersey	Robert Gallant #44331	1/27/40	escape	
War Department, Washington, Dist. of Columbia	Robert James Gallant #6113010	6/17/40		
Albany County Jail Watervliet, New York	Robert J. Gallant #AC-1734	5/21/42	not given	Released to the custody United States Marshal May 22, 1942 for Transfer to the Rensselaer County Jail
State Police Troy, New York	Robert J. Gallant #5074	5/21/42	impers Army officer	turned over to Federal authority
United States Marshal Utica, New York	Robert J. Gallant #0177	5/22/42	violation Section 1333 Title "X" protection United States uniform	

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Civil Service Commission District of Columbia	Robert James Gallant # --	Position: Mechanic Learner fingerprinted 5/10/42		
Services of Supply Army	Robert James Gallant #C-101-A0A-1	applicant for timekeeper November 16, 1942		
Services of Supply Army	Robert J. Gallant #21-COA	inspection September 23, 1942		
Franklin County Jail and House of Correction Greenfield, Mass.	Robert J. Gallant #5213	2/27/43	forgery & larceny	discharged by court
Services of Supply	Robert Edward Gallant #101-CML-14	inspector trainee 4/19/43		
Civil Service Commission Washington District of Columbia	Robert E. Gallant	Position: Carrier Per Service Appointment fingerprinted 1/22/44		
Police Dept. Houston, Tex.	Robert Edward Gallant #CS-3880	applicant 8/27/44		
Police Dept Houston, Texas	Robert Edward Gallant #5'0-350	special police officer 8/17/44		

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Sheriff's Office Houston, Tex	Robert J. Gallant #41 HUT	shops 9/28/44		
Police Dept. Houston, Texas	Robert Edward Gallant #34690	4/15/46	felonious theft	5/23/46, Criminal District Court Case #56696 felonious theft 2 years Texas State Penitentiary #56714 felonious theft 2 year Texas State Penitentiary #56697 nighttime burglary 5 years Texas State Penitentiary #56713 burglary 2 years Texas State Penitentiary
State Penitentiary Huntsville, Texas	Robert E. Gallant #106573	6/10/46	burglary (1) burglary nighttime (1) theft (2)	sent 11 years
United States Secret Service Houston, Tex	Robert E. Gallant [illegible]-4193[illegible]	not given	forgery govt checks	6/6/50 sentenced to 2 years to run concurrent with 11 years sentence now serving Texas State Penitentiary
United States Coast Guard	Robert Edward Gallant #Z 1021374	applicant fingerprinted 2/24/53		

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge Disposition
Police Dept. Texas City, Texas	Robert Edward Gallant #1943	4/8/53	investigation of theft anchor grill
Sheriff's Office San Antonio Texas	Robert E. Gallant # --	9/21/53	unlawful flight to avoid prosecution (forgery)
United States Marshal San Antonio, Texas	Robert L. Gallant #02248	9/21/53	unlawful flight to avoid prosecution (forgery)
Police Dept. Santa Clara, California	Robert Edmond Gallant #8988	8/27/63	470 Penal Code 2 counts (forgery)
Police Dept. San Jose, California	Robert Edmunt Gallant #SJ 94417 B 131788	9/28/63	470 penal code warrant (Santa Clara Police Dept.)
Identificacion Secretaria de Gobernacion, Departamento de Inspeccion, Mexico City, Mexico, D. F.	Robert Edmond Gallant # --	9/21/63	deportation

ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge Disposition
*	Contributor city and state unknown Robert Gallant #-- January 17, 1940 escape; February 2, 1940 released. As Robert J. Gallant # --		
* --	State Police Northampton, Massachusetts February 26, 1943 forgery larceny of gas ration books and carry pistol without license; carry pistol without license - guilty; filed forgery and uttering 6 counts; not given; larceny gas ration books notified ration board, federal matter.		

DESCRIPTION:

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	68 inches
Weight	129 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Slender
Scars & Marks	back of hand

Fingerprint file shows date of birth as March 19, 1912; March 19, 1932; March 19, 1931; March 19, 1923

Place of Birth	Claremont, New Hampshire
Residence	Corner of Cali and Montiel Streets, DF Colonia Linda Vista, Apartment #302 Mexico City, Mexico (in 1963)
Occupation	Industrial engineer

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1552

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

70

CIA -

REFERRAL

DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-21-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 305

BUFILE 105-82555
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.
REBUCAB JANUARY 16 LAST AND BUAIRTEL TO LOS ANGELES JANUARY 6 LAST.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF JOHN HOWARD BOWEN RECEIVED BY REAIRTEL TODAY IDENTIFIED BY SERVANT AT RESIDENCE OF ALLEGED CANADIAN MISSIONARY ALBERTO OSBORNE, TEXMELUCAN, MEXICO, AND BY MEXICAN MINISTER IN SAME COMMUNITY AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH OSBORNE. BUREAU NOTE THAT OSBORNE WHEN INTERVIEWED JANUARY 7 LAST IN MEXICO CLAIMED NOT IDENTICAL WITH BOWEN, AND FURNISHED MISLEADING INFORMATION CONCERNING ALLEGED WHEREABOUTS OF BOWEN.

ON JANUARY 7 LAST OSBORNE IN POSSESSION CANADIAN PASSPORT NUMBER 5-605377, AND CLAIMED RESIDES 4114 DRUMMOND STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. CORRESPONDENCE AT RESIDENCE IN MEXICO BEARS RETURN ADDRESS OF WALTER OSBORNE, OLD FOLKS HOME, GRIMSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND, POSSIBLY A CLOSE RELATIVE.

SERVANT STATED OSBORNE NOW ON TRIP TO UNKNOWN PART OF US AND INDICATED MAY RETURN TO MEXICO WITHIN NEXT TWO TO THREE WEEKS.

INQUIRY AT AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE MEXICO CITY REVEALED OSBORNE KNOWN THERE AS BOWEN AND LAST VISITED THAT OFFICE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO. ON NOVEMBER 15 LAST THIS INDIVIDUAL REQUESTED LETTERS BE FORWARDED TO AMERICAN EXPRESS, 649 - 5TH

REC-56 105-82555-1553

22 JAN 30 1964

79 JAN 31 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM MEXICO CITY NO. 305

AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK, AND AMERICAN EXPRESS HAS NO OTHER ADDRESS FOR HIM. MAIL DESK EMPLOYEE STATED THIS INDIVIDUAL FREQUENTLY TRAVELS TO LAREDO AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

BUREAU REQUEST SAN ANTONIO ALERT SOURCES AT LAREDO, TEXAS AND MEXICAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES AT NUEVO LAREDO IN EFFORT LOCATE AND INTERVIEW OSBORNE IN EVENT ATTEMPTS TO EXIT US AT LAREDO.

SUGGEST BUREAU REQUEST KANSAS CITY DETERMINE FROM SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE THERE WHETHER THIS INDIVIDUAL AS BOWEN HAS ESTABLISHED BENEFITS, NOTING REBUCAB INDICATES HE INTENDED PROCEED KANSAS CITY TO DO SO.

INVESTIGATION IN MEXICO WOULD TEND TO INDICATE OSBORNE USES NAME BOWEN WHEN IN US. HE MAY DO SO TO AVOID COMPLIANCE US IMMIGRATION LAWS OR OTHER FRAUDULENT ACTIVITIES, AND POSSIBILITY OF FALSE CLAIM OF US CITIZENSHIP ALSO MAY EXIST.

LEGAT MEXICO WILL BE ALERT FOR POSSIBLE RETURN OF OSBORNE TO MEXICO.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:01 PM HL

cc: Mr. Tolson

cc: Mr. Belmont

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

MAY BE EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/23/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed to the Bureau are 30 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES:

Bureau cable to Mexico City 1/19/64 and Mexico City cable to Bureau 1/22/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Interview of HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON was conducted at Mexico, D. F., on 1/22/64 by SA ROLAND E. TRENT. This individual was identified through VON PEACOCK, Acting Director, Friends Service Center, Mexico, D. F., who, on 1/20/64, advised that AMO ALCOZAR, the alleged graduate student at the National University of Mexico who planned to study further in France, was undoubtedly HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, who had frequented the Friends Service Center in the past.

PEACOCK also advised on 1/20/64 that GUSTAVO ALCARAZ, a brother of HOMOBONO ALCARAZ, was at the Friends Service Center on 1/20/64 and GUSTAVO ALCARAZ promised to locate his brother and have him come to the American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., which was accomplished on 1/22/64.

HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON was further identified by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past,

1554

7 - Bureau (Encs. - 30)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas)
(2 - San Francisco)
1 - Mexico City
BET:eim
(8)

REC-56 1-30

3 JAN 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

[redacted] who located a passport file on this individual at the Mexican Foreign Office, Mexico, D. F., and provided a photograph of HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, which is being retained in the Mexico City file.

CLASSIFICATION:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's foreign operations.

COPIES:

Two copies are designated for Dallas as domestic office of origin and two copies are designated for the San Francisco Office in the event further inquiries are desired at San Francisco, which could conceivably include interview of BARRIE MILLMAN, the University of California student from whom the San Francisco confidential source mentioned in referenced Bureau cable secured the allegation that HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON had met subject OSWALD in the company of an American student in Sanborn's Restaurant in Mexico City.

L E A D:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to follow and report investigation of leads arising in this case.

FEB 5 7 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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.

DECLASSIFICATION REVIEWED BY 2040 AND UPHELD 7-9-77 CEK

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, Calle Anaxagoras #232, Apartment #22, Colonia Narvarte, Mexico, D. F., on January 22, 1964, advised that he is a graduate of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico) at Mexico, D. F.; that he has to complete his thesis to qualify for a law degree from this University, and that he contemplates further studies in France later in 1964 on a scholarship grant.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he is engaged to an American student, BARRIE MILLMAN, who attends the University of California at Berkeley, California, and that she visited ALCARAZ ARAGON at Mexico City during the Christmas 1963 holiday season.

During this visit, everyone in Mexico, according to ALCARAZ ARAGON, was talking about the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he mentioned to BARRIE MILLMAN the possibility that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, described by ALCARAZ ARAGON as a pro-Communist from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he first met STEVE KENNAN in Mexico City in 1962; later saw him in Mexico City

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION REVIEWED BY 2070 AND UPHELD 7-9-77 CEQ

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, Calle Anaxagoras #232, Apartment #22, Colonia Narvarte, Mexico, D. F., on January 22, 1964, advised that he is a graduate of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico) at Mexico, D. F.; that he has to complete his thesis to qualify for a law degree from this University, and that he contemplates further studies in France later in 1964 on a scholarship grant.

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During this visit, everyone in Mexico, according to ALCARAZ ARAGON, was talking about the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he mentioned to BARRIE MILLMAN the possibility that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, described by ALCARAZ ARAGON as a pro-Communist from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he first met STEVE KENNAN in Mexico City in 1962; later saw him in Mexico City

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 12 1973

abroad

[redacted]

in 1963, and was first introduced to KENNAN, according to his recollection, as a person who had been in Cuba following the CASTRO led revolution there.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that he could not recall who it was who had introduced him to KENNAN, but that it was undoubtedly one of many American students with whom ALCARAZ ARAGON has been associated in Mexico over the past two years. ALCARAZ ARAGON said he had, in the past, roomed with an American student in Mexico City and had come to know many of these students. He explained that names of Americans are difficult for him to comprehend or remember because he is a Mexican national and American names are difficult for him to grasp.

ALCARAZ ARAGON further advised that when KENNAN was in Mexico in 1962 and 1963, it was the former's understanding that KENNAN unsuccessfully tried to secure a visa from Cuban authorities in Mexico City in order to be able to travel to Cuba.

ALCARAZ ARAGON said that when he engaged in the discussion concerning OSWALD with his girl friend, BARRIE MILLMAN, it was public knowledge that OSWALD had been in Mexico City prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and he said he did mention to MILLMAN that OSWALD may have been acquainted with KENNAN, since both of these individuals were reportedly adherents of the Communist ideology and both had visited in Mexico.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated definitely that he had never met anyone he could identify as OSWALD in the company of KENNAN, although he had seen other Americans in the company of KENNAN at various times in Sanborn's Restaurant, which is adjacent to the American Embassy building in Mexico City.

ALCARAZ ARAGON examined various photographs of OSWALD and stated that he cannot identify these photographs as being possibly identical with anyone he has ever seen in Mexico and definitely cannot identify photographs of OSWALD as anyone he ever saw in the company of KENNAN.

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALCARAZ ARAGON also mentioned that he had never discussed the possibility of a friendship between KENNAN and OSWALD with anyone other than BARRIE MILLMAN and that this discussion was merely speculative. He said that he and MILLMAN were "chatting" about the alleged assassin, OSWALD, when he mentioned STEVE KENNAN as a person who might have been associated with OSWALD purely because KENNAN is an alleged pro-Communist and was in Mexico in 1963, as was OSWALD. ALCARAZ ARAGON, in summation, stated he has no concrete data which would place KENNAN in contact with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON also mentioned that it is rather obvious that BARRIE MILLMAN has brought up his conversation with her during discussions with someone in California which has led to the mistaken belief that he had met OSWALD in Mexico.

ALCARAZ ARAGON, in conclusion, stated that he himself does not adhere to the Communist ideology and that, although he would like to be of assistance to United States authorities in the investigation of OSWALD, he does not have any factual data he can honestly provide.

ALCARAZ ARAGON described the person known to him in Mexico as STEVE KENNAN as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Citizenship:	United States
Age:	23 to 24
Weight:	Approximately 154 pounds
Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Blue
Residence:	Claimed to be from some city in the state of Pennsylvania.
Education:	Had attended college and was possibly a college graduate.

[redacted]

[redacted]

On January 22, 1964, VON PEACOCK, Acting Director, Friends Service Center, Calle Ignacio Mariscal #132, Mexico, D. F., a charitable and religious center operated in Mexico by the Quaker religious organization, viewed various photographs of OSWALD and stated he was certain that OSWALD had never visited the Friends Service Center in Mexico City. PEACOCK felt that he would have known of any contact OSWALD might have had with the Center if such contact had taken place because he is usually around the Center on a daily basis and is well acquainted with most of the persons who visit there.

VON PEACOCK was well acquainted with HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON and stated he has no knowledge of any possible connection between ALCARAZ ARAGON and OSWALD.

PEACOCK also advised that he has heard that a Friends Society member in the state of Texas had reportedly befriended either OSWALD or the wife of OSWALD, but that he knew nothing about any connection OSWALD may have had with any Friends Society member in Mexico. PEACOCK felt that OSWALD had no association with Friends Society members or affiliates in Mexico because of PEACOCK's familiarity with persons affiliated with this Society's activities in Mexico.

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 12/21/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 12/13/63, transmitting five items to the Bureau, for use of the FBI Laboratory in connection with further examinations of the paraffin casts of the hands and face of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. R. J. GALLAGHER, FBI Laboratory, of 12/20/63, there is being forwarded to the Lab a plastic bottle of tap water from Dallas, Texas.

EXP. PROC.

RECEIVED
JAN 23 11 57 AM '64
PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY
FBI
LABORATORY

2-Bureau
1-Package
2-Dallas
CRH:tjd
(5)

REC- 11 10-82555 1553

COPIES DESTROYED
4 4 MAR 31 1973

5 ~~2-6-30 1963~~ 1-3-64

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

79 JAN 31 1964

FBI

Date: 12/15/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

105-82555-456

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, 12/10/63.

Bureau and New Orleans are requested to make the following corrections in rerep:

Page 122, Paragraph 2, Line 15, the date November 25, 1963, should be corrected to read November 23, 1963.

Pages 489 and 491 should be reversed; that is, Page 489 should become Page 491 and Page 491 should be made Page 489, as those pages were placed in the report in reverse order.

Page 604, Paragraph 2, last word, the word appearing as WARRIN should be corrected to WARREN.

Page 621, last paragraph, Line 2, word 8 is HOLLAND and should be corrected to HOLLOW.

The above errors were noted by appropriate personnel on first reading and appropriate corrections are being made in Dallas copies of the report.

3 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans
1 - Dallas
EEH:rmb
(5)

105-82555 — UNREC
NOT RECORDED
DEC 17 1963

Approved: _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 FEB 3 1961

FBI

Date: 12/21/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

The Bureau and New Orleans are requested to make the following corrections in the following described reports:

1. Report of SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, 12/2/63, Dallas:

✓ In the index to this report add page "483" to the index opposite the name "GALLUP, J. C."

2. Report of SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, 12/8/63, Dallas:

✓ Page 246, paragraph 1, line 5, name "BISSLE" should be BIFFLE.

✓ Page 246, paragraph 1, line 11, name "BISSEL" should be BIFFLE.

✓ Page 246, paragraph 2, lines 2, 4 and 6, the name "BISSEL" should be BIFFLE.

3. Report of SA ROBERT P. GEBERLING, 12/10/63, Dallas:

✓ On page 172, paragraph 1, line 8, the date "October 24, 1959" should be October 24, 1956.

Dallas copies are being corrected as indicated above.

5 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)
2 - Dallas

RFG:cv
(7)

105-82555 - UNREC
NOT RECORDED
26 DEC 26 1963

MAINTAINED SOVIET SECTION CONSOLIDATION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 FEB 3 1964

January 30, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 1556

LEE HARVEY OSWALD REC-11
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 1/10/64 enclosing photographs of individuals in a picket line in front of the White House, Washington, D. C., on 9/22/62. You requested that the FBI Laboratory enlarge the slide of the pickets furnished your office by Captain James W. Marlin, Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, and make an effort to determine if the individual referred to by Captain Marlin is Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of an enlargement of the slide and two copies of an enlargement of the individual carrying a sign "Cuba is not the 51st State." On the basis of the enclosures, it is not possible to state that the individual involved is or is not identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

You should immediately conduct appropriate investigation to determine Oswald's whereabouts on 9/22/62. Results of such investigation, including details of your interview of Captain Marlin, should be included in a subsequent report of your office concerning Oswald.

MAILED 11
JAN 29 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 4

NOTE: The photograph in question depicts an individual who is similar in appearance to Oswald. During September, 1962, Oswald was employed by the Leslie Welding Company in Fort Worth, Texas. 9/22/62, however, was a Saturday and it is desirable for Dallas to conduct necessary investigation to pinpoint, if possible, Oswald's whereabouts on that day.

REL:ccm
(11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

60 FEB 6 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-106
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 1/10/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

On 1/7/64, Captain JAMES W. MARLIN, Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, made available to SA'S RONALD E. BRINKLEY and COLEMAN MABRAY a 35 mm transparency slide, which he stated he took while on a sightseeing trip in Washington, D. C.

Captain MARLIN stated this slide is a photograph of a group of pickets in front of the White House, on 9/22/62, and, upon viewing the slide on his projector, he believes one of the individuals in the picket line to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated the slide shows a man carrying a sign, "Don't Make Cuba Our 51st State," and he feels this is the individual who may be identical to OSWALD.

Captain MARLIN stated the man believed to be OSWALD is partially hidden behind a man in the exact center of the slide wearing a grey suit and carrying a sign against his chest.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to endeavor to enlarge this slide and review it in an effort to determine if the individual referred to by Captain MARLIN is LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Captain MARLIN requested that this slide be returned to him after it has served its purpose.

2 - BUREAU (ENC.-1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - DALLAS
RFG:eah
(4)

RECEIVED
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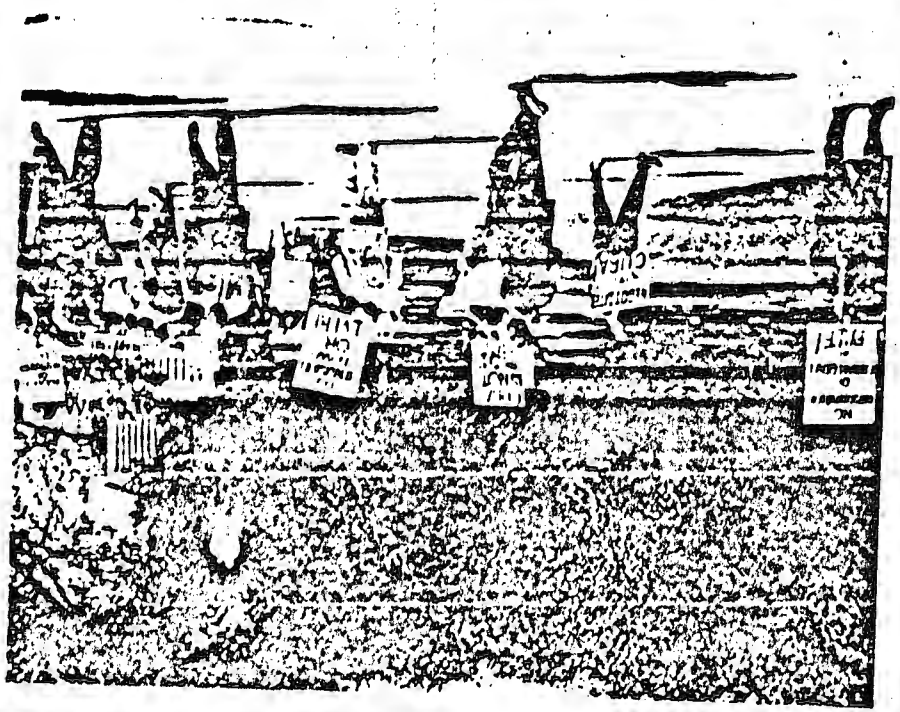
PRINTED
ENLARGEMENTS
COPIED
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED INSPECTED

105-82555-556
JAN 13 1964

SOVIET

1955

CUBA
ISNOT



Form No. AD-71
(Rev. 2-28-61)

NOTICE

PLEASE
DO NOT REMOVE THIS SLIP FROM
THE ATTACHED CORRESPONDENCE
SINCE IT IS A PERMANENT PART OF
THE RECORD.

RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

FED BU. OF INV.
5 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
RECORDED
FED BU OF INV.

REC- 17 12 JAN 29 1964

ST-103

Nov. 27, 1964
Cincinnati, Ohio

Attorney General Mr. Robert Kennedy
Dear Sir,

I read my copy of the book
"The Torch is Passed"
published by the Cincinnati
Enquirer.

If you have the book please
look on page 59.

-Lee Harvey Oswald grimaces
as he reacts to Jack Ruby-
(Copyright The Dallas Times-Herald
photo by Robert Jackson)

Do you see what is a
plainly showing right from
the picture. Pictures, one on
either side, both with hats
on & one without. They
had no gun or protection
of any kind, nor in fact

an average citizen, not
schooled in tecnology
crime. That picture is
sickening to see, men w
are supposed to be intell
enough to handle a poli
force as large as the o
in Dallas, to flaunt thei
own Government, they w
in plain words avenge
Putting that man on t
block just to satisfy th
lust, not seeing that
he got a fair trial as
our Government wanted
They fouled their own
history the glaurus
Zone Star state, what does
she say for herself a hundre
years from now. Is it to be

like the Lincoln assassination
deplorable as it is that the
last we could do for the
two brave men the late
President John F. Kennedy &
Officer Tippett was to see
that diginity & respect &
honor above all else.
I realize it is a hard
thing you must do but
do it for him. Make the
mockery that happend that
day harden you to your
job. I hope to call you
Mr. President some day
With Due respect
Sincerely MARGIE PERKINS
Mrs. Margie Perkins
2344 Flora
Cincinnati 19
Ohio

3

FED. BU. OF INV.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
RECORD
M. B. M
FED. BU. OF INV.

Lee
Oswald

105-82555 + 557

REC- 17 12 JAN 29 1964

79 JAN 11 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 25 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

12-18PM CST URGENT 1-25-64 DRL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10-461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R - CUBA.

REBUTELEPHONE CALL FROM ASST. DIRECTOR BELMONT AND INSPECTOR DON MOORE, JANUARY TWENTYFOUR , SIXTYFOUR, FOUR FORTYFIVE PM.

ITEM NO. FOUR -

OSWALD-S MOTHER, MARGUERITE OSWALD, WAS NOT INTERVIEWED BY FBI AGENTS IN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE OSWALD IN DALLAS SUBSEQUENT TO HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IN JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTYTWO. SHE WAS INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS ON APRIL TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTY, APRIL TEN, SIXTYONE, OCTOBER THIRTEEN, SIXTYONE AND NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTY-THREE, WITH ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS BEING CONDUCTED SINCE THIS LATTER DATE. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN RUSSIA AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST THREE INTERVIEWS WITH HIS MOTHER. PAREN SEE REPORT SA JOHN W. FAIN, JULY THREE, SIXTYONE, DALLAS, FOR INTERVIEWS OF APRIL TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTY AND APRIL TEN, SIXTYONE. SEE REPORT SA FAIN, JULY TEN, SIXTYTWO, DALLAS , FOR INTERVIEW OF OCTOBER THIRTEEN, SIXTYONE, END PAREN.

END PAGE ONE

REC-17 105-82555-1558

~~CT 108~~

22 JAN 29 1964

79 JAN 31 1964

ST-103

ITEM NO. FIVE -

AT NO TIME HAS THE DALLAS OFFICE HAD A MAIL COVER ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AND THE DALLAS FILE FAILED TO REFLECT ANY SUCH MAIL COVER HAVING BEEN MAINTAINED ON HIM BY ANY OTHER OFFICE.

ITEM NO. SIX - La. USSR TEXAS

THE ONLY CONTACT WITH MARINA OSWALD PRIOR TO NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, SIXTYTHREE BY FBI AGENTS OF THE DALLAS OFFICE WAS AN OCCASION ON NOVEMBER ONE, SIXTYTHREE, WHEN SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., WAS INTERVIEWING MRS. RUTH PAINE AT MRS. PAINE-S RESIDENCE IN IRVING, TEXAS. SA HOSTY ASKED MRS. PAINE TO FURNISH OSWALD-S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AT FIRST SHE HESITATED, STATING THAT OSWALD FELT THE FBI HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR HIM LOSING HIS JOB IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., FOLLOWING HIS ARREST THERE FOR DISTRIBUTING PRO-CASTRO LITERATURE AND SPEAKING ON TV. IT WAS POINTED OUT TO MRS. PAINE BY SA HOSTY THAT THE FBI COULD HARDLY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OSWALD-S LOSING HIS JOB FOLLOWING SUCH PUBLIC ACTIONS AND STATE-MENTS AS HE ADMITTEDLY ENGAGED IN AT NEW ORLEANS. MRS. PAINE

END PAGE TWO

READILY AGREED WITH THIS STATEMENT AND THEN FURNISHED OSWALD-S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT AS THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW WITH MRS. PAINE ON NOVEMBER ONE, SIXTYTHREE, MARINA OSWALD ENTERED THE ROOM AND MRS. PAINE IDENTIFIED SA HOSTY TO HER. THROUGH MRS. PAINE, WHO IS FLUENT IN RUSSIAN, IT BEING NOTED MARINA OSWALD-S UNDERSTANDING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS VERY LIMITED, MRS. OSWALD WAS TOLD IT WAS NOT THE PURPOSE OF SA HOSTY TO HARASS HER IN ANY WAY AND THAT SHE HAD NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THE FBI. PAREN SEE COVER PAGES G AND H OF REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS END PAREN.

P.

END

WA JS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CALLED:
MR. Stokes
By [illegible] Time 1:30 pm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NFE $ASAC

P "W

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

6-09 PM CST URGENT 1-27-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR AND LOS ANGELES

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ISR-CUBA.

[redacted] (PROTECT IDENTITY), [redacted]

[redacted] CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FILMS OF HOLLYWOOD HELD AUDITIONS HOLIDAY INN CENTRAL MOTEL JANUARY TWENTYFIVE LAST, AND IS TO DISCREETLY SHOOT MOVIE IN DALLAS AREA ENTITLED "THE TRIAL OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

LOS ANGELES - FURNISH BUREAU AND DALLAS BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FILMS OF HOLLYWOOD.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER INFO.

END

OTHER TO BE ADV

REC-17 105-82555-1559

22 JAN 30 1964

PLS ACK AND HOLD FOR ANOTHER 31-103

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

79 JAN 31 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranaum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/28/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-Cuba

Re-LEO J. TURCK

On 1/9/64, Bureau Supervisor WILLIAM ASSMU advised that [redacted] NYC, had telephonically contacted the Bureau and advised that he was a buddy of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. SA ASSMU stated that [redacted] had called the Bureau prior in 1948 at which time he had confessed to the murder of Serge RUBENSTEIN at NYC.

On1/10/64, Mr. PATRICK O'NEILL, former NYC police officer and presently the Senior Security Officer at the Seaman's Church Institute, 25 South St., NYC, advised that [redacted] had resided at this institute on and off for the past fifteen years. He advised that [redacted] is an alcoholic and definite [redacted] mental case. He stated he believed at one time [redacted] was committed to a mental institution. He also stated that [redacted] was always confessing to murders and is constantly in trouble with the PD because of this.

Mr. O'NEILL stated that [redacted] moved out on 1/9/64 and left no forwarding address.

O'NEILL furnished the following background information on [redacted]

Sex	Male
Race	White
DOB	11/22/26
POB	[redacted] Penn
Occupation	Seaman
FBI Number	996 656[redacted]
Coast Guard Number	
Social Security Number	[redacted]
Father	[redacted] Penn

901 JS

REC- 17 1560

0 1964

2- Bureau (105-82555)
2- New York (89-75)
1- New York (105-38431)

74 FEB 11 1964

EWO:mmh (4)

Since [redacted] is an obvious mental case and alcoholic, and whose present whereabouts is unknown, no further investigation being conducted in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 29 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

10-07 PM URGENT 1-29-64 DE

TO DIRECTOR -7- 105-82555

FROM NEW YORK 105-38431

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS- R, CUB

D. E. Moore
Branigan

RENYTEL JANUARY TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY FOUR.

ARNOLD JOHNSON INTERVIEWED JANURY TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR AT OFFIC OF JOHN ABT, ATTORNEY, AND STATED THAT HE HAD MADE STATEMENT TO NEWSPAPERS THAT HE HAD FORWARDED CORRESPONDENCE WITH OSWALD TO PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON BASIS OF HIS ASSUMPTION THAT SUCH CORRESPONDENCE WHICH HE HAD TURNED OVER TO FBI HAD BEEN FORWARDED TO THAT COMMISSION. JOHNSON FURTHER SAID HE HAS NO ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS. ABT, ON THE OCCASION OF THIS INTERVIEW, SAID HE WAS TO BE IN CONTACT WITH GUS HALL AND WOULD ARRANGE AN INTERVIEW BY FBI OF HALL AT ABT OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 12 1973

ST-103

105-82555 1561

REC- 17

25 JAN 30 1964

79 JAN 31 1964

PAGE TWO

SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND DALLAS. THEREAFTER SUBMIT REPORT.

P.

END AND ACK.

WA MSL -

FBI WASH DC

MI GTC

FBI MILWAUK

DSC.

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 29 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DALLAS

5-56PM CST URGENT 1-29-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555 AND SAC, MILWAUKEE

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 2-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF BRANNIGAN ON. TWENTY-SEVEN LAST RE DALLAS POLICE DEPT. INVENTORY LISTING OF ONE SIER REALIST CAMERA, SERIAL NO. A SIX ZERO NINE SEVEN NINE.

INVESTIGATION DALLAS THIS DATE REVEALS THE ABOVE TYPE CAMERA MANUFACTURED BY DAVID WHITE CO, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. RETAIL PRICE OF CAMERA NEW ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE DOLLARS AND UP. USED CAMERA APPROX. SEVENTY DOLLLARS.

FOR INFO. MILWAUKEE BUREAU HAS DIRECTED THAT EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO TRACE CAMERA AS TO WHERE AND HOW OSWALD OBTAINED CAMERA.

MILWAUKEEE IMMEDIATELY CONTACT OFFICIALS DAVID WHITE CO., MILWAUKEE AND ASCERTAIN IF ABOVE CAMERA CAN BE TRACED TO A DEALER.

END PAGE ONE

REC. 17

105-82555-1562

22 JAN 30 1964

79 JAN 31 1964

ST-103

January 30, 1964

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Stokes

To: SAC, Miami (105-8342) (Enclosures - 2)
Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Rerep of SA James J. O'Connor dated 1/23/64 at Miami.

Enclosed for Miami and Dallas are two copies of revised page 2 of rerep which should be inserted therein. Note that the second sentence in the second paragraph of page two has been revised to fit the known facts concerning Dr. Lasaga's revelations as to source.

NOTE:

Lasaga, a psychiatrist, provided White House with speculative paper on psychological motivations of Oswald in the assassination, in which he set forth an allegation that Oswald met with Cuban Ambassador in restaurant outside Mexico City and that Oswald and the Ambassador left in Ambassador's car where they conversed so that they would not be overheard. Report indicates that Lasaga in his paper given to the White House identified the source. This is not so as the staff member at White House who received the paper specifically asked for the source in response to which Lasaga identified them. This is the change that has been made in the report. This allegation has been disproven and when results are received from Mexico City, same will be disseminated to Department and Commission.

JCS:ccm
(6)

105-82555-1563

REC-37

MAILED 7
JAN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

22 JAN 30 964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI
JAN 31 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

January 30, 1964

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Lenihan

To: SAC, Dallas (105-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

RePHairtel 1/27/64 enclosing for Dallas 25 copies of a corrected FD-302 concerning interview with Joseph Goulden, news reporter, 12/16/63.

Dallas Office should immediately forward ten copies of this FD-302 to the Bureau for insertion in SA Wineberg's report being held for dissemination.

1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)

REL:ccm
(5)

MAILED 5
JAN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-17 105-82555-1564

22 JAN 30 964

ST-103

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JAN 31 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 11-16-64)

Date 1/3/64

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	Status of Case	Submitting Office	File #
105-82555	P	Dallas	100-10461 (1B9)
		Office of Origin: Dallas	File #:

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
11/22/63	Bureau

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	As original evidence is retained at the Bureau, this exhibit, which is photographs of original evidence, is retained for reference purposes.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

5 boxes containing photographs of items belonging to subject and wife MARINA, acquired by the Dallas PD from the RUTH PAINE residence, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas, and from the last residence of subject, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas.

These photographs consist of four sets of photographs on large, rough paper and two sets prepared on smaller, glossy photographic paper, and one partial set on larger, glossy photographic paper.

It will be noted the glossy photographs (small) were taken after examination by the Laboratory and the writing is not too distinct on many of the exhibits.

It is believed these exhibits should be retained for an indefinite period for reference work.

(See Inventory List maintained in 1-A Exhibit File of 100-10461 for a complete listing of the photographed items.)

Items B-2, B-17, and B-18 returned to Dallas PD, 6/23/ NOT RECORDED

(Original evidence maintained FBI Lab; these are photos of Sept 1965 evidence which photos were furnished to Dallas by the Bureau. It should be noted these photos and list of items have been superseded ~~by photos~~

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

FEB 1 1965

AUG 1 1965

SOVIET SECTION

and inventory list furnished by Bureau 2/1/64, covering Items 1 through 455; A1 through A65; B1 through B33; C1 through C248; D1 through D72; and J1 through J10.)

D72 returned to RUTH PAINE, 4/28/64.

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property ...ired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 11-18-64)

Date 1/31/64

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	Status of Case	Submitting Office	File #
105-82555	P	Dallas	100-10461 (1B12)
		Office of Origin: Dallas	File #

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
1/31/64	RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

1 Minox III camera, SN 27259. D-80

SA BARDWELL D. CDUM

(To FBI Lab, 2/1/64)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 4 1965

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

1 1965 CB

1 1965 CB 253

70 AUG 11 1965 ... 2

...IET SECTION

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 11-18-64)

Date 1/27/64

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	Status of Case	Submitting Office	File #
105-82555	P	Dallas	100-10461 (1B11)
		Office of Origin: Dallas	File #

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
1/27/64	Bureau-FBI Laboratory

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	Reference

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

A1 - A85

Two sets of 85 photos each of personal articles belonging to OSWALD sent to Bureau by letter, 1/3/64, for examination. These articles had been obtained from Dallas PD and by Dallas PD in search of OSWALD's residence at 1026 N. Beckley and at PAINE residence, 1525 N. 5th, Irving.

(See list of 85 photos which appears in FBI Lab Report dated 1/23/64.)

(One additional set of these photos has been furnished Dallas PD.)

SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN

(The evidence covered by this FD-192 is at FBI Lab and only photos are maintained in Dallas Bulky Exhibit File.)

105-82555.
NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 4 1965

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

FEB 1 1965
AUG 1 1965 253

SOVIET SECTION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1565

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

70

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	1-28-64	1-27-64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA JAMES E. GARRIS — TYPED: TK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Cleveland letter to Bureau, 1-21-64.

-P-

INFORMANT: OC T-1, [redacted]

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (requested).

LEAD:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy this report furnished Cleveland for information since that office instructed Oklahoma City attempt to locate NANCY JANE RITZ's husband, EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ.

ENCL Retained - 645 RB

APPROVED: [illegible] — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (105-7674) (Info.) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1566

REC- 2

5 JAN 30 1964

COPIES: [illegible]

44 FEB [illegible]

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	Copies			
Date Fwd.	2/19/64			
How Fwd.	Liaison			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

-A-

COVER PAGE

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JAMES E. GARRIS
Date: 1-28-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: No record of EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ, NANCY JANE RITZ, nee McCLAIN, also known as NANCY JANE MARLOWE, or WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, Jr., located at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

-P-

DETAILS: AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

The current Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, telephone and city directories reflect no listing for EDWARD MICHAEL RITZ, NANCY JANE RITZ, nee McCLAIN, also known as NANCY JANE MARLOWE, or WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, Jr.

On January 27, 1964, Oklahoma City T-1 advised his files reflect no record of the individuals mentioned above.

On January 27, 1964, the following persons advised that their respective files reflect no record of the individuals mentioned above:

CHARLEY RICE, Supervisor, Oklahoma Drivers License Bureau;

PAUL BOYD, Chief Identification Officer, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation;

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.

GEORGIA REICH, Clerk, Records Bureau, Oklahoma City Police Department;

RUSSELL HUBBARD, Identification Officer, Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office;

Mrs. ERMA DIVAN, Secretary, Oklahoma City Credit Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
January 28, 1964

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. GARRIS, at Oklahoma City, dated 1-28-64, captioned as above.

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

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

1 2 1973

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 11
COPY 2

done ERD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	1-22-64	11-22-63;1-18-64

TITLE OF CASE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING

TYPED BY: mjs mvs

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1-7-64 at Dallas.

- P -

LEADS

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being re-stated herein.

New Orleans (Information):

One copy of this report is furnished New Orleans for their information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in that Division.

CC TO: ... REQ. REC'D. 9/30/65 OCT 18 1965 ANS. BY: ...

ICC - Division 6 - 1/29/64

APPROVED: ~~COPIES DESTROYED~~ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)(REGISTERED MAIL) 44 FEB 12 1973 Copies Noted as destroyed PHB 12/17/76

1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (info) (REGISTERED MAIL) 1cc Legal Thru city (see letter 3/6/64 TNG/gw)

4 - Dallas (100-10461) 2cc Bully

2cc-645 R.B.

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 | 82555-1567 | REC- 103

REC- 26

17 JAN 23 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	[illegible]	C.I.A.	[illegible]
REQUEST RECD.	2 copies	2/4/64	11-22-64
DATE FWD.	2/1/64	2/5/64	2-18-64
HOW FWD.	Liaison	Cover letter	0-14
BY	JCS/jtf	LML	Rat

NOTATIONS: CONSOLIDATION (see DL at 2-1-64) CORRECTION P. 217 PER R.E. LENIMAN 12/5/64

58 FEB 27 1964

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE:

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
Dallas T1 Legat, Rome, Italy	Instant Report Pages 39, 40, 41, 42
Dallas T2 [redacted]	Instant Report Page 44
Dallas T3 [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Dallas, Texas	Instant Report Page 170
Dallas T4 Legat, Mexico City	Instant Report Page 241

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Secret" because it contains, on pages 39, 40, 41 and 42, information received by Legat, Rome, Italy, in a report prepared by SIFAR at the request of Defense Minister ANDREOTTI, which was so classified.

The identities of the Agents, both of the Dallas Office and from surrounding Offices, participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CR", Dallas file 44-1639. Allegations regarding the alleged acquaintanceship of OSWALD and RUBY have been, and are continuing to be, resolved in that investigation.

During the initial preparation of reports in instant matter, the material was being submitted under Dallas file 89-43, and for this reason certain of the FD-302's and inserts contained in this report may bear that file number, rather than 100-10461.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain phases of the investigation was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular phase could be included in one report.

Furthermore, a review of the Dallas files, in instant matter, has reflected certain information not previously reported, which it is felt should be included in report form.

COVER PAGE

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the U. S. Attorney, or the Local U. S. Secret Service, or any other agency. Extra copies have been made by the Dallas Office for use in the event the Bureau directs dissemination.

The information from the records of the Continental Bank, Boyd, Texas, was made available by [redacted]

On January 10, 1964, the Bureau was requested to authorize a polygraph examination to be given ALBERT GUY BOGARD, to attempt to determine if the facts related by him in an interview and a signed statement, previously reported, were correct.

By airtel, dated January 15, 1964, the Bureau authorized a polygraph test for BOGARD, and arrangements are being made as soon as possible to afford him such an examination.

COVER PAGE

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 1/4/64, RALPH LEON YATES was interviewed with the use of the polygraph at the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas, by SA C. RAY HALL, with SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS present during the interview. YATES signed a waiver, consenting to the interview, on 12/10/63: Bureau teletype to Dallas, 1/2/64, authorized this interview.

During the interview, YATES was asked whether he had deliberatley furnished any false information to the FBI; whether he had picked up a hitch-hiker along the R. L. Thornton Expressway in November, 1963; whether this hitch-hiker had a package with him; whether this person told him he had curtain rods in the package; whether this person asked YATES if he knew JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY; whether this person showed YATES a photograph of himself holding a rifle; whether this hitch-hiker talked about killing the President; whether he let this person out at the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets; and whether he believed this person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

No significant emotional responses were recorded by the polygraph when YATES was asked these relevant questions or control-type questions. Therefore, no conclusion could be reached as to whether YATES was answering questions truthfully.

YATES denied any history of mental disturbances, or mental treatment. He stated that while he was in the U. S. Air Force, he went to military doctors inasmuch as he was having pains in his back. He said he was interviewed by a psychiatrist, about two months before being discharged, who told him he thought the pains would disappear after he was discharged from the service.

-E-

COVER PAGE

DL 100-10461
GTB:mja

ADMINISTRATIVE:

It should be noted that during the course of interview with HILLARD HAMPTON JONES, on 1/6/64, the interviewing Agents noted that JONES was confused and incoherent in the narrative of the alledged events, and was inconsistent in the narrative of events. It was obvious to the interviewing Agents that JONES was under severe strain and was possibly suffering from mental hallucinations.

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1

Report of: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING Office: DALLAS
Date: 1/22/64

Field Office File #: 100-10461 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: ROY S. TRULY, Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas (TSBD), expressed opinion OSWALD did not plan assassination before approximately 10:30 A. M., 11/21/63, which was approximate time the "Dallas Times-Herald" newspaper appeared on streets displaying schedule of President's route prominently in middle of front page. HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN, who saw man in sixth floor window near southeast corner of TSBD at time of assassination, reinterviewed and states saw man in this window prior to first shot without rifle. After hearing first shot, looked at same window and saw man take deliberate aim and shoot rifle. He thereafter ran to notify police officer that shots came from TSBD. Previous investigation reflected OSWALD claimed in interview after assassination to have eaten his lunch on 11/22/63 in lunchroom at TSBD, and recalled two Negro employees walked into the room during this period, and stated one of them was known as "JUNIOR." "JUNIOR" identified as JAMES EARL JARMAN, Jr. JARMAN and others who were with him just prior to assassination, deny having seen OSWALD in lunchroom at TSBD. LILLIAN MOONEYHAM, from window in Records Building, states heard shots and immediately thereafter observed figure of man standing in a sixth floor window of TSBD behind some cardboard boxes. She could not make out man's features and could not describe him. Other individuals who watched motorcade from Records Building interviewed. Alleged background in Italy concerning type of rifle used in assassination furnished by informant. Data in effects of OSWALD reflecting he was member of Byelorussian Society of Hunters and Fishermen, Collective No. 3, and had registered a weapon, caliber .16, N64621, manufactured by "IZHK 59." Investigation regarding

SECRET

GROUP 1
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allegation that individual named STACY may have had something to do with telescopic sight on assassination weapon, negative. FBI Laboratory examination of two books in Russian entitled "Book of Useful Advice" and "Our Children" did not reveal any indications they were used for code or cipher purposes. Examination of blue jacket (previously identified by MARINA OSWALD as belonging to subject) reveals several brown head hairs and head hair clippings in the debris removed from such jacket. Such hairs match in microscopic characteristics the previous submitted hair samples of OSWALD. None of the textile fibers previously removed from assassination weapon could be associated with this jacket. No gunpowder residues present on this jacket. Additional investigation conducted concerning OSWALD's alleged effort to purchase car at Dallas, Texas on 11/9/63. RUTH PAINE states OSWALD was at her residence on afternoon of 11/9/63 and in her opinion it would have been impossible for OSWALD to have been at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, on that date. Identities of four individuals who may have witnessed shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, obtained. Additional investigation conducted concerning MARION MEHARG having possibly furnished false information. Investigation into alleged passing of rifle from one man to another day or so prior to assassination in parking lot near TSBD reveals deer hunting season opened in State of Texas on Saturday, 11/16/63, and during week beginning 11/18/63, number of persons were returning or borrowing rifles for hunting purposes. Reinterviews of Mexican women who saw transfer of rifle, not sure of make or color of car to which transferred. Investigation reflects RALPH LEON YATES (who previously furnished information to the effect that he picked up hitchhiker believed to be OSWALD on date prior to assassination and let him off near TSBD) is possibly suffering from hereditary mental condition and was admitted as patient to Woodlawn Hospital for observation and psychiatric treatment. Efforts continuing to locate WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF who was allegedly seen with OSWALD seven or eight months ago in Dallas. Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of subject, has publicly announced she has retained New York Attorney MARK LANE without fee to

represent subject before the WARREN Commission. MARINA OSWALD in reinterviews states OSWALD has never attended any meetings in New Orleans, Louisiana or Dallas, Texas to her knowledge; that when he came to the PAINE house unexpectedly on 11-21-63, he told her he was lonesome for the family. OSWALD told MARINA on morning 11-22-63 to buy shoes she needed for herself and things for the baby. She stated she did not notice OSWALD's wedding ring on dresser at PAINE house on 11-22-63 until after the police came to search residence. MARINA stated she believes OSWALD was confused in his way of life and was seeking a way to make something out of himself. MARINA stated on Saturday, 11-9-63, OSWALD had appeared at PAINE house in early morning about 9:00 o'clock and had been with her all that day. To her knowledge, he made no contacts to purchase automobile on 11-9-63 or any other day. MARINA insists she did not know OSWALD contemplated trip to Mexico nor did she know he made such trip. Further identification of friends of the OSWALDs in Russia obtained. JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, agent for MARINA, reportedly having marital difficulty because of MARINA. Efforts continuing to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN who is believed to be person who sat next to OSWALD on Mexican Red Arrow bus on trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, 9-26/27-63. Letters to OSWALD from representatives of "The Worker", Socialist Workers Party and Fair Play for Cuba Committee, as well as autobiographical notes of OSWALD and other correspondence, set forth. Information concerning other documents and correspondence of MARINA OSWALD set out.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

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I. ADDITIONAL ASSASSINATION WITNESSES

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date January 17, 1964

On January 13, 1964, Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, was contacted on another matter at which time he advised that it was his firm conviction that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not plan the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY before approximately 10:30 AM on November 21, 1963. TRULY pointed out that although he has since learned that the parade route of the presidential motorcade was made public on November 19, 1963, he has noticed in these articles, after reading them after November 22, 1963, that the parade route was "buried" at the end of an article in which the heading and main theme concerned the seating arrangements of United States Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH, TRULY pointed out that unless a person read the article in its entirety, which most people would not do, they would not have seen the paragraph which mentioned the parade route.

TRULY noted that at approximately 10:30 AM, on November 21, 1963, the first issue of the "Dallas Times Herald" appeared on the downtown streets of Dallas displaying a schedule of the President's route prominently in the middle of the first page. Before this schedule appeared TRULY stated that he was completely unaware of the parade route, or in fact that there would even be a downtown parade, and that he had heard no conversation from any of the employees at the TSBD concerning this parade. After the "Times Herald" appeared on the downtown streets there was immediately considerable excitement and conversation among the employees at the TSBD concerning the fact that the parade would pass right in front of their building.

TRULY also pointed out that the news media has erroneously stated that the only possible route a parade could take from the downtown area to the Dallas Trade Mart was past the TSBD. TRULY pointed out that this is not true and he knows of at least two other routes from the downtown area which would not pass in front of the TSBD. TRULY stated that one way would have been to turn right off Main Street onto Lamar Street to the Continental Viaduct and then onto Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart. The other way would have been to continue straight ahead on Main Street to Industrial Boulevard and then onto Stemmons Freeway and the Trade Mart. Mr. TRULY pointed out he considered either of these two routes to be better from a political consideration since they both went through factory

on 1/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. / em Date dictated 1/14/64

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districts where large numbers of industrial employees might observe the parade route; however, the route actually chosen was through a predominantly "white collar" district and passed very few if any industrial plants.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 10, 1964

1

Mr. HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN, 6814 Woodard, was re-interviewed at his place of employment, Medical Arts Building Parking Lot, at which time he furnished the following informations:

Mr. BRENNAN advised that on November 22, 1963, after finishing lunch at about 12:18 P.M., he sat on a retainer wall directly across from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, on Elm Street. While he was sitting there, he looked up at the TSBD building and noticed that there was a man standing in the sixth floor window; however, at this time, this man did not have a rifle. He said he then turned around and noticed that the man had left the window. Then he turned his head back toward the south where the Presidential motorcade would come. Approximately ten minutes after sitting down on this retaining wall, the Presidential motorcade turned onto Houston Street, and he was able to see President KENNEDY and his wife pass approximately thirty yards west on Elm from where he was seated. The car passed out of sight and shortly thereafter, he heard one shot, which he first believed to have been a firecracker, and he immediately looked toward the TSBD building and saw a man on the sixth floor in the same window, near the southeast corner of the building, and noticed that this man took deliberate aim and shot the rifle again. When he saw the man shoot the rifle this time, he realized it was the same man that he had seen standing in the window a few minutes before.

After the last shot, he immediately fell off the retaining wall and ran for an officer so that he could advise the police and Secret Service that the man whom he had seen take the last shot was in the TSBD building.

1/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART:mja Date dictated 1/9/64

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Mr. BRENNAN estimated that it was approximately ninety yards from the window where the shots were fired to the area where the President's car had passed out of sight. He said that he did not see anyone else near him that he knew; however, there was a lady and a little girl approximately ten years old who had attempted to sit on a cement column attached to the southwest corner of the retainer wall, on Houston Street, close to where he was sitting.

He also noticed that a woman in her forties was taking pictures near him, but he could not tell whether she had a movie camera, or a still camera; although, he believed the size of this camera was approximately four inches by five inches.

Mr. BRENNAN added that after his first interview at the Sheriff's Office, on November 22, 1963, he left and went home at about 2 P.M. While he was at home, and before he returned to view a lineup, which included the possible assassin of President KENNEDY, he observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S picture on television.

Mr. BRENNAN said that this, of course, did not help him retain the original impression of the man in the window with the rifle; however, upon seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the police lineup, he felt that OSWALD most resembled the man whom he had seen in the window.

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Under date of January 6, 1964, the New York Office advised that GEORGE MURRAY, National Broadcasting Company, New York, had stated that the BRENNAN previously referred to by him was identical to HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN.

It should be noted that Mr. MURRAY had previously indicated that an individual, (FNU) BRENNAN, an employee of Union Terminal Company in Dallas, had reportedly stated he heard shots from opposite the Texas School Book Depository and saw smoke and paper wadding come out of boxes on a slope below the railroad tressel at the time of the assassination.

Investigation to identify a BRENNAN other than HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN met with negative results, and HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN has been previously interviewed.

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DL 100-10461
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On January 6, 1964, Mr. WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, Department Manager, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised SA EMORY E. HORTON that the Negro employee at the TSBD, commonly known as JUNIOR, is JAMES JARMAN. AKA Junior

3942 Atlanta, Dallas, Texas

DL 100-10461
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Previous investigation in this matter indicates that subject claims to have eaten lunch in the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) and recalled that two Negro employees walked into the room during this period. One of these employees was called "JUNIOR" and he was unable to recall the name of the other.

Identity of "JUNIOR" establishes he is JAMES EARL JARMAN, Jr., and his companions during the lunch hour on November 22, 1963, were HAROLD "HANK" NORMAN and BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS.

Results of reinterviews with these persons set out.

4518 Beulah Apt 484
All Dallas Texas

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

1

JAMES EARL JARMAN, Jr., also known as "JUNIOR", advised that he resides at 3942 Atlanta in Dallas, Texas and is employed as a checker at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) in Dallas. He said that he and HAROLD "HANK" NORMAN and BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS were all employed at the TSBD at Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. He said that he and the other two boys ate lunch on the first floor around 12:00 noon on November 22, 1963, and shortly afterwards went to the fifth floor, about 12:25 P.M., on the west elevator in the building in order to watch the Presidential parade. He said they stayed there until they heard the sound of shots; then they went downstairs. He said RAY and NORMAN were with him all the time he was on the first floor and they did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time between 12:00 noon until they returned to the first floor after the shooting.

JARMAN advised that HAROLD NORMAN is no longer employed at the TSBD, but he thinks he still resides at 4858 Beulah.

1-8-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent s ARTHUR E. CARTER MLL HAYDEN GRIFFIN MVS 12 Date dictated 1-10-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

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BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS advised he resides at 1502 Avenue "B", Apartment B, in Dallas, Texas, and he has no telephone. He stated he is employed as a checker at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) and recalled that he ate lunch about noon on November 22, 1963 on the sixth floor of the TSBD building, and about that time he heard JAMES EARL JARMAN, Jr., also known as "JUNIOR" and HAROLD "HANK" NORMAN on the fifth floor, and he joined them there by going down on the west elevator about 12:05 P.M. He said around 12:30 P.M. while they were watching the Presidential parade, they heard some shooting and ran down the west steps to the fourth floor and on down the stairway to the first floor of the building.

He said that he never did see LEE HARVEY OSWALD after 12:00 noon on November 22, 1963 and he did not see him during the time he was eating his own lunch. He said he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD about 11:40 A.M. on that date on the fifth floor of the building, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD asked him to send the east elevator up as he (WILLIAMS) went down to get his lunch. He said he never saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the lunchroom on the first floor of the TSBD building.

1-8-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER Date dictated 1-10-64
WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN
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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

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HAROLD D. NORMAN, also known as "HANK" NORMAN, advised he resides at 4858 Beulah, Apartment 486, and he has no phone there. He said he was employed as a checker at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and he recalled that he had lunch on the first floor of the TSBD building around 12:00 noon in a little domino room, then he went outside the building for a few minutes with JAMES JARMAN, and then he and JAMES went upstairs on the west elevator to the fifth floor of the building about 12:10 or 12:20 P.M. to watch the parade, and BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS joined him and JAMES JARMAN, also known as "JUNIOR". He said they looked out the windows at the parade until they heard some shots and ran down the stairs on the west end of the building until they reached the first floor.

He said he recalled he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD, an employee of the TSBD on November 22, 1963 between 10:20 and 10:30 A.M. on the first floor of the building, but he was not eating lunch, and he (NORMAN) did not see him at any other time all during or immediately before or after the lunch hour.

1-8-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN ARTHUR E. CARTER Date dictated 1-10-64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

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JACK A. WEAVER, 829 Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, during the KENNEDY motorcade on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, took a Polaroid photograph of the President's automobile which depicts the automobile and its occupants as the automobile made a right turn onto Houston Street from Main Street. In the background of the photograph, in the left hand section, appears the seven-story building housing the Texas School Book Depository. From the time this photograph was taken until the time of President Kennedy's assassination, the automobile traveled one block on Houston Street at the TSBD building, then made the left turn on Elm Street in front of the building, and proceeded to the point where President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY were hit by the assassin's bullets.

Mr. WEAVER made available this Polaroid photograph and it has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for enlargement and study.

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on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED C. ELLINGTON:mja Date dictated 12/7/63

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On December 31, 1963, SEARCY LEE JOHNSON, Attorney, Republic National Bank Building, Dallas, advised that LILLIAN MOONEYHAM, Clerk, 95th Court, Records Building, Dallas, had mentioned that she was outside the Dallas Court House watching the Presidential parade on November 22, 1963. She reportedly heard the first shot from the assassin's gun and thought it was a firecracker. She reportedly later looked up at the window from which the shot came, and reportedly saw some boxes moving in the window. Mr. JOHNSON also believed there was another girl by the name of ROSE who may have seen approximately the same thing as had LILLIAN MOONEYHAM.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 10, 1964

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LILLIAN MOONEYHAM, Deputy District Court Clerk, 95th Court, Records Building, advised that she watched the Presidential Motorcade on November 22, 1963 from the windows of the court house. She, along with Mrs. ROSE CLARK and JEANNETTE E. HOOKER, observed the Presidential Motorcade proceeding down Main Street from the window of Judge J. FRANK WILSON's courtroom, overlooking Main Street. As the motorcade passed them on Main Street, MOONEYHAM, CLARK and HOOKER ran to Judge HENRY KING's courtroom window, which faces Houston Street, in time to see the motorcade turn west from Elm Street on Houston. Mrs. MOONEYHAM believes that BOB REID, Deputy District Court Clerk, Dallas, Texas, was in Judge KING's courtroom watching the motorcade at the same time as was MOONEYHAM, CLARK and HOOKER.

Mrs. MOONEYHAM heard a gunshot and observed President KENNEDY slump to the left of the seat of the car. At the time of the initial shot, Mrs. MOONEYHAM believed that a firecracker had gone off. Following the first shot, there was a slight pause and then two more shots were discharged, the second and third shots sounding closer together. Mrs. MOONEYHAM observed Mrs. KENNEDY climb up on the back of the car and her eyes were then diverted toward the left of the Presidential Motorcade on Elm Street toward a bystander, a man who had fallen to the ground.

Mrs. MOONEYHAM and Mrs. CLARK left Judge KING's courtroom and went to the office of Judge JULIEN C. HYER on the third floor of the Records Building, where they continued to observe the happenings from Judge HYER's window. From Judge HYER's window, Mrs. MOONEYHAM noted a number of bystanders running toward the cement pavilion which borders Elm Street between the railroad viaduct and the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD). Mrs. MOONEYHAM estimated that it was about 4½ to 5 minutes following the shots fired by the assassin, that she looked up towards the sixth floor of the TSBD and observed the figure of a man standing in a sixth floor window behind some cardboard boxes. This man appeared to Mrs. MOONEYHAM to be looking out of the window, however, the man was not close up to the window but was standing slightly back from it, so that

on 1-8-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY jr Date dictated 1-9-64

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Mrs. MOONEYHAM could not make out his features. She stated that she could give no description of this individual except to say that she is sure it was a man she observed, because the figure had on trousers. She could not recall the color of the trousers.

Mrs. MOONEYHAM stated she could not furnish any additional identifying information regarding the figure she observed in this window.

Mrs. MOONEYHAM stated that following the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, she observed a re-enactment of the assassination on two separate occasions on one day, and it was her impression that the Presidential Motorcade was going slower than the re-enactment motorcade. She stated that it was her estimation that the Presidential car was going approximately five or six miles per hour at the time of the assassination, however, she noted that her estimation was based upon her observation of the Presidential car as it moved west on Elm away from the position where she was located.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 10, 1964

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ROBERT REID, aka Bob Reid, Deputy District Court Clerk, Dallas District Court, Clerk's Office, Records Building, advised that on November 22, 1963 he was observing the Presidential Motorcade from the window of Judge HENRY KING's court room, and followed the progress of the Presidential Motorcade from the second floor windows of the court house as it progressed down Main Street on to Houston Street and west on Elm Street from Houston Street.

Mr. REID believes that Mrs. LILLIAN MOONEYHAM and CECIL AULT, Deputy District Court Clerks, Criminal Courts Building, as well as others not recalled, were also observing the Presidential Motorcade from Judge KING's court room window.

Mr. REID heard the three gunshots fired and took his eyes from the President's car because he noticed people who were lining the streets were either running or dropping to the ground after the shots were fired. He observed people running or dropping to the ground and noticed policemen running up the grass toward the railroad tracks between the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) and the railroad overpass. Mr. REID stated he observed nothing significant and at no time did he observe the windows of the TSBD building.

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1 Date January 10, 1964

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Mrs. ROSE CLARK, Deputy District Court Clerk, 44th Court, Records Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, she was with LILLIAN MOONEYHAM and Mrs. JEANNETTE E. HOOKER in the court building, and observed the Presidential Motorcade from windows of the court house. She observed the motorcade come down Main Street and turn in to Houston Street. From the window of Judge HENRY KING's courtroom on the second floor of the court house, she heard the three shots, and it was her impression that the first shot was louder than the second and third shots. She noted that the second and third shots seemed closer together than the first and second shots. It was her impression that bystanders on the sidewalk on Elm Street ran toward the cement pavilion on the north side of Elm Street, and she noticed that the President's automobile came almost to a halt following the three shots, before it picked up speed and drove away. Mrs. CLARK did not see the President following the shots because she was watching the bystanders running away.

Following the gunshots, Mrs. CLARK and Mrs. MOONEYHAM left Judge KING's court room and went to Judge JULIEN C. HYER's office window, where they observed what was occurring outside on Elm Street.

Mrs. CLARK stated that she did not observe anything else of consequence, except that it was her impression that less than five minutes following the shots, she observed a crowd of people and policemen gathering around the entrance to the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD).

Mrs. CLARK stated that JAMES CRAWFORD, Deputy District Court Clerk, Dallas District Court, had advised her that on November 22, 1963, he had observed what appeared to be a gun protruding from one of the windows of the TSBD building. Mrs. CLARK stated she had no additional information regarding Mr. CRAWFORD having observed a gun on November 22, 1963.

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on 1-8-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY 20 mvs Date dictated 1-9-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 10, 1964

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Mrs. JEANNETTE E. HOOKER, Deputy District Court Clerk, Criminal Court of Dallas, Records Building, advised that on November 22, 1963 she was watching the Presidential Motorcade from the window of Judge J. FRANK WILSON's court room, having followed the progress of the Presidential Motorcade down Main Street, Dallas, from the window of Judge HENRY KING's court room. From Judge WILSON's court room window, she observed the Presidential Motorcade turn west on Elm Street.

Mrs. HOOKER estimated that the President's car was almost to the R. L. THORNTON Freeway when she heard three gunshots. From the sound of the shots, she could not tell from where they had been fired. Mrs. HOOKER observed Mrs. KENNEDY stand up in the Presidential car and observed a man jump on to the back of the car, whom she assumes was a Secret Service Agent. She then observed the car speed away.

At no time did Mrs. HOOKER observe the windows of the Texas School Book Depository. During her observations of the Presidential Motorcade, Mrs. HOOKER was accompanied by Mrs. LILLIAN MOONEYHAM and Mrs. ROSE CLARK, fellow employees in the Records Building.

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on 1-8-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY MVB Date dictated 1-9-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 1/10/64

JAMES N. CRAWFORD, Deputy District Court Clerk, Dallas County District Court Clerk's Office, Records Building, advised that approximately three minutes before the presidential parade approached the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets near the Texas School Book Depository, Mr. CRAWFORD along with a fellow employee, MARY ANN MITCHELL, left the Dallas County District Court Clerk's Office and went to the southeast corner of Elm and Houston Streets to await the approach of the Presidential motorcade. As soon as he reached the southeast corner of Elm and Houston, Mr. CRAWFORD noted that the Presidential motorcade was just rounding the corner at Houston and Main Street. Mr. CRAWFORD watched the President pass in the Presidential limousine turning west onto Elm Street toward the Elm Street Triple Underpass. Mr. CRAWFORD estimated that approximately four or five automobiles including the Presidential automobile, of the Presidential motorcade, had turned down Elm when Mr. CRAWFORD heard sounds which at first were believed by CRAWFORD to be the backfiring of an automobile. Mr. CRAWFORD believed these sounds came from one of the cars in the front of the Presidential motorcade which was approaching the Triple Underpass. Upon further evaluation of the sounds CRAWFORD thought that the sounds might be fireworks. He looked around for signs of smoke.

Mr. CRAWFORD stated that to his best recollection there was a definite pause of as much as 15 to 20 seconds between the first and the second sounds, and the second and third sounds came very close together. By the time the sound of the third shot had passed, Mr. CRAWFORD looked around and in looking up at the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository he observed a movement which he described as a movement such as something being withdrawn quickly. Mr. CRAWFORD stated that this movement was in the left side of the sixth floor southeast corner window facing on Elm Street. This window was the only window which Mr. CRAWFORD noted at the time appearing to be open. He noticed that there were boxes close to the window on the inside of the building. Mr. CRAWFORD stated he could describe the movement he observed as light colored, possibly white, and might have been the reflection of sunlight upon a light colored object. Upon seeing this

on 1/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY:sah 22 Date dictated 1/9/64

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movement he immediately remarked to MARY ANN MITCHELL, "If those were shots, they came from that window".

Mr. CRAWFORD stated he observed no smoke in or around the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository. Mr. CRAWFORD stated that he believes the motion that he observed in the window was a person, but he could not determine whether it was the figure of a man or a woman because of the short glimpse he got. He stated he could, therefore, not give a description of what he had observed except that it was a quick white movement made by a figure which he had immediately concluded to be a person.

Mr. CRAWFORD noted that at the time they heard the shots MARY ANN MITCHELL had exclaimed "Oh no, oh no, oh no" and appeared to be quite upset. Mr. CRAWFORD and MARY ANN MITCHELL returned to their office where they turned on the radio to find out what had happened. Mr. CRAWFORD did not know that the President had been shot until he heard it on the radio in his office. After hearing that the President had been shot, Mr. CRAWFORD went back to the street and walked to the Texas School Book Depository where he contacted Deputy Sheriff ALLAN SWEATT advising him of the movement he had seen in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository. He suggested to SWEATT that a check be made on the sixth floor behind boxes near the sixth floor window.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 18, 1964

Miss MARY ANN MITCHELL advised she resides at 9914 Glen Rio, Dallas, Texas, and her telephone number is FL. 2-9587. She said she is employed in the District Clerk's Office, 2 Records Building, Dallas, Texas.

Miss MITCHELL said that she recalls she went to watch the Presidential Motorcade between 12:25 and 12:33 P.M. on November 22, 1963 from a location at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. She was accompanied by JAMES N. CRAWFORD, a fellow employee. She said that the first motorcycle leading the parade turned the corner from Main Street on to Houston Street just as they arrived to watch the parade, and a minute or so later as the presidential car passed the curb in front of the Texas School Book Depository building (TSBD), she and her companion heard a loud report or explosion, then, after a short pause of four or five seconds, there were two more rapid explosions. She said she and her companion could not see the Presidential car at that time but the crowd became highly excited. As she looked toward the parkway on the right side of the street as you look toward the triple overpass, she noticed people were hitting the ground and one officer was in the street working the intersection, and another officer jumped the railing on to the grass toward the crowd. She said she exclaimed "Oh, my GOD! They've shot the President!" and looked up at the TSBD where she observed some boxes in a window on the second floor down from the top of the building. She said she did not observe any person or persons in any of the windows, but her attention was directed to a window at the corner facing Elm Street at the end of the building near the Dallas County Jail. She believed this window was open. She said she did not see any gun or smoke.

She said she had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, and that she had never visited the Carousel or the Vegas Clubs at any time and she knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

Miss MITCHELL said she had not been interviewed by anyone else with regard to this matter.

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on 1-18-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ARTHUR E. CARTER AEC Date dictated 1-18-64

WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN 2

mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 10, 1964

1

T. E. MOORE, Deputy District Court Clerk, Records Building, advised that on November 22, 1963, he took his lunch hour to observe the Presidential Motorcade. He was standing at the southeast corner of Elm and Houston and observed the motorcade going by, turning west from Houston to Elm Street. By the time President KENNEDY had reached the Thornton Freeway sign, a shot was fired and Mr. MOORE observed the President slumping forward in the Presidential car. Mr. MOORE heard two more shots fired, however, the President was out of Mr. MOORE's sight at the time the last two shots were fired. Mr. MOORE noticed some of the bystanders on the north side of Elm Street below the concrete pavilion, rushing away from the street across the grass towards the concrete pavilion in the direction of some railroad tracks behind the concrete pavilion. Mr. MOORE stated that at the sound of the first shot, he looked up toward the Texas School Book Depository because the shot sounded like it had come from a high area, however, he did not observe anything noteworthy at the Texas School Book Depository.

He stated that approximately ten minutes later, the Texas School Book Depository was surrounded by police officers.

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on 1-8-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY 65 Date dictated 1-9-64

MVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 1/10/64

CECIL AULT, Deputy District Court Clerk, Dallas District Court, 505 Main Street, advised that on November 22, 1963 he had put up the shades of the windows in the courtroom of Judge HENRY KING, Dallas District Court, in order to look through the windows onto Main Street to observe the Presidential motorcade as it came down Main Street. Mr. AULT observed the President pass the courthouse on Main Street turning onto Houston and observed the President's automobile as it moved down Houston to the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets where the Presidential motorcade turned west on Elm Street. After the Presidential car had turned the corner onto Elm Street, Mr. AULT heard three loud reports which Mr. AULT immediately recognized as shots from a high-powered rifle. He noted that the first and second shots sounded to him to be close together and the third shot was spaced more after the second shot, the first two shots sounding close enough to be from an automatic rifle. Mr. AULT could not tell from what direction the rifle shots came.

Following the first shot Mr. AULT noted that President KENNEDY appeared to raise up in his seat in the Presidential automobile and after the second shot the President slumped into his seat.

Mr. AULT could not recall what other persons were present in Judge HENRY KING's courtroom at the time the above observations were made by Mr. AULT, however, he was of the belief that several other persons were present at the time.

Mr. AULT advised that he did not look toward the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the firing of the three shots and immediately thereafter because his attention was directed toward a policeman who got off his three-wheeler on Elm Street and ran toward a hedge to the left of the cement pavilion which is immediately north of Elm Street.

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on 1/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY/sah Date dictated 1/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/64

1

STEVEN F. WILSON, Office Manager, Allyne and Bacon, Inc., 301 Texas School Book Depository Building, advised at approximately 12:30 p.m. on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, employees of his office had gone to view the Presidential Motorcade on the corner of Elm and Houston Streets, and due to a heart condition which he has had, he opened the blinds on the third floor opposite from his reception desk and viewed the Presidential Motorcade as it proceeded north on Houston Street and then west on Elm Street. Due to a large tree being in the way, he could not view the entire procession, but as his view became obstructed, he heard three distinct shots which he thought came from a rifle, and subsequently it was determined that the President had been shot.

WILSON advised he discovered later that the President had been shot, but he had not seen or heard anything unusual in the immediate area surrounding his office, and when questioned as to any knowledge he might have concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he stated he did not know OSWALD and did not, in fact, subsequently remember seeing him in the Texas School Book Depository Building. However, he noted he could have possibly seen him on one or two occasions in the lunchroom located on the second floor of the building.

Mr. WILSON could offer no information of subsequent value in this matter.

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on 12/30/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD E. HARRISON & ALLAN D. BRAY/jt Date dictated 1/3/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 8, 1964

1

On December 27, 1963, MARY SUE BROWN, 6106 Singing Hills Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, stated that about three weeks ago, an individual named RICHARD CARR, who resides on North Bishop Street, Dallas, Texas, had told her that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had not assassinated President KENNEDY. CARR is a friend of Mrs. BROWN'S sister, ELSIE JOHNSON, who resides at the same address as Mrs. BROWN. A friend named HOLLY JORDON also heard this individual make this statement concerning the fact that OSWALD did not assassinate the President. Dallas Texas

According to Mrs. BROWN, CARR was making an application for a job at a building which was under construction near the court house at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated. CARR told her and the others that he was about five hundred yards from the place where the President was assassinated and that he had seen the individual who fired the gun from the Texas School Book Depository Building, and that it was not OSWALD. He said this individual wore a hat, horn-rimmed glasses, and was of athletic build. CARR told them that there was a Negro man with a gray-colored car waiting for this individual after the assassination, and that the man who did the shooting got into this gray car. CARR told Mrs. BROWN and others that there were four or five other steel workers on the building under construction near the place where the President was assassinated, and that they likewise saw the assassination.

Mrs. BROWN stated CARR was sober at the time he made the statement and although she did not know him well, he did not seem to be a braggart or to be joking when he told the aforementioned story.

12/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN:mja 2? Date dictated 1/3/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

1

Richard Randolph Carr

On January 4, 1964, RICHARD RANDOLPH CARR, 738 North Bishop, advised that on the morning of November 22, 1963, he had taken his wife and child to the Parkland Hospital, arriving there at approximately 11:30 A.M. He advised he left his wife and child at the Parkland Hospital and proceeded to the downtown area of Dallas, Texas, attempting to locate employment. He advised that shortly after noon on November 22, 1963, he was attempting to locate the foreman in charge of the steel construction at the new court house presently under construction, located at the corner of Houston and Commerce Streets, Dallas, Texas.

CARR advised he made inquiry with one of the employees and they informed him the foreman was on the ninth floor, at which time he, CARR, started walking up the steel stairway of the building under construction and when he reached approximately the sixth floor, he looked toward the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building and observed an individual described as a white male, wearing a hat, a tan sportcoat, and wearing glasses, looking out of the top floor window. A few minutes later, he heard sounds which he believed to be backfire of an automobile and shortly thereafter heard a second sound, and looking toward the triple underpass, he saw several individuals falling to the ground. CARR advised he did not look at the TSBD again and immediately proceeded down the staircase with intentions of going over to the triple underpass to see what had happened. Upon reaching the ground, CARR advised he proceeded to the Houston Avenue and Commerce Street intersection, at which time he observed an individual who he believed to be the person he saw earlier on the top floor of the TSBD building.

CARR advised he did not walk over to where he had earlier seen people falling to the ground, mainly due to the large crowd. He stated he then went to his personal residence, 738 North Bishop, and did not know of the Presidential

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on 1/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JOHN T. KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM:mja 2 Date dictated 1/8/64

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assassination until he reached home at approximately 2:00 P.M.

CARR advised that from his location on the steel structure of the new court house building, it would have been impossible for him to observe the lower floors and entrance of the TSBD, and that from his position he could only see the top floor and roof of the TSBD and the ground area surrounding the triple underpass.

CARR denied making any statements to the effect he had observed an individual fire a gun from the TSBD on November 22, 1963, and he also denied observing anyone leaving the entrance of the TSBD and getting into a gray car.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

1

On January 4, 1964, SAS JOHN T. KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM personally observed the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building from the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth floors of the steel structure of the new courthouse building, presently under construction on the corner of Houston and Commerce Streets, Dallas, Texas.

From the sixth floor of the steel structure, it was impossible to observe the southeast corner window of the TSBD building, where the assassin fired at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

From the ninth floor of the steel structure, the seventh floor and roof of the TSBD building could be observed; however the window from which the assassin fired at President KENNEDY and Governor JOHN CONNALLY could not be observed. The lower portion of the TSBD, including the entrance thereto, could not be seen from the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth floors of the steel structure. However, the area near the triple underpass, between Elm and Main Streets, could be observed, but distinguishing features of the individuals in the vicinity of this triple underpass could not be observed.

From the personal observation of SAS KESLER and MITCHEM, from the sixth floor of the steel structure of the new courthouse building, it would have been impossible to observe the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963.

1/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JOHN T. KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM:mja 31 Date dictated 1/8/64

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1
DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

On December 7, 1963, the following quoted postcard was received:

"12-4-63

"Gentlemen:-

"The only thing I could testify to is the 'three shots' that killed President Kennedy, according to your up-coming report. They were not drug out over 5½ seconds. As I recall, the 'shot - pause - & 2 - fast-shots' consumed only 3 seconds approximately. I was at old cthse. entrance, just out of view in middle of Main St.

"John J. Solon" Dallas Texas

Under date of December 10, 1963, another postcard was received from Mr. SOLON, which reads as follows:

"Gentlemen

"A complete report should include:

"I. Date Presidential trip to Dallas first planned; and

"II. Date Oswald obtained job at Tex. Sch. Book Depos.; and

"III. Proof Dal. Mor. News was not connecting link between I and II."

2
DL 100-10461
RPG:gmf

The 1963 Dallas City Directory reflects a JOHN J. SOLON, wife CARMEN M., is a lawyer with offices at 2600 Flora Street, Suite 105, and resides at 4153 Beechwood Lane, Dallas, Texas.

The 1963 Dallas Telephone Directory reflects JOHN J. SOLON, 4153 Beechwood Lane, has telephone number FLeetwood 1-0908.

1

DL 100-10461
RCL:mja

On December 31, 1963, [redacted], Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, provided a photostat of a U. S. postal card which had been received in the Legal Section of the Telephone Company, bearing the following message, which is dated December 17, 1963:

Dallas TCKas

"Gentlemen:-

"Your company rule is nothing, compared to withholding information from the F.B.I. in a Treason Case.

"Did a Dallas newspaper phone Caracas on the day of the assination?

"Most sincerely,

"John J. Solon".

The above card bears a return address, 4153 Beechwood Lane, Dallas, Texas.

Form (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 8, 1964

1

Mr. JOHN J. SOLON, 4153 Beachwood Lane, was interviewed at his residence.

Mr. SOLON advised he is no longer in private law practice, but is employed as an attorney by the Texas Highway Department, at Mesquite, Texas.

Mr. SOLON advised that on November 22, 1963, he was in the Main Street entrance of the Old Courthouse, on the south side of Main Street, looking north toward the Dallas County Jail, when the Presidential motorcade passed by. Mr. SOLON advised he observed President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNEDY, and other officials in the Presidential car, which was moving at approximately 35-40 miles per hour. The Presidential car slowed down to turn north on Houston Street from Main, and a few moments later, he heard three shots which sounded as follows:

First shot; pause; two shots; then echoes of the shots.

Mr. SOLON advised he would judge that approximately five and one-half seconds was taken for all three shots.

Mr. SOLON advised he did not have any further specific information about the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. Mr. SOLON advised that on December 10, 1963 he addressed a post card to the FBI. Mr. SOLON said these comments were merely an opinion of his and he had no idea that there was any information available concerning the date that the Presidential trip to Dallas was first planned; the date OSWALD obtained a job at the Texas School Book Depository; nor did he have any information or proof that the "Dallas Morning News" was the connecting link between these two facts.

On 1/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY:mja 35 Date dictated 1/7/64

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Mr. SOLON advised he also addressed a post card, dated December 17, 1963, to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. He said his comments on this post card were only his opinion that someone at the "Dallas Morning News" must have called Caracas, Venezuela, so that the kidnapping of the U. S. Army Colonel could have been reported at the same time of the assassination of President KENNEDY to push the news of his death off the front pages.

Mr. SOLON said he felt that if such a call was made, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company should report this to the FBI and that if this was not done, then this was "treason".

Mr. SOLON advised he had been a great admirer of President KENNEDY and was deeply shocked by his death. He said he had thought about this very much and just wished that he could help in some way, so he wrote the post cards as a means of suggestion and help. Mr. SOLON advised, however, the only thing he really knew of positively was having heard the three shots of the assassination.

II. TRACING OF WEAPONS CONNECTED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Assassination Weapon - Alleged Background in Italy
B. Shotgun in Russia
C. Allegation Re Possible Mounting of Scope on Assassination Weapon

A. Assassination Weapon - Alleged Background in Italy

[redacted]

[redacted]

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

1

On January 9, 1964, the following information was received from Confidential Informant DL T-1 concerning the type of rifle allegedly used in the assassination of President KENNEDY:

According to informant, articles appearing in the Italian and foreign press indicated the use of an Italian-made rifle in the slaying of President KENNEDY. Informant stated as follows:

The weapon which appears to have been employed in the assassination is a Model 91 Rifle, 7.35 Caliber, 1938 Modification. The description of a "Mannlicher Carcano" Rifle in the Italian and foreign press is in error. The Model 91 Italian Rifle is of Austrian origin and is derived from the Steyer. Informant indicated that the "Mannlicher" is a Hungarian rifle whose clip loader was adopted for the Italian Model 91.

Informant continued that CARCANO was a Senior Technician in the Terni Army Weapons Plant who, in 1890 - 1891, made certain changes in the original Austrian model, from which the Italian Model 91 Rifle is derived. The "Model 91" is the result of a combination of ideas taken from various types of foreign weapons; Mannlicher Loader, Steyer Model, Mauser Bolt, etc.

Informant indicated the weapons mentioned by the foreign press are varied. The type of weapon actually employed in the crime, according to informant, is not yet known in Italy. The telescopic sight on the rifle is not of Italian origin and was never fixed to the weapon in Italy, according to informant.

Informant continued that in 1958 the Italian military authorities decided to eliminate all the "Model 91's" (6.5 and 7.35 calibers) of various types which were no longer

being issued and which were declared obsolete. The Army Artillery and the Air Force Arms and Munitions Command agreed together to dispose of all such weapons on the basis of regular bidding. According to informant, the Navy in Italy acted independently and in February, 1959, turned over to the Pietro Beretta Arms Plant of Gardone Val Trompia (Brescia) on an exchange basis about 26,000 6.5 caliber "Model 91" rifles, which were exported by Beretta to the United States between August and November, 1960, the consignee being Comir Creation of New York.

The rifles put up for sale by the Army Artillery Command in Italy consisted of some 570,000 serviceable and unserviceable weapons. Three American firms bid competitively for them, Adam, Interarmco and Sidem International. Adam Consolidated Industries of New York was given the contract and in April, 1960, began to make delivery of these weapons.

According to informant, the Adam Company, through its Italian legal representative, had these rifles modified by the Riva di Store Laboratory (Trento) shortening the rifle barrels or replacing the short rifle barrels with longer ones, and making certain other minor changes were made, which were designed to make the weapon more acceptable to the American public.

Informant advised that this firm took delivery of some 100,000 rifles, which were shipped at intervals to the United States, and put on the open market through normal commercial channels. The Adam firm did a good deal of advertising to bring these weapons to the attention of the public in America, where the sales of such arms for hunting or target shooting is uncontrolled and is normally accomplished through large chain stores.

Informant related that weapons were sold to the Adam Company at an average price of $2.70 for serviceable 6.5 rifles; $1.10 for unserviceable 6.5 rifles; $4.50 for serviceable 7.35 rifles, and $2.00 for unserviceable 7.35 rifles. In the United States, the sales prices to the buyer ran from a minimum of $9.95 to a maximum of $29.95 per rifle. Informant stated that the sale of European weapons in the United States, adapted for hunting or target shooting, is very great and, in addition to Italian weapons, there are English Remingtons, German Mausers, English Enfields, Russian Tokarevs, Belgian Brownings, French Mabs, Austrian Mannlichers, and many others.

Informant advised the first lot of 7,000 "Model 91's", which Adam put on the American market had disastrous results, many of them bursting, with frequent fatal consequences, and many would not fire. This forced Adam to withdraw all the rifles from sale and check them before putting them back on the market. Informant stated that after taking delivery of 100,000 rifles the Adam Company did not accept any more and, as a result, litigation is now in process by the firm and the Italian military authorities for breach of contract.

Informant continued that the Klein Company, International Firearms, and Globe Fireams (apparently United States firms) have never made direct purchases of weapons in Italy, but it was possible that these firms obtained some lots of Italian rifles from Adam Company for sale on the American and Canadian markets. Informant stated that all the weapons sold to the Adam Company were ordinary repeating rifles and that normally each piece shows its serial number, year of manufacture, and the words, "Made in Italy," or the name of the manufacturer.

Informant pointed out that between 1935 and 1945 many tens of thousands of "Model 91" rifles of Italian

4

origin disappeared in East Africa, North Africa, Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia, Russia, and elsewhere, and that most of such rifles were bought by the local population and even the governments of various countries made sales of which the Italian authorities have no knowledge.

Informant stated that, since the assassination, a number of journalists from communist newspapers had visited the Terni Arms Plant in Italy and tried to obtain information on the sale of weapons abroad, but were reportedly given no information.

DL 100-10461

B. Shotgun in Russia

1
DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

Found among the effects of Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas, Texas, was a Russian hunting identification booklet. The data found in this booklet reflected OSWALD was a member of the Byelorussian Society of Hunters and Fishermen, Collective No. 3, and had registered a weapon, caliber 16 N 64621, manufactured by IZHK59. The data indicated the weapon had a single barrel.

C. Allegation Re Possible Mounting of Scope on Assassination Weapon

1
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

On January 2, 1964, an anonymous telephone call was received at the Dallas FBI Office, at which time a male voice stated that a man by the name of STACY, 2518 Catherine Street, Dallas, Texas, had been showing him some guns and stated that this man, STACY, puts telescopic sights on guns and inferred that he may have had something to do with the telescopic sight on the weapon used in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The 1963 Dallas City Directory reflects a JAMES O. STACY, wife ANNA R., employed as a gunsmith for Moore and Carpenter, 325 North Akard Street. STACY's residence is reflected as 2518 Catherine Street.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/6/64

JAMES OLIVER STACY was interviewed at his place of employment, Doran Chevrolet, 2222 Main, Dallas, Texas, at which time STACY was advised of the identity of the interviewers as Special Agents of the FBI. STACY was advised that he did not have to make a statement and that any statement he did make would be voluntary and could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised of his right to consult an attorney.

STACY stated that he had no objection to talking with agents of the FBI. STACY was asked if he had ever indicated that he had something to do with the telescopic sight on the weapon used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. STACY replied that he had never at any time stated that he had something to do with the telescopic sight on the assassination weapon and he denied emphatically that he had ever made such a statement or a similar statement or that he at any time had actually fixed the sight on the assassination weapon. STACY further denied ever having known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were displayed to STACY and he denied having ever seen these individuals or ever having known them. STACY stated that he was employed by Moore and Carpenter Inc., Dallas, Texas, as a gunsmith and clerk from February, 1961 to March, 1963. In this capacity he had worked on guns and had fixed gun sights to rifles. He had no recollection of ever having seen OSWALD at Moore and Carpenter, Inc. He recalled that following the assassination of President KENNEDY he had wondered what type of weapon had been used and he may have expressed to various individuals not recalled, that he had fixed a sight on an Argentine Mauser 7.65 Caliber Rifle for a man named JOE UNDERWOOD. STACY stated that this Argentine Mauser had no connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY, however, he had commented regarding it following the assassination only because he was concerned about what type of weapon had been used in the assassination.

STACY recalled that he had recently gone to a rifle range in the vicinity of the Sports Drome Speedway in the 8000 Block, Davis Road, Grand Prairie, Texas in order to practice shooting his rifle. While at the rifle range he overheard some of the personnel at the rifle range discussing that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been to the rifle range at one time or another.

The following is a description of STACY as obtained through observation and interview:

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on 1/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART & GEORGE T. BINNEY/cjh Date dictated 1/6/64

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DL 100-10461

James O. Stacy

Name	JAMES OLIVER STACY
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Date of Birth	July 9, 1933
Place of Birth	Ft. Smith, Arkansas
Height	5'9"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Fair
Marital Status	Married - Wife, ANNA
Same Address	2518 Catherine, Oak Cliff, Texas.
Occupation	Parts man, Doran Chevrolet, 2222 Main Street, Dallas, Texas
Military Service	U. S. Air Force, July 18, 1952 to July 17, 1956
Air Force Serial No.	25422419

Anna Stacy
Anna K. Stacy
Mrs. James Oliver Stacy

DL 100-10461
GTB:cjh
(1)

It should be noted that investigation has previously been conducted by the FBI relative to LEE HARVEY OSWALD having reportedly visited a rifle range located in the vicinity of the Sports Drome Speedway, 8000 Davis, Grand Prairie, Texas.

III. RESULTS OF FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

1
DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 31, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a cryptanalysis examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 16, 1963:

Specimens received 12/20/63

Q348 Book entitled "Book of Useful Advice" in Russian containing 865 pages, the first 18 missing.

Q349 Book entitled "Our Children" in Russian, published by the State Printing House, Medical Literature, Prague, 1961, containing 489 pages.

Result of examinations:

Cryptanalytic examination of Q348 and Q349 did not reveal any indications that they were used for code or cipher purposes.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

Under date of December 31, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a microscopic and firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 21, 1963:

Specimens received 12/26/63

Q350 Blue jacket

Results of examination:

Several brown head hairs and head hair clippings were found in the debris removed from the Q350 jacket. These hairs match in microscopic characteristics the previously submitted K7 hair sample of Oswald and originated either from him or from another Caucasian person whose head hairs exhibit the same microscopic characteristics.

It is pointed out that hairs do not possess enough individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular person to the exclusion of all others.

Several brown limb hair fragments of Caucasian origin were also found in the debris removed from Q350; however, these hairs did not contain enough microscopic characteristics to be of value for comparison purposes.

None of the textile fibers previously removed from the K1 gun could be associated with the Q350 jacket.

[redacted]

2
DL 100-10461

The jacket, Q350, was microscopically examined and chemically processed to determine if any gunpowder residues were present and no nitrates or nitrites such as would be present in gunpowder residues were found. It is pointed out that the absence of nitrates and nitrites does not necessarily indicate that the jacket was not worn by a person firing a weapon since such residues are not normally deposited on a shooter's clothing.

[redacted]

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of January 10, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office:

Specimens received 12-30-63, and 1-3-64

Q350A — Airmail envelope addressed to the Voice of America postmarked Habana, Cuba, 6 P.M. DIC 3 1963

Q351 — Accompanying typewritten letter headed La Habana 27 De Noviembre 1963 bearing salutation "Senores" and ending with the typewritten and handwritten signature "Miguel Galban Lopez"

Qc352 — Xerox copy of an envelope postmarked "Habana Cuba DIC 3 6-PM 1963" addressed to "Sr. Editor Diario De New York Daily of New York (Newspaper) New York, N. Y. (U. S. A)"

Qc353 — Xerox copy of a letter dated La Habana 27 de Noviembre 1963 bearing salutation "Senor Director" and ending with the typewritten signature "Miguel Galban Lopez"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting on Q350A through Qc353 was prepared on the typewriter used to prepare specimens Q232 through Q235, previously submitted.

The envelope Q350A is the same kind as the envelopes Q232 and Q234. The envelope Qc352 is similar to the other three envelopes. The paper of Q351 is the same kind as Q235.

No indented handwriting was found on Q350A and Q351.

It was concluded that the envelope Q350 had been previously opened and resealed.

The signature on Q351 is not at all comparable with the signatures on Q233 and Q235. There is no handwritten signature on Qo353.

It is pointed out that specimens Q232, Q233, Q234 and Q235 were previously submitted for examination, the results of which have been previously reported. The following is a description of these items:

Specimens received 12-9-63

Q232 Envelope addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, Mail Office, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., postmarked La Habana, Cuba, November 28; 9:30 A.M., 1963

Q233 Typewritten letter headed La Habana, 10 de Noviembre, 1963, addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, Mail Office, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., bearing salutation of Amigo Lee and ending "Siempre sincerely, Pedro Charles" signed "Peter"

Specimens available in Bureau

Q234 Envelope addressed to Mr. Roberto Kennedy, Secretary of Justice, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., U.S.A., postmarked on reverse side Habana, Cuba, Nov. 28 9:30 A.M., 1963

Q235 Typewritten letter headed La Habana, 27 de Noviembre, 1963, addressed Mr.Robert Kennedy, Secretary of Justicia, Washington, D. C., bearing on reverse side the handwritten and typewritten signature "Mario del Rosario Molina"

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of January 8, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document-cryptanalysis examination requested by the Dallas Office on January 6, 1964:

Specimens received 1-7-64

Q439 Paperback edition of the University of Chicago, Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, Pocket Book Edition 6188

Q440 Paperback edition of the Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (of the English language)

Q441 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TORRE LATINO-LATIN TOWER MEXICO, D. F."

Q442 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "MONUMENTO DE LA REVOLUCION MEXICO, D. F."

Q443 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "MONUMENTO DE LA REVOLUCION VISTA PANORAMICA - MEXICO, D. F."

Q444 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "VISTA PANORAMICA PANORAMIC VIEW MEXICO, D. F."

Q445 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TOROS EN MEXICO BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO"

Q446 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TOROS EN MEXICO BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO" and printing on front of card "TOROS EN MEXICO"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the questioned handwriting in Q439, which is on a blank sheet which faces the inside back

cover, was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case. The remaining brief notations in Q439 are too limited for an adequate handwriting examination.

The various isolated words appearing in Q440 are too limited for an adequate comparison with the known writings of OSWALD, K4 and K5. However, some handwriting and hand printing similarities were noted common to the questioned writings in Q440 and the known writings of OSWALD.

No indented writings of significance were noted in Q439 and Q440.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

1

Under date of January 8, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a photographic examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 31, 1963:

The corner sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository shown in the submitted 35 mm Kodachrome transparency shows boxes stacked in a formation similar to that which has been recorded in other photographs made of this window. Nothing else of significance was determined from the examination of Specimen K53, the 35 mm Kodachrome transparency.

"The above mentioned 35mm Kodachrome transparency was made available by JAMES W. POWELL, Special Agent, Region II, 112th INTC, Army Intelligence Corps, 912 Rio Grande Building, Dallas, Texas, on January 3, 1964."

IV. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Alleged Contact by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Purchase Car at Dallas
B. Shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT
C. Investigation re Alleged Telephone Call Between CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, on November 23, 1963
D. Miscellaneous

A. Alleged Contact by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Purchase Car at Dallas

1
DL 100-10461
AEC:mvs

On December 31, 1963, Chief ALTO ALBUSCHAT, Villa Park Police Department, Villa Park, Illinois, advised SA RUDOLPH E. MANCINI that BOB NEWTON, formerly of 510 Monterey Street, Villa Park, Illinois, and employed by Sears-Roebuck Company, Chicago, was transferred by Sears to Dallas, Texas in October of 1963. NEWTON currently employed as a regional manager at Dallas and resides on Camelot Street.

He said NEWTON returned to Villa Park for a visit around December 23, 1963 and advised ALBUSCHAT in a casual conversation that his neighbor in Dallas, Texas whom he did not identify, informed him that her brother is a Lincoln-Mercury dealer in Dallas and that this neighbor stated that her brother informed her that OSWALD had purchased a 1963 Lincoln from his agency and was to pick up the car on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, November 22, 1963.

NEWTON also advised ALBUSCHAT there is a Lincoln-Mercury dealer located in Dallas near the theater where OSWALD was apprehended subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ALBUSCHAT stated that NEWTON is a white male, approximately 35 years of age, married, and is considered to be a reliable, trustworthy person of good reputation.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

Bob Newton

ROBERT C. NEWTON, advised he lives at 3356 Camelot and his home telephone number is FL. 2-9329. He stated he is employed by Sears at their Buying Office, 1409 South Lamar in Dallas, Texas.

Ill. Dallas Texas

He advised that he and his wife, DORIS, were visited by a greeters' group from the Walnut Hill Lutheran Church recently and one couple in the group whose identity he did not know, advised them that a brother of the visiting couple had heard that a Lincoln-Mercury Agency on Jefferson Street near the theater in Oak Cliff, had sold LEE HARVEY OSWALD a 1964 Lincoln Continental. They reported he bought this car for cash and it was to have been delivered on November 22 or 23, 1963.

The couple stated the FBI was aware of this and was "on OSWALD's track like a suit of clothes".

Mrs Robert C. Newton

Mr. NEWTON advised that his wife DORIS was away from Dallas visiting her family in Chicago, Illinois and attending the funeral of an aunt there. He said she would return to Dallas late Thursday evening and would be available for interview on Friday, January 3, 1964. He said there was no way to contact her by telephone in Chicago.

He said he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and knew of no association between them.

Ill.

Same Address

12-31-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER mvs 62 Date dictated 1-3-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

1

Mrs. DORIS (ROBERT C.) NEWTON, 3356 Camelot, Dallas, Texas, advised a Mr. and Mrs. VICTOR ANDERSON, members of the Walnut Hill Lutheran Church greeters' group, visited she and her husband shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and Mrs. ANDERSON advised she had a relative who worked for a Lincoln-Mercury dealership that is located near the theater where LEE HARVEY OSWALD was apprehended, and this relative had advised her that OSWALD bought a 1964 Lincoln Continental to be delivered on November 22, 1963.

She said Mrs. ANDERSON told her the FBI had already been there and questioned the dealer soon after OSWALD was caught. Mrs. NEWTON said that Reverend G. DUANE JOHNSON, the Pastor of the Walnut Hill Lutheran Church, lived at 3126 Catamore, and the church was located at 3202 Royal Lane, and he would probably be able to advise the address of the ANDERSONs. She said she had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and she knew of no relationship between them.

1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas 6c File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN MVS Date dictated 1-3-64

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(Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

3126 Catamore
Dallas Texas

1

G. DUANE JOHNSON, Pastor, Walnut Hill Lutheran Church, 3203 Royal Lane, telephone number FL. 1-6785, advised that one of the members of his church, Mrs. VICTOR ANDERSON and Mr. ANDERSON, who reside at 14319 Tanglewood, had advised him that OSWALD bought a Lincoln Continental and paid cash for it. He said that the car was to have been delivered on November 22, 1963, and the ANDERSONs had told him that the FBI was aware of this purchase and had checked it out, but he did not know what the results were.

He said Mr. ANDERSON is employed by the National Bankers Life Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas, and that he believed him to be a reputable, dependable person.

1-3-64 Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Acc 64

Special Agent s ARTHUR E. CARTER Date dictated 1-3-64
WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN
MVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 4, 1964

VICTOR ANDERSON advised that he resides at 14319 Tanglewood and his residence telephone number is CH. 7-7378. He is employed by the National Bankers Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas.

He states that his wife is a teacher in the Dallas Public Schools and she had a student under her direction whose mother told of LEE HARVEY OSWALD buying a Lincoln Continental from a dealer near the theater where OSWALD was arrested on November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas. He stated that he had no further information concerning this car or the story and that his wife might be interviewed at home.

1-4-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER MVG AEC Date dictated 1-4-64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 4, 1964

1

Mrs. MURIEL (VICTOR) ANDERSON advised she resides at 14319 Tanglewood and is a teacher in the sixth grade at Dallas Texas EVERETTE LEE DeGOLYER School in Dallas, Texas. She said that the school had a sixth grade party on the day before Thanksgiving and the mother of one of her students, Mrs. FRANK P. TURRELLA, who resides at 11474 Cromwell Court, told her that Mr. TURRELLA had telephoned the Lincoln Mercury Sales Agency to talk to a client and was advised that the salesman could not talk to him because the FBI was "swarming all over the place". She said she inferred from Mrs. TURRELLA's conversation that the FBI had discovered that OSWALD had bought a car and was on his way to get it, when he was arrested in a theater.

Mrs. ANDERSON said she had no other information concerning this transaction and felt sure that Mrs. TURRELLA could clarify the matter.

1-4-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER MVB AEC 6f Date dictated 1-4-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 4, 1964

1

Mrs. FRANK P. TURRELLA advised she resides at 11474 Cromwell Court and her home telephone number is FL. 7-2557. She said her husband is employed as a stockbroker with the firm of Eppler, Geurin and Turner on the 16th floor of the Fidelity Union Tower building in Dallas. She said that her husband told her one of the brokers in his office had a client who was a car dealer or worked for a car dealer and this broker attempted to contact the client and was advised that the FBI was checking to determine if LEE HARVEY OSWALD had bought a car from the dealer. She said she was not sure whether this car was a Lincoln or a Mercury but that her husband could supply additional information concerning it.

Dallas Texas

She said she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and she knew of no association between these persons.

Jack L. Ruby

Jack Rubenstein

-4-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER 67 Date dictated 1-4-64

mvs

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Date January 4, 1964

1

FRANK P. TURRELLA advised he resides at 11474 Cromwell Court and is a stockbroker employed by Eppler, Geurin and Turner on the 16th floor of the Fidelity Union Tower building, Dallas, Texas. He said that a fellow employee of the stock firm whose name is BILL J. DOWELL had a client at the City Lincoln Mercury dealer in Dallas, Texas who he telephoned a few weeks ago at which time Mr. DOWELL was advised by his client that the "FBI was all over the place and you'll probably read about what they are doing in the paper".

He said that Mr. DOWELL was under the impression that OSWALD had ordered a Mercury or some kind of a car from this automobile dealership.

Mr. TURRELLA said he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY or of any relationship between these two individuals.

1-4-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER mvs 6E Date dictated 1-4-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 4, 1964

1

BILL J. DOWELL, 5756 Inverness, Dallas Texas advised he is a stockbroker employed by the firm of Eppler, Geurin and Turner, 16th floor of the Fidelity Union Tower building in Dallas, Texas. He said he had a client, Mrs. JACK (HOWARD) HYDE who advised him some three to five weeks ago that she had a friend in the City Lincoln Mercury dealership in Dallas, who advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in some three weeks prior to the assassination of the President and ordered a Lincoln Continental to be picked up in a month or so.

Mr. DOWELL said that he would obtain the address of his client and furnish it to SA CARTER of the Dallas Office.

He said he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any relationship between these two individuals.

1-4-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

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Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER MVS REC Date dictated 1-4-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

1 Mrs Jack Hyde

Mrs. JACK D. HYDE, aka Mrs. HOWARD HYDE, advised she resides at 1059 Creek Side Drive, Dallas, Texas, and her telephone number is EX. 1-3472. She said about a week or two after President KENNEDY was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on 11-22-63, Mrs. ROBERTA (L. G.) HERRINGTON, a neighbor, remarked that her husband is employed at the Lincoln-Mercury dealer in Dallas which is located at 118 East Commerce beyond the triple underpass from downtown Dallas. She said Mrs. HERRINGTON remarked that OSWALD knew he was going to get some money because he had ordered the most expensive Lincoln-Mercury. Mrs. HYDE said ROBERTA had also stated that the FBI had been there every day (at the Lincoln-Mercury dealership). She said that she had reason to believe that Mr. HERRINGTON was no longer employed there.

Mrs. HYDE said she had never seen nor known OSWALD or RUBY, and she knew of no association between them.

1-6-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN MVG Date dictated 1-7-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 9-9-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

1

Mrs. ROBERTA (L. G.) HERRINGTON advised she lives at 7207 Hazel Road and her telephone number is EX. 1-5185, Dallas, Texas. She said her husband is employed at the downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealership which is located near the industrial area, close to the triple underpass.

She said that a week or so after November 22, 1963, he told her that one of the employees at downtown Lincoln-Mercury had remarked that LEE HARVEY OSWALD looked at a Lincoln Continental some time before the assassination and advised the salesman that he would be back later. She said she was not aware of whether or not OSWALD drove the car prior to looking at it.

She said she did not know OSWALD or RUBY or of any relationship between them and she did not know the name of the salesman or employee who furnished information to her husband.

1-6-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent(s) ARTHUR E. CARTER AEC 71
WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN WHG
MVS Date dictated 1-7-64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

1

L. C. HERRINGTON, 7207 Hazel Road, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EX. 1-5185, advised he had worked for the downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealership until December 30, 1963 as a "new car get ready man". He said his immediate supervisor was "IKE" HUSKINS. He said about a week after President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated, HUSKINS told him he heard a salesman state that OSWALD had been there and had tried to make a deal for a car, and advised that he would return in a week or two as he was going to come into some money.

Mr. HERRINGTON said this conversation took place at Glen's Drive-in which is located on Industrial Avenue about one block south of Commerce Street in Dallas, Texas, and said he seemed to recall that DALE TENNILL, another employee of downtown Lincoln-Mercury, might have been in the tavern when this conversation took place.

He said that it was the custom of people in the "get ready department" to drop into the tavern after work for a couple of beers. He was unable to recall that anyone else was present when HUSKINS made these remarks.

He said he had no personal knowledge of OSWALD or RUBY or the clubs operated by RUBY in Dallas, and he knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY; however, he said he had heard the FBI had been out to interview employees of downtown Lincoln-Mercury. He said he believed HUSKINS was still employed there.

-6-64 | Dallas, Texas | File # DL 100-10461

s ARTHUR E. CARTER
ial Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN | Date dictated 1-7-64
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 7, 1964

JIM A. ROZZELL, Secretary-Treasurer, Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, 118 East Commerce, said "IKE" HUSKINS terminated his employment with Downtown Lincoln-Mercury on December 31, 1963, and he currently resides at 105 Kirven, Waxahachie, Texas, where his telephone number is WE. 7-3676. He said that DALE TENNILL is still employed in the Service Department of that company.

Mr. ROZZELL said he wanted to furnish other information that he believed pertinent to the investigation of this case, and he then related that JACK LAWRENCE (JACK ALLAN CARROLL LAWRENCE), a former employee, left the business about one hour before lunch on November 22, 1963 and he returned about 30 minutes after the assassination of President KENNEDY and was observed to be extremely pale and nervous, and immediately went to a rest room. Fla. Calif. Dallas Texas

When he returned to the sales floor, he said that LAWRENCE told other employees he had left his demonstrator near the scene of the assassination and was reluctant to discuss anything about the assassination. He said in addition to this information about LAWRENCE, a Mr. BOB TETER (ROBERT D.), Assistant Sales Manager, came to him, Mr. ROZZELL, and said that LAWRENCE had been following him at night and that he had observed LAWRENCE was a political fanatic and had remarked that he was discharged from the Army for wanting to go and fight for CASTRO while he (LAWRENCE) was in Florida. Dallas Texas

He said LAWRENCE returned the day following the assassination and was mad and nervous and said he called the FBI and told them that the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealership was withholding information from the FBI.

Mr. ROZZELL said that he recalled BILL FOWLER and FRANK PIZZO had been advised by LAWRENCE on the Monday before the assassination of the President, that LAWRENCE was leaving on Saturday (the day following the assassination) to drive a car to California. He said he seemed to remember that this was a Rent-A-Car or similar deal. He said in view of the nervous condition of LAWRENCE on November 22, 1963, Mr. PIZZO had talked to LAWRENCE to attempt to determine the name of the

1-6-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent s ARTHUR E. CARTER WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN mvs Date dictated 1-7-64

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company that LAWRENCE was driving the car for, and LAWRENCE was unable to establish this but said he would pick up the car on the street and drive it from there, and this in turn caused him (ROZZELL) to telephone the FBI and report his observations of LAWRENCE's behavior.

Mr. ROZZELL said that a salesman named BOGARD and Mr. PIZZO had furnished information to the FBI re contemplated purchase of a "Comet" by a person believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and two pairs of Agents had interviewed Mr. BOGARD concerning this.

He advised that the city Lincoln-Mercury dealership had been out of business in Dallas since about 1960 or 1961, and he said he had no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 8, 1964

1

CHARLES FRANKLIN HUSKINS advised he is also known as "IKE" HUSKINS and lives at 105 Kirven in Waxahachie, Texas, telephone number WE. 7-3678. He said he has been employed for one and one-half years prior to December 31, 1963 as a shop foreman at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealership in Dallas, Texas. He said he recalled the new car sales personnel talking on November 22, 1963 about the assassination of President KENNEDY. This discussion took place about 2:30 or 3:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963 and one of the salesmen, FRED FALZONE (PH), had remarked "a man (OSWALD) was in here trying to buy a car". He said that on that evening or possibly a day or so later, he met L. G. HERRINGTON and DALE TENNILL at Glen's Drive-In where they had a couple of beers and he mentioned this discussion to them and said he believed it was a Mercury that OSWALD tried to buy.

He said he never heard OSWALD actually making a trade or taking a demonstration ride. He said that he did not believe that he had ever told anyone that the FBI had made inquiry at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury concerning the attempt by OSWALD to buy a car, and that no person from the FBI has interviewed him before in connection with this matter.

He said he had no knowledge of OSWALD or RUBY or their possible association prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and had never been in the Carousel or the Vegas Club at any time.

1-6-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ARTHUR E. CARTER Bec WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN WHG. 75 MVS Date dictated 1-7-64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 8, 1964

1

DALE TENNILL advised he resides at 4034 Walker in Dallas, Texas and has been employed by the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury automobile dealership at 118 Commerce Street for about 18 months and he is presently assigned to the new car "make ready" department. He said he recalls going to Glen's Drive-In about a week after President KENNEDY was assassinated, with "IKE" HUSKINS and L. G. HERRINGTON, also known as "RED", and at that time IKE remarked he had heard that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had tried to buy a new car from the dealership. He said he did not recall whether it was a Lincoln or a Mercury, but somehow or other believed it must have been a "Comet". He said it was the custom of employees in the "make ready" and maintenance department to drop by Glen's Drive-In for a beer after work, but so much time had passed that he was unable to recall definitely what the conversation was between HUSKINS and HERRINGTON and himself.

He said he had no knowledge of OSWALD or RUBY prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

Albert Guy Bogard

He said he had never heard ALBERT BOGARD, a salesman for Downtown Lincoln Mercury, discuss the fact that he (BOGARD) had been approached by LEE HARVEY OSWALD concerning the purchase of a new Comet prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He did remark that BOGARD has bought a beer joint known as "The Bent Elbow", which is located at 3210 Pacific Avenue in Dallas, Texas, in the past few days.

1-6-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent & ARTHUR E. CARTER Rec WHH 7F Date dictated 1-7-64
WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN
MVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 8, 1964

FRANK PIZZO advised he is the Assistant Sales Manager of the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealership, New Car Department, which is located at 118 East Commerce Street. He said on or about a week or more before November 22, 1963, he recalled that AL BOGARD, a new car salesman for the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealership, had brought a customer to the office where he, PIZZO, advised BOGARD that the customer would need $300.00 cash to make a contract to buy a new "Comet" car. Then he said BOGARD brought this customer, who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to Mr. PIZZO and BOGARD remarked that the customer did not have the money then but would have it in two or three weeks.

He recalled that this customer had taken a demonstration ride, and he believed it was a "red Comet Caliente" and he recalled that BOGARD was quite angry after the demonstration ride on account of the amount of gas used and the fact that he was unable to close his sale.

He said that BOGARD advised him that the ride was "really wild". He said this conversation occurred on the date of the attempted sale by BOGARD, which was prior to the assassination. He described the customer as male, white, age - late to middle 20's, short stature - about 5' 6" or 5' 7". He noted that he, PIZZO, is 5' 9" and said the customer was definitely shorter than he was. He said he noticed no accent and seemed to recall that there was no conversation between him and this customer. He said the customer could have been dressed in a T-shirt or sport-shirt, but he was not positive about the description and certainly could not be positive that this customer was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. PIZZO said later, after the assassination, BOGARD remarked to him that he had a card on November 22, 1963 that had LEE HARVEY OSWALD's name on it, and when he heard of OSWALD being killed by RUBY, he (BOGARD) had thrown it away. He said that the FBI representatives were in the office after OSWALD was allegedly killed by RUBY, (BOGARD made an unsuccessful attempt to search through the trash in an effort to locate this card.

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on 1-6-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER AEC WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN WHG 77 Date dictated 1-7-64

mvs

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He said all of the facts concerning this transaction and the identity of the customer are "vague" in his memory, since so much time has elapsed and so many different stories have been written and presented on TV and radio concerning the assassination of the President and the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the coming trial of JACK RUBY. He says he has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD personally, or JACK RUBY, and has never attended any of RUBY's shows and knows of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 4, 1964

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RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, furnished the following information:

On November 9, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was at her home in the morning, having spent the previous night there with his wife, MARINA. She recalls that he did not leave the house during the morning hours until around 10:00 or 10:30 A.M. when she drove him in her Chevrolet station wagon to the drivers license examining station, located on South Masalis, near Pentagon Parkway, on the extreme south side of Dallas. She stated that MARINA OSWALD and the OSWALD and PAINE children accompanied them on this trip. When they arrived at the drivers license station, they found that it was closed; it normally stays open until twelve noon on Saturday, November 9 being a Saturday, but because this was an election day, the station did not open at all.

Mrs. PAINE recalls that they shopped briefly in a variety store located in the same shopping center with the drivers license station, and recalls MARINA purchased a pacifier and that she (Mrs. PAINE) purchased a pair of baby pants.

She stated they then returned to the PAINE residence in Irving, Texas, and estimated that they arrived home some time between 12:00 and 12:30 P.M. She stated that it is a 40-minute trip from her house to the drivers license station and that she knows they spent a few minutes shopping.

She said that she recalls that before leaving for the drivers license station, LEE OSWALD had borrowed her typewriter and was typing a note on it. She stated she knows he was not away from her residence prior to the time they left to go to the drivers license station.

On 1/3/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and BARDWELL D. ODUM:mja Date dictated 1/4/64

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After they returned home, she prepared lunch and she is of the opinion that LEE OSWALD spent the afternoon watching a football game on television.

Mrs. PAINE recalls she was away from her home some time between 4:00 and 5:00 P.M. when she went to a nearby school to cast her ballot. Mrs. PAINE stated she was away from her home at this time probably 45 minutes and that this was the longest period she was away from home on this date, other than the trip to the drivers license station.

She stated that she did not stop at any car dealers while en route from Irving to the drivers license station, and back, and specifically stated she did not stop at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, 118 East Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. She stated that in her opinion, it would have been impossible for LEE HARVEY OSWALD to be at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, in Dallas, Texas, on November 9, 1963, since he was not out of her sight for a sufficient portion of the day to make such a trip.

B. Shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT

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DL 100-10461
WJB:mvs

On November 23, 1963, FREDERICK G. SMITH, Oak Cliff Sand and Gravel Company, 4618 South Ewing, Dallas, Texas, telephone no. FR. 4-4855, telephonically advised SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL that he learned from LAWRENCE SMITH, brick contractor, telephone no. AT. 6-3472, Dallas, who was handling apartment construction at 10th and Denver Streets, southeast corner, that two of his Negro laborers, names not given, saw and witnessed the shooting of the Dallas police officer on November 22, 1963, and should be able to identify the subject who killed that officer.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 14, 1964

Lawrence Kenneth Smith

On January 11, 1964, Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE SMITH, 12805 Dodson, Mesquite, Texas, was interviewed while he was working in the vicinity of 10621 Larchfield. Mr. SMITH advised that he was brick-laying at 500 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. He said that he left the job and went to lunch, exact time unrecalled, and noticed a man walking west on 10th Street. A few minutes after he got to the cafe located at 10th and Marsalis, GEORGE CHAPMAN, a bricklayer who lives on Carnation Street in Mesquite, Texas, came after him and said "Somebody shot a policeman". SMITH said that he and CHAPMAN returned immediately to 500 East 10th Street and arrived in time to see a police officer being put into an ambulance.

Mr. SMITH said that GEORGE CHAPMAN told him that he did not see the shooting, however, SMITH believes that two of his Negro employees and possibly a third one, may have witnessed the shooting of this police officer.

SMITH said that he later learned that this was Officer J. D. TIPPIT. After seeing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he feels sure that the man who walked by him going west on 10th Street while he (SMITH) was going to lunch, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

deceased

Dallas Texas

SMITH said that the following individuals may have witnessed the shooting of Officer TIPPIT:

PERRY HOLMES, address unknown, a Negro brick mason tender who lives just east off of Lancaster Road to Cedar Way Drive, the first street left, which is Fatima, first house on left;

FRANCIS KENNIETH, a Negro brick mason tender who lives in the second house on Cardwell Street on the left after turning south off of East Grant Street;

EVERETT AUSTIN, a Negro brick mason tender who lives near Fair Park in the middle of the block on 4th Street.

All

on 1-11-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART 3? Date dictated 1-13-64

MVS

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Mr. SMITH advised that he realized that the directions are not too accurate, but in the event that these men have to be interviewed, he will undoubtedly have them working for him regularly in the future, and they can be reached through him by calling him at his home phone, AT. 6-3472. Mr. SMITH said that he is not too certain that EVERETT AUSTIN witnessed the shooting of Officer TIPPIT.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 18, 1964

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Mr. GEORGE CHAPMAN, 1712 Carnation Street, Mesquite, Texas, advised on January 15, 1964 that he was working as a bricklayer in the vicinity of 500 East 10th Street on November 22, 1963.

Mr. CHAPMAN advised he was laying brick at the rear of the building on which he was working, and heard a noise which he thought was made by an individual who was building a garage across the street from where he was working. He said he subsequently went to the front of the building in which he was working and at that time noted that a police officer had been shot.

Mr. CHAPMAN stated he did not observe anything in connection with the shooting of the police officer and could furnish no information concerning same.

1-17-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent JAMES J. WARD mvg 85 Date dictated 1-18-64

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DL 100-10461

C. Investigation re Alleged Telephone Call Between CR. 5-5211, Arlington, Texas and BL. 3-1628, Irving, Texas, on November 23, 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

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Captain PAUL BARGER advised he has been unable to identify the source of his original information, which he furnished to a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the FBI on a date not recalled, concerning a conversation which took place between telephone number CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, on November 23, 1963. He said he had located his notes, which were at his home at the time of this interview. He determined there was nothing on the notes to indicate the exact time he had received the information.

He stated he had contacted a person he believed to have furnished the information to him, but determined this person had not done so.

He said he would continue his attempt to locate and identify the original source of the information in his notes.

He stated that when he originally received the information, he felt his identity should not be revealed, but now has no objection to the use of his name in connection with this information.

/15/64 | Irving, Texas | File # DL 100-10461

:tial Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER:mja | Date dictated 1/17/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

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Captain PAUL BARGER advised he is a member of the Irving, Texas, Police Department and he stated he had no objection to the use of his name in connection with information he furnished SA ROBERT C. LISH, on November 26, 1963, at Irving, Texas.

He said he had made extensive inquiry in an effort to identify the name of the individual who furnished him with the information concerning a telephone conversation which took place on November 23, 1963, between telephone numbers CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas. He said he had been unable to identify this individual, but he was certain the information was furnished to him between Friday night, November 22, 1963, and Monday, November 25, 1963. He said he had an unusually large amount of work assignments during that period and these assignments kept him from recalling the time of day that this information was received.

Captain BARGER said a request was made of him to attempt to obtain a list of telephone tickets, or other helpful information, from his contacts with the Southwestern States Telephone Company at Irving, Texas, which would assist in the investigation of the case concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963. He said he felt sure the information he furnished SA LISH had come from some telephone company sources, but he was still unable to identify the individual who related it to him; and he was unable to recall whether it was related in person, or by a telephone call.

He furnished his personal, original notes concerning this information for any use they may serve, and he identified same by placing his initials thereon and the date, January 17, 1964.

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1/17/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and ARTHUR E. CARTER:mja Date dictated 1/17/64

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He said he recalled he was contacted by SA LISH of the Dallas FBI Office, and in furnishing the information, relied on his personal recollection of the context of his notes, inasmuch as he did not have such notes at hand.

The note furnished by Captain BARGER is quoted hereinafter:

"Oswald wouldn't have any reason to do it, but when you get right down to it, the only guilty person is that bastard himself."

Captain BARGER insisted that he had been unable to establish the identity of the person who furnished the foregoing information to him.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

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Mrs. Michael Ralph Paine

Mrs. RUTH HYDE PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised she was at home on November 23, 1963, except for a short period when she went out shopping. Her husband, MICHAEL PAINE, was at their residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, all day on November 23, 1963, except for the period between 3 P.M. and dark. During this period, MICHAEL PAINE, had been picked up by the Dallas Police Department and taken to the Dallas Police Department for questioning and then returned. She does not know if he could have stopped at his place of employment in Arlington, Texas, during this period.

N.Y.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she had one telephone conversation with her husband on November 23, 1963, which was a phone call by herself to her husband, at which time she inquired as to the time he would return to their residence. Mrs. PAINE denied having a telephone conversation with her husband at his place of employment.

Mrs. PAINE denied that her husband had ever commented to her that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President, but did not feel OSWALD was responsible and "we both know who's responsible". Mrs. PAINE was asked concerning the following quotation, "Oswald wouldn't have any reason to do it, but when you get right down to it, the only guilty person it that bastard himself". Mrs. PAINE stated that she could not recall her husband using those exact words in conversation with her, but the meaning of the words would be "compatible" with his feelings on November 23, 1963.

Mrs. PAINE advised that her husband, MICHAEL PAINE, was one of a few employees at Bell Helicopter who had a key to their research laboratory, in Arlington, Texas, and could

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1/17/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agents ARTHUR E. CARTER and JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.:mja Date dictated 1/17/64

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enter this laboratory at any time he desired, at which location phone number, CR 5-5211, is located.

Mrs. PAINE stated that her husband had never discussed with her the fact that he had been previously questioned by the FBI concerning a specific telephone conversation.

On November 23, 1963, she recalled that definitely there were no other women or ladies in her home, except MARINA OSWALD, who did not speak English.

She advised that on the 23rd of November, a group of officers made a search of her home and while the search was being made, she made a brief visit to shop for groceries.

Mrs. PAINE stated that on November 22, 1963, at about 1 P.M., her husband telephoned her from his place of business and advised her that President KENNEDY had just been shot. At the time, LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S connection was not known to her and no mention was made of OSWALD in this conversation. Mrs. PAINE said that on November 22, 1963, following an announcement on the radio that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been arrested by the Dallas Police Department, MICHAEL PAINE left his place of employment and came to their residence in Irving, Texas, and arrived shortly after the Dallas police came to their residence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

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MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, denied ever having made a statement that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President, although he does not feel OSWALD was responsible, and further stated that "We both know who is responsible". PAINE stated he never made a statement of this type at any place at any time or under any circumstances.

PAINE was asked if he ever made a statement to the effect that "OSWALD wouldn't have any reason to do it, but when you get right down to it, the only guilty person it that Bastard himself -". PAINE stated that he has stated on numerous occasions to many persons that OSWALD wouldn't have any reason to do it, namely, to kill the President; however, the last part of the statement definitely does not sound like his (PAINE's) statement. PAINE stated that he did sincerely believe that OSWALD had assassinated the President in view of so much strong and convincing circumstantial evidence, and he did feel that he (OSWALD) was alone responsible and did not have any collaborators in the assassination of the President. PAINE said OSWALD had never mentioned President KENNEDY in his presence or to his (PAINE'S) wife at any time to his knowledge.

Mr. PAINE said subsequent to the shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, he and his wife received many telephone calls, crank letters and visits from people both at their home and his office with regard to all sorts of "crank" remarks concerning their knowledge of and association with LEE OSWALD and his wife, MARINA. He also advised that if he felt these people who telephonically contacted him or contacted them in person were reliable people, he would talk to them; if not, he ignored their entreaties, letters or conversations.

Mr. PAINE stated upon reflection, with regard to the second statement at the outset of this interview, that he felt the sentiment expressed was compatible with his belief after the death of President KENNEDY.

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/17/64 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 100-10461

cial Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. ARTHUR E. CARTER:mvs/mja Date dictated 1/17/64

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DL 100-10461

D. Miscellaneous

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DL 100-10461
WJB:mvs

On December 28, 1963, Mr. SAM C. ARMSTRONG, 902 East 14th Street, Austin, Texas, advised that his adopted son, DONALD HOWARD ARMSTRONG, 3312 A Knight Street, Dallas, Texas, in a long distance call on December 23, 1963, commented "I know some things about the assassination that the FBI does not know." Mr. ARMSTRONG said this comment was made during a discussion concerning the tragedy in Dallas.

e. April 1957

Mr. ARMSTRONG stated that he does not know what his son meant, that although he, ARMSTRONG, has tried to raise his son properly his son seems to gravitate toward the wrong kind of people and has been rather unsuccessful as far as a career is concerned. He stated his son is 27 years old and his last employment was a secretarial service wherein his son was sending out literature. He stated his son can be reached through telephone LA 8-2071 or EM 3-6391.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART at Dallas, Texas:

On January 10, 1964, Mr. DONALD HOWARD ARMSTRONG, 3312 A Knight Street, advised that he has no information whatever concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. Mr. ARMSTRONG advised that he has the opinion that one man could not have fired three shots so rapidly to kill President KENNEDY, and he believes that there may have been another person firing one or more of these shots. Mr. ARMSTRONG said that he based this opinion on his ability in handling a rifle, since he recalls on one occasion that he shot three ducks "on the wing" with a .22 caliber bolt-action rifle and it took him longer to do this than five or six seconds. He said that although he is able to handle this .22 caliber rifle in an expert manner, he barely qualified as a marksman with the .30 caliber rifle while in the U. S. Air Force.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said he was sincerely interested in helping in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and that he would be free at any time to aid in any way possible.

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Mr. ARMSTRONG advised that he is presently employed as an employment counselor for the Approved Employers Service, 6170 Sherry Lane, Dallas, Texas, from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and also works at Wyatt's Cafeteria No. 21, north 4300 block of Oak Lawn from 6:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Mr. ARMSTRONG said that he has a tenth grade education, but received a high school equivalent certificate by taking a test at the University of Corpus Christi in Corpus Christi, Texas. He said that he was in the U. S. Air Force from 1956 to 1957, receiving an Honorable Discharge under medical conditions which he stated indicated he had scars on his lungs. His assignment in the Air Force was as a radio mechanic, although he worked as a clerk in the Squadron Post Office. His Air Force Serial Number is AF 18499107.

FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 6, 1964

1

ERNEST GUSTAV LARSON, 5644 Winton Street, furnished information in response to inquiry which was incorporated in a signed statement, a verbatim copy of which is set forth:

"Dallas, Texas
December 31, 1963

"I, ERNEST GUSTAV LARSON, 5644 Winton Street, make the following voluntary statement to RICHARD E. HARRISON and WARRAN C. de BRUEYS who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I understand that I do not have to make a statement and further that anything I do say may be used against me in a court of law. I understand I have the right to the services of an attorney.

Approximately two years ago I read an ad in the Nation about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and sent in a written request for material or printed literature which I believe cost no more than five dollars per year. I think I have received this once. I wanted to get another version of the available information about Cuba. I am neither pro-Castro nor anti-Castro, nor am I a member of the Socialist Workers Party or the Communist Party, nor am I acquainted with anyone who is a member of those parties or of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). I am not a member of the FPCC. I wish also to state that I have never known or met Lee Harvey Oswald, nor have I met or known anyone who did know him. I do not know of the existence in Dallas of a chapter of the FPCC. In short I have no pertinent information about OSWALD or JACK RUBY, aside from what I have read or heard from various news media.

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on 12-31-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 105-1323

by Special Agent s RICHARD E. HARRISON WARREN C. de BRUEYS MVS 89 Date dictated 1-6-64

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"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page - and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and memory -

/Ernest G. ~~X~~ Larson -

"Witness: Warren C. de Brueys, Special Agent, F.B.I., N. O., La.
Richard E. Harrison, S.A., FBI, Dallas, Texas 12/31/63"

In addition to the above, LARSON furnished the following descriptive and background information regarding himself:

Name	ERNEST GUSTAV ~~X~~ LARSON, also known as Ernest Gustaf ~~X~~ arson (the latter name is reflected on his birth record)
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	February 5, 1889, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Height	5' 9"
Weight	145 lbs.
Hair	Dark - graying
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Retired farmer, Siren, Wisconsin
Marital Status	Wife - NULA ~~WIESEMANN~~ ~~X~~ LARSON, Wisconsin; no children
Same Address	5644 Winton Street, Dallas, Texas

Mrs Ernest Gustav ~~X~~ Larson
↓
Wisconsin

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 11, 1964

1

Mrs. JAMES WARD GAINES, 827 North Crawford, Dallas, Texas, telephone WH 2-0634, advised that she had read the newspaper accounts of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided a short distance from her residence. Mrs. GAINES stated that she was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and does not know JACK L. RUBY.

She stated that her mother, Mrs. CLARENCE R. STILL, resides at 830 West Munson, Denison, Texas, and that her mother is 83 years of age and a semi-invalid. Mrs. GAINES advised that she makes numerous phone calls to her mother in Denison and that her mother makes numerous phone calls to her in Dallas. She said that due to the enormous telephone bill she had been calling her mother from a public telephone booth in the Enco Service Station, located at the intersection of Zangs Boulevard and Beckley Street. Mrs. GAINES advised that she could not recall the dates that she had placed these calls from the public telephone booth to her mother, but that these calls were made on several occasions.

1/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agents JOHN T. KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM: mja 91 Date dictated 1/10/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 13, 1964

1 DAL 15-25 Hunt III

DAVID CONRAD GLASS, residing at Logging Camp #9, Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, in Lake County, Oregon, on interview furnished the following information:

Cols Nevada New Mexico Idaho

In 1954, he was residing in Lakeview, Oregon, and was separated from his wife. He met a girl named JANE WARD in a local bar and began dating her. This continued until February, 1956, when she broke off the relationship. In the spring of 1957, she began appearing to him in dreams and engaged him in what he termed "small talk." These dreams occurred infrequently after he had had a few drinks the night before. He considered these occurrences dreams until about a year later. At that time he was employed by United Air Lines as a mechanic in the International Airport at San Francisco. He recalled that JANE WARD appeared to him in a dream and asked him if he thought MARILYN MONROE would commit suicide. He made a prediction then that she would commit suicide about August 5, 1962. The next day a fellow employee named RAY ANDREWS repeated to him word for word the conversation about MARILYN MONROE in his dream the night before. He said he had no explanation for this other than the fact that it did occur. He said he also had no explanation as to why MARILYN MONROE committed suicide about the time he predicted.

From 1957 to 1959, he thinks he had about twelve dreams in which he had a conversation with JANE WARD and the conversation in the dreams was repeated to him by ANDREWS word for word the next day. About 1959, JANE began talking with him about KENNEDY in the dreams. She insisted that KENNEDY was a relative of his and also that KENNEDY was a friend of Queen ELIZABETH. She would question him about whether he thought that KENNEDY would live through his first term as President and he would reply that he did not think so. He quit United Air Lines in June, 1959, and got a job in Medford, Oregon, for Skeeters Logging Company and during the summer of 1959, he also completed his training for a commercial pilot's license at the Medford

1/12/64 at Klamath Falls, Oregon File # Portland 44-225 Dallas 44-1639

Special Agent J. ELDON DUNN:djl/ mja 92 Date dictated 1/13/64

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Airport. In early 1960, he went to work for Lockheed Missiles in Sunnyvale, California. He had a limited security clearance and at this time he had another dream in which JANE WARD asked him everything he knew about restricted activities at Lockheed. He said the next day he telephoned JANE at her sister's place in Palo Alto, California, and she admitted that she talked to him in his dreams. He resigned from Lockheed in June, 1960. He then became employed by Weyerhaeuser at Klamath Falls, Oregon. The dreams continued infrequently and in one dream she told him she was now residing in Albuquerque, New Mexico, at 506 Sycamore S.E. As a memory aid to remember the address, she told him to think of the Heinz Company, 57 Varieties, subtract 1 and put a 0 in the middle. She also gave him a song title with the name of a tree but told him he should substitute Sycamore. In the spring of 1963, she appeared to him in a dream and asked him what was going to happen to WALKER. He said she referred to General WALKER in Texas. He replied that he did not know but thought nothing would happen to him. She also asked him what was going to happen to KENNEDY and he predicted that KENNEDY was going to get shot. She insisted that KENNEDY was his relative and stated again that he was a friend of the Queen.

In April, 1963, in a dream, JANE first mentioned OSWALD and asked him if he knew OSWALD.

In June, 1963, Weyerhaeuser shut down so he went to JANE's mother, NORA WARD, who verified the address JANE had given him in a dream and Mrs. WARD told him JANE was living there with her husband GENE MURPHY. He said he thought he would go and visit her so he drove to Albuquerque, arriving there on June 18, 1963, and went to see JANE. He talked with her a few times in a park near her residence. He said she had intended to get a divorce but told him she had patched things up with her husband. During the time he was in Albuquerque, he stayed at a rooming house at 602 Arno Street. He returned to Lakeview but on July 9, 1963, he flew his plane, a Piper Cub, to Albuquerque, and again stayed at the Arno Street address. He saw JANE again and she told him her marriage was okay and she did not want to see him any more. He accused her of appearing to him in his dreams and she denied it and he said he was going to punch her in the nose and she still denied it and he hit her in the eye and gave her a black eye. Right after this he hid out in some shrubbery near a church but when the police did not find him he went to his roominghouse. In the meantime, he had got a job in the service department of Montgomery Ward Company.

On July 16, 1963, two deputy sheriffs came there and arrested him on an assault charge. He said they were driving a green "bathtub" Nash, 1952 or 1953 model. It was not a police car although the deputies were in uniform. They took him to Central Street in Albuquerque, to the office of a justice of the peace named ROSE DORFER. JANE was at the office. There he was placed under oath and was required to furnish a peace bond to keep the peace and pay $32, after which he was released.

On December 10, 1963, at Camp #9, Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, he had just finished reading an account of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the surrounding events when it suddenly occurred to him that these matters had been mentioned at the hearing before justice of the peace in Albuquerque on July 16, 1963. Between July 16, 1963 and December 10, 1963, it had not occurred to him that anything had been said at the hearing other than matters connected with the assault charge, but after reading of these matters in the magazines, he suddenly began to remember that both the justice of the peace and JANE WARD had talked to him and during a long conversation they had talked about KENNEDY being a socialist, pro-Negro and a civil rightist. At that time JANE had admitted that she had appeared to him in his dreams and talked with him. They asked him to make a prediction about how long President KENNEDY would live and it appeared to him that nothing would happen to KENNEDY if he made no prediction, so to please the women, he told them that KENNEDY would die between November 15 and December 15, 1963. The justice of the peace said that was right and JANE nodded okay. They asked him about OSWALD so he said OSWALD would kill KENNEDY and that he had about a thirty caliber rifle with a four power scope. They asked him what OSWALD looked like and he said that he had short and kinky hair and was about 5' 10". They asked him to predict the details of the assassination and he told them that KENNEDY would be shot twice in the head. They also mentioned CONNALLY, the governor, and wanted him to predict that CONNALLY would be killed, but he said that CONNALLY would be shot and not killed and he would not predict that CONNALLY would be killed. They then asked him about RUBY and he said that RUBY was the short form of the Jewish name RUBENSTEIN and that RUBY would kill OSWALD two or three days after the assassination.

GLASS repeated that he remembered none of the above conversations until December 10, 1963, when he had read the account of the assassination in a news magazine, and after that time, as he was working in the woods, he would begin to recall different bits of conversation as set forth above.

GLASS said that since July, 1963, he has had no conversations with JANE in his dreams and does not expect any more since it appears that he will never see her again.

He said that when these dreams first started, he thought they were just dreams, but after other people seemed to know about them, they appeared real although he has no explanation for what has happened.

The following description of GLASS was obtained by observation and interview:

NAME	Mrs DAVID CONRAD GLASS
RACE	White
SEX	Male
NATIONALTIY	American
AGE	39, born January 5, 1925, Hurst, Illinois
HEIGHT	5'11"
WEIGHT	150 pounds
BUILD	Slender
HAIR	Light Brown
COMPLEXION	Ruddy
SCARS AND MARKS	None
EDUCATION	Graduated from Moscow High School, Moscow, Idaho, in 1943
MILITARY SERVICE	Inducted Army Air Force, 1943, Serial No. 39463842. Honorable discharge in 1946.
MARITAL STATUS	Divorced. Married MARY ALICE COOPER in September, 1949, at Reno, Nevada. Divorced at Susanville, California, April, 1956. One child, a boy, now age ten years, was born of the marriage and his former wife, now Mrs. ARNOLD BURKE, resides in Ceres, California
NEAREST RELATIVES	Father, LeROY CONRAD GLASS, retired college professor, residing in Marianna, Florida

Mary Alice Cooper Glass Burke

[redacted]

Mother, ELLA, nee COOK, deceased.
Half-brother, ROBERT GLASS,
employed Aerojet Corporation,
Sacramento, California.
States has received several
traffic citations but has
never been arrested other
than for assault in Albuquerque
as set forth above.

ARREST RECORD

[redacted]

V. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Investigation Concerning MARION MEHARG Having Possibly Furnished False Information
B. Alleged Passing of Rifle From One Man to Another Day or So Prior to Assassination in Parking Lot Near Texas School Book Depository (TSBD)
C. Hitchhiker Identified As LEE HARVEY OSWALD Allegedly Picked Up by RALPH LEON YATES on Date Prior to Assassination
D. Investigation to Locate WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF Who Was Allegedly Seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD Seven or Eight Months Ago
E. Miscellaneous

A. Investigation Concerning MARION MEHARG Having Possibly Furnished False Information

1
DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

During the initial stages of the investigation into the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, an anonymous call was received by the Dallas FBI Office on November 22, 1963, and subsequent investigation established that MARION MEHARG, 2102 Village Way, Dallas, Texas, had made such call. MEHARG admitted furnishing information which was false and a separate investigation into the furnishing of such false information was instituted under the caption "MARION MEHARG, also known as MARION B. MEHARG, FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT".

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 16, 1963

1

Assistant District Attorney BILL ALEXANDER, Dallas County, furnished the Dallas FBI Office with a memorandum as follows:

"Mr. Wade,

"We had an anonymous phone call who gave the following information on the JACK RUBY case.

'This woman drives a car, PW1784, and they all left town after all this killing. The woman's name is Mildred. Another woman named Click who lives on South Barnett knows where this woman is. David Miller is man who runs with Click. They are connected with Lee Oswald and also Jack Ruby.'

"He said to not turn this over to the FBI but to get the woman and he thinks she will squeal."

on 12-16-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310 DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE MJW MVS Date dictated 12-16-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 27, 1963

1

Mrs. B. K. (BERNICE) CLICK, 905 Barnett Street, Dallas, Texas telephone FE. 7-5185, advised that MARION MEHARG, 2102 Village Way, who was formerly married to her daughter, MILDRED, telephoned her on or about December 15, 1963 saying that he was sending JUDY JENKINS, age 16, and JANIE JENKINS, age 14, MEHARG's step-daughters (MILDRED's daughters by a prior marriage), Christmas gifts...

Mrs. CLICK stated she received three calls from MEHARG one day the first of last week. In the first two calls, MEHARG inquired if these gifts had been received and she advised him that the gifts had not been received. She said the third call from MEHARG stated he had put a "tracer" on the packages and the Post Office Department had advised him that the FBI picked up the packages for inspection. Mrs. CLICK stated she was aware of the investigation being made of MEHARG by the FBI but did nothing in regard to these statements at that time.

Mildred Meharg Mildred Jenkins

She advised that she received a long distance telephone call from her daughter, Mrs. DAVID (MILDRED) MILLER, 186 13th Street N.E., Atlanta, Georgia on December 25, 1963, wanting to know if they had received her gifts to JUDY and JANIE JENKINS which she had sent via airmail December 22, 1963, and an airmail letter to her, Mrs. CLICK, containing a money order which was her Christmas gift, also mailed December 22, 1963.

Mrs. CLICK stated she had not received either the gifts or the letter and, therefore, she wanted to advise the FBI of this information.

Approx 1947

Approx 1947

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on 12-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310 DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY mvs Date dictated 12-26-63

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1
DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

At 10:40 P.M. on January 2, 1964, Mr. JERRY DUNCAN, Duncan's Humble Service Station, 1030 North Zangs Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI Office and advised Night Clerk FOREST L. LUCY that his station is across the street from where LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived in Oak Cliff section of Dallas (1026 North Beckley).

DUNCAN advised that he had received a telephone call at his service station on that evening from a person who identified himself as EDWARD MILLER who stated that he (MILLER) had assisted OSWALD in escaping from the scene of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Dallas Texas

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 4, 1964

Dallas 7-803

Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley, telephone WHitehall 3-8993, who identified herself as LEE HARVEY OSWALD's former landlady, telephonically advised that one day last week she received a telephone call from an unidentified man wanting to know if DAVID MILLER lived at that address. She told this person that MILLER did not live there. The caller said MILLER drove an old white station wagon and that he understood that MILLER had lived there. Mrs. JOHNSON stated she thought that this was a bill collector trying to locate DAVID MILLER, and paid no attention to the call.

She stated that at about 10:30 P.M. on January 2, 1964, she started receiving calls from a person who identified himself as DAVID MILLER who claimed he was a friend of OSWALD, and that she had better not report him to the FBI. She stated she did not know DAVID MILLER and told the person calling that she did not know him and he replied, "Oh, yes you do know me and you'd better not report".

Mrs. JOHNSON stated she received intermittent calls from this same person until 12:30 A.M., January 3, 1964, at which time she took the telephone off the hook in order to get some rest.

Mrs. JOHNSON stated the person calling sounded intelligent and did not appear to her to be drinking. She advised that she and her husband got up early and went to their cafe and when they returned home at about 8:00 A.M. on January 3, 1964, Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS who takes care of the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley for Mrs. JOHNSON, told Mrs. JOHNSON she had received some five or six calls from a person identifying himself as DAVID MILLER.

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on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY Date dictated 1-4-64

MVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 4, 1964

1

Mrs. KARLENE ROBERTS, 1026 North Beckley, advised that she received a telephone call at that location at 6:15 A.M., January 3, 1964 from a man who stated he was DAVID MILLER. She stated this person talked in a loud whisper asking her "How about meeting me in the alley, honey?" She stated he did not ask her who she was, but told her that he knew that she was Mrs. JOHNSON's housekeeper. Mrs. ROBERTS stated she told this person that she would not meet him in the alley and he replied, "You'll be out there sometime today and I'll get all three of you". She stated that the same person called again about 6:35 A.M. asking her "Aren't you going to meet me in the alley?" and when she said "No" he replied, "I'll get you".

Mrs. ROBERTS continued that there had been some four or five calls since the 6:35 A.M. call, all by the same person and all of the same general text. She stated that the Humble Service Station operator located across the street from 1026 North Beckley had also received calls from this person.

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on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY Date dictated 1-4-64
mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 4, 1964

1

Mr. JERRY DUNCAN, part-owner, Humble Service Station, 1030 North Zangs Boulevard, advised he received a call at about 10:20 A.M., January 2, 1964, from a person named MILLER. This person asked if the FBI had been talking to him and he replied that they had, but not recently. This person told DUNCAN, "I don't want you telling the FBI that I had anything to do with OSWALD".

DUNCAN states he told this person he did not know him, and the caller replied, "Yes, you do, and you'd better not tell anyone you know me". According to DUNCAN, the caller said he was leaving town. DUNCAN stated the caller's voice sounded as though he were drunk, and probably was an old man.

Mr. DUNCAN advised that about 9:00 A.M., January 3, 1964, this same person called him again and inquired as to whom he had been talking. Mr. DUNCAN stated he refused to answer and the person said, "Well, you had better not tell anyone anything about me". DUNCAN stated he asked the caller to identify himself and the caller refused. Mr. DUNCAN advised that on this call, the caller appeared to be s o b e r and his conversation was straightforward and rapid.

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on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY Date dictated 1-4-64
MVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 5, 1964

1

Sergeant DRAKE, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, telephonically advised that he had just received an anonymous telephone call, believed to be female, who only stated, "DAVID LEON MILLER, that the FBI is looking for, can be located at 2314 Concord Street", and then hung up abruptly.

on 1/4/64 at Dallas, Texas JJC File # DL 46-2310 DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES W. ANDERTON Date dictated 1/5/64

mvs

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1
DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE T. BINNEY:

On January 8, 1964, an effort was made to locate and interview MARION MEHARG at his last known address, 2102 Village Way, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES M. AVERY at this address stated that this is their residence and that MARION MEHARG is Mrs. AVERY's brother. They advised that MEHARG usually lives at this address with them, but he comes and goes, and at the present time they do not know his location. They stated he is working at a job in Dallas which is unknown to them.

Mr. AVERY stated that MEHARG told him that he was currently employed taking down lights in Dallas, but he was unable to furnish any additional information as to MEHARG's location.

1
DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

On January 13, 1964, Mr. Z. B. OWEN, Colorado Towers Cafe, formerly Clifton Hotel Coffee Shop, 214 West Colorado Boulevard, was interviewed by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER at his request. Mr. OWEN had been previously interviewed concerning an allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been seen drinking coffee at his cafe in the summer of 1963.

Dallas, Texas

Mr. OWEN advised that a Mr. (FNU) JOHNSON who formerly owned the Humble Oil Station at Zang's Boulevard and Beckley Street in Dallas, Texas, was in the cafe on the evening of January 9, 1964, at which time JOHNSON asked OWEN if the FBI had mentioned the name of MILLER when they talked to OWEN previously. When OWEN replied to JOHNSON in the negative, JOHNSON seemed relieved and left.

It should be noted that the Humble (Enco) Service Station located at the intersection of Zang's Boulevard and Beckley Street, is presently operated by JERRY DUNCAN, who has previously been interviewed, and that OSWALD at the time of the assassination was residing at 1026 North Beckley which is in the immediate proximity of this service station. Further, it should be noted that a Mr. A. C. JOHNSON is the present owner of the property at 1026 North Beckley, and he, too, has been previously interviewed.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

1

Sergeant LESTER ROBERTSON, Texas Rangers, telephonically advised that on Saturday, January 11, 1964, an individual telephoned him and after talking briefly, said he would have to call back. Sergeant ROBERTSON had to leave but on his return on January 13, 1964, he found a note concerning the call of the individual which in substance was as follows:

JOHN VALENTINE, 186 13th Street, Apartment 1, Atlanta, Georgia, who said he was passing through Dallas, Texas claimed he overheard DAVID MILLER, 366 Lake Drive, Hamphill (?), Georgia, tell MILLER's wife he had married her only to keep her mouth shut regarding the attempt on Governor CONNALLY's life (Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Texas was wounded at the time President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was assassinated at Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963). Caller allegedly indicated MILLER was about 24 years of age, driving a green and white 1956 station wagon, make unknown, and his brother-in-law was one BOB WALKER of Irving, Texas. The note indicated MILLER had supposedly only recently moved to Georgia.

On 1-13-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310 DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS MVB Date dictated 1-14-64

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1
DL 46-2310
DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

On December 27, 1963, the information furnished by Mrs. BERNICE CLICK, 905 Barnett Street, Dallas, Texas, on December 26, 1963, was furnished to Mr. L. H. STEPHENS, Postal Inspector in Charge, U. S. Post Office, Fort Worth, Texas.

It should be noted that the information furnished by Sergeant LESTER ROBERTSON, Texas Rangers, on January 13, 1964, indicated that one JOHN VALENTINE, 186 13th Street, Apt. 1, Atlanta, Georgia, had left a note furnishing information concerning DAVID MILLER. This address in Atlanta, Georgia has previously been established as being the address of DAVID and MILDRED MILLER, the latter being the former wife of MARION MEHARG.

It should be noted that in an interview with Mrs. BERNICE CLICK on December 11, 1963, she stated that MARION MEHARG had in the past threatened MILDRED MILLER, his ex-wife, with a knife and had also threatened to commit suicide. In view of this statement, MEHARG should be considered to have suicidal tendencies.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/17/64

Mrs. BERNICE CLICK, 905 Barnett, furnished the following information:

Her daughter, MILDRED MILLER, after obtaining a divorce from MARION MEHARG, married DAVID LEON MILLER in September, 1963, in the state of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. MILLER returned to Dallas after their marriage and then departed for Atlanta, Georgia, about October 1, 1963. They reside at 186 - 13th Street, Northeast, Apartment 2, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. MILLER returned to Dallas for a two day visit on January 1, 1964, and stayed in the home of Mrs. CLICK. They departed Dallas for Atlanta by air on an 11:45 PM flight from Love Field, Dallas, on January 2, 1964.

DAVID MILLER is employed as a dispatcher for a trucking company at Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. MILLER's two teenage daughters by a previous marriage with MARION MEHARG accompanied her on her return to Atlanta.

Since October, 1963, when MILDRED MILLER and her husband departed Dallas, MEHARG has been telephoning or writing to Mrs. CLICK at least once a week trying to ascertain the exact address in Atlanta of MILDRED MILLER and the two children by their marriage who are in the custody of their mother.

During the early evening of January 2, 1964, when DAVID and MILDRED MILLER were visiting, MEHARG called Mrs. CLICK. MILDRED MILLER answered the telephone and talked to MEHARG. Before the conversation terminated, MILDRED MILLER and MEHARG had a heated discussion which Mrs. CLICK presumed concerned MILDRED MILLER, MEHARG and their two children.

On January 14, 1964, MEHARG called Mrs. CLICK at approximately 10:30 PM, again at 12 midnight and a third time at approximately 12:30 AM, January 15, 1964.

1/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310 DL 100-10461

Special Agent JAMES J. WARD and JAMES S. WEIR - gj Date dictated 1/17/64

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In his first call, MEHARG asked if MILDRED MILLER had brought his two children to Dallas during her brief visit in early January. She advised him that the children did not accompany their mother. When MEHARG called the second time, Mrs. CLICK scolded him for his repeated calls. MEHARG immediately denied that he had called her at 10:30 AM when Mrs. CLICK reminded him that he had made reference to the children in his call. When MEHARG called the third time, Mrs. CLICK did not give MEHARG a chance to talk but again scolded him and then hung up on him.

Mrs. CLICK has a teen-age girl named SONDRA KAYE DAMRON residing at her home as of January 12, 1964. 905 Earnest Dallas, Texas

During the early evening of January 13, 1964, five telephone calls were received at Mrs. CLICK's residence by Miss DAMRON. Each time that she answered the telephone the caller hung up without saying a word. On the following evening, January 14, 1964, when Mrs. CLICK was again away from her home, during the evening, two telephone calls were answered by Miss DAMRON. When she answered the first time, the caller hung up without saying a word. When she answered the second time, the caller asked to whom was he speaking. Miss DAMRON did not identify herself but in turn asked the caller to identify himself. The caller stated that it was not important that he identify himself but he wanted to know to whom was he speaking. When Miss DAMRON refused to identify herself the caller hung up.

It is Mrs. CLICK's contention that the caller was probably MEHARG who called on January 13 - 14, 1964.

Mrs. CLICK stated that she was extremely embarrassed by a person whom she believed to be MEHARG. She related the following:

During the evening of either January 6, 1964, or January 7, 1964, a telephone call was received at the Eastern Star Lodge in Dallas for Mrs. CLICK. At the request of the caller, Mrs. CLICK was paged during the meeting of the Eastern Star Lodge. Mrs. CLICK was not in attendance at the Lodge as her chapter was not meeting that night. When the unidentified caller was so advised,

he requested to speak to someone who was acquainted with Mrs. CLICK. Mrs. MOZELLE TAYLOR, 8915 Rockridge Drive, telephone EX 8-9487, who is secretary of Mrs. CLICK's chapter of Eastern Star, was in attendance and she accepted the call. The caller identified himself to Mrs. TAYLOR as a Secret Service Agent and he stated that the purpose of the call was to request that Mrs. CLICK stop bothering MARION MEHARG.

Upon being furnished the above information by Mrs. TAYLOR, Mrs. CLICK contacted the Dallas Secret Service and asked if anyone connected with that office had attempted to contact her. She was advised that no one in that organization was attempting to locate her. Mrs. CLICK then advised the Secret Service of the anonymous caller who had identified himself as a Secret Service Agent and of the identity of Mrs. TAYLOR who had accepted the call. According to Mrs. CLICK representatives of the Secret Service have contacted Mrs. TAYLOR.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 18, 1964

1

Mrs. MOZELLE TAYLOR, 8915 Rockledge Drive, Dallas, Texas furnished the following information:

On the evening of January 6, 1964, Mrs. TAYLOR, Secretary of the Blue Bonnet Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, attended a meeting of a sister chapter at the Dallas Masonic Temple.

During the course of the meeting, a telephone call was received at the Masonic Temple for Mrs. BERNICE CLICK. The caller was advised that Mrs. CLICK was not present that evening. The caller then requested to speak to someone acquainted with Mrs. CLICK.

Mrs. TAYLOR recalled that Mrs. CLICK was a member of her chapter, so she accepted the call. The caller, who did not identify himself, advised Mrs. TAYLOR as follows, "This is the Secret Service and we are trying to locate Mrs. Bernice Click. Do you have her telephone number?"

Mrs. TAYLOR advised the caller she did not have the telephone number available at that moment; however, she could check the chapter roster and attempt to obtain it. Mrs. TAYLOR checked the roster, but was unable to locate the number and so advised the caller. Mrs. TAYLOR then advised the caller she could call her own home and get the number and then return the call, if the caller would leave his number. The caller advised Mrs. TAYLOR that he couldn't leave his number, as he was departing for Fort Worth shortly. Mrs. TAYLOR then asked the caller if there was any message that he might wish to leave. The caller stated that his information was personal and that he would rather not leave a message. After a short pause, the caller then decided to leave a message with Mrs. TAYLOR for Mrs. CLICK. He advised Mrs. TAYLOR to get a pencil and pad,

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1/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310 DL 100-10461

Special Agents JAMES S. WEIR and JAMES J. WARD:mja Date dictated 1/18/64

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which she did, to take down the following message, "The Secret Service has screened the person in question. They have accused him of things he didn't do, the other party looks bad."

The caller advised Mrs. TAYLOR that the "person in question" was MARION MEHARG. The caller spelled out the name MARION MEHARG.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that on the following day, she furnished the above information to Mrs. CLICK. Mrs. TAYLOR stated she does not know anyone by the name of MARION MEHARG.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 18, 1964

1

Mr. A. C. JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

On January 9, 1964, he attended a men's meeting at his church in company with JOHN CARTER, a roomer at his residence. He said after the meeting he and CARTER went to the Clifton Hotel Coffee Shop, 214 West Colorado, which is in the immediate neighborhood of his residence, inasmuch as CARTER had not had dinner.

He said while in the coffee shop, he asked the owner of the shop if he knew of anyone by the name of DONALD or DAVID MILLER who frequented the coffee shop or who resided in the area. He said the owner responded that he did not know anyone by that name.

Mr. JOHNSON advised he definitely did not ask the owner of the coffee shop if anyone had been in the coffee shop inquiring relative to a DONALD or DAVID MILLER.

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on 1-17-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 DL 46-2310

by Special Agent s JAMES J. WARD JAMES WIER mvs Date dictated 1-18-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 18, 1964

1

Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, housekeeper, 1026 North Beckley, furnished the following information:

At approximately 12:30 P.M., Saturday, January 4, 1964, she answered the telephone at the residence at 1026 North Beckley. She said the caller identified himself as MILLER and asked if she were alone. She told him "No", whereupon the caller hung up.

Mrs. ROBERTS said later, at approximately 1:00 P.M., she again answered the telephone and the caller asked her if she were alone at this time. She said she told the caller she was, upon the instructions of Mr. A. C. JOHNSON who owns the residence where she is a housekeeper, expecting that the caller might appear at the house. She said it was the same individual who had called previously.

Mrs. ROBERTS stated the caller said he would "get all three of you" and told her she better not report the telephone calls to the FBI, Secret Service, police or anyone else.

Mrs. ROBERTS stated after receiving the phone call at approximately 1:00 P.M., Mr. JOHNSON sat in his car, which was parked across the street from the residence, waiting to see if anyone who was not known to them, or did not reside at 1026 North Beckley, would show up. She said no one did.

Mrs. ROBERTS stated the phone number at the JOHNSON residence was subsequently changed on the afternoon of January 4, 1964 and they have not received any further telephone calls of the above-described nature.

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on 1-17-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 DL 46-2310

by Special Agent s JAMES J. WARD JAMES WIER mvs Date dictated 1-18-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/18/64

MARION MEHARG, 2102 Village Way, Dallas, Texas, after being advised of the identities of interviewing Agents; that he did not have to make a statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law; that he had the right to consult an attorney; that no threats or promises would be made to induce him to make a statement, furnished the following information:

Since being interviewed previously by Special Agents of the FBI, he has not made any telephone calls to any law enforcement agency, or anyone else, intimating that DAVID LEON MILLER, the husband of his former wife, MILDRED, was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had any possible connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY or the wounding of Governor CONNALLY in the state of Texas.

MEHARG stated definitely, and vehemently, that he did not telephone Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON, Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS or JERRY DUNCAN stating he was DAVID, or EDWARD, MILLER. He said he did not call Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON inquiring of a DAVID MILLER. He further stated he did not, or did not have anyone, telephone the Irving, Texas Police Department and tell them that DAVID MILLER, whom the FBI was looking for, could be located at 2314 Concord Street, Irving, Texas. He said he did not call the Texas Rangers, identify himself as JOHN VALENTINE, 186 - 13th Street, Apartment 1, Atlanta, Georgia, and relate a conversation which was allegedly overheard between DAVID MILLER and his, MILLER'S wife.

MEHARG advised his former wife's brother-in-law, ROBERT N. WALKER, resides in Irving, Texas, at 2314 Concord Drive.

MEHARG advised he had been on a "drunk" for the past eight days and is not clear as to his actions during this time, but is quite positive he did not make any of the aforementioned telephone calls.

On 1/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 46-2310 DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES J. WARD and JAMES S. WEIR - gj Date dictated 1/17/64

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B. Alleged Passing of Rifle From One Man to Another Day or So Prior to Assassination in Parking Lot Near Texas School Book Depository (TSBD)

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mja

The following individuals were interviewed since it was alleged that they knew about the three Mexican women who had seen one man take a rifle out of a car and hand it to a younger man in a parking lot, west of the Texas School Book Depository Building, a day or so before the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mja

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 8, 1964, Mrs. CONRAD GALVIN, 3989 Park Lane, advised that Mr. GALVIN learned from DAVID TORRES that three Mexican women who worked for a dress manufacturer in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, on Elm Street, had seen two men pass a rifle in the parking lot, west of the TSBD building. Mrs. GALVIN said that she understood that DAVID TORRES had learned about this incident from his sister, who works at the dress manufacturer, McKell Sportswear. Dallas Texas

Mrs. GALVIN advised that Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS VELEZ were also present in her home and overheard this story. Everyone there urged TORRES to get in touch with these people to furnish this information to the FBI; however, they understood that the women were frightened and reluctant to discuss this matter.

Mrs. GALVIN advised that she has no personal knowledge whatever concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and has never seen nor heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, until the assassination of the President.

On January 8, 1964, Mrs. LOUIS VELEZ, 3318 Hedgerow, advised that she does not know the Mexican women invdved in

the story of seeing two men pass a rifle west of the TSBD building. She only overheard this conversation in the home of Mrs. CONRAD GALVIN, and she has no knowledge whatsoever concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY other than what she has read in newspapers and magazines. Mrs. VELEZ said that although, she heard the story concerning the three Mexican women, she did not repeat it, but she urged Mr. TORRES, along with the others present in the home of Mrs. GALVIN, that he attempt to influence these women to contact the FBI.

Mrs. VELEZ advised that she does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or JACK RUBY, and had never heard of them prior to the assassination of the President.

DL 100-10461
WGB:mja

It is noted that Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas County, Texas, commented to SA NAT A. PINKSTON on November 24, 1963, that deer season officially opened in the State of Texas on Saturday, November 16, 1963, and literally thousands of Texans went deer hunting over the weekend of November 16-17, 1963, and many of these hunters still had their high-powered deer rifles in their automobiles during the week beginning November 18, 1963, and a number of these rifles were being returned to their owners by persons who had borrowed them for a weekend of hunting or were being turned over to others who wanted to borrow them for hunting on the following weekend.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART, at Dallas, Texas:

On January 8, 1964, Mr. JESS L. HORTON, Watchman, Texas and Pacific Railroad, Houston and Pacific Streets, Dallas Texas advised that all property at the foot of Elm Street, west of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, is owned by the Union Terminal Railroad. This parking area is entered by a single, dirt service road on the south side of this road, the Dallas County Sheriff's Office uses the first parking lot, the TSBD building uses the second parking lot, and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office uses the third parking lot.

On the north side of the road all the parking lots are occupied by railroad personnel with the exception of a large public parking lot located west and north of the third railroad track.

On January 8, 1964, Mrs. FRANCES HERNANDEZ, residence 1917 Annex, Dallas, Texas, was re-interviewed at her place of employment, McKell Sportswear, second floor, 501 Elm Street. She advised that she would be willing to go to the parking area and show SA BROOKHART where a car was stopped when she observed an older man take a rifle out of the trunk of a car and hand it to a younger man.

At approximately 4:10 P.M., January 8, 1964, Mrs. HERNANDEZ, in the company of Mrs. JOSEPHINE SALINAS, 13740 Birch Lawn, Dallas, Texas, indicated that the car she observed was stopped between the third and second railroad tracks on the dirt service road, along side of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office parking lot.

Mrs. SALINAS advised that she agreed with this location also; and she and Mrs. HERNANDEZ walked through all the parking lots in the area west of the TSBD building, observing all Buick automobiles in these lots. They said that none of these cars looked like the car they saw.

Mrs. HERNANDEZ said that after thinking about it, she believes that the color of the car was either dark blue, or dark green, and not light blue, as she had originally stated. She said she could not be sure it was a Buick since Mrs. SALINAS had told her it was. She added that she did not know the different makes of cars too well.

Mrs. SALINAS advised that she thought the car was a Buick, but she thinks it could have been a Chevrolet, she

was not too certain. She said that she thought the color was a medium blue, and not a light blue, as she had originally stated.

On January 8, 1964, Mr. B. D. GOSSETT, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised he supervises the Dallas County Sheriff's Office parking lots west of the TSBD building and to his knowledge, there is only one old Buick in that area, and this is owned by Captain BUCKALEW, Supervisor of the uniform patrol of the Sheriff's Office. Mr. GOSSETT stated that many members of the Sheriff's Office own a rifle and could have been seen taking it out of the car by other people in the parking lots west of the TSBD building.

Dallas Texas

On January 8, 1964, Captain F. M. BUCKALEW, Supervisor, uniform patrol, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised that he has a 1956, blue and white Buick, two door, hardtop, but does not own a rifle. He added he always leaves the Sheriff's Office parking lot for home about 3:30 P.M., at the latest, and always wears his Sheriff's uniform. Captain BUCKALEW said that quite a few of the Sheriff's Office officers own rifles and could easily be seen taking them out of their cars on any occasion in this parking lot by other individuals parking there.

Dallas, Texas

C. Hitchhiker Identified As LEE HARVEY OSWALD Allegedly Picked Up by RALPH LEON YATES on Date Prior to Assassination

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DL 100-10461
WCD:mvs

13564 Brookglen

Ralph L. Yates

"Dallas, Texas,
January 4, 1964

"I, RALPH LEON YATES, make the following statement voluntarily to WARREN C. DE BRUEYS and C. RAY HALL, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I have been told that I do not have to make a statement, and that I have a right to talk with a lawyer before making any statement. I have been told that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law.

On December 10, 1963 I furnished a signed statement to C. RAY HALL and MAURICE J. WHITE, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and on this day I have re-read this statement and SA DE BRUEYS has read it to me and I now wish to make the following changes.

In my statement of December 10, 1963 I mentioned that the hitch-hiker had asked me if I knew a JACK RUBENSTEIN and that he had also said that JACK RUBENSTEIN was more commonly known as JACK RUBY and that RUBY ran the Carousel Club. I now wish to state that the hitch-hiker in my last statement who I identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not mention the name of RUBY or RUBENSTEIN, but apparently had mentioned the name of JACK and it was for that reason that I asked him if he was referring to the man that owns Jack Branch Office Lounge. I wish to state now that I cannot positively state that he used the name RUBY or RUBENSTEIN.

Also in my statement of December 10, 1963 I said that the hitch-hiker had asked me if I thought the President could be killed with a gun like the one I mentioned in that statement. This is not entirely accurate. The hitch-hiker rather asked me if I thought a man could be shot from up on top of a building or out of a window.

"In my statement of December 10, 1963 I mentioned: 'After I got back from Irving, that same day, I told DEMPSEY JONES, a man that I work with, about the conversation I had with this man.' I wish to explain that my conversation with DEMPSEY was as follows: I mentioned to DEMPSEY that a co-incidence had happened that morning, explaining that I had picked up a hitch-hiker who said the same thing that DEMPSEY and I had talked about previously, namely, that a man could be shot from a window or from a building top when a man would be coming up from under the Continental Underpass. This is all I can remember about my conversation with DEMPSEY.

Outside of the above changes my statement of December 10, 1963 is accurate.

Dallas Texas I have read this statement and it is true an_ correct.

/s/ Ralph L. Yates

"Witnessed: Warren C. De Brueys, Special Agent, N.O. La., 1/4/64

C. Ray Hall, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 1-4-64"

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 10, 1964

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During the night of January 8, 1964, RALPH LEON YATES telephoned SA C. RAY HALL, and stated he desired to talk with SA HALL again. During the telephone call, YATES was crying, and sounded as if he were emotionally upset.

On January 9, 1964, YATES appeared at the Dallas Office, and stated he had been extremely upset and nervous about the report he had made to the FBI, that he had picked up a hitch-hiker that he believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he had become very suspicious of the people he worked with. Everything he previously reported seemed unreal to him, as if he had dreamed it, but he is positive that everything had actually happened just as he had reported. He said that his father had a nervous breakdown when he, RALPH LEON YATES, was a young boy, but so far as he knows his father was never treated by a doctor or at any institution for this nervous breakdown. His uncle, CHARLES YATES, has been confined at the Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, for mental treatment, and is presently on leave from that hospital. His grandfather, JAMES YATES, was treated at a mental hospital at Alton, or Woodriver, Illinois, about twenty-five or thirty years ago.

RALPH LEON YATES stated, however, that he is sure he is all right. He said that it bothers him a great deal, because at one time he lived on Garfield Street, in Edwardsville, Illinois, and President GARFIELD was assassinated. BARNEY T. WYATT, who is a great uncle, or some kind of distant relative of YATES', is a printer, and WYATT has done some printing work for JACK RUBY. YATES said that things like this just seem to involve him, somehow, in something and he can't figure out what it is.

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on 1/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL:mja Date dictated 1/9/64

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YATES was very emotional and cried throughout the interview. He said he did not know why he was upset, but he just wanted the FBI to know that there was nothing wrong with him and that he was telling the truth.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-9-64

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Mrs. RALPH LEON YATES, 13564 Brookgreen, Dallas, Texas, advised that her husband has discussed with her the report he had made to the FBI about picking up a hitchhiker he thought was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. YATES stated her husband is a very truthful person, and she ordinarily has no reason to doubt anything he tells. She does know he mentioned nothing about this to her, until after everything he told that indicated he had picked up LEE HARVEY OSWALD had appeared in the newspapers and on television. Her husband has been so upset and nervous since the assassination of President KENNEDY that she is now concerned about his mental condition. She explained that her husband was abandoned by his mother when he was less than two years old. When he was about ten years old, his father and stepmother moved away and left him to try to find a place to live with relatives, so he has felt rather insecure all his life. Her husband's paternal grandfather, name not known, was in a mental institution in Illinois for some time; his paternal uncle, CHARLEY YATES, has spent over a year at Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, and still thinks he is Jesus Christ, and his paternal aunt, Mrs. GLADYS SMITH, has spent a lot of time at Timberlawn Sanitarium in Dallas, Texas, for treatment of her mental condition.

Mrs. SMITH frequently imagines that things have happened to her, that never happened, and Mrs. YATES is now fearful that her husband is having the same type of difficulty.

Her husband has told her nothing which would indicate that he is deliberately lying about picking up LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a hitchhiker, and she thinks her husband now really believes he did talk with OSWALD, but she is not sure that this happened at all, and thinks it entirely possible her husband is suffering from a hereditary mental condition. So far as she knows, her husband has not been examined by any doctor, or treated by any doctor, for any mental condition.

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on 1-9-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL MVS 31 Date dictated 1-9-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

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On January 15, 1964, Mr. and Mrs. RALPH LEON YATES, 13564 Brookgreen, Dallas, Texas, appeared at the Dallas Office of the FBI. Mr. YATES had a small ladies overnight case with him, and inside he had several bottles of pills and capsules which he stated he would like to have analyzed, because he thought his doctors were trying to kill him. YATES said he was afraid he was losing his mind. These bottles of medicine had been prescribed for him by several doctors over an extended period of time. It was suggested to YATES that he contact his own doctor, or seek help at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas, the City-County Hospital. YATES stated he had tried to put down on paper, all his thoughts about his contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the death of President KENNEDY, and he furnished the following written account:

"Amejan Boy.

(1)

"To the country that I love so well.

"It all started when I was a baby, that two different partys had made a deal over me. An americe boy.

"A meniac had plained what he would due to me if an when a Pressident was assinated in my life time. he would plain it so that I would pick up the man that would kill the presindent it started with my grandmother dying of cancer. he had it planed that I someday would be infested with with the dizeaze. just be for I would lose my mind

(2)

"in case the other party double crossed him meadicen in my cabinet would kill me if I didnt first go crazy first.

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on 1-15-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL MVS 32 Date dictated 1-16-64

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"it was plained I would lose my mind first. by in case I didn't this was his last out. When I was in grade school I fell in love with this girl an al of a sudden she was taken away from me by mean of leaving state to finish graind up. I met this girl an she was to become my wife. an thine I retired an became a Refrigeration man. An indoing so I found that I couldn't out my self lose from this work. know I would get job from texas Butch suply.

(three)

"because he had plained it that way as I struggled to make a living I found my self in a financele state. I lide to the govermet in and in to get money & also work - so he thought wouldn't go to thim an tell the truth. (Pressident) but I did tell the (truth) but they didnt belive me. Oswald told me for Revenche, He tried to leave country one month befor but they wouldn't let him. so he followed out his order's an made sure he told me, an then he knew what I would do.

"Sirley was after reveange through me for what had happen longe time ago. Met her at Jack Branch office lounge. did she know I would come ther on back of my care sticker put there with address of same place remember what was told F.B.I. about this

"top Secret Room
I think.

"Walked through the main Files of Federel Buros of Investtygastion (Why Remember truck)

"Heart attack Victem at intrance to F.B.I. Building almost unnoticed to public eyes, on date Jan 15 - 1964 check to see if it has been reported to new's paper.

"Walked Into Hospital at 3 min to midnit Jan 14 for something that would let me sleep. couldn't get Dr Weaver to come help me.

"Sunday Jan 12 went to mothers house an Found book purpouse by left for me to Find.

"at about 1100 ambulance comming South on Central with exstra amount of Red lights.

"My Boy screaming at night. was this something to also drive me craz.

"Red sticker on Maclintock bus - wich I hid

"Remmember uncle went crazy over easter (illegible word) an doulbe cross on it Being writter he was sa pose to receive it an couldn't figure out why.

"Dad to appere in court on Jan 12 - 1964 for care he Had had worked on.

"two Bussiness men raised & Born in America an raised by mean's of communism My be my Boses. But are so wrapt up in there bussiness world must have made a slip some where. Check this an more.

"a broken water vale at station, a blinking light a care with gear shift mest up. that I delivered to Bronco Bool picked up checke for one dollar. a dentist filld me an wifs teeth Pristine Reyell. Shirley moved to mothers and then moved back an kept sam phone number How after 3 mounths cabells rezince to run from

"In book also 1600 Pennsevanile Ave. Washinston one Dallas spy's (Mybe?)

"shirleys father at terrell wher my uncle was Mr. Burk alway asking me what good are you doing for your country?

"Voltze wagon's going to terrell an back al time.

"two motors out out Frank todora's at Jan 12

"two aspirins given me by parents Jan 14 11.30 took two batch an went to Bayler on this date one care with two people in it one I think was Bill grovenor's so Bought 100 gas an package of cigert.

"men getting in attic to check why wall was cracking

"All this to test the American Boy an to see if I would g crazy be for I could wright this an there are more but can't remmeber every thing

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"medicine bottles
58568
No. 80007
No 80006
No 58567

one bottle with
out sticker & med from
prisstane Royle fomaze*

"A person who was a minac could master mine this to perfection even to it snowing my last day's

*(this portion of original account marked -.through with pen).

"remmember no one thought the President would get shot, Oswald would a police man kill a something like this could happen but it has.

"Remmar this Placied

Place's

"Albaouquerquie New Meaix
Grand Saline
Terrell texas.
Dallas texas

"Grand Saline 1 a red & whit blue flage
2 truck with Security on it.
3 a read truck with side Bord's an chain holding them to geather
4 Two Voltzwagon's an a Bicycle
5 Two Brooken windows corner house my street
6 A crack in my wall.
7 Men diggen alover my nebahood fixing craked wall's But Wouldn't fix mine

"Remember these names

D L Jones
(three words illegible)
Blackie Blankinship
Lee
Rush Gilpin
Same Owins'
Carmen Shurb. (Marrie Jordon)
Mr Burk.
Chaney Refrigeration (job.)
Ray's Refrigeration
Ray Presler

"Serve All Co.
Bryant Iatham
Ray Hall Fedderel Burae of Investigation
Elvilyene Yates Step Mother left 7 yr's returned
Jimmie Yates
Bernice Gordon (Real Mother)
Alvin Hardamen
Gladis Smith
Jam's Orvis Smith
Charley Jordon
Sam's Meat Mkt
Jordon's Meat Mkt
Beattie's (Phills Cafe Arkenson)
Snell Refrigeration
Mr Hooker. (Texas Butcher)
Parkit Mkt Irvig texas
Phill Beck.
Church Be hind dad station
clock stoped at 3:10
Book on floor, a package
of cigeretts a burnt Match
five pictures, a tached
Bible

Blue Stair on Glens Liq
store on central.
Big Goldin star
Bronko boll
Shirley Floyd & Husband
Mood & Vick cafateria"

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

1

Mrs. RALPH LEON YATES, 13564 Brookgreen, Dallas, Texas, advised that on January 14, 1964, after her husband had been at the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas, she went with her husband to Parkland Hospital in Dallas. After contacting doctors there, RALPH LEON YATES was admitted as a patient, and placed in Woodlawn Hospital, for observation and psychiatric treatment for a period of ten days to two weeks.

On 1-16-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL mvs Date dictated 1-16-64

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DL 100-10461

D. Investigation to Locate WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF Who Was Allegedly Seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD Seven or Eight Months Ago

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mvs

On December 10, 1963, JOE LORIA, a restaurant operator in Dallas, Texas, stated that approximately seven or eight months ago, he saw individual known to him only as "SCOTTIE" who was subsequently identified as DUFF, with an individual believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He based his identification on photographs of OSWALD that he had seen in Dallas newspapers and could recall only one time that he thought he saw OSWALD and "SCOTTIE" together.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART at Dallas, Texas:

Dallas Texas

On January 10, 1964, Miss FRANCES BERNARD, 5201 Willis, advised that she met WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF who she also knew as "SCOTTIE" and "SANDY", while she was traveling on a Greyhound Bus from Vancouver, B. C. through Seattle, Washington. Miss BERNARD advised that she believes that DUFF got on the bus at Seattle, Washington. He told her that he was an Engineer working for the Boeing Aircraft Company out of Canada Los Angeles, California and had been to a convention of Boeing employees at Seattle.

DUFF went on to Los Angeles and Miss BERNARD continued to Dallas. Shortly afterwards, he came to Dallas and they were married in November of 1962. He lived with her at her apartment located at 5201 Willis for approximately three or four weeks, all the while claiming that he was expecting a paycheck to be forwarded from Boeing at Los Angeles. He never received this check and Miss BERNARD called DUFF's uncle, WILLIAM McEWAN, at South San Gabriel, California, who told her that DUFF was a pathological liar. Miss BERNARD said that she had spoken to McEWAN on one or two occasions previous to that time and McEWAN said that he had never mentioned this fact because he believed that Miss BERNARD was just another one of DUFF's girl friends. Mr. McEWAN told Miss BERNARD that DUFF had never been an Engineer working for Boeing, and that he had sent DUFF bus fare to get back to Los Angeles. McEWAN added that if DUFF had been any kind of an engineer at any time, it would have been a locomotive engineer, which was DUFF's profession in Scotland.

Miss BERNARD advised that after she learned that DUFF was a pathological liar, she had her marriage to him annulled at Dallas, Texas in December, 1962. She said she threw him out of the house and did not allow him to return to pick up any of his belongings. Among these personal belongings was an expired British Passport, No. C.213108, for WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF. This passport indicated that he was a British subject and citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies. The passport indicated that he was a Locomotive Fireman, born November 4, 1931, Grangemouth, Scotland, 5' 8½", blue eyes, dark brown hair, appendix scar. This passport expired October 19, 1961, however, it indicated that DUFF was admitted to the United States at New York on May 11, 1957.

Miss BERNARD advised that there was a photograph of DUFF indicating that he had been in the U. S. Air Force; the photograph contained the name of WILLIAM M. DUFF, AF 19607309.

Also in the passport book was a shoe repair stub, No. 8632, from the Family Shoe Service, 505 West Lancaster Boulevard, Lancaster, California. On the back of this stub was printed the name "MARGARET FAIRCHILD, Box 109, Monte Vista, Colorado".

Miss BERNARD advised that DUFF made many extravagant claims about his associates and said that he was a cousin of movie actor HOWARD DUFF; however, she feels that this was untrue as he made other such wild claims. The only person that she believes he knew in Dallas was a man by the name WILLIAM A. REED of 3327 Topeka, Dallas, who DUFF claimed to have met in Los Angeles, California. Texas

Miss BERNARD advised that she doubted if DUFF would ever contact her, but in the event that he did she would advise the Dallas FBI Office.

On January 12, 1964, Mr. DON MAY, Clerk, Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, advised that

Dallas
Texas

WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, 4919 San Jacinto, Dallas, Texas, Dallas PD No. 52495, was arrested on April 18, 1963 for investigation of swindle and released April 18, 1963. There was also a wanted person report of October 26, 1963 for residence burglary, No. F-78892. Mr. MAY advised that an FBI Identification Record dated April 24, 1963 for DUFF under FBI No. 483264E, indicated that DUFF was also arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office on December 11, 1960 for drunk driving under SO No. B 743533. DUFF's fingerprint classification was:

2/ 10 tu 16
2 T W

Mr. MAY advised that there were no other arrests for DUFF by the Dallas Police Department.

DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

D.P.O.B 11-4-31 Grangemouth, Scotland

RE: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, also known as William McEwan McDuff, Bill Duff, "Sandy", "Scottie", "Scotty"

Calif. Canada Wash. Texas N.Y.

FBI #1173264E

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART in an effort to locate WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF:

On January 10, 1964, Mr. CHARLES H. HOLLOWAY, Apartment 123, 5420 Lewis Street, was re-interviewed at his place of employment, Skillern's Drug Store, 5605 East Grand Avenue, Dallas. Mr. HOLLOWAY advised that he recalls after talking to the FBI, that he met WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF during May, 1963. He said that he was able to verify this fact since he bought a new automobile on May 9, 1963, and DUFF was with him when he picked up the car.

Mr. HOLLOWAY said that he believes that a woman by the name of PAULINE M. MINTON, a real estate broker who resides at 4216 Lomo Alto, Dallas, was known to DUFF since he recalls taking DUFF over to this address or some address very close to this address to pick up some clothes. HOLLOWAY said that it is possible DUFF was "bumming off" PAULINE MINTON as he has done with almost everyone else that he has had any contact with.

HOLLOWAY said that DUFF also claimed to have worked for GEORGE BIRNIE, 3834 Casa Ridge, the owner of Texas "Birnie Bows", 12429 North Central Expressway, Dallas. HOLLOWAY said that he does not know whether this was true, however, DUFF had a "Birnie Bow" which is a hunting or target bow made by GEORGE BIRNIE.

DL 100-10461

HOLLOWAY said that he also believes that DUFF knew the man who runs "DEE'S Lounge", 3220 North Fitzhugh, Dallas, Texas. HOLLOWAY said that DUFF has been in this place and acted as if he were friendly with the manager.

HOLLOWAY said that it is possible that DUFF may have also known two girls by the name INGRID and VERA, both last names unknown, who are employed by the Merchants State Bank on Ross Avenue in the vicinity of Sears-Roebuck. HOLLOWAY said that these girls also live in the apartment building at his address, 5420 Lewis Street, Dallas Texas.

It should be noted that the Dallas Police Department record of DUFF indicated that he lived at 4919 San Jacinto, Dallas, Texas.

On January 12, 1964, Mrs. OLIVE SABRACE, manager of 4919 San Jacinto, said that there was no record of anyone by the name of WILLIAM DUFF or WILLIAM McDUFF having resided at 4919 San Jacinto. She said it is possible that this man may have stayed with some other tenant and gave this as an address. Mrs. SABRACE said that she has only been the manager of this apartment building since August, 1963; however, the owner, Mr. J. A. BOZEMAN, address unknown, telephone DA 1-9003, may be able to furnish some information concerning DUFF, since he would have more complete records. Dallas Texas

On January 13, 1964, Mr. JEFF WOOSLEY, supervisor clerk, INS, Dallas, Texas, advised that he had not received any information to date concerning WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, however, DUFF would have to submit an Alien Registration Notice sometime during January, 1964. Mr. WOOSLEY advised that even though

this was the case, his office in Dallas would not necessarily know anything about the current address of DUFF until at least April since the alien registration address reports will not be in alphabetical order until that time. These address reports will be in order of nationality for Iron Curtain countries only, and aliens from other countries such as Great Britain, would not be in this order. If DUFF registers in another district, it will be filed in that district and they will never notify the Dallas Office of INS unless DUFF furnishes a previous address of Dallas. The Central INS Office at Washington, D.C. will never get one of these cards.

Mr. WOOSLEY advised that he has placed a flash notice at INS in Dallas, so if by chance a card comes in for DUFF, he will immediately notify the Dallas FBI Office.

E. Miscellaneous

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 23, 1963

1

Mr. S. W. BLANKENSHIP who operates a cafe at Duncanville, Texas, advised he believes LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose photograph he has seen in the newspaper, is the person he overheard making derogatory remarks against President KENNEDY about two months ago at the auto salvage place at Ten Mile Creek, Highway 67, near Dallas. BLANKENSHIP said he thought it possible OSWALD would be known to the operators or employees of this wrecking company.

on 11-23-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS 47 Date dictated 11-23-63

MVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 28, 1963

1

Mr. JACK FARRELL, co-operator, Ten Mile Salvage Company, Duncanville, Texas, advised he could not recall any incident when any person at this place of business had made derogatory remarks concerning former President KENNEDY. He stated further he did not know either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. Mr. FARRELL examined photographs of both OSWALD and RUBY but could make no identification of them except that he had seen them on TV.

on 11-27-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY MVS Date dictated 11-28-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 28, 1963

1

Mr. DAN FARRELL, co-operator, Ten Mile Salvage Company, Duncanville, Texas, advised he could not recall any incident when any person at this place of business had made derogatory remarks concerning former President KENNEDY. He stated further he did not know either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. Mr. FARRELL examined photographs of both OSWALD and RUBY but could make no identification of them except that he had seen them on TV.

on 11-27-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY /C Date dictated 11-28-63

MVS

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DL 100-10461
VM:mvs

The following investigation was conducted by SA's ARNOLD J. BROWN and MALON L. JENNINGS:

On November 26, 1963, Mr. LLOYD W. HILBERT, residence 1440 West Cambrell, employment 100 University Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that on November 18, 1963 he was in a meeting with GEORGE SAULTANIAN and JOHN ALGER in the lobby of the Blackstone Hotel.

HILBERT stated he overheard an individual making a telephone call to North Manchester, Indiana. He stated that he was standing close by and introduced himself to this individual and asked the individual if he was from North Manchester, Indiana. This individual had said, "I have been there". HILBERT stated that the individual apparently was making a person-to-person call to someone at the Indiana Lawrence Bank & Trust Company, North Manchester, Indiana. HILBERT stated that he did not hear any conversation that this individual had with the party on the other end of the line. He stated that the man gave his name as OSWALD. HILBERT stated he is sure that the individual stated his first name, but HILBERT did not recall it. HILBERT stated that this individual was somewhat aloof, and they did not actually engage in any conversation because about the time he spoke to this individual, the connection was made on the other end of the line. He stated that the individual was dressed in a blue military type of uniform and was holding his hat.

HILBERT stated that this individual had the same general physical appearance of LEE OSWALD, but he could not identify the pictures of OSWALD that he has seen in the newspapers and on television as being the individual with whom he spoke in the lobby of the Blackstone Hotel. HILBERT stated it was his recollection that the conversation with OSWALD occurred at approximately 4:30 to 4:45 P.M. on November 18, 1963.

On November 26, 1963, Mr. GEORGE SAULTANIAN, residence 4851 East Line Road, Fort Worth, Texas, employment 100 University Drive, advised that he recalled that LLOYD HILBERT had spoken to an individual in the lobby of the Blackstone Hotel on November 18, 1963, and this individual was in a military uniform. SAULTANIAN believed the individual was a Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force.

SAULTANIAN advised that it was his recollection that this individual identified himself by name as LEE OSWALD. He stated this immediately came to his mind when he heard the news broadcast that LEE OSWALD had been arrested and subsequently charged with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SAULTANIAN stated as he recalled when Mr. HILBERT spoke to the individual who stated his name was OSWALD, that it was approximately 2:00 P.M. SAULTANIAN was questioned further about the time of the occurrence, and he stated that he could not recall just what time the conversation took place. SAULTANIAN insisted that this individual introduced himself as LEE OSWALD.

On November 26, 1963, Mr. E. B. HANNA, Resident Manager, Blackstone Hotel, 601 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas, made available his registrations for the period November 17-20, 1963, and no registration was located under the name of OSWALD or HIDELL.

The following investigation was conducted by SA MARVIN L. ARMSTRONG:

On November 29, 1963, JERRY MOORE, Cashier, Indiana Lawrence Bank and Trust Company, North Manchester, Indiana, advised Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD, Box 1511, Carswell AFB, Texas, called at the bank late afternoon Monday, believed November 18, 1963, asking credit reference in application for FHA loan there. JAMES R. OSWALD known at Indiana Lawrence Bank, and bank records fail to reflect dealings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in that name or others used by him.

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DL 100-10461
AEC:mvs

On December 19, 1963, Special Agent DEL D. DRAKE, Jr. interviewed JAMES DOUGLAS WATSON at Paris, Texas and Mr. WATSON advised that he believed on one occasion while living in Dallas, Texas that he had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD having coffee at a restaurant which would have been either the Clifton Hotel, the El Fenix Cafe or the Beckley Cafe.

On December 31, 1963, SA's ARTHUR E. CARTER and WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN contacted Mrs. FLO CLEMENTS, manager of the El Fenix Cafe at 120 East Colorado, Dallas, Texas, and she advised that the El Fenix Cafe is open from 11:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily. She said she was familiar with LEE HARVEY OSWALD's appearance through recent publicity on TV and in the Dallas newspapers, but she had no recollection of ever having seen him in the El Fenix Cafe. She made inquiry of other regular employees and was unable to determine that any of them had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time.

Mrs. CLEMENTS said she recalled JACK RUBY had been in the restaurant on a very few occasions, some four or more years ago, but he had not been in to her knowledge in recent years. She said she knew of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. Z. B. OWEN and his wife, MARY, who operate the Colorado Towers Coffee Shop, formerly known as the Clifton Hotel Cafe, at 214 West Colorado, telephone number WH. 6-0040, Dallas, Texas, each advised that they had never observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY in the cafe at any time. They contacted their other employees who advised them that they had never seen either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY in the cafe. Mr. and Mrs. OWEN said they had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never been acquainted with JACK RUBY, and knew of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

On January 6, 1964, J. D. KELLY, owner, Beckley Cafe, 113 West Jefferson, Dallas, Texas, advised SA's CARTER and GRIFFIN that he had no knowledge concerning LEE HARVEY

and was unable to recall that OSWALD had ever been a patron of his cafe. He said one customer, whose identity he was unable to recall, had said shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, that he believed LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in the cafe on one occasion and that OSWALD moved when this customer attempted to engage him in conversation.

Mr. KELLY questioned his waiters and waitresses and said that none of them recalled OSWALD or JACK RUBY ever having been in the cafe. He said he had no knowledge of either OSWALD or RUBY and knew of no association between them.

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DL 100-10461
AEC:mvs

Under date of December 30, 1963, the Las Vegas Office advised as follows:

On December 30, 1963, CHOLE MAXWELL, Clerk, Motor Vehicle Registration, Carson City, Nevada, advised he had received a telegram dated December 28, 1963 at Dallas from TONY COLLITIE (COLLITTI), 3034 Grafton, Dallas, Texas, requesting registration information on Nevada License C91186, on a 1956 Buick convertible. He said his records indicated the car had VIN 4C2047790 and was originally registered to EDWARD and/or JERRY RUBIN, 1913 Weldon Place, Las Vegas, Nevada. On June 3, 1961, the car was transferred to HERBERT W. OSWALD, 1736 Las Vegas Boulevard North, Las Vegas, Nevada. On July 10, 1962, the car was transferred to C. M. ANDERSON, 1736 North Main Street, North Las Vegas, Nevada, who was issued Nevada License C91186, which license plate expired June 30, 1963 and car not currently licensed in Nevada, although ANDERSON is listed as legal owner.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-2-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1964

Anthony "Tony" Collitti
154

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ANTHONY "TONY" CHARLES COLLITTI, 3034 Grafton, Dallas, Texas advised that he is self-employed as a "skip chaser" and a decorator.

He said as a result of his "skip chaser" business, he had occasion to observe a 1956 Buick in the 2100 block of Ervay where it had been apparently abandoned for some time; so he contacted the Department of Motor Vehicles in Nevada concerning this car to attempt to establish whether or not it had been stolen.

He said to him recovery of such a car meant "a hundred dollar bill". He produced a letter from the Department of Motor Vehicles, State of Nevada, dated December 30, 1963 that referred to a 1962 Nevada License C91186, Serial Number 4C2047790, and the letter indicated this car was registered to C. M. ANDERSON, 1736 North Main, North Las Vegas, Nevada, on a Buick, 1956 model, convertible, Model 46-C. The license number was issued July 10, 1962 to the legal owner, C. M. ANDERSON and a Nevada title was issued on July 10, 1962, and there was no stolen report on record with BMV, Nevada.

The letter was signed by RICHARD HERZ, Chief of the Registration Division.

Mr. COLLITTI said he has known JACK RUBY, operator of the Vegas and Carousel Clubs in Dallas, Texas for about three years inasmuch as he has attended shows at the two clubs on a few occasions. He said he had never had any close association with RUBY and knew of no relationship or association between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he had no knowledge whatsoever of OSWALD except what he had read about him in the newspapers and observed on TV subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s ARTHUR E. CARTER
WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN
AVB

Date dictated 1-3-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 4, 1964

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CARL MARVIN ANDERSON advised that he currently resides at 1508 Corinth in Dallas, Texas and he formerly resided at 1736 North Main, North Las Vegas, Nevada, and while living in Nevada he purchased a 1956 Buick convertible with Nevada License C91186, on July 10, 1962. He said he currently has this car with him in Dallas, Texas and it is parked at 1508 Corinth. He said he bought the car from HERBERT W. OSWALD who resided at 1800 McCarran, North Las Vegas, Nevada, and Mr. OSWALD is employed as a bartender at 1840 Las Vegas Boulevard North, in Las Vegas, Nevada. He said he does not know JACK RUBY nor LEE HARVEY OSWALD of Dallas, Texas and knows of no relationship between the OSWALD in North Las Vegas, Nevada and LEE HARVEY OSWALD of Dallas, Texas. He said he plans to register the Buick again in the State of Nevada, but does not have the current license for the automobile.

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on 1-4-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER MVS 5c Date dictated 1-4-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 8, 1964

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HILLARD HAMPTON JONES, 3927 Peachtree Road, Mesquite, Texas, came to the Dallas Field Office, FBI, advising he wished to furnish some information to the FBI. He related the following information:

Approximately two months before the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, JONES was walking down Main Street, in Dallas, Texas. At the intersection of Harwood and Main Streets, near City Hall, an individual who was approximately "7 or 8 feet tall and may have been 4 feet tall" approached JONES and said, "Jones, you're an intelligent man. You're a person who can't be taken in and you can help." This person related to JONES that he was going to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY and had picked JONES to help him. Two days later, JONES received a telephone call from the same man, who advised JONES generally the same thing and that there were "others" and that JONES would be killed if he told the police, or the FBI.

JONES was requested to explain how the person whom he met on the street knew him by name, and JONES could not explain how the man knew him. JONES stated he did not give this person his name or telephone number and could not explain how this person could look up his telephone number without having his full name. JONES stated he did not know who the man was, and even after seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S picture on television, he did not know that the man who approached him on the street was OSWALD. He later came to believe that this man was OSWALD; however, JONES could not explain when or how he reached the conclusion that the person was OSWALD.

A group of photographs, among which was a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY, was displayed to JONES. JONES was unable to identify the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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on 1/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY:mja 57 Date dictated 1/7/64

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He readilly identified the photograph of JACK RUBY. JONES statedhe had never seen JACK RUBY, except through newspaper pictures.

JONES stated he cannot read or write, but he listens to radio and television and can "sense things". He liked to listen to President KENNEDY'S speeches and thought they were very good and he thought President KENNEDY was a great man and "would like to be a great man like President Kennedy". He would not have gone along with this man, "but meant to bring the FBI and police into it". Although, he believes he would have been killed for telling the authorities.

JONES feels he is being watched by members of a group connected with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but could not elaborate on where or how he is being watched, or who these alleged persons are.

JONES requested to have the FBI give him a small radio which he could carry in the inside of his jacket in order to get in touch with the FBI if he needed to.

JONES asked the interviewing Special Agents if they believed him, and expressed the belief he did not think that the interviewing Special Agents believed him because his story was "unbelievable". He asked if there were other persons "like me" who came to the FBI with such information. He expressed fear he would be arrested for having told his story.

JONES admitted an arrest in Dallas for intoxication, and said he had been admitted to "Austin State School" when he was 12-14 years of age, where he was subjected to some "tests". He stated he had not gone beyond the fourth grade in school. While he was at the "Austin State School", he was suffering from tuberculosis, which was cured. He was admitted to Parkland Hospital, Dallas, for "stomach trouble" over two months ago, prior to the time he had met the above alleged individual. The doctors told him, after x-raying his stomach, that there was nothing wrong with him and he was released.

JONES stated that his father, WILL JONES, is deceased and he lives with his mother at his present residence. JONES said that he had a brother who died at the age of 25 with a brain tumor, which developed into cancer. JONES added that he had been married for approximately two months, but this "did not work out". His wife's name was SANDRA JONES, address unknown. Dallas Texas

JONES related that he is currently unemployed; however, when he works, he usually works as a laborer. He could not recall his year of birth, but believes he was born on January 8, at Pampa, Texas.

Following is a description of JONES, as obtained through observation and interview:

Name	Mrs HILLARD HAMPTON JONES
Race	White
Nationality	American
Sex	Male
Born	January 8, year unknown, at Pampa, Texas

Height	5'9"
Weight	115 pounds
Hair	Brown, receding
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Residence	3927 Peachtree Road, Mesquite, Texas
Parents	BERTHA HOWARD, mother, same address; WILL JONES, father, deceased
Occupation	Unemployed laborer
Previous employment	Lakewood Country Club, Gaston Road, Dallas, Texas, as a Kitchen Steward, in 1963; Continental Bus Station Drug Store, 1963
Military Service	Claims service in U. S. Army Reserve and claims to have been discharged because of not passing a test
Military Service No.	Unknown
Selective Service Classification	4-F

No Locality

DL 100-10461

VI. ALLEGATIONS REGARDING ACQUAINTANCESHIP OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK L. RUBY

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Information has previously been reported that JOE R. FRANKLIN, an inmate of the Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, alleged that in October, 1962, he met an individual who identified himself as OSWALD, and that OSWALD introduced him to JACK RUBY. FRANKLIN indicated that he and OSWALD went to a "JACK's Bar" at Dallas, located near the traffic circle, where the highway to Grapevine meets Harry Hines Boulevard.

On December 19, 1963, the area of Dallas, Texas known as the traffic circle, where Texas northwest highway 114, Harry Hines Boulevard and Shasta Drive all converge, was spot-checked by SA JAMES R. GRAHAM, Jr. No "JACK's Bar" was observed during this spot-check, and a general inquiry of various service station operators and attendants in this area, failed to reveal any information regarding a "JACK's Bar".

A check of the Dallas City Directories for 1961, 1962 and 1963, failed to reflect any listing for a "JACK's Bar" in Dallas, Texas.

VII. BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

A. Employment - Investigation Relative to Subject's Past Employment
B. Relatives - Interviews With and Data Concerning
   1. Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD - Mother
   2. ROBERT LEE OSWALD - Brother
   3. Mrs. ROBERT LEE (VADA) OSWALD - Sister-in-law
   4. Mrs. STANLEY (VIRGINIA) PERRY - Alleged Relative
C. Associates, Acquaintances, and Others Allegedly in Past Contact with Subject
D. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA, aka Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Interviews with and Data Concerning
E. Subject's Address Book

A. Employment - Investigation Relative to Subject's Past Employment

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mja

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

It is noted that an American Bakery Company pay stub was found in a search of the apartment located at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, which was the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from March 2, 1963, to April 1, 1963. This stub appeared to belong to one JAMES A. JACKSON. An interview with JACKSON has established that he once resided at 214 West Neely Street.

On January 8, 1964, Mr. JAMES A. JACKSON, 5107 Junius Street, was re-interviewed, at which time he furnished the following informations:

Mr. JACKSON advised that on August 17, 1960, he was employed by the American Bakery Company, 2301 South Ervay, Dallas, Texas. At this same time, he recalls moving to 1202 McKee, Dallas, and that approximately one year later, in August, 1961, he and his wife moved into the apartment located at 214 West Neely, Dallas, Texas. Mr. JACKSON advised that he and his wife stayed at this address approximately eight or nine months, until April or May, 1962. Then they moved to 701 North Boulevard Terrace, Dallas, Texas, where they stayed until June or July, 1963, at which time he and his wife, SALLY ANN JACKSON, were separated.

Mrs. James A. Jackson

During the entire time he resided at 214 West Neely, he does not recall ever having known anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no idea how OSWALD may have come into possession of an American Bakery Company pay stub with his name on it, unless this pay stub was probably dropped somewhere in the apartment and remained there after they left.

DL 100-10461

B. Relatives - Interviews With and Data Concerning

1. Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD - Mother
2. ROBERT LEE OSWALD - Brother
3. Mrs. ROBERT LEE (VADA) OSWALD - Sister-in-law
4. Mrs. STANLEY (VIRGINIA) PERRY - Alleged Relative

DL 100-10461

1. Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD - Mother

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/24/63

1

Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, was interviewed at her request. She stated that on December 21, 1963, she received her telephone bill from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Fort Worth, Texas. On this bill, there was a long distance call recorded from Dallas, Texas, made on November 22, 1963, at 9:40 PM, the charge for which was 35¢. Mrs. OSWALD stated she was not at her residence to accept such a call on that date, and that no one else was there to accept such call. She stated she was in Dallas on the night of November 22, 1963.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she contacted the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and learned that the call made to her residence and to her telephone number, PE 7-7677, was from Dallas telephone number RI 9-9926, and that the call was made by a Mr. NORMAN SPARY. Mrs. OSWALD learned that the Shaw Estes Construction Company of Dallas was supposed to have telephone number RI 9-9926. She stated she had also learned that such number was not listed to the Shaw Estes Company.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is not acquainted with anyone by the name of NORMAN SPARY, and does not know why he would try to contact her, unless he had some information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated she had never heard LEE HARVEY OSWALD speak of anyone by the name of NORMAN SPARY.

Dallas, Texas

on 12/23/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EARLE HALEY & RICHARD T. RABIDEAU/eah Date dictated 12/24/63

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DL 100-10461
VM:JTK:eah

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The following investigation was conducted on January 2, 1964, by SA'S VERNON MITCHEM and JOHN T. KESLER:

Mr. KENNETH SIMMONS, Personnel Manager, Shaw Estes Construction Company, 1407 South Akard Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that company has no employee by the name of NORMAN SPARY.

Mr. SIMMONS further advised that Shaw Estes Construction Company has telephone number RI 1-4924, and RI 9-9926 is not one of their telephone numbers.

On January 9, 1964 Confidential Informant DL T-3 advised SA ROBERT C. LISH that telephone number RI 9-9926 is a non-existent telephone number at Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

1

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was contacted to ascertain some addresses of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during 1944-46. Mrs. OSWALD furnished the following information:

Fort Worth Texas

She stated that in 1944, she and her family resided on Bartholomew Street, in New Orleans, Louisiana. She said she does not recall the exact address, but that the home was located near the Nola Theater on this street. She said that in the latter part of 1944, or the early part of 1945, exact dates not recalled, she sold the house on Bartholomew Street and moved to 4801 Victor Street, in Dallas, Texas. She said that her son, LEE HARVEY, moved with her to Dallas, from New Orleans, but that the other two boys stayed at a Lutheran home in New Orleans. Mrs. OSWALD said she lived on Victor Street, in Dallas, during 1945; and in 1946, exact date not recalled, she moved to Fort Worth, Texas.

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on 1/6/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

EARLE HALEY and

by Special Agents ROBLEY D. MADLAND:mja Date dictated 1/7/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

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Mr. SANER DAVIS, King Candy Company, 813 E. Ninth, furnished the following information. Records of this company reflect Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was employed by King Candy Company in August of 1958. She terminated her services in June of 1959. During this time, she was employed as a Saleslady in the candy department of Fair Ridglea Department Store. During the latter part of her employment, a jar fell from a shelf and hit her on the nose. She filed a claim against the company and employed an attorney. The injury was slight, but the case was settled for approximately $2750. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was never employed by this company. There was no derogatory information concerning the loyalty of Mrs. OSWALD.

on 1/16/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY:mja 72 Date dictated 1/16/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

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LLOYD HINKLE advised he was the President of the Continental State Bank of Boyd, Texas. He stated he vaguely recalled MARGUERITE OSWALD as a former resident of Boyd and former customer of the bank.

He said Mrs. OSWALD operated a small variety shop on Main Street, which was located in the building that Ray's Cafe now occupies.

He stated Mrs. OSWALD appeared to have few friends in Boyd and she operated her shop for approximately three months before closing it.

He was of the impression that at some period of time during Mrs. OSWALD's residence in Boyd she had made a trip to Washington, D. C.

He stated that the landlord of the shop would be a Mrs. BERKE, of Fort Worth, Texas. HINKLE advised he believed Mr. WELDON MUNN and Mrs. SPENCER, both of Boyd, had known Mrs. OSWALD.

HINKLE further advised that at the time Mrs. OSWALD lived in Boyd he did not know her son, LEE HARVEY, had defected to Russia and he doubted that anyone else in Boyd had known it.

on 1/7/64 at Boyd, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 11, 1964

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The records of the Continental State Bank, Boyd, Texas, reflect a checking account in the name of M. C. OSWALD. The account was opened September 22, 1960 and closed January 4, 1961. The balance in the account never exceeded $100 and was frequently less than $50.00.

The above information is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which subpoena should be directed to Mr. LLOYD HINKLE, President, Continental State Bank of Boyd, Texas. . . . . .

on 1-7-64 at Boyd, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH /mvs Date dictated 1-7-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

1

WELDON MUNN, Munn's Farm Store, advised he vaguely recalled MARGUERITE OSWALD running a variety store in Boyd in the latter part of 1960.

MUNN stated he did not know Mrs. OSWALD's son, LEE HARVEY, had defected to Russia and he doubted that anyone else in Boyd had known it. He said Mrs. OSWALD's son, ROBERT, had married a MERCER girl, who lived on a farm near Boyd. MUNN advised the only people in Boyd who might know Mrs. OSWALD would be Mr. & Mrs. NORRIS SPENCER and Mr. SHIFLET, who ran the filling station in Boyd.

on 1/7/64 at Boyd, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

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JUANITA SPENCER stated that MARGUERITE OSWALD was a former employer of hers when Mrs. OSWALD ran a shop in Boyd, Texas.

She said Mrs. OSWALD had a small shop and sold yard goods, sewing notions, and took orders for ready-made clothing. Mrs. SPENCER said she did sewing for Mrs. OSWALD on special orders, particularly western shirts, as Mrs. OSWALD was not a very proficient seamstress.

Mrs. SPENCER said that Mrs. OSWALD was a very quiet woman and had very few friends in Boyd. She said the only friend she could think of would be HELEN WALKER, the postmistress.

Mrs. SPENCER advised Mrs. OSWALD was forced to close her shop because of a lack of business after a few months. She said she was not aware of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's defection to Russia and she did not know anyone in Boyd, except possibly HELEN WALKER, who might have known of this incident.

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on 1/7/64 at Boyd, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

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Mr. NORRIS SPENCER advised that his wife, JUANITA Spencer used to do sewing orders for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD when she operated her shop in Boyd, Texas.

SPENCER said he operated the frozen food locker across the street from where Mrs. OSWALD's shop was formerly located. SPENCER said that MARGUERITE OSWALD appeared to be a "peculiar type of woman" and had very little, if any, friends in Boyd. He stated she lived in the back of her shop and she made frequent and strongly worded complaints to the townspeople that boys were running across her roof at night. SPENCER added he believed her complaints to be largely imaginary.

SPENCER said that, at the time Mrs. OSWALD operated her shop, Mr. WILLIAM SPAKES operated a print shop adjacent to Mrs. OSWALD, and he might be able to furnish information on her.

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on 1/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah 177 Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

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ROSCOE SHIFLET advised that he owned and operated a Phillips "66" Gas Station in Boyd, Texas. He stated he recalled MARGUERITE OSWALD as a former resident of Boyd, and that he had occasionally serviced her old, two-tone Buick.

SHIFLET said he knew Mrs. OSWALD only vaguely, but he did know her son, ROBERT, married the daughter of RUTH MERCER, a farming woman who lived outside of Boyd, Texas

SHIFLET said he recalled Mrs. OSWALD making a trip to Washington, D. C., during the time she lived in Boyd, but he did not connect this in his mind with the defection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he doubted that anyone in Boyd, aside of perhaps HELEN WALKER, was aware that Mrs. OSWALD's son had gone to Russia.

on 1/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

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HELEN WALKER advised she is the Postmistress of Boyd, Texas. She stated she regarded MARGUERITE OSWALD as a former friend of hers. She said that while Mrs. OSWALD operated her shop in Boyd, Texas, she was a very lonely, friendless woman.

WALKER said, in her opinion, Mrs. OSWALD's business had failed due to several factors, including lack of capital, the fact that Mrs. OSWALD was not a good seamstress, and the fact that there was little or no demand for her merchandise. WALKER pointed out that several businesses of a similar nature have appeared in Boyd and closed shortly thereafter.

WALKER said she was aware of the fact that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD's son, LEE HARVEY, had defected to Russia. In fact, Mrs. OSWALD had made a trip to Washington, D. C., regarding this matter. WALKER stated that she doubted that anyone else in Boyd, Texas, had knowledge of the defection of OSWALD.

on 1/7/64 at Boyd, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

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Mrs. R. O. BERKE, 3251 Olive Place, advised that her husband, now deceased, and she had been landlords of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD during the latter part of 1960. She stated she had retained no records on her previous tenants and the information she would give would have to be from memory.

BERKE advised that, in the Fall of 1960, Mrs. OSWALD contacted her and her husband and wanted to rent a small business place in Fort Worth to operate a dress shop. OSWALD indicated she could not pay over $30.00 a month and the BERKES advised her that they had no such place for rent in Fort Worth. However, the BERKES were able to interest Mrs. OSWALD in a small shop in Boyd, Texas, which they rented to her for $30.00 a month.

Mrs. BERKE advised she had very little contact with Mrs. OSWALD, as her husband usually collected the rent. However, she stated Mrs. OSWALD was a tenant who was "very hard to please" and frequently gave them much trouble about very small details in the shop. BERKE advised she could not be more specific on this point but she felt, in her mind, that Mrs. OSWALD was simply a complaining type.

BERKE stated Mrs. OSWALD's business did very poorly and she vacated her place and surrendered her lease about three months after renting it.

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on 1/8/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah Date dictated 1/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 William M Spakes Date 1/10/64

WILLIAM M SPAKES, 3900 Kimbo, advised he was a printer by trade. He stated he formerly operated a printing shop in Boyd, Texas, and, although he could not recall the specific dates, he remembered he had been in the shop when MARGUERITE OSWALD moved next door and he was still there after she had left.

SPAKES stated he worked days in Fort Worth and worked in Boyd on week nights and week ends. He said he had occasional contact with Mrs. OSWALD and found her to be a rather "disagreeable person with a persecution complex."

He stated her business was extremely poor and, the worse her business got, the poorer her attitude became. He said she made frequent complaints of boys running across her roof, but SPAKES said he had no trouble of such a nature, and he felt that this complaint, as were most of Mrs. OSWALD's complaints, was largely imaginary. SPAKES stated MARGUERITE OSWALD had told him her son had defected to Russia, but he stated he was not particularly interested and Mrs. OSWALD did not elaborate on the details.

SPAKES said he thought he was the only one in Boyd, Texas, who knew Mrs. OSWALD's son had defected to Russia.

on 1/8/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/eah Date dictated 1/10/64

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On January 15, 1964, the "Dallas Morning News" carried an article bearing a Fort Worth, Texas dateline captioned "Mrs. OSWALD Retains Lawyer to Defend Son". This article is quoted as follows:

"West Texas Bureau of the News

"FORT WORTH, Texas -- Mrs. Margerite Oswald disclosed at her home here Tuesday that she has retained a New York attorney to represent her dead son, Lee Harvey Oswald, before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

"Mrs. Oswald, in a brief press conference here, said New York Attorney Mark Lane agreed to take the case without fee.

"Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, was shot down on Nov. 24 in the basement of the Dallas police headquarters while he was being transferred to county jail.

"'The fact that my son was murdered-murdered, boys, murdered-before he was able to defend the charge against him has motivated me in my decision,' she said.

"Mrs. Oswald added, 'I have, until now, carried alone this fight for our American way of life, and it is with great respect and deep gratitude to have Mr. Lane help me.'

"Offering to pay the attorney later, after she wrote her book about her son, Mrs. Oswald said the attorney replied he had 'never turned down a case yet because there was no fee.'

"Also injected into the press conference was the continued unsuccessful effort on the part of Mrs. Oswald to see her daughter-in-law, Russian-born Marina Oswald.

"Marina and her two small children have remained in seclusion with Secret Service help since Thanksgiving.

"Mrs. Oswald said she has been turned down by the Secret Service in an attempt to see Marina or her grandchildren.

"Then, almost in tears, Mrs. Oswald spoke of herself: 'Here is a mother, 56 years old. Alone. And when I say alone, I mean alone. I am the only member of the Oswald family fighting for justice.'

"It was an obvious reference to a recent remark from Marina, who allegedly said there was nothing to lead her from the belief that her late husband killed President Kennedy.

"Mrs. Oswald charged that her daughter-in-law has been too protected by the Secret Service, and 'does not know the facts of the case.'"

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RPG:mja
DL 100-10461

On January 15, 1964, the following quoted article appeared in the "Ft. Worth Star Telegram", Fort Worth, Texas, concerning a press conference held by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on January 14, 1964:

"MRS. OSWALD HIRES ATTORNEY TO DEFEND SON

"New Yorker Would Appear Before Warren Commission

By Ed Johnson

"Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald announced Tuesday she had hired New York attorney Mark Lane to represent her dead son, Lee Harvey Oswald, before the Warren commission.

"Lane, a Democrat and former state legislator, Texas N.Y. was in Fort Worth last week-end to confer with Mrs. Oswald on the case, she said.

"His job is to defend the slain accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy before the select presidential commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

"Mrs. Oswald made the announcement at a press conference in her modest home at 2220 Thomas Pl.

" 'I explained to him that I would not be able to pay him now, as I was living on the $863 insurance money, along with contributions from people who are interested in justice!' she read.

Book Planned

"She related she told Lane she could pay him later, after a book she intends to write is published.

"'True to my sense of justice, Mr. Lane immediately replied that he had never turned down a case because there was no fee, and that it was too late to start bad habits now. He said he would take the case, without even any future fee.'

"The mother said she needed the attorney's help now because her son 'was murdered before he was able to defend the charge against himself.'

"The prepared text listed Lane's address and phone number in New York and Mrs. Oswald's here.

Rules for Press

"A reporter asked if the contact information also meant she was seeking donations for her cause.

"'Of course not. Read it,' she replied with a sweep of her hands.

"Mrs. Oswald set the ground rules for the press conference and admitted about 15 reporters precisely at 5 p.m., the announced time for the session.

"A blond woman helped her write the names of all who attended. Mrs. Oswald refused to identify her aide other than 'she is a friend who is helping me because I'm all alone.'

"The mother sat at a desk between the living room and a bedroom.

Camera Reversed

"She used a small camera to take photos of the reporters huddled before her, saying:

"'I would like to have pictures of you boys--you have pictures of me--because I am going to write a book.'

"In her off-the-cuff remarks, she took issue with a statement Monday by Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr.

"He said that all facts surrounding the assassination must be sought out and established and that only then would the public confirm that justice had been done.

"'He (Carr) failed to mention one thing. Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald will have to be convinced along with the public,' she commented.

"The mother also lamented she did not know where Russian defector Oswald's notes on the Soviet Union have landed.

"'Somebody has those notes. Somebody is going to cash in on them', she said.

Map 'Natural'

"She also termed the finding of a map of the Kennedy motorcade route in Dallas Nov. 22 in Oswald's room 'very natural'.

"Authorities said the map had a line on it corresponding to the path of the bullet that killed Kennedy.

"The mother claimed her son was a long-time student of maps.

"'He could tell you the miles from here to Kalamazoo,' she said.

"She said it was natural for him to have a map because 'Lee was a stranger to Dallas.'

"SS Criticized

"Mrs. Oswald claimed she was still getting a run-around from the Secret Service about seeing Oswald's Russian-born widow, Marina, and her two children.

"She related she had been in contact with the Secret Service in Dallas and was told a phone conversation with Marina might be arranged.

"The mother said she would talk to Marina on the phone only as a last resort.

"Lane recently wrote an article describing the type of questions he would ask the Warren Commission, which, he said, must be answered before Oswald's guilt is fixed. This article led Mrs. Oswald to contact the attorney."

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 72

COPY 2

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"According to Mrs. Paine, Mr. Lane has filed a report to the Warren Commission investigating the late President Kennedy's murder.

"The 'defense' motion planned by Mr. Lane is believed to be hinged largely on Mrs. Paine's statement that Oswald could not have practiced with the 6.5 mm Italian rifle which has been tagged as the weapon that killed former President Kennedy.

"'He couldn't drive,' Mrs. Paine said. 'And he couldn't have walked that far. If he had he would have been noticed carrying a rifle.'

"Mrs. Paine's argument that Oswald could not drive has been challenged.

"Howard Malcom ~~Price~~ Price, of 1127 Rice in Grand Prairie, Texas vows he saw Oswald three times at the range in Grand Prairie where he works. Mr. Price told THE PRESS that on one of the occasions he saw Oswald driving a car when he left.

"'One time he came out by himself,' Mr. Price said. 'He was driving an old Chevrolet or Ford. It was dark blue or black.'

"Mr. Price said he was certain the man was Oswald. He said Oswald had another man with him on one or two of the trips to the range.

"Mrs. Paine is adamant in her statement that Oswald could not drive. She told THE PRESS she could be sure of

"this because she herself attempted to teach him to drive.

"'As a friend of Marina's' she said, 'I thought he ought to learn how to drive. A couple of Sunday afternoons we went to a parking lot and practiced parking and turning. He couldn't even make a right angle turn. He'd pull around too far.

"'I wouldn't have loaned him my car. He learned well, but he just never had had a chance to learn.'"

Previous investigation has been conducted concerning the information attributed to HOWARD MALCOM PRICE by Mrs. PAINE.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mja

On January 15, 1964, the following quoted article appeared in the "Ft. Worth Press", Fort Worth, Texas, containing information attributed to Mrs. RUTH PAINE, the Irving, Texas, housewife with whom MARINA OSWALD, wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was residing at the time of the assassination:

"PLANS FOR 'DEFENSE' OF
OSWALD ARE DESCRIBED

"The New York man who reportedly will defend Lee Harvey Oswald in death plans to contend Oswald could not have practiced with his rifle.

"And he plans to write a book about it.

"Mrs. Ruth Paine, the Irving housewife who befriended Oswald, accused of the assassination of President Kennedy, and his wife Marina, told THE PRESS she stated to Mark Lane that Oswald could not have taken the rifle from her garage and gone to practice without her knowledge.

"And THE PRESS learned from a reliable source that Mr. Lane called Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, from New York about five weeks ago asking for information to write a book.

"Sources said Mr. Lane's book would center on the 'legal loopholes' of Oswald's arrest and 'execution' by Jack Ruby.

"Mrs. Oswald told him she 'would be willing to agree on an offer.'

"It was not known today whether Mr. Lane made a money offer for the information which Mrs. Oswald would give him for his book.

105-82555-1567
Sec. Part 2 pg# 184-367

2. ROBERT LEE OSWALD - Brother

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 30, 1963

1

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, voluntarily appeared at the Dallas Office, on November 22, 1963, and furnished the following information:

ROBERT said he knows of no reason why his brother went to Russia in 1959. He had just returned from the Marine Corps and left Fort Worth about three days thereafter, with the statement he was going to New Orleans to get a job. The next thing they heard of him they received word he was in Moscow, Russia.

ROBERT next saw his brother when he picked him and his Russian wife up at Dallas Love Field upon their return to the United States in June, 1962. Suspect thereafter lived with ROBERT for about two months in his home in Fort Worth, thereafter lived with his mother for a short period, and then came to Dallas. ROBERT said he has not seen the suspect personally or talked to him in person since that time. After the suspect came to Dallas he wrote a postcard to ROBERT and said any mail for him could be sent to Post Office Box 2918 in Dallas, but ROBERT never knew any street or residence address for him.

ROBERT said he works for the Acme Brick Company at Denton, Texas, and at the time LEE returned from Russia, ROBERT was working for this company in Fort Worth. In about March, 1963, ROBERT was moved by this company to Arkansas and worked for it there until September, 1963, when he was returned by the company to its Denton establishment, where he is still working.

ROBERT said LEE, when he had his last personal contact with him, did not drink, use narcotics, and appeared to be in complete normal health, mentally and physically. LEE was never subject to any kind of moody spells, was not a vicious or aggressive type of individual, but rather was retiring,

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on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:mja Date dictated 11/26/63

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quiet, and liked to read. ROBERT said his reading matter was in no way remarkable and during the time he had personal contact with him in their younger days this reading matter was always along historical lines or more or less of a non-fiction nature. He said LEE never spoke as though he was disgusted or discontent with things in this country after his return from Russia, but on the other hand seemed pleased he was back in the United States.

ROBERT said the only firearm he knew LEE to own was an inexpensive little .22 caliber rifle when he was a boy. He sold this rifle to ROBERT and never appeared to have any particular liking for or attraction to firearms. Even after his return from the Marine Corps, during the time he was in Fort Worth, he did not talk at all about guns, shooting or anything that would be in any way indicative of an inclination on his part to do serious physical harm to anyone.

ROBERT said LEE could possibly have had some sort of derangement since he last saw him during the latter part of 1962, but he knows of nothing in LEE'S childhood, his background, his environment or any of his experiences which might possibly have been a basis for thinking this actually had happened. When asked whether he thought LEE was by temperament or otherwise capable of doing such a thing as shooting a police officer and/or the President of the United States, he said on the basis of his knowledge of his brother he would not have said he could do such a thing.

ROBERT said LEE OSWALD speaks Russian with apparent fluency.

DL 100-10461

ROBERT stated he had no way of knowing whether his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was in any way involved in the shooting of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, but stated if such were the case and he, ROBERT, had any information, he would certainly make it known without hesitation.

The following description of ROBERT LEE OSWALD was obtained through observation and interview:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	April 7, 1934
Place of Birth	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5'11½"
Weight	150
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Dark brown
Residence	1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas
Employment	Acme Brick Company, Denton, Texas
Mother	Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, residence Fort Worth, Texas, telephone PE 7-7677
Half-brother	JOHN E. PIC, Base Hospital, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 28, 1963

1

ROBERT OSWALD, the brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was interviewed at the Inn of the Six Flags at Dallas, Texas and stated LEE HARVEY OSWALD was born and raised in New Orleans, Louisiana and had left there at about five or six years of age. The family then moved to Fort Worth, Texas and resided in suburb of Fort Worth called Benbrook in about 1945. From there, they moved to 7408 Ewing in the North Ridglea addition of Fort Worth in 1947.

In 1953, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, the mother, moved to New York City. Her residence was located in the Bronx section. LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided with his mother there. In January, 1954, Mrs. OSWALD, the mother, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD moved to New Orleans, Louisiana where they resided on Exchange Place near Canal Street. They resided there until 1955. In the latter part of 1955 or early 1956, the OSWALDs returned to Fort Worth and resided in the 4900 block of Collingwood. While in residence there, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered the U. S. Marines in October, 1956. He remained in the Marines until 1959.

ROBERT OSWALD saw his brother only one time while the latter was in the Marines. On this occasion, LEE HARVEY came home on furlough to Fort Worth. He stayed in Fort Worth for a short time and returned to his post of duty.

ROBERT advised his brother, LEE HARVEY, had never resided in the State of North Dakota.

on 11-27-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent s CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 11-27-63
JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr.
mvs

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3. Mrs. ROBERT LEE (VADA) OSWALD - Sister-in-law

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/13/64

Mrs. VADA OSWALD, 1009 Sierra Drive, Denton, Texas, advised that she is the wife of ROBERT LEE OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD stated she was born and raised in Boyd, Texas, and after graduating from high school in 1955 she moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where she met ROBERT LEE OSWALD. They were married in 1956. Mrs. OSWALD advised that during this period prior to her marriage she never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, her husband's brother, and when they were married he was in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that about four or five months after their marriage, when LEE OSWALD was on leave from the Marine Corps, he visited them on one occasion. She did not see LEE OSWALD again until he was discharged from the Marine Corps in 1959. He spent only one night in Fort Worth at which time she was with him for a short time. LEE OSWALD then departed for New Orleans, Louisiana, where he stated he would try to secure employment.

Arkansas

Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not hear of LEE OSWALD again until she received a telephone call from an unknown newspaper reporter in Fort Worth who asked her if she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD stated that at first she didn't know what this person was talking about and denied knowing LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She later in the day learned from her husband that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Moscow, Russia, and had announced his intention to renounce his United States citizenship. Mrs. OSWALD stated that the next day their house was filled with newspaper reporters who came to question her husband and herself, and they had her husband attempt to contact LEE HARVEY OSWALD by telephone which was unsuccessful. After this, Mrs. OSWALD stated she never heard again about LEE HARVEY OSWALD until about the middle of 1961 when he wrote to her husband and advised that he was about to be married and now desired to return to the United States, and requested assistance from ROBERT OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and their baby, JUNE LEE OSWALD, returned to the United States they came to live with them. Mrs. OSWALD stated that the LEE OSWALDS lived with them during the latter part of June, entire month of July and first part of August, 1962. They then moved to the residence of Mrs. MARGUERITE

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on 1/10/64 at Denton, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT P. BUTLER and JAMES P. HOSTY, JR /jeg 197 Date dictated 1/10/64

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OSWALD, the mother of LEE and ROBERT OSWALD. The LEE OSWALDS lived with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD for about two weeks and then moved to their own apartment in Fort Worth where they remained about a month then moved to Dallas, Texas. Mrs. OSWALD stated that in about September of 1962, LEE OSWALD obtained a job as a welder and then later obtained a job in Dallas in about October, 1962, working as a photographer.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that LEE OSWALD's wife, MARINA, was a very kind and sweet individual, and a very good mother and although she was unable to converse with MARINA OSWALD, Mrs. OSWALD stated she became quite fond of her.

Mrs. OSWALD further stated that during the period that she knew LEE OSWALD he appeared to be completely normal and rational. LEE OSWALD stated that he had gone to Russia to get more education and to obtain more material for writing a book. At no time did they discuss his political beliefs.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that after the unfortunate experiences that they had had with the press in 1959, they had avoided any publicity in 1962 when LEE OSWALD returned to the United States and there were no unfortunate incidents with any of their friends or neighbors, and everyone was friendly to both LEE and MARINA OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that the reason the LEE OSWALDS left their residence was because Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD desired that they move in with her since she resided closer to the downtown area and it would be easier for LEE OSWALD to obtain a job from her residence. Mrs. OSWALD advised that she never visited LEE OSWALD at her mother-in-law's residence since she does not get along with her mother-in-law at all and, in fact, her husband has as little to do with his mother as possible.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that she and her husband moved from Fort Worth to Malvern, Arkansas, in about February, 1963, at which time LEE OSWALD and his wife were living in Dallas.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she never again saw LEE OSWALD after he left her home in August, 1962. Mrs. OSWALD stated her

husband, ROBERT OSWALD did not see LEE OSWALD again until November 22, 1963, when he went to Dallas and saw LEE OSWALD at the Dallas City Jail.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that during the time that LEE OSWALD resided with her she noted that he liked to play with the children and was very kind to his child also. He had no known domestic difficulties with his wife during this period and she is certain that he never drank any alcoholic beverages during this time. Mrs. OSWALD stated it is her understanding that LEE OSWALD neither drank alcoholic beverages or smoked. He spent most of his time reading and writing his book about life in Russia. Mrs. OSWALD stated she recalls LEE OSWALD stating that he did not like the food in Russia or the living conditions, however, he was never ashamed to talk about the fact that he had resided in Russia. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she never heard LEE OSWALD discuss politics and never heard him say anything about President KENNEDY, neither good nor bad, during the time she knew him.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that, in addition to LEE OSWALD, her husband has a half brother named JOHN PIC who is about a year and a half or two years older than ROBERT OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD stated that JOHN PIC is much like her husband in temperament and they were always quite close growing up. LEE OSWALD, however, was five years younger than ROBERT OSWALD and it was her understanding that he was never particularly close to the older brothers. Mrs. OSWALD noted that all three of the brothers enlisted in the U. S. Armed Forces as soon as they were seventeen and left home at their earliest opportunity since apparently none of them could stand their mother.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that she and her husband avoid discussing LEE HARVEY OSWALD since his arrest on November 22, 1963, since they have small children and feel that any further discussion in front of the children could only be harmful and they have decided to try to forget LEE HARVEY OSWALD as much as possible.

DL 100-10461

4. Mrs. STANLEY (VIRGINIA) PERRY - Alleged Relative

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of December 30, 1963, the Los Angeles Office advised that on December 30, 1963, Sergeant GIL FLOOD, Indio Station, Riverside County Sheriff's Office, Indio, California, had stated to SA THEODORE HINDERAKER that he had been contacted by JERRY CHANEY, a reporter for the "Indio Daily News".

CHANEY reportedly mentioned that he had received inquiry from an unspecified wire service indicating that a woman now residing in Indio, California, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's aunt. This woman was identified as VIRGINIA PERRY, also known as Mrs. STANLEY PERRY, 44-451 Sungold, Indio, California. According to the information furnished by Sergeant FLOOD, Mrs. PERRY was not contacted by the newspaper because CHANEY refused to do the story on her as he felt that if she were related to OSWALD, she was an "innocent party", and this would only serve to destroy her reputation in her hometown.

Under date of January 6, 1964, the Los Angeles Office advised that on January 3, 1964, Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY PERRY, 44-451 Sungold, Indio, California, had advised SA THEODORE HINDERAKER that neither of them was related in any way to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. They indicated they had never heard of him prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and that they had absolutely no information concerning OSWALD.

C. Associates, Acquaintances, and Others Allegedly in Past Contact with Subject

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 19, 1963

JOHN M. GRIZZAFFI, 6447 Dunston Lane, Dallas, Texas, whose name was found in connection with JACK RUBY's car, was interviewed and advised as follows:

He has known JACK RUBY for the past three or four years on a casual, speaking basis; that approximately two weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, GRIZZAFFI happened to meet RUBY at the Dallas Courthouse where RUBY was passing out membership cards to the Carousel Club. He advised that he signed one of the cards and returned it to RUBY. He advised that he knows nothing of RUBY's personal life and has never associated with him. He did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knows of no information connecting OSWALD with RUBY.

GRIZZAFFI advised that STANLEY SCOTNICKI, who is a friend of his, told him that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had visited at the house of his (SCOTNICKI's) ex-wife. He said that SCOTNICKI's ex-wife's first name is KATCHA; that she is remarried and lives on Dunston Lane in Dallas. GRIZZAFFI said that a HARRIET CAMPBELL, who also lives on Dunston Lane is friendly with KATCHA and could furnish her full name and address.

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on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 DL 44-1639

by Special Agents ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN & JOSEPH G. PEGGS/jn/cah Date dictated 12/19/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 8, 1964

1

STANLEY L. SKOTNICKI, Skotnicki Realty Company, 1829 North Henderson, Dallas, Texas, advised he was formerly married to KATHERINE SKOTNICKI, and he received a divorce from her approximately four and one-half years ago.

SKOTNICKI advised his ex-wife KATHERINE has since married DeCLAN FORD and resides somewhere in Dallas, Texas, address unknown.

SKOTNICKI advised his ex-wife was born and raised in Russia and he had married her during World War II.

SKOTNICKI advised he had received rumors to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attended a social function at the residence of DeCLAN FORD, however, he could furnish no additional information concerning this matter.

SKOTNICKI advised he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. SKOTNICKI advised he had never heard of JACK RUBY until RUBY shot OSWALD at the Dallas Police Department on or about November 24, 1963, at Dallas.

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on 1-7-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent S JOHN T. KESLER VERNON MITCHEM MVS Date dictated 1-8-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

1

Miss CAROL SMITH, Apartment 111, 4526 Munger Lane, Dallas Texas, was interviewed at her residence.

Miss SMITH advised she was a personal friend and former business associate of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK RAY, 4524 Alta Vista Lane, Dallas, Texas, and heard of MARINA OSWALD through Mrs. RAY. Mrs. RAY told her that MARINA OSWALD was a Russian girl who needed help of a financial nature and since she was neglected and often beaten up by her American husband. Miss SMITH said she does not recall that Mrs. RAY ever mentioned MARINA OSWALD'S husband by name; nor does she recall that Mrs. RAY mentioned anything regarding the political views of MARINA OSWALD and her husband.

Miss SMITH said she actually never met MARINA OSWALD but in December, 1962, she and Mrs. RAY were in attendance at a party at the home of the DECLAN FORD'S, in Dallas, at which time Mrs. RAY pointed out MARINA OSWALD as the Russian girl who had needed help. This happened as MARINA OSWALD and a man, presumably her husband, were leaving the party. Miss SMITH said that she noticed that MARINA OSWALD was shabbily dressed in a plaid skirt and blouse and that there was a man with her, but she cannot recall him by any description.

Miss SMITH advised she later saw photographs and television pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and also of JACK RUBY; however, she does not know either one of these individuals.

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on 1/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY:mja 215 Date dictated 1/7/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 10, 1964

1

Mr. EVERETT D. GLOVER, 9838 Webbs Chapel Road, Dallas Texas advised that he recalls meeting LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in approximately February, 1963, at the home of GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, on Dickens Road, near Southern Methodist Dallas, Texas University. MARINA OSWALD was also there at this time; although, he had met her previously at the DE MOHRENSCHILDT'S home several times. MARINA OSWALD had been invited to the DE MOHRENSCHILDT'S home approximately three times before, because she was a Russian-speaking person and was having marital difficulties with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. At this time, she was living at Fort Worth, Texas, and the only conversation GLOVER said that he could recall was of a general nature, through the interpretation of the DE MOHRENSCHILDTS.

After having met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he and VOLKMAR SCHMIDT decided that it might be interesting to invite LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife to GLOVER'S house, at 4449 Potomac Street, in Dallas, Texas for a social gathering, and a closer opportunity to question OSWALD about his beliefs.

Approximately one week after the DE MOHRENSCHILDT party in mid-February, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and their child consented to visit with GLOVER at his home. GLOVER said that he went to get them in his automobile at 602 Elsbeth, in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, Texas.

GLOVER said that he also invited Mrs. RUTH PAINE, of Irving, Texas, to meet with OSWALD at this time since she had knowledge of Russian, and who was going to teach Russian courses in a local school and was interested in having this opportunity to practice her Russian. In addition to RUTH PAINE and her husband, there was also Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN FREDERICKSON. Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICKSON now reside in Madison, Wisconsin, where Mr. FREDERICSEN is a member of the Geology Department of the University of Wisconsin.

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on 1/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents GEORGE T. BINNEY and WILLIAM G. BROOKHART:mja Date dictated 1/9/64

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Mr. GLOVER advised that he cannot recall any specific conversation which he, or anyone else, had with OSWALD, but only the general impressions. The people in attendance asked OSWALD what Russia was like, and he mentioned that the conditions were unsatisfactory, but that there seemed to be an excess of women in the Soviet Union as the result of the great number of men having been killed during World War Two. He implied since this was the case, MARINA OSWALD had taken this opportunity to marry him. OSWALD also said that he left Russia because there was too much regimentation, that life was not perfect, and there were very many hardships that the individual had to endure. He claimed that he was some sort of a tradesman, possibly a tinsmith or metal worker, during the time he was in Russia.

MARINA OSWALD also answered through translation that she was discriminated against by other Russian people because she had married OSWALD, who was an American.

Mr. GLOVER advised that his total impression of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was that he was still a very dissatisfied man who could never be happy anywhere, and that he was not a very stable person who wouldn't keep a job, and who mistreated his wife. It was GLOVER'S impression that he did not want to teach MARINA OSWALD English, to make her more dependent upon him.

Mr. GLOVER said that he believes that OSWALD told him that he was employed by the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall Company, in the photographic department, during the time this social gathering took place.

GLOVER advised that this was the last time he had an opportunity to talk to OSWALD, or had any contact with him, and he learned sometime during May, 1963, from GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT that OSWALD had either gone, or was going, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

GLOVER advised that he did not realize that OSWALD was a violent person and during the conversation with OSWALD, OSWALD made no comments concerning the United States and did not indicate that he was involved in any political causes.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

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Dr. C. RICHMAN, 6749 Prestonshire Lane, advised that he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the residence of GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT. Dr. RICHMAN said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was recounting his experiences in Russia and appeared to be very arrogant, and, as a result, Dr. RICHMAN did not pay any further attention to OSWALD. Dr. RICHMAN said that he was never introduced to OSWALD and never engaged in any conversation with him.

1-9-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

Special Agent WILLIAM G. BROOKHART 209 Date dictated 1-13-64

mvs

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

JOHN B. HALL, 4760 Trail Lake Drive, furnished the following information:

He met LEE HARVEY OSWALD for the first time in August of 1962. He and his wife and some other persons, names not recalled, went to the home of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. His wife was trying to help Mrs. OSWALD in getting some clothes and food for the OSWALDs and their baby. HALL was at this home only a very few minutes and did not say a half dozen words to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The next time he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in October, 1962. At that time, HALL and his wife were separated but his wife was involved in an auto accident and he visited her at their home at 4760 Trail Lake Drive. MARINA OSWALD was staying with Mrs. HALL at the time of her accident. He only talked to LEE HARVEY OSWALD a very few minutes and nothing important was discussed. He stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not seem to want to talk very much and he did not have very much conversation with him.

The next time he saw OSWALD was Christmas, 1962. He and his wife had gone back together and his wife wanted to take a little present to the child of the OSWALDs and at that time they were living in Oak Cliff in Dallas. They visited for 15 or 20 minutes and at this time he talked more to LEE HARVEY OSWALD than at any other time. He mentioned to them that they did not have a Christmas tree and did not seem to be celebrating Christmas in any way. LEE HARVEY OSWALD said he did not believe in Christmas and that they were not going to have a Christmas tree. At that time, HALL mentioned he was in business for himself in operating a dental laboratory in Fort Worth and was trying to make some money out of it. OSWALD called him a "petty capitalist" and said he was mainly interested in acquiring money than being a capitalist. OSWALD said he only wanted a job where he could make a living and this would be security for him. OSWALD mentioned at that time that he liked it in Russia and indicated that he, OSWALD, would like to go back to Russia.

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on 1-6-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s EARLE HALEY ROBLEY D. MADLAND 317 Date dictated 1-7-64

mvs

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He did not make any direct statements to this effect.

The next time HALL saw OSWALD was at Easter, 1963. Mrs. HALL wanted to take an Easter bunny to the child of the OSWALDs and they went to another address in Oak Cliff. They only stayed a very few minutes and he did not have any important discussion with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He has not seen or talked to OSWALD since Easter of 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

Mrs. MAX E. CLARK (nee GALI), 4312 Selkirk Drive West, furnished the following information:

Ft. Worth, Texas Mrs. CLARK was reared in France but her mother and father were from Russia and left Russia after the 1917 Revolution. She speaks Russian and is acquainted with most of the Russian-speaking people around Dallas and Fort Worth. Mrs. CLARK stated around June of 1962 she received a telephone call from a man identifying himself as OSWALD, and she believed that his first name might have been LEE. OSWALD told her that he had obtained her name from the Texas Employment Commission in Fort Worth and was contacting her as he understood that she spoke Russian, and possibly some of her family had originally come to this country from Russia. OSWALD stated he would like to get acquainted with Mrs. CLARK and her husband, and would like to visit with them sometime. She stated that she would have her husband contact him at some future date and maybe they could visit.

D.P.O.B. 12-24-?? Poland Estonia

In September or October of 1962, her husband, MAX CLARK, contacted LEE OSWALD who was at that time living in Fort Worth. OSWALD could not come to their house and asked the CLARKs to come out to see them, but MAX CLARK could not go and told OSWALD if he wanted to visit with them, he and his wife would have to come to their home. In about October, 1962, Mrs. CLARK went to the home of the OSWALDs on Mercedes Street with GEORGE BOUHE from Dallas. Mr. BOUHE was taking some clothes to Mrs. OSWALD for herself and her baby. She visited with Mrs. OSWALD only a few minutes and LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not at home. During the latter part of October, 1962, MARINA OSWALD was staying at the home of ELENA HALL on Trail Lake Drive in Fort Worth, Texas. At that time LEE OSWALD was in Dallas. Mrs. HALL was injured in an automobile accident and was in the hospital for about seven days. During this time, she visited MARINA OSWALD nearly every day to help her with her shopping and to buy some groceries. She talked to her in Russian, generally about personal matters in Fort Worth and in this country. She did not see LEE OSWALD during this period of time. On one occasion during the latter part of October, 1962, she and her husband went to the HALL's residence

Mrs. John R.

on 1-13-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent S EARLE HALEY ROBLEY D. MADLAND mvs 212 Date dictated 1-15-64

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for a visit and some other Russians from Dallas were there. At that time she met LEE HARVEY OSWALD for the first time. She talked very little to him but had most of her conversation with MARINA OSWALD. She stated that MAX CLARK, her husband, talked to LEE OSWALD a large part of the evening as he was interested in obtaining information about Russia.

During the conversations with MARINA OSWALD, MARINA told her that her parents died when she was a small girl. She later moved into the home of an uncle and aunt in Russia and she made the remark that this uncle was a member of the Communist Party in Russia. She stated that this uncle was not very happy when she married LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. CLARK stated that she had never discussed politics or government with MARINA OSWALD, but she indicated she was very happy to be in the United States. She was unable to furnish any information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD other than the one conversation that she had with him.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Under date of January 13, 1964, the Seattle Office advised that NEIL DENNIS TESSEM, 23814 84th West, Edmonds, Washington, had advised on January 9, 1964 that he served in the U. S. Marine Corps, Squadron IX, at Santa Ana, California, during 1959. While stationed at this base, he resided in a six-man quonset hut for several weeks with DONALD OSBOURNE (believed identical to DONALD MACK OSBORNE), BOB ALLEN, and three other Marines he could not recall. TESSEM advised he did not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD as one of the three other Marines living in this hut. He stated he did not recall ever meeting OSWALD and was sure he would remember such a meeting in light of recent events.

Calif

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DL 100-10461

D. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA, aka Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Interviews with and Data Concerning

DL 100-10461
BDO:mam

On December 4, 1963, MARINA OSWALD advised SA'S WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV that she recalls receiving only one long distance call while staying at the PAINE residence in Irving, Texas. This was from a man who indicated he was a colonel and had spent 20 months in Russia.

On December 19, 1963, MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, advised SA BARDWELL D. ODUM that this call was placed to MARINA OSWALD from a Colonel WILMETH who had retired and resides at 8501 Herron Street, Route 8, Fort Worth 8, Texas, and teaches Russian at Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas. His home telephone number is CI 6-4400, and his telephone number at the college is CR 5-3211, Ext. 249.

PAINE advised that Colonel WILMETH wanted to visit Mrs. OSWALD primarily to talk to her in Russian, and he did come to the PAINE home to visit MARINA on Tuesday, November 19, 1963, and was due to return to visit her the following Tuesday, November 26, 1963. In the meantime, President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated, and MARINA was no longer living at the PAINE home.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

Colonel J. D. WILMETH, Route 8, Box 691, 8501 Heron Drive, furnished the following information.

Ft. Worth Texas

WILMETH retired from the U. S. Army in 1960 and obtained a Master's Degree from Texas University, majoring in the Russian language, in 1962. He has been teaching Russian at Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas, since 1962. During the early part of November, 1963, he learned that a lady from Russia was staying with a family by the name of PAINE in Irving, Texas. He called Mr. PAINE who works for Bell Helicopter, and obtained the address and telephone number of Mrs. PAINE and also obtained the name of this Russian woman as Mrs. LEE OSWALD.

On or about November 11 or 12, 1963, he telephonically contacted Mrs. PAINE and explained to her that he would like to meet Mrs. OSWALD and talk to her about the Russian language. Colonel WILMETH was a member of the U. S. Military Force in Moscow ~~Mexico~~ for two years during World War II. He learned a great deal about the Russian language at that time. He was interested in talking to someone who might help him in appearing before his class to discuss the modern Russian language. He made arrangements to visit PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD for Tuesday, November 19, 1963. He went to the PAINE residence and visited with Mrs. PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD for about an hour and a half on November 19, 1963. This was strictly a social visit and he talked Russian with Mrs. OSWALD and Mrs. PAINE and also made arrangements to come back for another visit on November 26, 1963. Mr. LEE OSWALD was not present and his name was not mentioned.

DL AL 2/1 JHP

After the assassination occurred on November 22, 1963, he called Mrs. PAINE on November 26, 1963 and advised her that in view of present circumstances he would make no attempt to contact Mrs. OSWALD any further.

WILMETH has not seen or talked to Mrs. OSWALD any more, but did send her a Christmas card at a Post Office box in Grand Prairie. He has never seen or met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knows nothing of the background of OSWALD or his family.

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on 1-13-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY ROBLEY D. MADLAND mvs Date dictated 1-15-64

217

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DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

A letter written in the Russian language and directed to MARINA OSWALD and signed "RUTH" (RUTH PAINE), was furnished to the Dallas FBI Office by the Dallas Office of the U. S. Secret Service on December 20, 1963. This letter has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examination and retention.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 21, 1963

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Mr. ROBERT VAMESON, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service, on special detail at Dallas, Texas on December 20, 1963, furnished a letter written in the Russian language to MARINA OSWALD from RUTH PAINE. The envelope in which this letter was contained was addressed to "MARINA OSWALD Kindness of the Irving Police". The letter is translated into the English language as follows:

"Dear Marina:

"I would like to know as to where you decided to live. Perhaps we will see each other in New York, Washington or Philadelphia.

"It seems that the article will not appear in the Look magazine. People there decided that newspapers wrote enough already about it. That's all right. My mother-in-law prefers me not to write such an article. She's glad that there will be no article and I, personally, don't care.

"I wish you everything of the best -- new life, later some nice work i.e. when youngsters will grow older.

"Kiss June and Rachel. I love you.

"/s/ Ruth"

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on 12-20-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV mvs 219 Date dictated 12-20-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Assistant Manager, Holiday Inn Central, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is well-acquainted with Mr. JAMES MARTIN who is the business manager for Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. MITCHELL advised that he and MARTIN both worked as Assistant Managers at the Statler-Hilton Hotel at the same time. MITCHELL advised that after MARTIN left the Statler-Hilton Hotel, he managed the "Gay Nineties" Night Club and during this period became well-acquainted with JACK RUBY of the Carousel Night Club. Mr. MITCHELL advised that after learning of MARTIN's association with MARINA OSWALD and his (MARTIN's) known association with JACK RUBY, he felt this matter should be brought to the attention of the FBI.

on 1-14-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr. mvs 22i Date dictated 1-16-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

FRED BROWN, Managing Director of Six Flags Inn, Dallas, Texas, advised he has known JAMES MARTIN for 12 to 15 years, as both were in the hotel business in the Dallas area. BROWN knew MARTIN during the time MARTIN was employed by the Statler-Hilton Hotel and MARTIN worked for BROWN as Resident Manager when BROWN took over as General Manager of the Six Flags Inn.

BROWN advised DON ATWOOD was Acting Manager of the Six Flags Inn when it opened in May of 1962, and ATWOOD, Dallas, Texas, hired MARTIN as Resident Manager. Later, RAY DIETRICH took over as Manager of the Six Flags Inn and MARTIN continued as Resident Manager. BROWN decided the Six Flags Inn was overstaffed and was using MARTIN as relief as Desk Clerk and for other extra duties which MARTIN had made comments he did not like. About December 15, 1963, MARTIN resigned as Resident Manager of Six Flags Inn, saying he believed the inn was overstaffed and that he was no longer needed. MARTIN was efficient as a Desk Clerk and was a hard-working employee, but was not capable of handling the detailed work associated with the position of Resident Manager. Dallas, Texas

On January 14, 1964, MARTIN was visiting the Six Flags Inn and commented that he thought his wife was leaving him because his wife was jealous of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, as Mrs. OSWALD was in love with MARTIN. MARTIN told BROWN that he wanted to return to the Statler-Hilton Hotel after he left the Carte Blanche Division of Hilton Hotels, but that he did not have the nerve to ask that he be reinstated as an Assistant Manager or a Credit Manager.

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on 1-16-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN mvs 221 Date dictated 1-16-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

HUGO MACHUE, Credit Manager, Statler-Hilton Hotel, advised he has known JAMES MARTIN approximately ten years. MACHUE worked with MARTIN for two years at the Statler while MACHUE was Credit Manager and MARTIN was Assistant Manager. MARTIN then moved to the Credit Office where both MACHUE and MARTIN worked as Credit Managers. In about 1959, MARTIN left the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, and went with Carte Blanche, Credit Card Division of the Hilton Hotel chain, in promotional sales.

MACHUE advised that he sees MARTIN around town at hotel meetings and socially. MACHUE has heard rumors that MARTIN and his wife were having marital difficulties because of Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARTIN was considered an honest, efficient employee while working at the Statler and would have been rehired at the Statler if he had applied for a job after leaving the Carte Blanche Division of the Hilton Corporation.

While MARTIN was employed at the Hilton, he was continually in some promotion deal, attempting to make additional money.

MACHUE stated he would pull MARTIN's personnel record and make it available to the Dallas Division if it was needed.

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on 1-16-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN mvs 227 Date dictated 1-16-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street, advised he is the agent for MARINA OSWALD, the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, deceased. He advised he first met MARINA OSWALD when she was brought to the Inn of the Six Flags, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY, where she stayed in protective custody of the Secret Service for a few days. He advised he does not know, nor has he ever seen, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to his knowledge.

He advised he became acquainted with MARINA OSWALD while she was at the Inn of the Six Flags. He stated he subsequently invited MARINA OSWALD and her two children to live with him at his residence. He advised the OSWALDS have resided at his residence since approximately November 30, 1963.

MARTIN advised he is the agent for MARINA OSWALD and is handling her business affairs. He stated MARINA OSWALD has received, through voluntary public donations, in excess of $54,000, which has been deposited in bank accounts in her name in the Dallas area. He said he has told newspaper representatives that the amount of money received by MARINA OSWALD in this method is approximately $28,000.

Mr. MARTIN advised that Mr. JOHN M. THORNE, of Grand Prairie, Texas, is the attorney for MARINA OSWALD.

MARTIN was asked if he knew JACK RUBY, and he replied that he did. MARTIN stated he had been the Credit Manager at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, in Dallas, some years ago.

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on 1/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN:mja 223 Date dictated 1/16/64

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DL 100-10461

and in this capacity, had made the acquaintance of JACK RUBY. He said JACK RUBY was known to practically every hotel man in town, as he had frequented the hotels a lot. MARTIN stated that later, he (MARTIN) had been the Manager of a bottle club, called The Gay Nineties. He said inasmuch as JACK RUBY had also been a night club manager and owner, that he had been acquainted with him as a fellow manager of a night club. He stated he had not had any personal social contact with RUBY, nor had he ever been involved in any business association with him.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street, in the Russian language, SA BOGUSLAV translating.

She was exhibited a silver-colored bracelet with the name MARINA on it, which is contained in a gold-colored box. This bracelet is among the personal effects of MARINA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD acquired by the Dallas Police Department through a search of the RUTH PAINE residence, 2515 Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and subsequently made available to the FBI Office at Dallas.

MARINA identified this bracelet as a gift to her from LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said it had been given to her immediately after OSWALD had returned from New Orleans, in early October, 1963. She said that now everybody knows OSWALD had been to Mexico immediately prior to his return to Dallas, in October, 1963; although she had not known this at the time, thinking he had returned to Dallas directly from New Orleans. She said the bracelet was too small for her and she had not particularly liked it, and as a consequence had not worn it. She said OSWALD had purchased a similar bracelet for himself with his name on it prior to the time they moved from Dallas to New Orleans, in the spring of 1963. She said OSWALD had wanted her to have a bracelet like his.

MARINA said OSWALD did not state where he had bought the bracelet, which he gave her as a gift, and that she definitely did not know that he had been to Mexico prior to his return to Dallas.

MARINA stated she had not discovered OSWALD'S wedding ring on the dresser in her room at the RUTH PAINE home the morning of November 22, 1963, upon getting up that morning. She said she had not seen it until the police came to her house to search it, following the arrest of

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on 1/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and JACK R. HEITMAN:mja Date dictated 1/16/64

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OSWALD on November 22, 1963. She had not noticed the ring on the dresser before the police came. She advised she recalled calling RUTH PAINE later in that day, November 22, 1963, or the following day, to tell her about the ring.

MARINA was questioned concerning her prior statement that she could not understand how OSWALD could commit a killing, in view of his prior admission to her that he had attempted to assassinate General WALKER, at Dallas. She stated that upon reflection, and in view of the WALKER incident, that she now felt that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been capable of murder. She stated he had evidently been a man of some strong will to have carried out the attempted assassination of WALKER, even though he became highly nervous later when he returned to their home, following that assassination attempt. She said that if it is true that OSWALD committed the assassination of President KENNEDY, that he very possibly would not have been caught if he had not lost control of himself when accosted by Policeman TIPPIT, resulting in the killing of Officer TIPPIT.

MARINA was asked if, while she resided in New Orleans, she had attended any meetings alone, or in the company of OSWALD, or any other person. She answered she had not attended any such meetings on any occasion in New Orleans, or in Dallas. She stated while she was in New Orleans with OSWALD, she had been visited on occasion by OSWALD'S uncle and aunt and their family, and had been visited on two occasions by a Quaker friend of RUTH PAINE. RUTH PAINE had written this friend that MARINA OSWALD was in New Orleans and requested that the friend contact MARINA.

MARINA said she had previously stated this friend had visited her on one occasion. She now remembers that this Quaker friend of RUTH PAINE, whose name MARINA does not recall, visited her on two occasions--the first time she came alone to their house on Magazine Street and the second time she came accompanied by her two daughters. MARINA said this woman's husband is a Professor in a medical school in New Orleans, she believes. She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been at the house on the occasion of both visits of this Quaker woman. MARINA recalled that one of the daughters of the Quaker woman had toured the Soviet Union and the other daughter was a student of the Russian language.

MARINA was questioned concerning her religious belief. She advised she has always had a religious feeling, which dates back to a very young age. She said her grandmother, who had taken care of her when she was very young, had been very religious, in fact almost fanatically so. The grandmother taught her prayers, which she said for a number of years, but no longer recites. MARINA said she crosses herself before going to sleep each night, but she did not let LEE HARVEY OSWALD know this because he did not believe in a God and would have resented her doing this.

She said she has more religious belief now because of her recent experiences.

She volunteered the opinion that most every Russian, whether he shows it or not, down deep in his heart has a religious belief of sorts.

MARINA was further questioned concerning the events of the night of November 21, 1963. She said OSWALD had told her when he arrived unexpectedly at the PAINE residence on the evening of November 21, 1963, that he was lonesome for her and for the children. MARINA said at the time, she thought that OSWALD had arrived primarily to patch up the quarrel between them. She was asked if OSWALD had made the statement that he had something important to do, and she replied that she did not recall that he made such a statement.

She said she recalls OSWALD had retired to his bed approximately two hours before she had, but she does not believe he was asleep when she retired. She said, in fact, she believes he did not go to sleep until the early morning hours and for that reason, he did not awaken when the alarm clock went off. She said upon reflection, that she would now say that OSWALD had been nervous because he had not gone to sleep as he usually did. She did not think at the time of his being nervous.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, after OSWALD had arisen and was leaving the bedroom, and while MARINA was in bed feeding the baby, she mentioned to him that she had not had time previously to purchase the shoes which they had agreed she needed. OSWALD then told her to buy the shoes and to buy anything that was necessary for the children -- out of the money which they had saved, and which was in the wallet in the dresser drawer. MARINA states that in reflection, now she believes this to be strange, because OSWALD had always been most frugal and did not allow her to spend hardly any money.

DL 100-10461

MARINA said OSWALD told her he would not be back to the PAINE house that weekend because he did not want to disturb the PAINE family any more than necessary.

MARINA was questioned regarding her personal relationships with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated that she can recall that after a series of arguments, which had culminated in her writing a letter to the Soviet Embassy in the United States, requesting permission to return with her daughter, JUNE, to the Soviet Union, OSWALD had begged her not to leave him alone; and she had thereafter agreed that the whole family could return to Russia together. She said OSWALD had on occasion asked her not to laugh at him, or his ideas. She advised she had the impression that OSWALD had become lost in his relationship with the people of the world and was trying to find himself and to make something out of himself. She said she had been sorry for him.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her place of residence, 11611 Farrar Street. She was again questioned about her recollection of the activities of OSWALD on Saturday, November 9, 1963. She stated OSWALD had called her on the previous day, November 8, 1963, which was a Friday, and told her he would not come to the PAINE residence on that day because he had an appointment to see about a job the following day, November 9, 1963. She stated OSWALD appeared at the PAINE residence about 9:00 A.M. to the best of her recollection on November 9, 1963. About mid-morning that date, Mrs. PAINE took OSWALD, MARINA and JUNE to Oak Cliff in Dallas to the Drivers License Office, but the office was closed because it was an election day. Mrs. PAINE then took the OSWALDs back to her house. MARINA states OSWALD stayed in the house the rest of the day, and, in fact, stayed at the house until the following Monday morning when he went to work. She stated she does not know of any occasion when OSWALD talked to anybody about the purchase of an automobile. She said she is positive that he did not leave the PAINE residence on November 9, 1963 for such a purpose. She said that if OSWALD had talked to anybody about purchasing an automobile, that she did not know about it.

MARINA was again questioned concerning the trip taken by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Mexico in September-October of 1963. She said OSWALD had not told her anything whatsoever about any intentions on his part to go to Mexico. She said he had not told her upon his return to Dallas in early October, 1963 that he had been to Mexico. She said she received no intimation whatsoever that he had intentions of going to Mexico or that he had been to Mexico. She said her first knowledge of OSWALD's travel to Mexico had been that which she gained from television programs at Dallas immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY.

In this connection, MARINA OSWALD said that although she had in the spring of 1963 petitioned the Soviet representative in the United States to return to Russia, that by the fall of 1963 she had no desire to return to Russia. She

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on 1-16-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s/ ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN mvs 231 Date dictated 1-17-64

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said she had originally petitioned the Soviet government for a return to Russia mainly because OSWALD had found it difficult and almost impossible to support his family in the United States. She wanted to help OSWALD and she felt that she could do this by returning to Russia with their baby daughter.

Portions of the diary of OSWALD in Russian were discussed with MARINA. She said she knew RIMMA SHERIKOVA who was the guide of OSWALD during his first trip to Moscow. She met this guide when the latter came to Minsk with a tourist group.

She advised she is aware that OSWALD had girl friends in Minsk before he met her, and she has met some of these friends. She recalls a girl named ENNA from Riga Estonia worked in the same factory as did OSWALD and had been a friend of his. She also recalled that a girl named TAMARA had been a friend of OSWALD before their marriage. She remembers a friend of OSWALD's had been a Jewish girl named ELLA GERMAN. She does not know these friends of OSWALD well because they were friends of his rather than hers, and OSWALD did not maintain a social relationship after their marriage.

MARINA reiterated that OSWALD had never attempted suicide to her knowledge since she had known him. She stated she had observed the scars on his left wrist and had asked him on several occasions about the scars but he was embarrassed and refused to talk to her about the scars.

MARINA said upon reflecting on the entries of OSWALD in his diary pertaining to his suicide attempt, that it was her belief he had done this in order to obtain from the Russian government permission to stay in that country, and that he had not truly wanted to take his life.

MARINA advised OSWALD had told her on an occasion that he had walked into the American Embassy in Moscow and

thrown his passport on the table and told the officials that he considered himself no longer an American.

MARINA said OSWALD was the type of person who thought that there were green pastures in other countries. She said he had been disappointed in the Soviet Union. MARINA advised that he would like to have combined the job opportunities in the Soviet Union with the freedom of press and other freedoms enjoyed in the United States.

MARINA said in Russia OSWALD had enjoyed meeting people, but frequently he would grow tired of people after he knew them for a while. PAVEL GOLOVACHEV, however, was his best friend. OSWALD and PAVEL enjoyed talking to each other. PAVEL was very clever; he was a good story teller. PAVEL was an expert in electronics and read many periodicals and books on the subject. Although neither OSWALD nor MARINA were interested in electronics, they would listen to PAVEL talk about electronics. OSWALD and PAVEL also discussed politics. PAVEL was very frank and direct in his approach to things and in his conversation. He was candid in his views. MARINA thinks he was honest in his opinions. PAVEL and OSWALD played chess a good bit.

ERIC TITOVIETS, a medical student in Minsk, presented a better appearance than did PAVEL and was more handsome than PAVEL. MARINA stated she was more attracted to ERIC at first than to PAVEL, but when she became better acquainted with each of them, she found that PAVEL being more direct and more honest in his opinions was the more attractive of the two. She found ERIC to be afraid to openly discuss political questions.

In his letter of September 9, 1963 to the OSWALDs, ERIC mentioned the "Z's". MARINA said this was a reference to the ZIEGER family who lived in Minsk and were friends of the OSWALDs. When he first went to work in the TV factory, OSWALD could not speak adequate Russian. Mr. ZIEGER, whose full name is ALEXANDER ROMANOVICH ZIEGER, can speak

Russian, English, Spanish and Polish, and he acted as OSWALD's interpreter. ZIEGER was one of the chief engineers in the plant. OSWALD did not work in the same section as did ZIEGER. OSWALD and ZIEGER became good friends and associated socially before and after OSWALD's marriage. Concerning ZIEGER, MARINA stated he was of Jewish blood, she believed. He had been raised in a land which was a part of Poland. He had spent 25 years in Argentina and had then returned to his homeland. Meanwhile, his homeland had become part of Russia and is now known as Belorussia. Both he and his wife desired very much to leave Russia and return to Argentina.

ZIEGER and OSWALD frequently discussed political subjects and ZIEGER was frank in his displeasure with the Soviet system and wanted to leave and go back to Argentina to live.

MARINA stated ERIC TITOVIETS had become acquainted with the ZIEGERs. ERIC knew the ZIEGERs when she met OSWALD. ERIC, like the OSWALDs, was a friend of the ZIEGERs. She said it was therefore natural for ERIC to comment regarding the ZIEGERs in his letter to the OSWALDs. Concerning her friend LIALIA, MARINA stated this girl's full name is LARISSA PETROVANA PETRUSEVICH, and her nickname is LIALIA. She lived in the same apartment house as did the OSWALDs in Minsk. Although she had been raised in Belorussia, she had relatives living in Moscow. MARINA stated LIALIA on occasion had visited her relatives in Moscow. MARINA does not recall the occasions but knows that LIALIA had been in Moscow. 2000 APPROX 1941 or 1942

RUSSIA

MARINA stated LIALIA was a few months older than she, and would, therefore, be 22 or almost 23 years of age at the present time. She estimated the height of LIALIA to be about 5' 4". LIALIA has brown eyes and dark hair. She had a pretty figure which was somewhat girlish. She had well-shaped legs, and although she was not pretty, was very attractive. She had a lively personality. MARINA described LIALIA as a child who was not at all sophisticated. She said

LIALIA was very definitely of Russian descent although she might have some Polish blood as her mother had possibly come from Poland. MARINA stated that to her knowledge, LIALIA had never lived in Moscow but had only visited there for short occasions to see her relatives.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 18, 1964

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her place of residence, 11611 Farrar Street.

She was questioned concerning a notation on a sheet of autobiographical notes of OSWALD. This notation showed his wife as MARINA NIKILIEVNA OSWALD, and written underneath that was the name "DAVID LEE OSWALD, son, American". MARINA OSWALD said that this had been a note made by OSWALD before the birth of her first daughter, JUNE. OSWALD thought the first child would be a son and had already selected the name as DAVID LEE. It was in anticipation of this that he made this note on this autobiographical sketch.

MARINA was asked if she recalled that OSWALD had in his possession a phonograph record when he returned to Dallas, on October 3, 1963. She said she did not know if he had a phonograph record and that if he had brought a phonograph record back to Dallas on that occasion, she did not know about it.

She also said OSWALD had never spoken to her about Jai-lai games.

MARINA said she had never been in, nor seen, the residence at 1026 North Beckley, where OSWALD last lived.

MARINA was asked the direct question if OSWALD had ever said anything, or did anything, to indicate to her he was thinking of, or intended to, kill or attempt to assassinate or harm the late President KENNEDY, or Governor JOHN CONNALLY. She answered that OSWALD had not said anything, or done anything, to indicate any intentions to harm either late President KENNEDY, or Governor CONNALLY. She said that the accusation of OSWALD as the assassin of President KENNEDY had

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on 1/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN:mja 235 Date dictated 1/18/64

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come as a "thunder clap" to her.

She said that she cannot recall that OSWALD ever said anything, or wrote anything, against Governor JOHN CONNALLY. She said OSWALD had told her he had written to the United States Navy, protesting his undesirable discharge, and that he had received a form letter from the Navy, stating that his request would be considered. He made the remark to her that the bureaucracy in the United States was just as bad as it was in Russia.

В апреле 1938

MARINA identified two additional acquaintances of hers in Russia. These persons are TAMARA ALEXANDROVNA SANKOVSKAYA, who is approximately age 34, and was an employee of the Third Clinical Hospital at the same time as was MARINA. This woman is married and has a child and is a pharmacist by profession. Another friend of MARINA'S was SOFIA VASILEVSKAYA, now about age 25, who also was employed at the Third Clinical Hospital at the same time as was MARINA. She was also a pharmacist by profession.

В апреле 1959

Russia

MARINA said if JACK RUBY is found guilty of the slaying of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she would hope RUBY would not forfeit his life, as she believes enough blood has been shed in this matter.

DL 100-10461

E. Subject's Address Book

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DL 100-10461
WGB:mvs

On November 27, 1963, Captain WILL FRITZ made available an address book found at the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas, Texas. This address book had writings in both the English and Russian languages. On page 19 of the aforementioned address book was noted the name R. HARTEN HAWTORN.

DPD MRS. A review of the City Directory for Dallas, Texas reflects a ROMAN HARTEN, wife, MARTHA, employed as a draftsman for Koch, Fowler and Crafe, with residence located 3719 Hawthorne, Dallas, Texas.

Harten

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. ROMAN HARTEN, 3719 Hawthorne, was interviewed at his place of employment on January 10, 1964, Fowler and Grafe, Incorporated, 3900 Lemmon Avenue. Mr. HARTEN advised that he has never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, OSWALD's wife, or any of OSWALD's family. Some time ago, Mr. GEORGE BOUHE, a leader in the Russian Orthodox Church Group in Dallas, Texas, proposed that HARTEN and his wife take in a young couple who was coming to Dallas from Russia. Mr. HARTEN said that at that time he and his wife had a spare room and might have been able to make this available, however, he later found out that the man was an American and he felt that if this were the case, he believed that this man must be a Communist because he was coming back to the United States from Russia with his Russian wife without any opposition from the Russian government. For this reason, he told Mr. BOUHE that he would not have anything to do with this individual. He was never told the name or identity of this young couple and did not learn until after the assassination of President KENNEDY that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, were the young couple referred to by Mr. BOUHE.

Mr. HARTEN said that the only explanation he could have for his name being in the address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD is that possibly it was given to OSWALD by Mr. BOUHE

as a prospective place to live, and that OSWALD may have thought that this would have been a place to keep in mind. Mr. HARTEN said that he never heard from OSWALD and presumed that OSWALD never considered HARTEN's residence as a place to live.

Mr. HARTEN said that he would be happy to aid in any way possible, however, he did not know anyone outside of Mr. BOUHE who knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. HARTEN advised he had not become an American citizen and was an Estonian National, and has been in the United States approximately 14 years. He was born December 24, 1896 at Parnu, Estonia and is a Civil Engineer, having graduated from the Railway Engineers Institute in Moscow, Russia. He said that he does not have a license to practice engineering in the United States and is currently employed as a draftsman for Fowler and Grafe, Inc.

DL 100-10461

VIII. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL

[redacted]

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DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

Efforts are being made to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN who is believed to be the person who sat next to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the Mexican Red Arrow bus on a trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on September 26/27, 1963.

On January 7, 1964, Confidential Informant T-4 furnished information to the effect that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN had still not been located. Informant advised that on January 7, 1964, Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, an elderly Canadian missionary residing 4A Emilio Carranza Street, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, had advised that BOWEN is an ordained Baptist minister who over the years has collected funds for construction of several churches in Mexico. BOWEN has not been in Mexico since late September or early October, 1963, at which time he advised OSBORNE he was thinking of giving up his missionary work because many of his contributors who helped him financially over the years are now deceased. Informant advised that OSBORNE suggested that BOWEN could be located through the Hotel Jong or Jung in New Orleans, Louisiana where he was most recently employed and was making efforts to qualify for Social Security benefits. OSBORNE also thought BOWEN might be located through the Hotel St. Anthony in Laredo, Texas. (No such hotel of this name is known to exist in Laredo, but there is such a hotel in San Antonio, Texas).

Informant advised that OSBORNE claimed he has no way of communicating with BOWEN and does not know his exact address in the United States, although he believes he is in the United States at this time. OSBORNE indicated to informant that BOWEN never lived at the Emilio Carranza address but did pick up his mail there during his visit to Mexico in September or October, 1963.

DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

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Under date of January 8, 1964, the Los Angeles Office advised that in connection with efforts to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN on January 8, 1964, PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD were interviewed by SA CHESTER C. ORTON and SA JOSEPH DOYLE POWELL. WINSTON and MUMFORD stated the photograph of BOWEN with the sun helmet, which was exhibited to them, was not familiar to them. They stated the picture taken in 1954 of BOWEN standing in front of a castle was familiar to them and possibly could have been the man who sat next to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the bus from Laredo to Mexico on September 27, 1963.

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DL 100-10461
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B Approx 1916

On January 8, 1964, the Mobile Division advised that WALLACE WILLIAMS, Third Cook on the "SS Gulf Farmer", had been interviewed on that date by SA's MURRY C. FALKNER and JOSEPH T. BOSTON.

WILLIAMS is 48 years of age and resides at 614 Thayer Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He claimed a high school education and stated he had been a seaman for 20 years.

WILLIAMS advised that he was a Messman on the "SS MARION LYKES" for several voyages, including one from New Orleans to France and northern Europe in late 1959. WILLIAMS stated he no longer recalls the names of any passengers and has no recollection of any contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1964

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Mr. CONNIE WALTERS, Continental Trailways Bus Company, 2805 Logan, Dallas, Texas, made available Xerox copy of auditor's stub for Continental Trailways bus ticket no. 112230, which did bear the identical date and "die number" as that appearing on the original ticket, no. 112230.

on 1-17-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

244

by Special Agent JOHN T. KESLER Date dictated 1-17-64
VERNON MITCHEM
mvs

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IX. CONNECTIONS WITH FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

1

Mr. SAM MEADOWS, Manager of Gene's Lounge, 302 West Magnolia, Dallas Texas advised that HENRY AXLINE comes into his tavern quite often and at the present time is working as a helper with the Pearl Distributing Company in Fort Worth Texas. He recalled that his wife mentioned to him that at one time AXLINE was talking about the RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD case in Dallas. SAM MEADOWS was not present, but in conversation with his wife, AXLINE talked as if he might know something about RUBY or OSWALD. SAM MEADOWS stated that at that time AXLINE was working for a dairy company in Fort Worth and was delivering ice cream to Dallas. He was in Dallas all the time and he believed that AXLINE was only talking about what he might have heard in Dallas.

MEADOWS has since talked to AXLINE and from his conversation, AXLINE does not know anything other than what he had seen or read in the neespapers.

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on 1-6-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

246

by Special Agent S EARLE HALEY
ROBLEY D. MADLAND
mvs Date dictated 1-7-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 7, 1964

1 Henry * Axline

HENRY BELL AXLINE, 3513 Burton, furnished the following information:

In November and part of December, 1963, he was working for a dairy company in Fort Worth and delivered ice cream to Dallas and worked each day in Dallas. He was working this route in Dallas at the time of the assassination. He read about the assassination and the murder of OSWALD in the Dallas newspapers and heard through some source that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had had something to do with the Fair Play for Cuba group. AXLINE stated that he was not acquainted with OSWALD and had never met or talked to RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He denied ever making the statement that RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were part of a secret group, and that each member had contributed $75.00 to OSWALD to shoot President KENNEDY.

AXLINE stated he did not know anything about the assassination other than what he had seen or read in the newspapers.

on 1-6-64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EARLE HALEY
ROBLEY D. MADLAND 247 Date dictated 1-7-64
MVS

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DL 1/22/64

DL 100-10461

X. CORRESPONDENCE AND WRITINGS OF OSWALD

A. Letter to U. S. Marine Corps, March 7, 1962
B. Letter to U. S. Navy, January 30, 1961
C. Letters to OSWALD From:
   1. LOUIS WEINSTOCK, "The Worker", December 19, 1962
   2. FARRELL DOBBS, Socialist Workers Party, November 5, 1962
   3. BOB CHESTER, New York, New York, December 9, 1962
   4. JOSEPH TASK, Socialist Workers Party, March 27, 1963
   5. V. T. LEE, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, May 22, 1963
D. Handwritten Autobiography of OSWALD
E. Handwritten Autobiographical Notes of OSWALD
F. Typewritten Manuscript of the OSWALD Composition Entitled "The Collective"

DL 100-10461

A. Letter to U. S. Marine Corps, March 7, 1962

DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

A copy of the following typewritten letter written by LEE H. OSWALD to the United States Marine Corps dated March 22, 1962, was made available to the FBI. This letter is copied verbatim as follows:

"REPLY TO DKE-VHR 7 MARCH 1962

LEE H. OSWALD
Kalinina St. 4-27
Minsk U.S.S.R.
March 22, 1962

"R. McC. TOMPKINS
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.
Ass. Direct. of Personnel
Wash. D.C.

Dear Sirs;

In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undiresable discharge and your conveying of the process at which at was arrived.

I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U. S. department of State Washington D.C., for the verification of this fact.

Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referrel to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

1250

"You mention 'reliable information' as the basis for the Undiserable discharge. I have no douth it was newspapers speculation which foreward your 'reliable information.'

Under U. S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U. S. code, therefore you have no legel or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a undiserable discharge.

You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you recive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

If you choose to convene a review board you my contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davanport St.
Fort Worth, Texas

Sincerely,

/s/ LEE H. OSWALD"

DL 100-10461

B. Letter to U. S. Navy, January 30, 1961

DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

The following letter was handwritten and made available to the FBI by the United States Navy from its file pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It is quoted verbatim.

"Lee H. Oswald
U.S.M.C.R. 1653230
Kalinina St. 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.
January 30, 1961

"Sectretary of the Navy
John B. Connally Jr.
Fort Worth, Texas.

(Gov.) (Gov.) John Connally

Dear Sir. D.C

I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowlege since you are a resident of Ft. Worth as I am.

In November 1959 an event was well publicated in the Ft. Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time, (Much in the same way E. Hemingway resided in Paris.)

This person in answers to questions put to him by reporteds in Moscow criticized certain facets of American life. The story was blown up into another 'turncoat' sensation, with the result that the Navy department gave this person a belated dishonourable discharge, although he had recived an honourable discharge after three years service on Sept. 11, 1959 at El Toro, Marine Corps base in California.

These are the basic facts of my case.

I have and allways had the full sanction of the U. S. Embassy, Moscow USSR, and hence the U. S. goverment. In as much as I am returning to the U.S.A. in this year with the aid of the U. S. Embassy bring with me my family (since I married in the U.S.S.R.) I shall employ all means to right

"this gross mistake or injustice to a boni-fied U. S. citizen and ex-service man. The U. S. government has no charges or complaints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Chikovski St. 19121, Moscow, USSR.

Thank You

Lee H Oswald"

C. Letters to OSWALD From:

1. LOUIS WEINSTOCK, "The Worker", December 19, 1962
2. FARRELL DOBBS, Socialist Workers Party, November 5, 1962
3. BOB CHESTER, New York, New York, December 9, 1962
4. JOSEPH TASK, Socialist Workers Party, March 27, 1963
5. V. T. LEE, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, May 22, 1963

1
DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

On the following pages are quoted verbatim letters received by OSWALD from various organizations which letters have not been set out verbatim in previous reports in this matter. These letters were found among personal effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Dallas, Texas by the Dallas Police Department and were turned over to the FBI. These original letters are now held by the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

2
DL 100-10461

"The Worker CABLE ADDRESS DAIWORK NEW YORK . ORegon 9-9450

23 WEST 26 ST. . NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

Dec 19, 1962

Lee H Oswald
P O Box 2915
Dallas Texas

Dear Mr Oswald;

Mr Jackson is on leave for a few weeks, so permit me to thank you for the blow ups.

Your kind offer is most welcomed and from time to time we shall call on you. These poster like blow ups are most useful at newsstands and other public places to call the attention of newspaper readers that the 'Worker' is available.

Best wishes for a peaceful New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Weinstock, General Manager

/s/ Louis Weinstock"

3
DL 100-10461

Socialist Workers Party
116 University Place . New York 3, N. Y. ALgonquin 5-7460

JAMES P. CANNON
National Chairman
FARRELL DOBBS
National Secretary

November 5, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have your clipping requesting application for membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

We are sorry for the delay in answering your letter.

Our constitution requires that there must be a minimum of five members before a branch of the Socialist Workers Party can be formed and it is not our practice to take in individual members where no branch yet exists. Unfortunately we don't have any branches at all in Texas.

We very much appreciate, however, your request for membership in the party and wish to continue on a basis of close sympathetic relation with you until such time as a branch of the SWP can exist in Dallas. Pending the necessary basis for such a local structure, we suggest that you concentrate on seeking subscribers to the Militant and promoting the sale of socialist literature obtainable through Pioneer Publishers. Through contacts you may be able to develop on this basis let us hope it will be possible before too long to welcome a Dallas, Texas branch into the party.

In line with the above I am taking the liberty of sending a number of subscription blanks to the Militant so that you can have full advantage of our introductory offer of 4 months for only $1. We have had great success nationally with our subscription campaign. Also, you yourself should

"be sure to subscribe to both the Militant and International Socialist Review as you will find them excellent sources of socialist literature and information.

Please keep in touch with us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Farrell Dobbs.

FD:sf

Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary"

5
DL 100-10461

116 University Place
New York 3, New York.
Dec. 9, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter and reproductions were turned over to me by the SWP office.

I am familiar with reproductions and offset printing processes. It is clear from your work that you are skilled at blow-ups, reversals and reproduction work generally. Do you do any other phases of the process as well as photography? What about layout and art work?

We have access to a small offset shop here in New York. Generally, when we need any copy work done we have taken it there directly. However there might very well be occasion when we could utilize your skill for some printing project. It would, of course, necessarily have to be a project in which we would have flexibility as to time. It is not easy to do anything in which there is pressure to get a job out immediately through correspondence between New York and Texas. Such work must be done locally, out of necessity. However, for a longer term project it might be possible to ask your aid.

Could you write to me directly at the above address? I would like to know what size camera you have; how large a paper print you can make; how large a negative; and any other technical information that you can give us that would help us judge how your aid could be most effective. If you have any questions please feel free to (illegible) to me and I will try to respond promptly.

With best wishes for a year of progress

/s/ Bob Chester

Bob Chester.

260

DL 100-10461

Socialist Workers Party

116 University Place • New York 3, N. Y. • ALgonquin 5-7460

JAMES P. CANNON
National Chairman

FARRELL DOBBS
National Secretary

March 27, 1963

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have recieved your letter of March 24. Thank you for writing again. The clipping was very interesting also.

Because of your young age and location, we are sending your name to the Young Socialist Alliance for further correspondence. I am sure that they will be able to inform you about what the youth in the movement are doing. Their address is: P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York 3, New York.

If we can be of any more help, please write again.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/Joseph Task

Joseph Task

JT:mb

7
DL 100-10461

"FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ORegon 4-8295

May 22, 1963

Lee H. Oswald
4907 1/c Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Friend:

We received your notice of change of address and in looking for your old mailing plate and not finding one can only conclude that either it was pulled some time ago when mail was returned to us or that your subscription has long since expired.

In any event, We are enclosing a renewal form and a copy of our current literature catalog for you to catch up with. We hope to hear from you soon so that we may again have your name amongst those who continue to support the efforts of our Committee.

Fraternally,

/s/ V. T. Lee

V. T. Lee,
National Director"

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DL 100-10461

D. Handwritten Autobiography of OSWALD

1
DL 100-10461
WRH:mja

The following handwritten autobiography of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, found among his personal effects by the Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963, and turned over to the Dallas Office of the FBI, has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and it has been determined the handwriting in this manuscript was prepared by OSWALD. This manuscript is copied as follows:

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1956 - Sept 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Cailf Oct 56 April 60 Camp pendleton April - May 1957, Jacksonville fla. May-June 1957, Santa anna Calif June-August 1957, and in Japan August 1957-Nov. 1958, Santa Anna, El toro Air base Dec 1958-Sept 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My Stay in the far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May-Oct 1958 During Dec 57 to May 58 I was stationed at subic bay near mailia, Philipine Islands.

I served in Electronics school Jacksonville fla., and advanced Radar School Biloxi Mississippi. I also recived my high school level diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi Miss.

A. Discharge DD 214
B. Diploma - Jacksonville FIAR School
C. " Biloxie Miss. "
D. Certificate of High School Completion

2

DL 100-10461

Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1959 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Berlin and Metropoles hotel. I then lived in minsk from Jan 5 1960 to July 1962. I vistes moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in minsk I was granted a small apartment on Kalinnin St. later re-named komunist St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and T.V. plant as a metal worker.

A. clippings

3

DL 100-10461

Marxist

I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of capital in 1954 when I was 15 I have study 18th century plosipies works by Lein after 1959 and attened numerouse Marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were complusory and other which were not. also in Russian through newspapers, Radio and T.V. I leared much of Marx Engles and Lenins works. such articles are given very good coverage daliy in the USSR.

After my stay in the Soviet Union upon my return to the USA I contined to recive by subsirbtion from "Komkim Inc." Soviet ideological and informative literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belorussia" "kmockill" satircal polical magizine and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" aslo I recive the well known Soviet Journal "OGONXOK". I also have recived literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington DC

A. Proof of subsriptions to Soviet Journal
B. Subsription from 1962 of Worker

4

DL 100-10461

Russian

I leared the Russian Lanuage during my almost three years residence in Moscow and minsk USSR October 1959 - July 1962 I study russian elemantry and advanced grammar from text books with a English speaking Russian intourist teacher by the name of Rosa Agafonova, Minsk Jun-May 1960. I am totaly profinete in speaking conversational Russian. I can read non-technical Russian text without difficully and can to a less extant write in the Russian Lanuage.

A. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

5

DL 100-10461

Organizer

On May 29 1963 I requested permission from the FPCC headquarters at 799 Brodway New York 3, N.Y. to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I recived a cautionet but enthusiastic go-ahead from V. T. Lee National Director of FPCC. I than make layouts and had printed public literature for the setting up of a local FPCC. I hired persons to distrube literature. I than organized persons who display receptive attitudes towars cuba to distrube pamplets. I sough responise from latin american consuls of which their are many here in New orleans, I infiltrades the cuban Student directorate and that harresed them with information I gained including having the N.O. city atterny general call then in a put a restraning order pending a hearing on some so-called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area. I caused the formation of a small, active, FPCC organization of members and sympatizers. where before there was none.

C

6

DL 100-10461

A-B-C

SREET AGITATION

I am experianced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9 1963 I was accousted by three anti-castro cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I subsenly was fined 10.$ charges against the three cubans were droped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International trade mart in New Orleans This demonstration was filmed by WDSV-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

On august 17 I was invited by WDSV-Radio to appear on the august 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7:30 PM the moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitudes and opions. LA

After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Buttler of "Inca" anti communist proganda organization representive and carlos Bringer Cuban exile Student Revolutionary Directoret delegate in New orleans. This Debate was broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21, 1963 after this program I made a 3 minute T.V. newsreel which was shown the next day (August 22.). LA

B

1 - LA

7

DL 100-10461

I recived advise, direction and literature from V. T. Lee National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of which I am a member. at my own expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba" handbills and New Orleans branch membership Blanks for the F.P.C.C. Local.

A. Letter from V. T. Lee
B. FPCC membership card

DL 100-10461

Radio Speaker and Lecturer

B

On August 22 I was invited by Gene Murrett, who is studing for Catholic priesthood, to give a leture on Russia, Gene Murret is the Son of my mothers sister, Mrs. D. Murrett 757 french st. N.O. La. This Lecture took place July 27, 1963 700 PM at the University Jesuit House of Studies Spring hill station Mobile Alabama over 50 Sudent priest all of whom were college

LA.
AlA.

New Orleans LA.

9

DL 100-10461

gruates taking the 4 years subsiquate course for the pristhood attened serval of the college's professors also were present. This leture lasted for 1 hr 10 min after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This leture took place in the autorium where women are not allowed so an all-male audience attened. The moderator of this leture was Paul Plazza, Jesuiet.

Ala.

LETURE
A. invitation letter
B. comments letter

RADIO
NO RECORDS

10

DL 100-10461

PHotograpes

I have worked in the Jaggers-Chiles-Stoval typographical Co. 522 Browder St. Dallas, Texas, I workes from Oct. 1 1962 to April 1, 1962 I am profiencet in the photographic arts known as reverser, transparecied, line, modification, squats blowups, and minaturazation. I have submitted and been commended for photo work for the party. I am familiar with layout and art work and am aquianted with cold medel and hot medal process s in printing.

A. Tax Returns of JCS
B Lettars commending Photo work
By The Party

213

213

DL 100-10461

E. Handwritten Autobiographical Notes of OSWALD

DL 100-10461
WRH:mvs

The following handwritten notes which are biographical notes concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, were found among OSWALD's personal effects at Dallas, Texas by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. Examination by the FBI Laboratory of this document which is one sheet of paper, reflects that the hand printing thereon was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The document is quoted as follows:

"*Lee H. Oswald
Kalinina St. 4-2
Minsk, USSR
January

"1. Lee H. Oswald

2. New Orleans, La. Oct. 18, 1939

3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif Sept. 10, 1959

4. 1954 - 1956 Ft. Worth, Tex. 1936 - 1959 U. S. Marine Corps Active, Duty stations Los Angeles Calif., Atsugi Japan Sugi Bay, Phillipines; 1959-1962 Minsk USSR, Residence.

5. Active Duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2. Active Duty Terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honourable discharge recived.

6. Marina Nikilievna Oswald, Wife, Russian.
David Lee Oswald, Son, American

7. None

8. Petition for Donation of Fund From International Resue Commite. Park Av. N.Y., N.Y. in Jan. 1962. I have not been notified of the result.

9. None

10. $800.00 ($200.00 can be paid by myself.)

*11. (8)

12. *Box 982. Vernon Texas.
~~7313 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas~~*

*(Lines had been drawn through the heading at the top of page and the first printed line opposite the number 12).

F. Typewritten Manuscript of The Oswald Composition Entitled, "The Collective"

On the following pages is transcribed a typewritten manuscript found among the personal effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at Dallas, Texas, by the Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963, which manuscript is entitled "The Collective". This manuscript is practically a copy of the handwritten manuscript dealing with the same subject which was recorded in a prior report. The handprinted corrections which appear on the typewritten manuscript have been examined by the FBI Laboratory and found to have been prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The following pages are a copy of a composition typewritten in the English language entitled "The Collective."

"PART 1 The Colletive

"The lives of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the 'Collective', the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant or enterprize. Sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the factory or plant party secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities at any industrial enterprise, whether political, industrial or otherwise personal relations. The party secretary is responsible for policitcal indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the Communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

"The Minsk Radio and Television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronics parts, and sets. In this vast enterprise created in the early 50's, the party secretary is a 6'4" man in his early 40's -- has a long history of service to the party. He controls the activities of the 1,000 communist party members here and otherwise supervises the activities of the other 5,000 people employed at this major enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking Republic Belerussain.

"This factory manufactures 87,000 large and powerful radio and 60,000 television sets in various sizes and ranges, excluding pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the U.S.S.R. It is this plant which manufactured several console model combination radio-phonograph television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exposition in New York in 1959. After the Exhibition these sets were duly shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the Administrative Building -- at this factory, ready for the next International Exhibit.

"I worked for 23 months at this plant, a fine example of average and even slightly better than average working conditions. The .....

"The plant covers an area of 25 acres in a district one block north of the Main thoroughfare and only two miles from the center of the City with all facilities and systems for the mass production of radios and televisions; it employs 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 58% women and girls. This factory employe 2,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, mostly these shops are fitted with convair belts in long rows, on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

"500 people, during the day shift, are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines; here sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for television and radios.

"Another 500 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 150 people at or assisting at 80 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and seem to be eternally. The foremen here looks like the Russian version of 'John Henry', tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't frilly, but he gets the work out.

"The plant has its electric shop, where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing experiments of all kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable, mostly due to the poor quality of wires, which keep burning out under the impact of the usual 220V _____ voltage. In the U. S. it is 110V.

"The plastics department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd presses, turning out their quoto of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, due

and the hotness of the materials. These workers are awarded 30 days vacation a year, the maximum for workers. Automatum is now employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially, the war industry. However for civilian use, their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often crude task of turning out finished, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal off plastic and shaving them on a foot driver lathe. There is only so much potentiality in presses and stamps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things. Lack of automation and a Beaurocratic corps of 1-6 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the tons of paper work which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct formen is not small to the ratio of workers in some case 1-10, in other 1-5, depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of examiners, committees and supply checkers and the quantity control board. These poeple number (without foremen) almost 300 people, total working force 5,000 -- 3-50 without foremen.

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, we shall visit most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employes 500 people; 85% women and girls; females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the chassis to the frame attaching, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 transistors in four minutes while the next

"girl solders 15 wire leads in 13 mintues. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Deductions include 7 rubles, general tax, 2.50 rubles for bachelors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or carbless work, the inspectors may care to make further down the line. They start teams oftwo mostly boys of 17 or 18, turning the televisions on the convair belts right side up, from where there has been soldering to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 39 hour week, 65-70 rubles, not counting deductions. Further on, others are fitting tubes and parts around the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operators hurriedly afix snap type testing currents, and withdrawing the snapps that fitting out a tester's card, pass the equipment back onto the convair, speed here is essential.

"The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by 2% in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the convey to go back down the line where others sit to complete the process, the smoke from the careful soldering doesn't keep the girls from chattering away and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line, testing the loudspeakers, makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz programs, which the testers favor for purely personal reasons until the foreman looks his way.

"As we go out we see crates of the finished product with the well known, 'made in Belorussia,' stamp.

"One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and conventions, is the personal relationship to each other; there exists a disciplined comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundamental group is the 'Kollective' or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foremen, are the worlds in which the Russian workers live. All activities and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the 'Kollective.'

"In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Minsk Radio and Television factory, there were58 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned into the shop by the factory Party secretary, the Master foremen, assigned by the Shop production head who is assignedin turn by the Director of the Factory.

"The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is Comrade Libezen, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the Young Communist League before the war, he became a member in good standing of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankest, but his talents seemed to have been too good for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at this newly

built factory. He was appointed by the factory Communist party chief, as shop secretary, responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and any other odd 'jobs' that might come up, including, seeing to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Liebezen holds the title (besides Communist) of 'Shock worker of Communist Labor', this movement was started under Stalin a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Leibezen is a skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 130-140 rubles -- month minus deductions. This shop party secretary, together with the section party chief, usually selects workers for the title 'shock worker of Communist Labor.' These people are not necessarily Communist party members, although it helps in the same way party membership helps in any facet of life in the U.S.S.R.

"Factory meetings of the 'Kollectives' are so numerous as to be staggering.

"Take for instance during one month the following meetings and lectures are scheduled: 1 prof. Union; which discuss the work of the prof. union in gathering dues, paying out receipts on vacations orders, ect. (p. 24.); political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour, Young Communist Meetings (2) on the 6 and 21st of

every month; production comittees (1) made up of workers, discussing ways of improving work; Communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section Communist party sec.; the school of Communist labor meeting (4) compulsory) every Wednesday, and sport's meeting, 1 a month, non-compulsory, a total of 15 meetings a month, 14 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 12 compulsory for all others. These meetings are always held after work or on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Absenteism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the sure disciplinary action of the party men and inevitably the factory party committe because of trying to slip out of the way or giving too little attention to what is being said.

A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party man delivering a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men who through some strange process have been turned to stone. Turned to stone all except the hard faced communists with roving eyes looking for any bonus-making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any worker; a sad sight to anyone not used to it, but the Russians are philasophical. 'Who likes the lecture?' 'Nobody,' 'but its compulsory'. Compulsory attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations and meeting's. The 'great October revolution' demonstrations, the May day demonstrations are all formed in the same way. As well as spontaneous meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party men mark off the names of the hundreds of workers approved to arrive at a certain place at a given time. No choice, however, small, is left to the discretion of the individual.

PART II THE EXPERIMENTAL SHOP

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the lives of some of the 58 workers and 5 foremen working in the experimental shop of the Minsk radio plant. This place is located in the midst of the great thriveing plant which produces some of the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

DL 100-10461

"The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 8:0 sharp, all the workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty orderly, who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for too many smokes, they file upstairs, except for 10 turners and lath operators whose machines are located on the first floor. Work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foremen Zomof and Jr. foreman Laveook, to workers whose various reliability and skill calls for them, since each worker has with time acquired differing skills and knowledge. Work is given strictly according to so-called 'pay levels', the levels being numbered 1-5 and the highest level 'master'. for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 68 rubles for work, level (2); a worker receives 79.50, for three; 90 rubles, for four; 105 rubles for five; 125 rubles and for masters about 150. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level, 45 rubles and bonuses bringing the total to 68 rubles, including reductions for taxes, the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work, bonuses are allways the same, giving use to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is 'a barrier' to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses are awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Russia

Our shop head Shephen Tarasavich Velchok is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a prime requisition for even a foreman's job, he, managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr Ukavvich became shop head in an important segment of this large plant, employing 5,000 people. Shephen has an almost bald head except for a line of hair on the left side of his head, which he is forever combing across his shiny top. Aged 45, he is married with two children aged 8 and 10. It may be explained that Russians seem to marry much older than

Russia

their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to receive an apartment, people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so unstable, until a commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for oneself, most Russians do not choose to start families until later in life. Shephen is responsible to the factory committee and director for the filling of quotos and production quantity. His foreman Zomof is 38 years old, has a wife and 15 month old baby, not too long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen or private toilet, into a newly built apartment house and flat of two small rooms, kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. A tall thin man with dark creases in his face, his manner, nervous, spontaneous and direct, betrayes his calling. His job, keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, Jr. Foreman Laveook, is much younger, ten year younger, enigmatic, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm, which he instinctively uses in the presence of superiors. The shop's mainstay is composed of 17 so-called 'Shock workers' whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might strive to imitate them. Usually of the 5 level or master class of workers, they are experienced at work and politics.

Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50, not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the interlife of the 'Kollective'.

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two years at a factory, before going on to full time day studies at the local University, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number worker levels, 3, 4; these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of laborers at the factory. 70% have families, apartments are few, most occupy rooms belonging to relatives or rooms let to rent by holders of two or three room apartments, often for as high as 20 rubles a month, although rent in the Soviet Union is paid

by the sq. meter and 3, 15 meter rooms with kitchen and bath cost about 32 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so critical that people count themselves lucky to even find a person willing to let his room, room renting also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR. Often it reaches heights all out of proportion with reality, such as the man who derived 80 rubles a month from letting his rooms in the summer while he himself was living in a summer house or 'Dacha,' in the country. Such speculation is forbidden and carries penalties, including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months. Still these are the most common instances. Most workers in Minsk come from peasant stock, which re-populated the city at the end of the 2nd WORLD WAR. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often stubborn and untrustworthy.

The life of the 'Kollective' or rather inter-life, since it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of the complex working of the Communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political activity, deciding the actions of every individual and group, placing upon a society a course, so strict, so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted as political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training system. . . . . the world.

To understand the work and workings of the 'Kollective' one must first ask who controls, who leads the 'Kollective'. The answer to that is a long one; all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party committees, headed by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the Communist party, and who, working in conjunction with the directors of the factory, controls all factors pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given line. It must be noted that officially the party men occupies a position exactly equal to the head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, considerable more sway over the activities of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion

of the party man is ever turned down by the director of our factory, that would be president to treason. The party man is appointed by the H.Q. of the Central Committ of the Comm Party and in turn the party man designates who shall be shop and section party secretaries, a post well coveted by employed Communists. These Communists in reality control every move of 'Kollectives'. They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells.

These meetings or Sabrania's are almost always held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small, considering that on an average 8 meetings are held a week and of these you have 'young Communist, party communist meeting', 'political information' and the 'school of Communist labor'. These are every week and are compulsory for all workers. Also monthly meetings, include 'Production meeting' 'General trade Union' 'Shop Committee' and 'Sport Meeting', none of these are compulsory. The numbers of meetings held a month average 20. 50% of these are political or by-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours; usually the length of 'Political information meeting's held every Tuesday is 15 minutes. An amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners, a most phenominal nature, one impervious to outside interferance or sounds. After long years of hard fisted discipline no worker allows himself to be trapped and called out for inattentiveness by the ever present and watchful party secretary and members of the Communist party. This is mostly seen in political information or Central Comittee party directive readings. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boistrous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. in our section a middle aged poched man by the name of Osobakin, an average looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he's going to tell a racy story or funny joke, but he never does. Behind this man stands 25 years of party life. His high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency. He stands expounding from notes in front of him, the week's

'Information', with all the lack of enthusiasm and gusto of someone who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

PART III 'demonstrations'

In the same way, May Day and other 'demonstrations' are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. I remember when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the Metropole restaurant when out of the side streets came a 10 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping them hemmed in (not detouring the flow of traffic, as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on schedul, an obviously distinguished foreign lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged. She was taken through the 'spontaneous' welcoming crowd, after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to continue.

Another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinines delegation arrived in Minsk and was driven from the Railway station to a house on the outskirts of the city. Even though it was 10:30 at night all along the way members of the MVD (security) forces ran into apt. buildings and student dormatories ordering people out on to the streets to welcome the arriving guests.

Although there was no prior notice of any delegation, another 'spontaneous welcoming comittee met the calvacade of black limosines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly proturding yellowish waving hands.

I myself was visting friends in the forieng lanuage dormitory when Ive were called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I know this story to be not only ture, but standard operating procedure.

At the Minsk radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are

"arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until they reach the factory shop and mill 'Kollectives'. Here they are implemented by the Communist party secretary who issues instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point names are taken well in advance of the march so that late comers and absentees may be duly noted, neither one is allowed. At the collection point, signs, drumme's and flags are distributed and marchers formed in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days, all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention to attendance, insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stragglers or late risers walking through the streets may be yanked into the study stream of workers by the police or voluntary red armed 'people's militia', any one who argues may be subject to close investigation later on, the one thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 98% majority of the voting population is always funneled into voting for the one candidate for the one post, one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city elections, a 'agitator' calls at the residence of each and every person in the city; he inquiries regarding the numbers of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is Sixteen years) Age, sex, place of work ect.. He insures that all eligible voters know, when, where and how to vote.) He can explain who are the candidates, although he is forbidden by law to canvass for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register, located at the poll, which he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register, a person receives a voting list with the names of all candidates for different posts. He may either place an X next to his choice or strike out any name he doesn't like or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are counted but no one can be elected to any post or office in this manner, it may, however, mean that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post sometime in the future elections. All candidates are approved by the central

committee of the Communist party, although a candidate does not necessarily have to be a communist party member (he may be non-party) the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by party, even if he has made an application for the party. At the 22nd Congress KPCU Kruscheff revealed that out of a population of million, 5 and one half million persons are member of the Communist party. That is less than 10% of the total population. Actually engaged in production, not counting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers, how they think, act, hope and have lived, will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Russia

Uusha Shklieavich, born in what is now south western Beleprussian territory; he is 24 years old, makes 90 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in a small room in a house, the property of his inlaws. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, 'hopes' to receive it in 'four or five years', hope's to enters the University night course next year so that he can become a radio engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the evacuation. Moved still further east after an all out attempt at a drive by the Nazi's in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 19, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the Army, served in Hungary when the Counter Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, when I asked him who started the war there, he says 'American Imperialists' and 'spies'. When asked who he killed he says 'he didn't kill anyone'. When asked who was killed during the Revolution he says 'Hungarians'. Asked what he thinks of that Revolution, he says 'It was a glorious victory by our forces'. Shklieavich also tells a story about how he was 'newly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian civilians; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at me so hard I thought she must of known me. One of the younger people came forward and asked

for a match. Just then a Hungerian "people's policeman" came around the corner.' This probably what saved Shklieavich's life. The policeman shouted just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he awoke there were two of the group dead and the others ran away. Surely a revolution of spies and imperialists I jibed.

A picture of a different sort is that out by AKSONAVICH, mild mannered, he served his army service along time ago, on the Leningrad front during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children; aged 44 he has a hawk like nose, bushy eyebrows, profuse straw colored hair; he makes 115 rubles a month, lives fairly well, owns a television, radio and refrigerator in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen and bath, A very good arrangement for the Soviet Union. He pays 15 rubles a month rent, has a middle school education, had finished a metal workers course at night school at the night school facility of the University in 1958. He has been working at this plant for 5 years. A skilled tradesman, he is respected and is a member of the shop production committee. Non-communist, He believes in the Policies of the party as do almost all Russians. His hobby is fishing on the banks of the little creek near his home during the summer. Every morning he spends 20 minutes on a bus coming to work, this is the most inconvenient aspect of his otherwise simple and average life. Does he have money, personal belongings? 'No money, but I have an apartment'; that is the most important thing in life. People have been known to do odd, even unlawful things to get even a little higher on the houseing waiting list such as faking the ownership of a baby or two to get special rating. The opening of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of gusto and preparation. Indeed, for the lucky one's, receiving their orders on rooms and flats, it is a big moment, a moment culminating years of waiting and often years of manipulation, the lucky few get the word to move out of their old quarters, usually one room in oblong buildings, built after the war, which are mostly to be later torn down. As soon as a newly built house is ready, enough to support the rush of happy home owners, it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just yet. What does that matter! In 1960 there were 2,978,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,300,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

"One man whose family received a flat not long ago is Grisses. At our shop a master, a shock worker and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old. Now with dark but greying hair, long nose, and potruding check bones set under very old and weighted eyes, contesting to his long years as a laborer, a laborer with his hands. During the war Orisses, too old to be taken into the army in the first draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived here for 8 months, until things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans outright, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served with the famed Guerilla fighters; as is well known, these people held most of the territory of Belerussia during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Gernams of Minsk and other points in Belerussia. One day Orisses, in talking about the war rolled up his sleeve and showed me two unmistakable scars - bullet holes. When talking about Minsk during Germen occupation, one feels a trickle running allong the neck. There was a chimney in Minsk, he says, next to the crematorium. The smoke from that chimney was as black as death day and night, night and day, the smoke of that belching chimney never stopped rising over the ruined skeleton of Minsk. 90% razed to the ground, during the war with only three major buildings still standing after the war, opera house, government house and church. These buildings, all except the Church, which is now closed, are still in use.

PART IV

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story reflecting the courage of its builders. In a totalitarian system great forces can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success of the Russian 'Sabootniks' is testimony to that. So also is the result of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This reconstruction is still, in part, going on but the design and structure of the city already gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belerussian State in 1945, Only 16 short years ago. The architectural planning may be anything but modern but it in the manner of almost all Russian cities.

"With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large spreadout township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline pierced with factory booms and chimneys betrays its industrial background township. I say in appearance, because, the tallest building here is the 9 story black apparatus house flanking the main street Prospect Stalin

and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the BeleRussian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The arkatecual planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all Russian cities. With the airport as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out township in apperance. Only the skyline pieced with factory booms and chemmlies betrays its industrial background, township I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story block apartment house flanking the main street, prospect Stalin,

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which is over 2 miles long and the only such Boulivard in the republice, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving through the city like rivers of stone braching off the main street ending out at the other end by extensive parks. The design and contend of this prospect is very reflective of the life of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow vain of the city includes in the first two miles, the center district of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order's of Krushcev who was grieved at the fact that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Bellerussia, the hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, and has over 500 rooms a modern well serviced and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

"The post office handles all mail coming in and out of the city. Built in 1955, it has 4 columes at its entrance in the Greek style.

Next down the prospect are a clothing store and childrens store. The central movie house, the best one in Minsk seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store, across from it; the central beauty shop, the main drug store and a Uaspranon (Russion food store), furniture store. Next is the Ministory of Internal Affairs, whose boss is 'tough military Colonel Nickoley Aksonof, of the 'peoples militia', he holds the titel minister Internal Affairs. around the corner is his subsidarary, the KGB commiettee for Internal Security. (intelligence and Secret police. Across from the ministry is the ever crowed prospect book shop, across from this is the even more crowded resterunt, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can can buy fried toung or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the 'Kotlets' (bread and ground meat patties) or snitsel with a little more meat and less bread and beef steak pure (ground beef patties served with potatoes and cabbage and sometime's macoroni. These are always served in workers dining room's and stand up cafes for they open at night). And sometime's, sweet rolls, coffee, and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

Russia

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives. All cities above Leingrad towards the Finnish border fall into this catogory, Brest on the polish border, Odessa maine sea port

(The above indented portion was scratched out on the typed manuscript).

down from this cafe called 'springtime is the bakery shop. Here for 13 Kopeck's a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 7 Kopecks sweet rolls of different kinds, 20 kopeks black bread (the black bread loaf is twice as large as the white is, therefore cheaper per kilogram and more in demand. Also black bread remains fresh for an exceptionally long time due to the hard crust.

"Across from this bakery shop is the confection place. Here is a kid's dreamland of sweets and chocolate, although owing to its climit chocolate costs 4 times as much as in the US (for four ounces one must pay 60 kopekcs. Chocolate is much in demand since Russians have a vicious sweet tooth. Here there is always a crowd. Further down we come to the only Department store in Minsk, the 'BUM', which means 'State Universal Store'. Here one may buy anything sold in the smaller specialized store's and sign on the list for refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can be bought anywhere outright. The waiting list for refrigerations (112 mill. sold 1952-58) is three months; the same also for vacuum cleaners. For cars the waiting list is anywhere from 6 months to a year depending upon which of the three existing types one puts a down payment on. The 'Moskavich', which costs 2,500 rubles, is presumed to be the best, so the waiting list is almost a year for that; however the 'Victory' and 'Volga' are a little cheaper and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month wait; cars are bought more or less to order, here. Their styles are not very impressive. The Moskavich looks like a box on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938 Studebaker which, by the way, is what it is modeled after, 'American' prewar aid'.

Motorcycles and television sets can, however, be bought on the spot for ready cash. A good high powered

motorcycle costs 350 rubles and their quality is apt to be better than the more complex automobile; television sets cost anywhere from 80 rubles for a 6 inch by 6 inch screen to 350 rubles for a well made television of 22 inche screen. Other models, light table models, cost 190 and 145 rubles. Here ready made suits of rough material can be bought. The cheaper, a double breasted blue for 110 rubles or a better made three button suit for 50 rubles and _____ costs 40 rubles or a pair of pants for not less than 15 rubles. There are few cheap ones, however, in stock. They usually cost 30 rubles.

Just before we come to 'Stalin Square' the end of the central district along the Prospect, we find the two 'Automats' or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from one another, the Internal and External structure is exactly the same in each, both places serve the same dishes at the same prices. Why these were not built at opposite ends of the Central District or even the Square, for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plans for all the cities in the Soviet Union, come directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility for the architec - since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's head, it seems that the logical reason for the outmoded archit. is that in building the street so it is the simplest, it is therefore safest way. Another characteristic and interesting structure in Minsk is the trade union building. This houses an auditorium, offices for the training and costuming of the amateur group's who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There is not, as one might assume, an office of any trade union. They do not exist as we know them, (since strikes or negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are not allowed, of course; suggestions may be made by any worker but these all are handled through the local Communist factory committee and are passed along or shelved as it suits the committee's) An imposing structure, it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof supported by large white marble columnes all around. However, a close look reveals not naked Greek gods but,

from left to right, a surveyor complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports women in track suit, and a more symbolic structure of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or an intellectural, apparently.

The rest of the prosepect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses ending at Victory Square; it may be that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 90% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building spree is in full swing, although at the 22nd congress, Krushev announced that so many building projects were started in 1960-1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be began in order to give a chance for the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan. This means, expecially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves in line for an apartment even even if they are on the list for at least 4 years. Their estimates are based on experience.

'Tourists'

At the 22nd party Congress Krushchef, in his 7 hour key note speech (which was, for all practical purposes, the only speech, since all others followed in support of the first speech) revealed that in 1960 700,000 people in the Soviet Union went abroad. This is a gross over-estimate, including engineers and technicians sent abroad, which make up 20% of this total. All others are delegations of Intelligent students, all scientific workers. The 250,000 'tourist' who do manage to go abroad are carefully selected from applicants, the main requisite is, 'is he loyal and politically prepared?' Any worker at our plant could apply for a tourist trip under the

"limited number rules' applying to delegations; for 140 rubles he can go to China for two weeks from Minsk or for 80 rubles go to Chekoslovakia, for more if he passes the requisitions he can even get to England, the hitch is (1) that he must be OK'd by the Comm-Bureau; (2) he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must leave behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or mother and father; this last is actually the most important. The Russians know that a person will not ordinarily leave a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum if he knows he'll never see his family again, not alive anyway. Individual tourist who go abroad when and where they went to, because of their own desire is unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month exlaustive investigation by the K.G.B.

"Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives all cities above Leingrad toward the Finnish Border fall into this catogory, Brest on the Polish border, Odessa mai seaport. Some citys in the Urichrain and Siberia conectd with industry all cities along the Southern border of the USSA from Moldovia to India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vechles are stopped at police check points to these areas. train and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport o being shown a valid pass whose owners address is in the forbidde city, persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and from the, however, they may not bring others in with out pass passes are given out by the local K. G. B. offices, and one must apply directly to it.

"It may be explained that in the Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a grey-green 'passport' or identification papers. On the first page is a foto and personal information, on the following 4 pages, are places for the registering of address, this including rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making paticular remarks as to the conduct of the carier, a place better kept blank, the next three pages are for registering the places of work, then the next page is for marriage license and divorce stamps; these 'passprts' are changed for a small chrage every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investagation for 10 rubles, all persons regardless of nationality are required to carry those at all times in the Soviet Union nationalities are allso marked on the passport, for instance a Urakranion is Urakrinuian, a Jew is

"marked Jew no matter where he was born.an immigrant is marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many immigrants in the U.S.S.R. also on these pages. marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenas Aires, 1934, resident Buenas Aires till 1955, occupation student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and all who reads the passport that, Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, without a good reason or too high at his work. But otherwise. immigrants in the U.S.S.R., a relativly few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particulary in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much 'less' to worry about conserning getting an apartment and being assigned to work, than his Russian born conterport, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreingners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

"Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a 'show' collective farm for foreign tourist, who ask to see a genuine, average collective farm, on it, is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their conterparts at the same sort of place south of Leingrad, have well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

"For the benifit of everyone who doesn't want to be duped, I suggest you take the Moscow to Breast highway for 24 miles until you come to Uesteech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective form, a village of the small black mud and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes form the Kremlin it doesn't have electrecity

"or gas. Inside plumming is unknown and the only automation is that done with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run directly by the government. Collective farmers and their families number 65.5 million people or 31,4% of the total population.

"True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually ¼ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these 'advantages'. Nowadays, although still without electricity 'collective farms' have wire fed radio programs and speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by Stalin to 'bring the culural level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweler therefore although their are no lights there is always the incessant blar of the loudspeakers." School attendance for the children of collective farmers is cumplusey as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they recieve their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decloration. teachers recieve 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions, disciple from the student's viewpoint is strong. starting school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pinoeer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat apperance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters the room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particuly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex then their American counterparts science is also stressed as well as patriotism and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of complete seriousness is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are apt to appear rather made bookish than Americans.

"Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local 'childrens garden' these are

"highly organized state created care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodicatly by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who recieve 50 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may recive 100 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960 were cared for by these establishments. After the U-2 incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government and the Soviet governments, Premier Kruschev invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become director of one of these 'childrens gardens'. Since, he said in a speech at the Krimlin in July 1960, Eisenhower doesn't know how to run his country.

"Public care centers for young and old are an established principle in the U.S.S.R. thousands of neat homes, sanitoriums and hospitals are scatted around the Black and Caspion Seas, the 'resort area' of the Soviet Union. For any worker to get a reservation for one off these places he should apply to the factory comittee for a 'Pitovroo' or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may buy the 'Petovkoo' from Minsk to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks at a cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available, if a member of the trade unions (a worker pays 1% of his pay earning as dues a month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total cost, if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republician Sanitorium service at these places included three good balanced meals a day, the attenion of doctors and nurses, sports and sailing facilities, private beaches and excursions and all necessaties.

"More modest wallets can, howerver, aford journies to rest homes nearer home, in the case of Minsk, to Zhdonovich located in pine forest three hours from Minsk here the same services minus the beaches, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

"Other rest homes include Liovod and Narock located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long, lake Narooh, deep in the pine forest of Belerussia, where hare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers whose vacation time comes up. The only is restriction is sometimes lack of space, especially in summers, but that is not an obstacle to one who plannes in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the rigors and dust of their factories at least for a while anyway. The capital of Beloussian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institution are engaged in turning out highly trained specialist for the national ecomony. The city has many secondery schools, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigious 5 year course of vocational and political subjects. five year course of vocational and pditicial subjects. Hostels for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15 feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle, there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suitcases under beds. Here, except during the three-month summers vaction, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with stoves, are also located at the rate of 1 room to 8 student living quaters for cooking the clean-lines of line, and rooms as well as the entire dormitory falls upon the students. The number of students in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U. S. figure 1,816,000 or 102n per 10,000. Al students in higher educational institution receive 'stipends' or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month, regardless of chosen vocations, for excellant to outstanding grades a student may recieve the maximen of 50 rubles per-month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This is the reason why

"the Soviet Union turns out almost three times as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many agronimist 477,200, technichens and other specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5) in (1960) than any other country in the world (USA. (12.1).1960) regardless of the lack of dormitories and aisied living conditions of the students, that we have in the U.S., we could definitly learn from the regious and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the factorys and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as for students.

"At the 22nd Congress in October 1961. Krushchev, prohasized that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is a unheard of figure, but it is possibal under the system in the Soviet Union.

"Foreign languages also hold postitions of favority in the Soviet Educational plan. Much more so then in the U.S. in sientific fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in enginering and also medicine at least one language is complusory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselfs, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurance. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lein, founder of the Soviet Union, formally the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studing Russian is the one by Nina Potronova, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of

Russia

"Friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1959 by the Moscow publishing house Lulovski Blvd. 29, Moscow is a good stare for anyone interested in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimium in this book and only make up about 20% of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a truely gigantic and monopolistic enterprize printing (69,000 titles in 1959 and 1,169,000,000 copies) here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into anyone of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. 90% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however national languages are protected and propagated by law, of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 count Russian as their national language next is Urkarnians 37,253,000 and Belerussians 7,913,00 and Ubekastans 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are destruibuted among 18 minory, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are not of Soviet origin, of these the leaders are Ygoslaves 5,000: Albanions 4,800: Afgans 1,900: Uangols 1,800, Italians 1,200, Frenchmen 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures fro Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75. 50% cent of all the 69,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most concerned war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as herioc novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was described by Eraving Levine in his book 'Main Street U.S.S.R.' Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be 'boy loves - tractors - loves girl' episods or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the

"U.S.S.R. because of their comparitably racy lines, however foreign writers seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and immorality of their respactive country. Every foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

"American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Heminway and others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A. but not for the same reasons, Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflective of present day life, Earnest Hemingway, wrote 'old man and the Sea' a deeply touching story of mans struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

"For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the greyness and dullness of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include Leonard Frank, German novilist; William Goodwin, 'Things As They Are' English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Drue 'Count Margo' French author, 'Sherlock Holmes and Captain Blood' are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in profusion. wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in quanity such novels of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy stories rank high in fiction publication and therefore, are popular with the plots more often then not American or West German spies ~~chased~~ captured in the end by the young, handsome, Soviet courter espionage agent.

All Foreign

"Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with the printing if not the information agencies, less centratized and controlled. In 1959 periodicals and magazines mumbered 4,029 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

"Newspapers numbered 10,603 trade Union, Republican and city and collective farms papers, with 13 and one half billion copies. Foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country accept representive communist party papers such as the 'Worker' United States, 'Daily Worker', England, 'Humanity' France, 'New Germany' East Germany, 'the Daily Berliner', West Germany, ect.

"The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are 'Pravda, Truth' organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and Isvestia 'The News' organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be noted that the chairman of the council of ministers and the first secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man, Nikita S. Krushchev. All Republican and city newspapers take their que from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to them by TASS, Soviet news agency, government controlled. All newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their subsideraries. In Minsk the newspapers are 'Soviet Belerussia' organ of the central comittee of the communist party of Belerussia, a sport newspapers are the organ of the ministry of phyisical cultur. railroads newspapers is the organ of the ministry of transport, and ect. The name of the organ of concrol is printed at the top of the first page: Russian newspapers from 'Pravda', right on down consist of four pages except on spie events where the number is increased from four pages for two kopecks to six pages for three kopecks. Advertising is unknwon and unnnecessary in a government controlled economy where prices are rised and lowered as the 7-year plan. Flucuatats up and down. The first page in all Soviet language newspapers is developed to party news and speeches. The second to production notices and local industrial acheivments such as the opening of a new dam as the overfulfulling plans at a plant. The third page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or ruters news agencies, they usually concern stikes and clashes with police, crime and race incidents in capitalist

"countries as well as other 'News', slanted to give a bad im-ers presstion about all countries except those who are members of the Socialist camp or their follow traverlers such as Cuba who are painted as properous democraries fighting against Imperilizism from without, and capitalist spies and agents from within.

"Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective farm clubs bringing the toatl to 118,000 movie houses; the average number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 319.) There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Krushechev received his thired hero of the Soviet Union, medal, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film 'Our Nikita Krushechev', a documerty circulated in the summer of 1961, of old films, showing Krushechev in his younger days as a commisar on the Eastern front or touring Industries after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary historial or war stories, others were Virgin land or far North adventure stories, most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In Belerussia its the Bele films on 'Soviet Street' it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films but no permanent (non-Amaute) actors all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leingrad, a 3-or four year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were showen in Minsk 'Too Live', revolutionary film on the 1917's 'Clear Sky' the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took 1st place. A film about the post Stalin Era, it candemes repression of the main charcter an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. but was captured instead. This film is very symbolic of the new government line condeming some of the tacties of 'Stalin and his

"click. 'The Fair' a West German film against militarism and 'The Poor Street' a Bulgarian film about the resitance in the 2nd World War.

"Foreign films make up quiet a large percentage of movies shown here since the young Soviet film industry is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

"German, Italian, and French films as well as more numerous films from the 'peoples republics' are popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production. American films shown in 1959-1960 were; 'Rapsody' with Elizbeth Taylor, 'Eve' with Joan Crowford 'The Seventh Vogage of Sinbab' made in 1959 and 'Serende of Sun Valley, made in the 40's others were 'Viena Waltz' about the life of the composer and 'Old Man and the Sea', a technicolor film of Ernest Hemingway's book. 'war and Peace' was also shown to vast audiences in two serials. Col.f

"Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States change for adults and children and also for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 kopecks in the evening and front row seat 30 copecks. Show is until 5 o'clock are 10 kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Showing's are at posted times on the tickets and doors are opended for only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody even has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of seats in the hall, per showing.

"Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in the evening, quite enough to allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to

"watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. On Saturday they start at 3:00 to compensate for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 o'clock. Programs are varied but include as all ways, more that 33 percent pure Soviet politics, but often their are good films, re-runs of movies and cartoons for the kids, the best programs however of all are the ballet preformaces from Moscow and Leingrad, Bolshovi theaters, also snyphomic music concerts are often used to break the monotous run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one show in Minsk on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature lenght film 'Baltic Sky' 2nd part 10:30 'at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union' 'news' (31 11.00 performance by people artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Glebove, who sings songs of the mother land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Athem and the athem of Belerussia. Television however is not a farce as it is in the U.S., because of the poor programs and the cost of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table modles for 190 rubles rarely bought in, are quickly bought up. There were 103, 200 television sets in Belerussia in 1960. The really penetrating voice of mordern socity comes from radio, cheap and extensive it is the means by which the Kremlin reaches into every nock and crany to the most out-lying collective farms or villiages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 343) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that hold collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproductors in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the culutaral level of these collective farms up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and

"7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all encomposer programs start in Minsk at 600 and may end so late at 2:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million radios and reproducors in Belerussia which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this was when Gagárin made his Epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propoganda value out of its achievments. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immidiately turned to the Kremlin whenever Preimer Krushev makes a policy speech all stations in the Soviet Union are regulary turned every hour on the hour to the 'news' from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union regiously imposes controll over all it state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is on four stored cement building located at no. 6 Kalinina Street near the (small River 'SVISHLICH', behind it stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belerussia, This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with a dog, Entrance into the courtyard must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard preformers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and preformers are fed back to the station and them to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication systemis guarded against sabatage or 'take overs' of the sort often achieved by Latin Aerican counter-revolutionary and mel-contents elements.

"Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on 'Dolga-broadekay' Street. stands two more towers approximately 200 feet

"high each, they are not engaged in braodcasing, quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between them, are jamming towers, used to blank out high frequency broadcast from aboard, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the 'Voice of America' programs, although they are sometimes employed to diserupt the B.B.C. and French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be tremendous when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only grudingly turned on even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes too in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequiences are only half those of the 'Radio Moscow' propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming. these 'Radio Moscow' programs insure peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exists, and is in general a ficticious slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionarys, sich!!

"Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the 15 republics. As compared with one in the United States, the metropatltan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written by their own Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splended operas as 'Reiglo' 'the Clown', 'Queen of Spades', 'Traviate' while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the falicity that we are uncultured as the Russians think, but do to the fact that we simply do have the facilites to put such productions on. Although their are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and comedy shows.

"Comedy and drama theater number 53 with 11 in Belerussia. Plays are put on by amature and professional groups in the Russian language or the languages of the republics. In Minsk the Belerussian drama theater on 'VOIADARSKAYA' street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month putting on 4 plays a week in the Belerussian language. Sets and cosutme are always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

"Musems exist for the education and learning of the population, of these; 26 are historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 171 memorial (the house of shikovski in Moscow near the American embassey) 421 of local or reginal interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. There are 37 in Minok. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's 'SKOLHIKEY' park. Here a hugh display covering 25 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and immagira progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are spudniks and jet airliner a tractor exhibition housed in a buildign 300 feet long housing and industrial samples, the light consume industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be then as it is. With pocket radios (there are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1958) there were 1.2 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russioans from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production, undoubtly they shall be) another means of distrubating propaganda are thought the acitpunks, or in English 'agitation points' these are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by 'volunteer' communist and young communist party members. They are for the distrebution of pamphlets, bulletins and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other who would could down 'white' uprising or conviently arrest anyone

"in the neighborhood. Now there funktions have slightly changed but its still known that any pary member may come in and report disloyal comments at an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here. In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses. but 58 agitpunks in the telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

"The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, until they out grow the childrens pioneer league 90% of all person's between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this organization, although they may attane communist party membership as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive their 'passport' at 16, they recive a YCL pary ticket and must pay a small due of 70 or 80 copecks a month. After this they are obligied to attendent YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards. a violation of conduct or refusal to tow the line will result in explusion from the league and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference in hiring in factories or institution. Reveiwing request for a place at higher educational insitutions, but expulstions are fairly common about 20% being expulsed before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretrry in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in ones' local school or institute keeping high standards of marks and discipline until chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude. At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia_____ a tall handsome langy Russian of 24 with a broad grin. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a minor beurekrat while his mother works as a nurse-----Therefore they have a full three room apatment. His brother also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. Arkadia has worked at this favtory for years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former person recieved CP membership, usually an easy-going

"fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck, of 1% of 80 rubles. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for tuhring in the cash to the factory YCL comittee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL facotory committee and for helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks who shall have the duty during this month, Droozhniks are 'volunteer' civilins who patrols streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they help to subsidize the police in its more routine work, Such as walking a beattin a usually quite district. Droozhniks always walk in groups of threes and fours aften women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not genrally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are boistrous groups as teenages and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the downgrowth at least partly due to these 'volunteer' efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droohniks is their respective shops the YCL secretary is expected to set high examples of work and political 'prepariness' to their fellow members and tb help the shop and section leaders get to know his workers.

"In Minsk the young communist headquators is a long grey cement 4 story building on 'Kpasnoarmi' street or in English 'Red Army Street' inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an

"auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permantly employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of Belerussia, they review cases of explusition and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this commity is almost nothing compared to the central comm. YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities. The headquarters of the central committee of the CPB is located on 'Karl Marx St.' a 8 storied yellow metal and brick sturcture it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the gaudy decoration found on most buildings in the city, 'the first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belerusia' is the impossing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.T. Mazoorof. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupie a huge 8-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin, Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks passes and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several minister's such as, Minister of Education; M. B. Poroshebed and Minister of Adminsteration E. Zhezhel. Mazoorof controls and directs all activies in his republic with authority no United States Governor has ever enjoyed, while his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Mazoorof is responsible directly to Moscow and the party Pesiduem chairmened by Krushchev. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, where waveds a congenial hand occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Krushchev is elected to the post of premier, but rather appointed from the members of the supeam Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candiate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central committee of the cummunist party of the respective republics, therefore the central community choses the members of the supeam Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central commity are filled. 'Replacement may be required in the case of 'Death, derangement, a higher appoinment to the central committee of the Soviet

All Russia

"Union or expulsion from the party' under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. Corroption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embazzeling and greasing of palms as in any purely Buarcratic sociaty. In 1961 the death penalty for embazzelment of States funds in large sums was renacted as an answer to wide spread pillfering of goods, crops and embazzeling of money and State Bonds. On any collective or State farm there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private individuals, stores or at the open market type of bazzars. These goods may consist only of a pillfered lamp or piglet or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in backwater swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator picemeal, or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices, but who pocket the differences of prices from the balck market without making entrances in their books that such merchandise was brought for State prices. Such practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to relie on the sporatic, poor quility meats brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices. The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide oppurtunies for lukritive enterprizing by person with a slight bussness sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials such as electric appliances, dining (illegible) are often ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are horse meat used to subsidize a "beef stew". Most of the buracratic apparatis can be detoured by a well placed 10 spot, persons occupieing most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices, expect remunaration for the life and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas to live in such an apartment, and cumpulsery laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city. Once a postion or work is decided or taken it is a very difficult prossess to secure permission and work in order to recieve an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such

"instance's the Administrator of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into an apartment all ready occupied by a family, who are expecting to leave one city for another. the usual method of gettin a room or apartment without having to wait on the so called housing list which which may take 5-7 years to recieve a one room "apartment". In any buarucratic socity a class of desk administrators is always born who expect their palmes greased and who exploit their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potant nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing (word reciving written just above viewing) rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundementals things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see a relative in a city inside a restricted zone such as border zones or military base and rocket base zones. In order to recieve permission to leave one city and live in another because of individual choice a person must recieve permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving, and from the city to which he is going, than he must show that he has recieved a place of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission to move (from the military authority if he is military obligated) from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that his speciallty or professtion will be used in the city to which he does, all this creates piles of paper work and photos, referances, documents and notorized declarations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a nook from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamps on ones 'passport', it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprize, store or office, to give work to that person since without a living visa one cannot get a 'work stamp', even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room in aginst the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, greasing palms and struggling against buacratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or

"exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to state any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true, however he must meet certain requirements in order to recieve new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quit a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsery to work at the job one had been assaigned to. Now adays it is more common that foremen enforce a Soviet law making permissable the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event workers does not chose to remain at his place of work or choses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or prison for terms ranging up to 3 years. Such work laws safe guard the state from 'sabatage' of State property, work stamps and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to living passes and the 'work passes' is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what Marx called 'Surples of Labor', which in a capitalist society has no controll and is determined by mode and matter of production and econmic conditions which are all ways flutuating Therefore it is not the liberation of the prolitarian masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geogrical sense and Isolates instance's of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the State, which builds and operates all enterprizes in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the excess is pationed off by the 'living visa' system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers relize there is no place for the workers 'virgin land' program is instrumented, and surplus labor is promply shipped off to a promised room and work. This is one of, Krushcheve's favorite plans and has been a spectualar failure, mostly owing to the quick subsiding of entusiazim of the young people (for most part) seeing conditions of 5 to a room hostel erected, 'towns', of concrete blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000

"miles from their mothers and families in the over crowded, lack of work-demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leingrad, Kiev, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back a cost of sometimes 200 rubles or more and also face the same conditions which drove them from the cities in the first place.) When elections are initionated in the U.S.S.R. a whole huge, mechiancial apparates is started, not only to ensure victory but to safe gurared the State from any voice of dissent, either in absentism or opposition All eligible votors (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agiatators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and notifing all votors of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Superme Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of represenatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the agitator came on January 24 and Feburary 20, on election day all votors go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they drop into a box, on the ballot is the single name of the candidates for each post. Thats all any body ever does to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and pedetermined victory. In each polling place ther is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the canditate and writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however years of mass disciple and fear have made the people afraid to, attemp any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way for communication with the people and wiping up support for a black horse candidate. Universial military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years. Unlike the U.S., Drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other resons for exemplion with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climatic conditions

"very so much that manny young men elect to go to the relatively sunny south to serve for three years rather then to the 9 month bitter cold winters, of camps in Siberia or Sakhalin in the far north-east. Clothing issue's are scarce in the beginning, and in getting ones cloths cleaned, all dirty cloths are thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought back in a common pile with the result that a solder never gets the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare and damp, even in Minsk, where they are located in the oldess parts of town behind high walls, passes are never given except on holidays and sometime's on Sundays or after manuervers, leave of 30 days as our armed forces guarrante in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after marsel Mikalyan became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was summarily cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,30 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a lost of 29.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enought to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a package whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath worker in Minsk is 80 rubles new money. The drop of money was less felt in the offices ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up the rank of Major. and no loss of pay for major and above, a lieutant in the Russian army gets 100 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets "duty expense", pay, like our travel pay. Disipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world since top sergents can hand out up to 15 day senteces to any private any time he wants to without a court martial for minor offenses. Duties at a base camp or barracks may be more like a prison then an Aerican base as we knov it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served. a snack bars and PX's as soldiers are never allowed to wear civilian clothes (this is against miliatary law) we might think such life to be exceeding drab even for a soldier but Russians have such drab-lifes on the outside that there is no conflict of color between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic features of American milutary life in the U.S. Marine Corps. the ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no disiplene but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when I spoke of our

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WRH:cv

"undisciplined" army especially the complete absence of political letures under our system of separation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could put on civies and pile in a car and drive up to town to a movie or a dance. army disciplene without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own military obligation clearly understood and in our own hands.

DL 100-10461

XI. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MARINA OSWALD

1

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WRH:mja

The following pages contain English translations of documents, correspondence, and titles of publications, written in the Russian language, and pertain to MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, or are the property of MARINA OSWALD or her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The documents, correspondence, and titles, which are reported herein, were obtained by the Dallas Police Department from the personal effects of subject, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and were thereafter turned over to the FBI, at Dallas. The translations were performed by FBI personnel at Washington, D.C. These items are as follows:

1) Four-page document translated from the Russian:

"Page 1:

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

Place for photo

OF A CITIZEN OF THE USSR, REQUESTING PERMISSION TO GO ABROAD ON PERSONAL BUSINESS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. Surname, name and patronymic	OSWALD, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA

2.	If you ever changed your surname, name or patronymic, indicate when, where and for what reason	Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna before marriage. Marriage certificate No. II-PYa N332281 of April 30, 1961, Minsk, Civil Registrar's Bureau, of Leninsky District.
3.	Date, month, year and place of brith (village, city, district, region, republic; if born abroad, indicate country)	July 17, 1941, city of Molotovsk, Archangelskaya Oblast (region).
4.	Nationality	Russian
5.	Family Status (married, divorced, widow)	Married
6.	If had another citizenship, indicate what citizenship you had; how and when you lost it; when acquired citizenship of the USSR.	Had no other citizenship
7.	Class origin	Employee

8.	Party membership, year when entered, No. of Party card or candidate's card	None
9.	Are you a member of the Komsomol, since when and No. of card	No
10.	If you ever were a member of the CPSU, when and why membership was cancelled	No
11.	Have you ever been penalized by the Party? If so, when, by whom, why, and the penalty imposed	No
12.	Education and specialty according to education; when and from what educational institution did you graduate?	Secondary pharmaceutical training. Graduated from the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School in 1959. Specialty: Pharmacist.

13.	University degree of title	None
14.	Do you have any scientific works or inventions?	None
15.	What foreign languages or languages of the peoples of the USSR do you know (read and translate with a dictionary; read and speak; speak fluently)?	None
16.	Were you ever tried in court, if so, when and for what reason?	No

17.	Have you ever been abroad, where, when, and for what purpose? If you left the USSR, state the year and where obtained documents for traveling abroad?	No

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18. Do you have any relatives abroad? If so, where do they live, since what time, and what is their occupation (surname, name, patronymic and relationship); when and under what circumstances did they get to be abroad? (left blank)

19. Were you or your nearest relatives ever prisoners of war or interned during the Patriotic War? If so, who, where, when, under what circumstances released? No

20. Your nearest relatives residing in the USSR (spouse, parents, children, brothers or sisters):

Relationship	Surname, name and patronymic. If the wife has husband's surname, her maiden name must be indicated too.	Year and place of birth	Place of employment, position	Residence address

*Husband	Oswald, Lee Harvey	1939, New Orleans	Minsk Radio Factory, locksmith	Minsk, Ul. Kalinina4, Apt.24
Stepfather	Medvedev, Aleksandr Iv. (Ivanovich)	1915 Leningrad	Leningrad Coke-Gas Factory	Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, apt.43
Mother	None			
Stepsister	Medvedeva, Tatiana Aleksandrovna	Approximately 1949, village Zguritsa, Moldavian SSR	Student	Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, apt.43
Stepbrother	Medvedev, Petr Aleksandrovich	Approximately 1943-1945 Arkhangelsk	Student	Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, apt. 43
Mother's sister	Berlova, Maria Vasilevna	Do not know	Laboratory worker of Minsk SEO (Sanitation and Epi-demiology detachment)	Minsk, ul. Gastello

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Husband of mother's sister	Berlov, Ivan Akimovich	Do not know	Employed at the Minsk Radiator Factory	Minsk ul. Gastello
Mother	Medvedeva, Klavdiya Vasilievna	1917, city of Arkhangelsk	Laboratory worker of a railroad polyclinic	Leningrad. Died in 1957.

Page 3:

21. Work performed from the beginning of working activities (including attendance of higher and secondary special educational institutions, military service, and participation in partisan detachments).

In filling out this point, institutions, organizations, and enterprises should be listed by the names they were called at the time referred to; military service record should include the name of function.

Month and year Entered	Left	Position. Specify institution, organization, enterprise, as well as ministry (department)	Location of institution, organization, or enterprise

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25. Relation to military duty and military rank: Reservist, private.

26. State reason for departure, name of the country of destination and how long do you intend to stay. What do you intend to do abroad? If you are going to join relatives, state their surhames, names and patronymics, relationship and address.

For a permanent stay in the U. S. A.

27. Home address: Minsk, ul. Kalinina 4, apt. 24
Series and number of passport, by whom and when issued: XXVII-NU No. 533429, issued by the Frunze Section of Militia of the City of Minsk.

28. List all documents attached to the application in substantiation of your departure.

Application, 2 copies; autobiography, 2 copies; certificate from domicile; certificate from place of employment; reference; copy of birth certificate; copy of marriage certificate; affidavit from husband; 8 photographs.

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_____ 19 __. Personal signature: M. OSWALD

Application and documents attached to it, listed in point 28, accepted by

_____

(position, surname of the employee who accepted the documents and his signature)

_____ 196 _.

2) "SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

"This is a copy of the 'QUESTIONNAIRE,' identical in all respects with Item #1 which was translated in full, with the following exceptions listed below:

Page 1: The 'doodling' which appears in the lower right on the bottom of the page does not appear to have any relation to the document.

Page 2: Item 2 under point 20 (nearest relatives residing in the USSR) appears as follows:

'Mother. Medvedeva, Klavdiya Vasilevna. Maiden name, Prusakova, Klavdiya Vasilevna. (Born) 1917, City of Arkhangelsk. Laboratory worker of the Leningrad Railroad Polyclinic. Leningrad. Died in 19 (57).'

Page 4: Item 28: (listing of substantiating documents attached to the application):

'XXVII NU N 533420; Application, 2 copies; Autobiography, 2 copies; certificate from domicile; certificate from place of employment; reference; copy of birth certificate; copy of marriage certificate; affidavit from husband; photographs.'"

3) "TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"A five-page handwritten letter dated 7/22/63, and addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

From: G. P. Khontuleva
ul. Ruzovskaya 9, apt. 8
Leningrad, P-13
USSR

Good day, dear Marinochka!

Forgive me for not answering you for so long but there were many reasons for this. I will begin from the beginning. I received your letter while I was still in Usvyaty, for which I am very grateful to you. But now it has been a month since I lived in Leningrad. I got a job at the pharmacy of the Mechnikov Memorial Hospital; they will register me here and will give me a place to live at a hostel. I started to work from July 1, and have already been paid. I left because finally I had to start working; we parted friends with the surgeon; he promised to marry me when he gets a little better, yet he seldom writes to me. And I still cannot get over the pain of my mother's death; I still cannot get back to normal. Although it is gay here in Leningrad, I have not been going out anywhere so far; I do not feel like it somehow. Moreover, I have nothing to wear. I will wait until winter, get some clothes and then friends will appear, but right now I have to be lonesome by myself.

"They are very busy at the pharmacy where I work and I get very tired, and, you know, I have frequent headaches. Personnel here is large and quite nice. But it is too bad that they pay us, medical workers, so little. They promise a raise in 1965.

At present I live at Valya's while she herself lives at Usvyaty with Stasik; it is good for him there in the country; but she is coming here soon. I will move to the hostel in August, but if you write to me, address letters to Ruzovskaya (street) for the time being; they will always give them to me and I will let you know the new address (of the hostel) in the next letter.

As for Valentin, I grew very used to him; I can even say that I began to love him and now, separated from him, I miss him very much. God grant that everything will be well with us! Right now, the weather in Leningrad is cold. I went out to get a sun tan once, but now it is terribly cold again. That is how things are with me, Marinochka. Now, that I will live in Leningrad, write to me what you need in the same letter (sic), i.e., what you would like to have. I will send it to you now that I myself am working and have my own money. Write, do not be bashful. And how is everything between you and Alik (sic) and how is your life and mood in general? I think that your troubles with your husband will smooth out; you will have another baby and everything will be fine. But in case things become intolerable, leave everything and come back to the homeland. I think we will find a place for you here; after all, our people are good; they help if anything happens. And we will bring up the little ones. I will help you. But you yourself,

"keep your head up; perhaps, you were in a bad mood when you wrote your last letter? So, you liked the new city? And how is your little daughter? She is probably walking already by herself. Never mind, Marina; everything will be all right. Did you hear that we had the first woman cosmonaut in space, Valentina Tereshkova? We all are very proud of her. What a fine girl she is! Words are lacking to express admiration! Well, I am going to close. I walk around Leningrad and recall how you and I used to walk on the Nevsky, remember? We went everywhere together. Those were good times, were they not? But now I do not have any girl friend, and that is why I feel so sad. Marina, for some reason I did not receive the style magazine which you said you sent me, remember? That is all. Good-bye. I kiss you warmly,

/s/ Your Galina

My address is as follows:

G. P. Khontuleva
ul. Ruzovskaya 9, apt. 8
Leningrad, F-13.

This is not far from the Obvodny, where you used to live, next to Moskovsky Prospect and Frunze Department Store, where you went to often before, when you lived here.

Marina, send me a few dress styles in a letter, for I do not know how to make a pretty dress to wear to dances. Our styles here went awry; at any rate, I personally do not like the styles of dresses which they are making here now. You even can draw me a few styles. All right? Well, this is all from me for now.

"Write about your life, about everything in detail. I kiss you once more,

/s/ Galina

Give regards to your husband and warmly kiss little June for me.

(P.S.) Marina, did you send me some chewing gum in that letter? I received it and did not know what to do with it and so threw it away. Be sure and write when you are sending something."

4) "An undated two-page handwritten letter.

Good day, Marinochka,

I received your letter. Thank you for the photo. We all liked your husband very much and I am particularly happy for you, my little housewife and mother. I can imagine how much work and cares you have, but, just the same, I am happy for you, because you are quite well established and, according to you, your husband is an intelligent (*) man and, apparently, you have a delightful apartment, and since you are in good spirits, it is a pleasure to work. It is a shame, however, that you are so thin; you should try somehow to gain a little; and your hair, too, changed; it was better before, or is it just a different style? Main thing, this will be a hard year for you, but then the girl will get older and things will get easier and better for you. Now, a little about us and our family. Oleg is working this year in the same town with Galya; this is my last year of work before retirement. So far, everybody is in good health. I do not know how we will spend our vacation which comes in July. Marinochka, you write about some visa. Apparently, I did not get your letter and do not know anything about your trip. If you will have time, write about yourself and your family. I will be glad to know about your family and your health, but now you should eat more and keep calmer, otherwise your baby will be nervous too, if she sucks nervous (sic) milk.

I kiss you.

/s/ E. M.

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"Translator's Note: The writer uses here the word "soznatelny" which means a person who 'correcly evaluates and fully understands his environment,' according to the 'Dictionary of the Russian Language' by S. I. Ozhegov, Moscow, 1953."

Russia

5) "(1) A postal card:

(a) Face: a caption under the picture: 'Glory to October (Revolution)!'

(b) Back: a written message addressed to 'Dear Marina, Alik (sic) and especially June' from 'Your Lyuda (Lyudmila).' The writer sends her greetings and best wishes for anniversary of the October Revolution.

(2) A sketch of violets, butterflies and bows, apparently a design for embroidery, with notes on color of threads to be used."

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6) "Face and reverse side of a document

Face side:

Name of Factory Trade-Union Committee

CLAIM CHECK Series V, No. 419128*

For the second part of allowance in the amount of Rubles 8
To be paid to citizen OSWALD, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA
(Surname, Name and patronymic)
the second part of allowance for nursing a baby in the amount of Eight rubles
(write out in words)

Term of payment of the second part of allowance Fifteenth

8/15 (of August), 1962
(date and month written out in words)

Date of child's birth 2/15 1962.

Certificate of the Civil Registrar's Office of

LENINSKY District, of

2/28 1962. No. 208

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"(Round stamp - illegible) Chairman of the Factory Trade-Union Committee (illegible signature)

Allowance in the sum of _____

Received _____

Claim check is valid for five months from the date of the above term of payment.

Claim check is invalid unless the reverse side is filled out.

Claim check will not be restored in case of loss.

Reverse side:

C E R T I F I C A T E

_____

(name of the house management,

_____

(consultation office, etc.)

_____

(address of institution issuing certificate)

certifies that the child _____

(name)

of citizen _____

(surname, name and patronymic)

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"born _____ 195--

is alive.

Signature _____

Place for stamp _____ 195--

Certificate is filled out when the child reaches the age of five months.

Trade-Union Publication - 1958

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7) "One Item

"(1) Prescription for OSWALD, dated 3/31 (year not indicated) on a prescription blank of the Minsk City Department of Health, Polyclinic No. 2, for Sulfodimesine, signed by Dr. Peshko. (For a full translation, see Item #346.)"

RUSSIA

8) "Two items:

(1) Certificate of smallpox vaccination of June Oswald issued by the 1st City Children's Hospital of Minsk Health Department, 5/18/62.

D.P.O.B 2-15-62 Leninsky Russia

(2) Certificate of smallpox revaccination issued by the City of Minsk, Polyclinic No. 2, to M. N. Oswald, on 5/18/62."

TEXAS

LA.

D.C

VA.

9) "Pages 1 and 8 from a booklet entitled 'DANGER OF ABORTION AND HOW TO PREVENT PREGNANCY.'

Page one begins with arguments in favor of child-bearing and page 8 describes a method of contraception."

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10) "A cover, title page and last page of a book entitled, 'The Communist Manifesto,' by K. Marx and F. Engels, published by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the CPSU, State Publishing House of Political Literature, Moscow, 1959."

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11) "A cover, flyleaf, title page and last page of a book entitled 'Eugenie Grandet,' by Honore de Balzac, published by the State Publishing House of the Belorussian SSR, Section of the Artistic Literature, Minsk, 1961."

Russia

1
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WRH:mja

The letter translated into the English language, which is quoted on the following page, is a letter from RUTH PAINE to MARINA OSWALD, dated May 16, 1963, and was obtained by the Dallas Police Department, along with other personal documents of MARINA OSWALD and her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, through a search of the RUTH PAINE residence, at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. The content of the letter indicates that it was written at Irving, Texas, and it will be noted the OSWALDS were residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the date of the letter.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1964

1

A letter, dated May 16, 1963, addressed to "Dear Marina" from "Ruth", written in the Russian language, and part of the personal correspondence and documents acquired by the Dallas Police Department from a search of the RUTH PAINE residence, 2515 Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, has been translated into the English language, and reads as follows:

5/16/63

"Dear Marina,

"Back home again and everything is as usual: floor has to be scrubbed; dishes should be washed; there's a wash to be done - it is particularly lonesome after our visit which was interesting and unusual. It is true that life is busy now but not as interesting as at your place.

"I conducted war today against roaches and think that I will be victorious. I expect to prepare some new soup and salad so as to see if same will be good enough for Saturday's guests. I must explain that I know little concerning preparation of food for more than four. We'll see what will happen.

"Mikhail did not call me to ask for directions or way (?) I finally called him at work. He was never home at the apartment. I am angry with him today and plan to leave immediately for New York to look for a lover. He loves his machines - that's all. Regards to Lee and write me soon re: diapers, roaches and such home topics. Kiss June.

"/s/ Ruth"

---

on 1/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV:mja 1351 Date dictated 1/16/64

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.

XII. APPENDIX

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

A source advised on December 13, 1959, that on December 13, 1959, LOUIS WEINSTOCK elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

Masthead of "The Worker" dated October 18, 1963, lists LOUIS WEINSTOCK as its business manager.

FAIR 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 aforementioned advertisement.

No Cuba

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

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (Continued)

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 30, 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.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

DL 100-10461

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• • •

Telephone Numbers

BL. 3-1628, Irving, Texas	85B, 85C
CR. 5-5211, Arlington, Texas	85B, 85C, 85F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas

January 22, 1964

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, 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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44 FEB 12 1973

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 73
COPY 2

done EKD

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
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 (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

RE RECORD CHECKS CONCERNING ALBERT OSBORNE

ReBuairtel 1/24/64 and WFO telephone call to Bureau same date.

Reairtel requested check INS and other appropriate sources concerning ALBERT OSBORNE, believed identical with JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, for all available data.

On 1/24/64 IC THOMAS WHITE was advised that INS, Washington, D. C. records were negative concerning ALBERT OSBORNE. On 1/24/64 Bureau telephonically advised of INS check results.

On 1/28/64, SA KENNETH J. HASER was advised that the records of the Offices of State, Security and Visa, USDS, contain no record identifiable with ALBERT OSBORNE.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM) (AM)
1 - WFO

JFM:lkc
(5)

AIRTEL

REC-23 1568

JAN 30 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 FEB 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1964

TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

8-57 PM URGENT 1-21-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR ATTENTION, ASSI. DIRECTOR SULLIVAN.

FROM DALLAS.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH CUBA DASH R.

MARINA OSWALD AND RUTH PAINE INTERVIEWED TODAY. PAINE ADVISED SHE FOUND A HANDWRITTEN ROUGH DRAFT LETTER OF OSWALDS ON NOV. TEN LAST LAYING ON A DESK IN LIVING ROOM AT PAINE RESIDENCE. SHE LATER PUT THIS LETTER IN THE DESK. LETTER IS BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU JAN TWENTYTWO NEXT, THIS LETTER BY OSWALD STATES HE HAD BEEN IN MEXICO CITY. PAINE STATED SHE HAD NOT DISCUSSED WITH MARINA THE TRIP OF OSWALD TO MEXICO NOR HAD SHE MENTIONED TO MARINA THAT SHE HAD READ ABOVE LETTER. PAINE STATED SHE DID NOT DISCUSS WITH MARINA THE ENGLISH - SPANISH DICTIONARY OR ENGLISH DICTIONARY OR PICTURE POSTAL CARDS OF MEXICO CITY SCENES OR THE BRACELET BELIEVED PURCHASED BY OSWALD FOR MARINA IN MEXICO. MRS. PAINE STATED MARINA SHOWED HER AFTER THE ASSASSINATION A MEXICAN COIN WITH A HOLE IN IT WHICH SHE SID OSWALD GAVE HER BUT THERE WAS STILL NO DISCUSSION OF OSWALDS TRIP TO MEXICO.

END PAGE ONE

REC 45 1569

JAN 30 1964

9 FEB 3 1964

PAGE TWO

-- MARINA SAID SHE DID NOT KNOW THE BRACELET, OR ENGLISH - SPANISH DICTIONARY, ENGLISH DICTIONARY, PICTURE POSTAL CARDS OF MEXICAN SCENES OR THE COIN WITH THE HOLE IN IT HAD COME FROM MEXICO. SHE INSISTS SHE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD INTENDED GOING TO MEXICO OR THAT HE WENT TO MEXICO. STATED THE MEXICAN COIN GIVEN HER BY OSWALD AFTER HIS ARRIVAL BACK IN DALLAS IN OCTOBER LAST BUT NOT IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL. THE BRACELET WAS GIVEN HER BY OSWALD IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL BUT SHE DID NOT ASK HIM WHERE HE HAD PURCHASED IT. MARINA SAID OSWALD HAD A SIMILAR BRACELET FOR HIMSELFAND WANTED MARINA TO HAVE ONE FOR HERSELF. SHE SAID SHE DID NOT QUESTION OSWALD ABOUT WHERE HE HAD OBTAINED THE DICTIONARIES OR THE PICTURE POSTAL CARDS. SHE POINTED OUT OSWALD WAS A MOST SECRETIVE AND CLOSE - MOUTHED INDIVIDUAL AND THERE WERE MANY THINGS OSWALD DID OR THOUGHT SHE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT. SHE STATED AT TIMES SHE HAD ASKED OSWALD QUESTIONS TO WHICH HE HAD REPLIED IN THE EQUIVALENT QUOTE NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS END QUOTE AND FOR THIS REASON SHE HESITATED TO ASK HIM QUESTIONS EVEN THOUGH SHE MIGHT WANT TO.

END PAGE TWO.

MARINA SAID SHE KNOWS NOTHING OF A PHONOGRAPH RECORD POSSIBLY PURCHASED IN MEXICO BY OSWALD AND BROUGHT BY HIM TO DALLAS. SHE NEVER HEARD HIM MENTION JAI-LAI GAMES.

ABOVE LETTER EXHIBITED TO MARINA. SHE SAID THE WRITING APPEARED TO BY OSWALDS. SHE COULD NOT REMEMBER SEEING IT BEFORE. SHE SAID SHE CANNOT READ ENGLISH AND HAD NOT READ THE LETTER. SHE INSISTED MRS. PAINE HAD NOT DISCUSSED THE LETTER OR ITS PRESENCE WITH HER.

PRESENT SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH MARINA NOW COMPLETE , UACB.

SA ANATOLE A BOGUSLAV PROCEEDING NEW YORK VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NINETY TWO AT FOUR FIFTY PM CST JAN. TWENTYTHIRD NEXT UACB.

END

WALRA

FBI WASH DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/28/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Malley received a call from Lee Rankin a few minutes ago, requesting his presence, as representative of the FBI, at a meeting at 4:15 p.m. today, of representatives of CIA, State Department, and FBI, at which Chief Justice Warren will be present.

The purpose of the meeting is to deal with the possibility of utilizing CIA for investigation outside the U.S. regarding Oswald's activities. During such investigation some of our information, as well as information of other agencies, would need to be turned over to CIA for use in the inquiries, and CIA may have to furnish this information to their contacts abroad.

If the Director agrees, our position will be that we want to cooperate with the Commission in every way possible and consequently our information can be used. We would like to know, in advance, what information of ours is to be used, so that we can determine if the furnishing of such information to CIA's contacts abroad will raise problems, possibly regarding compromise of our sources.

Rankin did not mention his appointment with Dr for 3 pm today.

NOT RECORDED
19 FEB 14 1964

AHB:CSH (5)

1-28-64, JRM

22 FEB 13 1964

60 FEB 13 1964

SIX

SOVIET SECTION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	1-28-64	1-24-64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA J. A. GRIMES	TK
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE: Oklahoma City teletype to Director 1-24-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

CC's 4N 645 R.B. JH

J W Harvey
Rehrg

APPROVED [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1570 REC- 43

8 JAN 30 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

-A-
COVER PAGE

SOVIET SECTION

79 FEB 12 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. A. GRIMES
Date: 1-28-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, U. S. Army Serial No. RA 18 678 666, interviewed Ft. Sill, Oklahoma 1-24-64. Stated he came to United States in May, 1957 and in November, 1962 moved to Dallas, Texas. Following arrival in Dallas, Texas became employee of General WALKER. In August, 1963 left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City, where he joined U. S. Army. He stated he has seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspapers and is positive he never saw OSWALD and has no information concerning OSWALD. Stated he has never seen JACK RUBY, and has no information concerning RUBY.

-P-

DETAILS:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-25-64

WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, U. S. Army Serial number RA 18 678 666, is assigned to Battery D, 1st Training Battalion, USATC-FA, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was interviewed at the U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Sill, where he is patient in surgery for a double hernia operation. He underwent an operation on January 21, 1964, and is scheduled for another operation in about a week. DUFF stated that following his release from the hospital he will return to active duty with his assigned unit and will join with a new training cycle. Upon the completion of his training he expects to be transferred overseas, as he has volunteered for such an assignment.

At the outset of the interview, DUFF was informed of the identity of the interviewing Agent, and was told he did not have to make any statement and, that any statement he did make might be used against him in a court of law. He was also told he had the right to talk with an attorney at any time. He related as follows:

He was born November 4, 1931 at Grangemount, Sterlingshire, Scotland. His mother and most of his relatives have been in the United States for a number of years, living in Monterey Park, California. He came to the United States in May, 1957, and went directly to Monterey Park. In California he worked as a supply man for the Pacific Tele phone Company and then for the Parker Seal Company in East Los Angeles.

He was a member of the British Army, the "Argyles," from 1949 to 1952. This was an infantry unit. He worked a number of years for the British National Railroad as an engine driver.

In November, 1962, he left California and went to Dallas, Texas. The reason for this was that he followed a girl there, and at the time he intended to marry her. He said this was an impulsive act as he had known the girl only two days at the time. After getting to Dallas, however, the marriage deal did not go through, but he stayed on in Dallas.

DL 100-10461

On 1-24-64 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by SA CHESTER J. WILLETT:wr Date dictated 1-24-64

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.

OC 105-783
DL 100-10461

The newspapers at the time were full of news and pictures of General WALKER and of his activities, he said, and he felt that perhaps he might be able to get a job with the General as his "Batman." He said he went to the General's and just walked up and knocked on the door, and as a result of his inquiry he was hired by General WALKER. He stayed there in the WALKER house, living in an upstairs room, working for General WALKER from November, 1962 to about April, 1963.

DUFF said he left the employ of General WALKER because of "friction" between himself and several women of the office staff. He said when the General was away he, DUFF, was supposed to have the time off; however, the women on the staff became very demanding of him, telling him to make them coffee and tea and expecting him to work for them, and he finally had enough of it and left.

Following this, he went to work for GEORGE BIRNIE, who owns the Birnie Bow Company on the North Central Expressway in Dallas. He obtained living quarters in an apartment he shared with one "CHUCK" HOLLOWAY, who worked in a drug store. He said he met CHUCK in a bar where they both used to hang out. DUFF claimed not to remember the address of the apartment he shared with CHUCK, or the name and address of the store where the latter worked.

In August, 1963, he left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City. This move was sparked by an advertisement he read in the papers stating truck drivers were needed and could make good money in Oklahoma City; however, when he arrived there he found it was necessary to own your own truck to obtain the work. He thereupon enlisted in the U. S. Army and was sent to Fort Polk, Louisiana, for his basic training.

He recalled that he was in the clothing issue warehouse at Fort Polk obtaining an issue of clothing when someone told him that the President of the United States had just been shot. Along with many others, he ran to a radio and heard the news.

On December 20, 1963, DUFF left Fort Polk and came to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, arriving on the same date. He has been here ever since.

DUFF said he has seen many pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers and is positive he never saw this person. He claims he has a very good memory for faces, although not for names. He said many visitors, some of them "queer people," came to the General WALKER residence while he was working there, and he is quite sure none of the persons he saw there could have been OSWALD. He stated he has absolutely no information concerning OSWALD.

Concerning JACK RUBY, DUFF stated he has seen many photos of this man in the newspapers and again, he is positive he has never seen RUBY at any place and he has no information about him. He said he was never in RUBY's night club and knows nothing about him.

DUFF said that in about July, 1963, he was investigated and interviewed by Detectives of the Dallas Police Department in connection with the attempted shooting of General WALKER. He said he took a lie detector examination and was "completely cleared" as a result. At the time he was interviewed, he said he gave the Dallas Officers complete information as to all his friends, addresses, activities, etc.

DUFF stated he had no information concerning the attempted shooting of General WALKER, or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 1-30-64

REC-45

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel dated 1-15-64, and urairtel dated 1-24-64.

The observations in reBuairtel still apply. Mary Sue Brown on 12-27-63, advised that Carr told her "Lee Harvey Oswald had not assassinated President Kennedy." Your interview of Carr does not specifically deny this alleged statement attributed to him. Each and every allegation made by Carr should be fully repudiated and the results appropriately reported.

NOTE: Previous correspondence in this matter with Dallas shows that Carr is alleged to have made statements regarding his witnessing the assassination of President Kennedy and other specific statements attributed to him. Dallas in interview of Carr has refuted several of the allegations, however, the most important statement as set out in the above letter was not specifically refuted. While this appears to be a small concern it is nevertheless pertinent to have all allegations concerning this matter adequately resolved and completely refuted.

RDR:cfs
(4)

MAILED 5
JAN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 3 1964

1571

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka
IS - R - CUBA
~~OO - Dallas~~

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, January 15, 1964.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that when RICHARD RANDOLPH CARR was interviewed by Bureau agents at Dallas, Texas, he at no time stated he witnessed the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. CARR advised that he did not look back toward the Texas School Book Depository after hearing sounds he believed to be backfires from an automobile. CARR denied making any statements to the effect he had observed an individual fire a gun from the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and also denied observing anyone leaving the entrance of Texas School Book Depository and getting into a gray car.

Inasmuch as CARR denied making statements that he witnessed the Presidential assassination, no further investigation is being conducted in reference to this matter UACB. Information concerning RICHARD RANDOLPH CARR has been submitted in report form.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
JTK:gj
(5)

REC-45

1571

31

4 JAN 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

PARADE

733 THIRD AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N.Y. • TN 7-1100

January 14, 1963

Dear Deke:

I thought the enclosed letter should come to your attention.

Best,

JESS GORKIN

1 ENCLOSURE

1 105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-113124-11

1 JAN 23 1964

J. L. Joyce
496 N. Scott Avenue
Clovis, California
January 11, 1964

Mr. Arthur H. Motley
Mr. Edwin Kiester Jr.
Parade Publications Inc.
750 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Sir;

If you will forward by special delivery air mail, One Thousand dollars plus round trip air fare to your city. I will arrive in your office with in seven days with what I believe positive proof that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did-not assassinate the President of the United States.

As this information may present a threat to someone and my life therefore on the line, the above conditions are the only arrangement acceptable. Also in such a case all such information will be forwarded to Earl Warren.

If I am correct I will expect without question a loan in the amount of Thirty-five Thousand dollars on a 10 year note at 8% per annum. P & I paid monthly after 180 days. This will allow me to materialize a life long dream of a business in my field.

If I am incorrect I will repay the above expense monies when possible. Either way you will lose nothing, however if I am indeed correct you stand to gain millions and the nation will gain the truth. Further I am certain that my information will prove true.

I will expect the above request of travel expenses and confirmation and acceptance of the loan agreement as stated at your earliest convenience. Otherwise I will make contact with other channels.

I assure you that this letter is written in complete sanity and that the information that I have materialized is factual and further this letter is not a so called crank letter. I am an Electronic Engineer, have four children, twenty-five yrs., white, and carry secret clearances U.S. Army 1957, U.S. Air Force 1961, and would at my own expense arrive there, however this is not possible in consideration of my families needs.

Sincerely yours

J. L. Joyce

105-82555-

1-21-64

CONFIDENTIAL

1-21-64

Airtel 105-82555

1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - E. R. Stark

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI (105-113128)

JAY DEE ROYCE
IS - R

Lee Oswald

Enclosed for Los Angeles is copy of self-explanatory letter dated 1-11-64 directed to Parade Publications, Incorporated, New York, New York, by J. D. Royce, 496 West Scott Avenue, Clovis, California. Two Agents of Los Angeles office immediately interview Royce for full details of what he alleges to be positive proof that Lee Henry Oswald did not assassinate the President. Submit summary of attached letter and results of interview to Bureau in letterhead form under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R."

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-113128-11

1 - Denver
1 - Dallas

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
2/12/77

JAN 30 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Airtel to SAC, Los Angeles
RE: JAY DEE ROYCE
105-113128

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

Los Angeles, after confirming subject's residence address, notify Denver in order that appropriate police authorities, Brighton, Colorado, can be advised of subject's location.

NOTE:

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: January 27, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (105-891)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
OO:DALLAS

ReBulet to Dr. PEDRO C. M. TEICHERT, University of Mississippi, dated 12/6/63, copies of which were forwarded to Memphis.

Dr. PEDRO C. M. TEICHERT, Professor of Economics, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss., advised on 1/17/64, that he went to a local theatre in Oxford, Miss., identified as the Lyric Theatre, about a year ago and saw a film entitled "Oxford, U.S.A." He advised this film reportedly came from Texas and for the most part contained interviews with students from the University of Mississippi who alleged to have been mistreated by the U. S. Marshals during the riot at the University of Mississippi.

Dr. TEICHERT advised that one of the students appearing in the movie who was interviewed several times was not familiar to him, and he thought perhaps he could have been a professional actor. He stated that after the death of President KENNEDY, he saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the photograph of OSWALD reminded him of the student who appeared in the film.

He stated that in his opinion the movie was "slanted", and the general theme in the movie was that the Government was wrong in their actions at the University of

ALL COPIES REGISTERED MAIL
3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)
2 - Memphis (1-105-891)(1-157-147 DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI)

ROC/sbc
(9)

EX-108 REC-45 1572

Total
Copies
M.
M. S. D.
Spec. Del.
Reg. Mail
Registered

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent

TO JAN 30 1964 M

79 FEB 3 1964

Mississippi.

He was unable to furnish any other information in this regard.

It has been determined that the film "Oxford, U.S.A." was produced by PATRICK SIMS, President, Sims, Associates, Dallas, Texas.

In connection with the case entitled "DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI; RM", Dallas and New Orleans are referred to airtel from Bureau to Memphis and Dallas, 1/17/64, entitled "DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI; RM", in which it was stated that AAG BURKE MARSHALL stated the Department was interested in obtaining a copy of the film "Oxford, U. S. A." New Orleans also has a copy of this airtel.

Memphis, by airtel of 1/25/64, in case entitled "DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI", set out a lead for New Orleans at Jackson, Miss., to obtain a copy of this film.

LEAD

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

If a copy of the film "Oxford, U.S.A." is obtained, will review same to see if LEE HARVEY OSWALD is depicted therein and thereafter advise Bureau and Dallas.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/27/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (44-225)(P)

RE: JACK LEON RUBY aka
Jack Rubenstein;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
Alek J. Hidell, O. H. Lee - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

436854

Forwarded under separate cover to the Bureau is one developed roll of 8 mm. motion picture film, in color, which includes photos of an individual who is possibly LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as he took part in a street demonstration in New Orleans in August, 1963. The film was provided on the night of 11/27/63 by J. PAT DOYLE, 1107 SE 123rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Enclosed herewith for Dallas are nine copies of FD-302s incorporating information supplied by Mr. and Mrs. DOYLE.

Mr. DOYLE is employed as a power line construction foreman by the Charles T. Parker Construction Co., 6457 NE Columbia Blvd., Portland. In August, 1963, he and his wife, Mrs. CHARLEEN DOYLE, and their two children, JIM, age 14, and SHARON, 11, traveled to New Orleans from Portland on a combination business and vacation trip. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. MATT WILSON and their two children, MARSHA, age 13, and DONALD, 11. Mr. WILSON also is in the construction business, operating his own firm, the Wilson Construction Company, 14714 NE Hancock, Portland, where he also resides.

4-Bureau (RM)
(1 Package RM)
2-Dallas (Enc 18)(RM)
1-New Orleans (info)(RM)
2-Portland

WSB:djl

REC-43 105-82555-1573

NOV 29 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 FEB 3 1964

With DOYLE, he was attending an electrical contractors' convention in New Orleans. DOYLE is president of the National Electrical Contractors in Portland, and WILSON is governor of the Northwest Line Construction Contractors.

At approximately 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, August 9, 1963, the two families were walking on Canal Street in New Orleans when they observed two young men who were carrying pro-Cuban signs and distributing leaflets. One carried a placard on a stick. According to young SHARON DOYLE, this placard bore the figure of the Statue of Liberty and some such wording as "Cuba in Chains" and "Only 90 Miles from the U. S." The other man, possibly OSWALD, was wearing on his front a yellowish or orange-colored sign which bore the wording, "Viva la Fidel" and other wording believed similar to that on the above placard. The DOYLE family were agreed on the "Viva la Fidel."

The DOYLEs said that the demonstration was taking place in the approximate middle of a block on Canal Street, some five blocks toward the Mississippi River from the Jung Hotel.

As the DOYLEs and WILSONs passed the area, the two demonstrators were "rushed" by eight Cubans (Mr. DOYLE counted them), who argued vigorously with the two men, and trouble appeared imminent. Several police officers arrived on the scene immediately, however, both by car and on foot, and after talking to the two demonstrators for a time, apparently arrested them and placed them in a patrol car. This, however, was not before the placard on the stick had been smashed and the leaflets scattered on the sidewalk. It was believed by the DOYLEs that the pieces of the placard were picked up and placed in the police car. Mr. DOYLE commented that the policemen were able to arrive on the scene so hurriedly apparently because they had been "keeping an eye" on some picketing by Negroes which was taking place across the street a short distance away.

The pictures of the incident in the enclosed roll of film were taken by young JIM DOYLE. It will be noted that other vacation pictures appear on the roll, both before and after the New Orleans incident. The pertinent portion of the film occurs immediately following scenes showing SHARON DOYLE in front of a statue and a brief view of Mrs. DOYLE standing alone. It ends with a view of what appears to be a warehouse on the river.

PD 44-225

At one point, the individual who is possibly OSWALD can be seen with his back to the camera, talking to an officer. He is motioning with one hand. Mr. DOYLE explained that he apparently was indicating that he had a right to walk on the sidewalk. Subsequent scenes show the man walking through the crowd. At one point, his yellow sign can be seen, but not deciphered. His companion never appears.

The film is being forwarded, in order that the Bureau may make copies of the pertinent scenes, if it so desires. Mr. DOYLE stated that the Bureau may use the film for whatever use it may desire and keep it as long as necessary. He asked, however, that eventually the film be returned to him.

In view of the circumstances, the presence of the police officers and the apparent arrest of the two demonstrators, complete information concerning the incident may already be in the possession of the Dallas Division. Consequently, any pertinent leads are being left to that office.

Information concerning the incident as provided by Mr. and Mrs. WILSON will be provided as soon as they can be interviewed.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 1/14/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

D 440436

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka.
D. Evershire, Thomas
William Evershire,
Wolfgang AE 090822,
Mr. Charles Rozenblad,
Admiralengracht 142.L,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands;
MRS. J. D. TIPPIT - VICTIM
EXTORTION

DL 9-1914

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA
DL 100-10461

JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM (DECEASED)
CR
DL 44-1639

Enclosed are 12 copies of letterhead memorandum together with the original extortion letter and envelope, and 12 Xerox copies of same for transmittal to the Legats at Bonn, Germany, and Bern, Switzerland.

The original extortion letter and envelope were furnished to SA's WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and ARTHUR E. CARTER at Dallas, Texas, on 1/13/64, by addressee (Victim), MRS. J. D.

12- Bureau (Enc. 26) (AMSD) (RM) (Return Receipt Requested)
6- Dallas
(2- 9-1914)
(2- 100-10461)
(2- 44-1639)
AEC/wvm
(18)

orig letter & Xerox copies of original ... & Xerox of letter ...

41826

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9

NOT RECORDED

JAN 26 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 9-1914, 100-10461, 44-[illegible]

TIPPIT, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas, who advised she received same in afternoon mail delivery, 1/13/64. The copies were identified with the date 1/14/64 and the initials "WHG" and "AEC, and DL 9-1914, on reverse side.

MRS. TIPPIT further advised a number of relatives and friends had handled this envelope and its enclosure and she stated she would determine their exact names and correct addresses and furnish same on 1/14/64. She said she felt sure each of these persons would gladly furnish their fingerprints if the Bureau so desired.

The letter is not being quoted herein inasmuch as it is self explanatory.

The Xerox copies of instant letter were prepared by SA's CARTER and GRIFFIN, on 1/14/64.

MRS. TIPPIT is the widow of Officer J. D. TIPPIT who was murdered by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on 11/22/63, at Dallas, Texas, shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY. Copies of all information developed in this case are being placed in the captioned files.

On 1/13/64, SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN contacted AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, at Dallas, Texas, and he advised he was withholding a prosecutive opinion until investigation was conducted to attempt to determine the intent of the sender as set out in the penultimate paragraph "...if you refuse to cooperate, You will dig Your own grave, besides, You have nothing to loose. It is worth finishing the job, Your husband has started for You and children, so pick up the, were Your husband had had to drop it."

The Bureau is requested to conduct the following investigation and examination through the FBI Identification Division and the FBI Laboratory and through the Legats at Bonn, Germany, and Bern, Switzerland:

1. Search Anonymous Letter File in an attempt to identify the Unknown Subject.

2. Attempt to identify sender through search of Bureau indices.

3. Examine original extortion letter for latent prints.

4. Attempt to identify make and model of typewriter used in preparing instant letter.

DL 9-1914, 100-10461, 44-1559

The Bureau is requested to furnish the results of the examination in sufficient copies for Dallas to place them in the three captioned files.

Xerox copies are prepared and attached for use of Bureau and Legats at Bonn, Germany, and Bern, Switzerland.

The Legat at Bonn will attempt to locate and interview the sender, MR. D. EVERSHIRE, Admiralengracht 142,I, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and also THOMAS WILLIAM EVERSHIRE, who signed the letter T. W. Evershire.

The Legat at Bern, Switzerland, will determine if possible the identity of the owner of account number as set out in the extortion letter and also the identity of MR. CHARLES ROSENBLAD, who is also mentioned in this letter.

The original of the envelope and the letter should be returned to the Dallas Division after the appropriate examinations have been made.

A report will be submitted by Dallas upon receipt of results of Laboratory and Identification Division examinations and the results of investigation by the Legats at Bonn and Bern.

The leads for the Legats are being set forth on this airtel rather than on the letterhead memorandum in view of the possibility that the enclosed letterhead memorandum may be disseminated by the Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 14, 1964

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, also known as
D. Evershire, Thomas William Evershire,
Wolfgang AE 090822, Mr. Charles Rozenblad,
Admiralengracht 142.L, Amsterdam, The
Netherlands;
MRS. J. D. TIPPIT - VICTIM

On January 13, 1964, MRS. J. D. TIPPIT, the widow of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, residing at 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas, advised the Dallas Office that she had received an air mail letter postmarked at Amsterdam addressed to "To (Widow) MADAM TIPPIT, Dallas, Texas, U S A." This envelope bore a return address of "Sender: MR. D. Evershire, Admiralengracht 142,I, Amsterdam, The Netherlands."

MRS. TIPPIT said she did not know the sender of this letter and was sure it was not prepared by any former friend of her husband. She said that she called the Dallas Police Department and reported receipt of it to Sergeant C. B. OWENS, Radio Patrol Officer, Dallas Police Department, about 1:00 p.m.

The contents of the letter are as follows:

"Germany, 1st Januari 1964. EUROPE.

"Concerns: Factory of Your Husband's in Germany.

"Dear Madam,

"No doubt, it will surprise You very much hearing of a Factory of Your deseased husband, but it is real true.

"There is a lot of things You have not heared of, hence, we have taken the liberty to send You this letter. Please, realize the following sentences are of paramount importance, not only to You, but also to impotant personallities, so take good notice of them.

"President Kennedy has been liquidated and Your husband has been murdered the same day, a few days later, Lee Oswald

"has been shot down by Rubby. Have You never thought there must be a secret connection between Oswald and Rubby? Well, dear Madam, there has been indeed, and more, Your husband was also a member of the gang. Amazed at it? Madam believe us, we have all evidence here with us. The death of President Kennedy must be attributed to a fanatic political opponent of the President, a certain Governor of one of the States of the USA.

"The Governor did not feel safe with regards to the Election of President next year, so that Kennedy should be disappeared. In order to achieve this result, this opponent seeked contact with Oswald, of whom was Known to be a very strong antipode of the American Intern Policy, and also with us.

"After Oswald had succeeded in liquidating Pres. Kennedy, Your husband had the order to act as if he was going to arrest Oswald. Unfortunately, Oswald did not recognize Your husband for some reason, and so he shot him down.

"Further, each of us should receive an amount of hundred thausand dollars from the said Governor. As agreed upon, the Governor should pay 75% in advance and the remainder by us self.

"However, Your husband is no more to pay his part of the remainder ad. 35.000 dollars. Will You please complete the work of Your husbands? Evidently, his was doing this for You and his children, beside, let him not gave his life for nothing.

"Moreover, if the money should not be paid in time, the sellers of the Factory may get impatiently and spoil the whole thing.

"Of course, You do not have to remain share-holder if You do not want to, later You can sell Your share again. This is done only to prevent difficulties for the time being.

"So dear Madam, do not be too self-conceited or suspicious, later everthing will be clear to You. It is urgent, so hurry, Madam, send 35.000 dollars then You and we are safe, do not wait too lang.

"Go to Your Bank and send us a covered cheque of the said amount, or open a Bank Account with a Bank at Switserland, without conditions. On name of WOLFGANG AE 090822, message of confirmation may be sent to Mr. Charles Rozenblad, Admiralengracht 142.L, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

"Please realize, Madam, if You refuse to cooperate, You will dig Your own grave, besides, You have nothing to loose.

"It is worth finishing the job, Your husband has started for You and children, so pick up the, were Your husband had had to drop it.

"In conclusion, we wish you success, wisdom and courage.

"For the Gang.

"Thomas, William, Evershire."

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.

FD-936 (Rev. 12-10-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 9-1014

FBI FILE NO.

LATENT CASE NO. 4/979

January 27, 1964

TO: SAC, Dallas

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA
D. EVERSHIRE, TEXAS
WILLIAM EVERSHIRE,
WOLFGANG AMADEUS,
MR. CHARLES ROZENBLAD,
ADMIRALENGRACHT 142-I,
AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS;
MRS. J. D. TIPPIT - VICTIM
EXTORTION

REFERENCE: Airtel 1/14/64

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Dallas

SPECIMENS: One envelope and accompanying letter, Q1 and Q2

Two latent fingerprints of value developed on letter, Q2. No latent impressions of value developed on Q1.

On basis information furnished, no fingerprints could be located for comparisons under the names D. Evershire, Texas William Evershire, Wolfgang, or Charles Rozenblad.

Q1 and Q2 enclosed.

Laboratory report separate.

Enc. (2)

2 - Dallas (100-10461)
(1 - 44-1030)
(1) - Dufile (105-82555)
1 - Dufile (44-24016)
LDF:bcc
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW

January 27, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For your information, I am enclosing copies of three articles which purport to be exposes of the assassination of President Kennedy.

"The Thunderbolt" is disseminated by the National States Rights Party, and its contents are usually violently anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Frequently, this publication refers to FBI Agents as "frame artists," "slimy race mixers" and "mangey dogs." The January, 1964, issue maintains this level, and the material concerning the assassination is a contrived mixture designed to point an accusing finger at their favorite target, the so-called "Jewish-communist conspiracy" which is supposedly seeking to subvert the United States.

The article appearing in the March, 1964, issue of "Saga" was written by William W. Turner, a disgruntled former employee who entered on duty as a Special Agent on February 5, 1951. The FBI found it necessary to dismiss him effective July 19, 1961, [redacted]

Turner has used his former Bureau experience to give his account of the assassination a spurious aura of authenticity, and it is filled with provocative adjectives and specious reasoning in an attempt to support his conclusion that the FBI is solely responsible for the death of the President.

The article by Harold Feldman, which appears in the January 27, 1964, issue of "The Nation," is a muddy attempt to link Lee Harvey Oswald with the FBI as an informant. Using public source material

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (3)
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3)
HHA:[illegible] (6)

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193 JAN 27

22 JAN 27 1964

MAILED IN
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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PERS. REC. UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

with no selectivity, Feldman tries to make it appear that this Bureau is suppressing the fact that the assassin was actually one of its "employees."

All three articles are irresponsible, and each is a good example of personal bias; however, I thought you would be interested in seeing them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Bureau airtel, 1/14/64.

Enclosed to Los Angeles is one copy of referenced airtel.

For the information of Los Angeles, Mrs. DANNELLY, State Selective Service System Board, Austin, Texas, who is considered very reliable, after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY reported that OSWALD visited her office and approximated the time as about 1:00 p.m., 9/25/63. JESSE A. SKRIVANEK of the same office was unable to recall this visit.

STELLA NORMAN, a waitress, and L. B. DAY, a press man at the Austin American paper, related having seen OSWALD at the Trek Cafe in Austin some six or seven weeks prior to the assassination; however, when interviewed by Bureau Agent, their stories were somewhat in conflict and the reliability of each has been questioned by an employer and/or acquaintance.

With reference to the lead in enclosed airtel for San Antonio at Austin, through airlines to endeavor to locate record for travel of OSWALD to and from Austin, 9/25/63, the following was determined:

Col. VANCE E. MURPHY, Director, Department of Aviation

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)
1 - Houston (105-1291)
2 - San Antonio
RWC/als

REC-43 15 74

JAN 30 1964

79 FEB 3 (10) 1964

Approved: _____

City of Austin, Municipal Airport, Austin, Texas, advised the following:

There were no direct scheduled commercial flights between Austin, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana, in September of 1963.

Continental Airlines had direct flights between Austin, Texas, and Houston, Texas, in September of 1963. This was the only direct scheduled service available between Austin and Houston at that time.

More recently Continental Airlines has removed its entire service from Austin Municipal Airport.

Records of Continental Airlines Company are maintained at the home office located at the Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles 9, California.

In conclusion MURPHY advised he had not retained a schedule of Continental Airlines, Austin-Houston service, which would have been in effect on 9/25/63, however, said from memory he believed flights to Houston departed Austin at 10:30 a.m., 3 or 4 p.m., and 8 or 9 p.m., with return flights departing Houston 7:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 5:30 or 6:00 p.m.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Contact Continental Airlines, Los Angeles International Airport, and review flight passenger list for each flight leaving Austin, Texas, for Houston, Texas, after 1:00 p.m., on 9/25/63, in name and aliases of subject.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to San Antonio dated 1/24/64 which requested San Antonio to rewrite report of SA JOHN W. KENNY dated 1/17/64 at San Antonio and to prepare an amended page 18 of report of SA KENNY dated 1/6/64 at San Antonio.

Investigation requested by Bureau in referenced airtel is being conducted and appropriate report will be rewritten as well as amended page requested, and Bureau will be furnished same by 2/7/64.

(3) Bureau (AM RM)
1-Dallas (Inf.) (100-10461) (RM)
2-San Antonio

JHK/dnb
(6)

NOT RECORDED
6 JAN 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1525 & enc.

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

73

U.S. Army

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (105-3399)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReBuairtel to IP 1/27/64 with enclosures.

On 1/28/64, Mrs. VIRGIL (WILMA) DYKES, 1038 South Whitcomb, Indianapolis, Indiana, was interviewed and stated someone sent her name to BOWEN two years ago and he was running a Baptist mission in Mexico at that time. She has been contributing to this Baptist mission in Mexico for the past two years. Her last contribution was sent to BOWEN at Niza 22, Mexico. She advised she has never met BOWEN but has received thank you correspondence from him over a period of time. She stated in the last thank you note, the mentioned he had hurt his back and was going to Hot Springs, Arkansas in January, 1964, and his address would be in care of General Delivery.

Photos of BOWEN were exhibited to Mrs. DYKES but she could not identify him and she further advised she knows no one by the name of OSBORNE. She made available a group photo dated December, 1961, which shows BOWEN among some Mexicans, this being forwarded to the Laboratory under separate cover.

Little Rock being furnished with copy of Bureau airtel dated 1/27/64 and decoded cablegrams from Legat, Mexico 1/21 and 1/23/64, along with two pictures of BOWEN. Little Rock at Ht Springs, Arkansas, will handle lead set out in referenced airtel.

Indianapolis submitting report.

(5) - Bureau
2 - Legat, Mexico
2 - Little Rock (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Indianapolis
PJF:kam
(11)

1/30/64

REC-43 105-82555-1576

JAN 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 FEB 3 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: January 22, 1964

FROM : U. S. Secret Service

SUBJECT: Attached letter from

Mrs. Helen Shirah
5530 Santa Monica Boulevard, South
Jacksonville, Florida 32207

ENCLOSURE

22 JAN 31 1964

~~ENCLOSURE~~

RDR 1/28/64 [illegible], SHC JTC

CORRESPONDENCE

NOT RECORDED
193 JAN 31 1964

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

REFER TO FILE NO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 22, 1964

Mrs. Helen Shirah
5530 Santa Monica Boulevard, South
Jacksonville, Florida 32207

Dear Mrs. Shirah:

Thank you for the information in your letter of January 17, 1964.

A copy of your letter is being forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their investigation of the assassination.

Very truly yours,

James J. Rowley
Chief

ENCLOSURE

5630 S[illegible]a Ponton Blvd. South
Jacksonville, Florida 32207
January 17, 1964

Chief of the Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On January 15, 1964, I purchased a magazine, "Four Dark Days in History" published by Special Publications, Inc. - 6627 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 28, California.

On page 4 as the motorcade of our late President passes the Dallas School Depository, there, on the left, emerging in a hurry from the building, is a man who bears a striking resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. As a matter of fact, even the clothes he has on seem to be like the ones Oswald had on when arrested. I realize that you have concrete evidence against him but if you find that the picture is of Oswald, it would mean he had an accomplice, who is still at large.

I know you are very thorough in your investigations and have probably checked out all available pictures but there could be a chance that you missed this one. I have spent two sleepless nights wondering whether or not to write.

I would appreciate it if you were to check this picture out. I'm sure that in getting the original from the Publisher, it can be blown up to find out for sure if that man is Lee Harvey Oswald. I would send you my magazine but it is the only one I have and they are all sold out.

Thank you very much for giving attention to this letter.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Helen Chirch

enc

ENCLOSURE

Mrs. Helen Shirch
5530 Santa Monica Blvd. So.
Jacksonville, Fla. 32207

JACKSONVILLE
FLA
1964
FLA.

Chief of the Secret Service

Washington, D. C.

Text

1/28/64

Airtel

105-82555-

To: SACs, Jacksonville (Enclosure)
Los Angeles (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of self-explanatory communications received by the Bureau from the U. S. Secret Service.

Jacksonville contact Mrs. Shirah, acknowledge receipt of her letter to the U. S. Secret Service and ascertain from her exactly which photograph she has reference to. If her allegation has any basis furnish same to Los Angeles so that efforts can be made to locate the original source for the photograph which can in turn be submitted for laboratory examination.

Los Angeles is instructed upon receipt of request from Jacksonville endeavor to identify source of photograph in question and submit original for laboratory examination.

Bureau indices fail to reflect any information identifiable with Helen Shirah.

Results of inquiries should be reported in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure
1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - Laboratory
1 - C. O. Smith

105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RDR/sew
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 FEB 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The U. S. Secret Service forwarded to us a letter received by them from Mrs. Shirah of Jacksonville, Florida, dated 1/17/64. This letter alleges that a photograph appearing in the above magazine* depicts President Kennedy's motorcade passing in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. According to Mrs. Shirah there is an individual in the background of this photograph departing the building "in a hurry", who she feels fits the general description of Lee Harvey Oswald. She continued that if this is the case then surely Oswald's "accomplice" is still at large. The photograph believed to be the one referred to by Mrs. Shirah, appearing in the above magazine was reviewed by SA Rogge on 1/27/64 and no identification could be effected. Correspondent appears sincere in furnishing this information; however, she is no doubt confused in her identification. Since she has made this allegation to the U. S. Secret Service and the President's Commission may learn of it, it is felt we should conduct reasonable investigation to resolve it. In the event it is necessary our Laboratory would be called on to examine the photograph. Results of our inquiries will be disseminated to Secret Service for their information.

* "Four Dark Days in History" published in Los Angeles.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	Dallas ~~LOS ANGELES~~	1/29/64	1/28/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	CHESTER C. ORTON	mkk
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE: Dallas airtel to Los Angeles 1/23/64.

-P-

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will as leads are received in this case, handle immediately and submit report within three days.

OK

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10- Bureau (105-82555)

4- Dallas (100-10461)

2- Los Angeles (105-15823)

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 13 1973

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1577

14 JAN 31 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]			
Request Recd.	[illegible]			
Date Fwd.	[illegible]			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

SOUTH

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: CHESTER C. ORTON
Date: 1/29/64

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 105-15823

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: JIM BRADEN of Los Angeles was in Dallas on November 22, 1963, has no information concerning assassination, LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

- P -

DETAILS:

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/29/64

JIM BRADEN, 621 South Barington Drive, Apartment 6, Los Angeles, furnished the following information:

BRADEN is a crude oil producer. His mailing address is 215 South La Cienega Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California. He was in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 on business. He had been in Dallas twice before, but that was over ten years ago. He is not familiar with Dallas.

On November 22, 1963, while on Elm Street trying to get a cab, he heard people say that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had been shot. He wanted to telephone his family, so he made inquiry and ascertained there was a telephone on the third floor of the building located directly across the street from a building which was completely surrounded by police with drawn guns, from which building the fatal shots had been fired at President KENNEDY.

BRADEN entered the building, proceeded to the third floor via elevator, found that the telephone did not work and returned to the street level via elevator. As he left, the elevator operator asked him if he worked in the building and finding that BRADEN did not, immediately called a police officer who escorted BRADEN to the Sheriff's Office which was within walking distance. There BRADEN was held for two or three hours and finally questioned and released.

BRADEN has no information concerning the assassination and both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY are unknown to him.

On 1/28/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by CHESTER C. ORTON and SAs JOHN K. ANDERSON /mkk Date dictated 1/29/64

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.

January 29, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my memorandum of January 23, 1964, which advised that in accordance with a request of the Department of Justice copies of investigative reports were being made available to the United States Attorney at Dallas in order that they could be shown to the Dallas County District Attorney.

"The Dallas Times Herald" on January 23, 1964, reported, "Two Assistant State District Attorneys are today examining behind closed doors FBI reports on the slaying of Oswald by Ruby." The article identified the Assistant District Attorneys as A. D. Jim Bowie and Frank Watts. It was stated that Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade was expected to join his assistants later in the day and that a stenographer had accompanied the assistants when they entered the United States Attorney's office at 10:00 a.m. January 23, 1964.

Mr. Wade was quoted in the article as having announced on January 23, 1964, that the FBI was opening the Ruby file for the inspection of his staff but was stopping short of actually turning the file over to him. He was also quoted as saying that he was primarily interested in the FBI's evidence on the slaying of Oswald and he has not asked for FBI information regarding the

WLH:cac
(10)

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79 JAN 31 1964

22 JAN 30 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

assassination of former President Kennedy. He reportedly added that he is not interested in evidence regarding the assassination in the absence of information connecting Jack Ruby with Lee Harvey Oswald.

This information has also been furnished to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FD-263 (Rev. 6-1-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	DALLAS	1/29/64	1/16/ - 1/20/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILLIAM D. CRONIN — TYPED BY: tt

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Boston dated 1/15/64.

- RUC -

- A* -

COVER PAGE

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2 CC's Retained in Case

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(11) - Bureau (105-82555)
(1 - 105-72888) (RICCIARDELLI)
3 - Dallas (89-43)
3 - Boston (105-10911)
(1 - 105-4522) (RICCIARDELLI)

5 COPIES DESTROYED
FEB 24 1978

11 FEB 13 1973

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1578 REC-43

11 JAN 31 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	FBI Comm.	(JH)		
Request Recd.	2 copies	1 copy		
Date Fwd.	1/15/64	2/2/64		
How Fwd.	Airtel	Cover Ltr.		
By	[illegible]	[illegible]		

Notations: SOVIET SECTION

53 FEB 24 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA WILLIAM D. CRONIN
Date: 1/29/64

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: BS 105-10911

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: LIBERO RICCIARDELLI who with his wife and three children resided in Russia February, 1959 to 1963, on January 20, 1964, advised that he never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Russia and never heard of him until his name was mentioned by various news media on the day of the assassination of President Kennedy.

- RUC -

DETAILS

105- [illegible] -1578

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.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1964

1.

LIBERO RICCIARDELLI, 33 Mills Road, Needham, Massachusetts, advised that he, his wife, and three children resided in Russia from February, 1959 to 1963. He said he never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Russia and never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until his name was mentioned by various news media on the day of President KENNEDY's assassination.

It was pointed out to RICCIARDELLI that Oswald resided in Russia from October, 1959 to July, 1962. RICCIARDELLI stated that he and his family resided in Moscow at the Hotel Metropole from February, 1959 to Mid-July, 1959 at which time they moved to Kiev.

RICCIARDELLI said that to the best of his recollection he and his family visited Moscow only once between July, 1959 and July, 1962. He said that was a three day visit in the spring of 1961 at which time he, his wife and children went to the United States Embassy in Moscow for the purpose of renewing the United States passports of his wife and children. According to RICCIARDELLI on the occasion of that visit to Moscow the RICCIARDELLI's stayed at the home of a Russian acquaintance VLADIMIR PUCHKOV on a street called Electrodny Proezd. He was unable to recall the street number of the house. He said on the occasion of that visit in the spring of 1961 to Moscow, he did not visit the Hotel Metropole.

On 1/20/64 at Needham, Massachusetts File # 105-10911

by SA WILLIAM D. CRONIN / mod Date dictated 1/21/64

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.

January 30, 1964

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Stokes

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

SEE PAGE THREE EIGHT SIX OF YOUR NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST REPORT IN THIS CASE DEALING WITH REVELATION OF MRS. RUTH PAINE RE SUBJECT'S ACTIVITY ON NOVEMBER NINE LAST. WHEN DID OSWALD TELL MRS. PAINE HE HAD DRIVEN HIS UNCLE'S CAR IN MO? DID HE FURNISH SUCH INFO TO MRS PAINE ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION? NOTE IN MRS PAINE'S LETTER TO MARINA OSWALD DATED AUGUST TWENTY-FOUR LAST SHE ADVISED MRS. OSWALD IN PART AS FOLLOWS QUOTE LEE TOLD ME THAT HE WAS LEARNING A LITTLE FROM HIS UNCLE, HOW TO DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE. IT WOULD BE VERY USEFUL FOR HIM TO KNOW HOW TO DRIVE. BUT IT IS HARD TO FIND TIME FOR IT WHEN HE WORKS EVERY DAY." UNQUOTE ABOVE QUOTATION WAS NOT IN SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF PAINE'S AUGUST TWENTY-FOUR LETTER WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED YOU. DEVELOP ALL SPECIFICS RE OSWALD'S REVELATION TO MRS. PAINE RE HIS EFFORTS TO LEARN HOW TO DRIVE AND INSURE ALL FACTS ARE DEVELOPED RE DRIVING LESSONS GIVEN TO SUBJECT BY HIS UNCLE.

SEE PAGE THREE EIGHT EIGHT OF YOUR NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST

REC-43 10-82555-1579

JCS:ccm
(3)

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 30 1964
ENCIPHERED

19 JAN 31 1964

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

REPORT RE CALENDAR MAINTAINED BY MRS. PAINE ON WHICH THERE WERE NOTATIONS AND TO WHICH SHE REFERRED IN FIXING MANY OF THE DATES PERTINENT TO HER KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD'S ACTIVITY. ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN COPIES OF THIS CALENDAR AND REVIEW SAME WITH MRS. PAINE TO INSURE ALL INFORMATION IN HER POSSESSION OF POSSIBLE PERTINENCE TO THIS INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

SEE PAGE TWO EIGHT SEVEN OF YOUR DECEMBER EIGHTEEN REPORT. HAS MALE WHO CALLED MRS. OSWALD FROM FORT WORTH ON NOVEMBER TWELVE LAST BEEN IDENTIFIED AND INTERVIEWED? IF NOT, HANDLE.

NOTE:

We want to know if Oswald could drive a car, as car salesman, Dallas, said that on 11/9 he inquired re purchase of Comet and that he expected to receive money in near future to make purchase. Fact that Mrs. Paine had information as early as August, 1963, regarding his efforts to learn to drive, not previously known as summary translation of her 8/24 letter to Marina did not pick thisup. Commission undoubtedly will want to see Paine's calendar, by which she fixes dates of pertinent activity. Advisable for Dallas to review this with her to insure all pertinent notations accounted for.

NR. 32826
DEC. BTS
CK. ML
FILED BY

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

1-30-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA:

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT, POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY SIX, ONE NINE SIX THREE, NUMBER ONE ONE NINE TWO G, SHOWS HOMICIDE BUREAU TURNED IN TO PROPERTY CLERK ONE MINOX CAMERA VOLUNTARILY GIVEN BY RUTH PAINE AND MRS. OSWALD AT PAINE'S RESIDENCE NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE. BUREAU LABORATORY DID NOT RECEIVE MINOX CAMERA. LABORATORY PRESENTLY MAINTAINS A MINOX LIGHT METER, TWO MINOX CASETTES PARENTHESIS ONE CONTAINING FILM END PARENTHESIS, TWO CONTAINERS WITH EXPOSED MINOX FILM AND MINOX CAMERA CASE. QUESTION WHERE IS MINOX CAMERA.

DALLAS REQUESTED CONDUCT IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO RESOLVE SAME. IF NECESSARY, INTERVIEW DALLAS POLICE REPRESENTATIVES, MRS. PAINE AND MRS. OSWALD.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 13 1973

REC 45 1580

22 JAN 31 1964

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WAB:MIW (4)

FEB 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 30 1964

TELETYPE

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 30 1964
TELETYPE

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

624 PM URGENT 1-30-64 RB

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND DALLAS (100-10461) AND SEATTLE

FROM: MILWAUKEE (62-1178) 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE JANUARY TWENTYNINE LAST, NO CC SEATTLE

FOR INFO SEATTLE, BUREAU HAS DIRECTED THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO TRACE SOURCE OF A STEREO REALIST CAMERA, SERIAL NO. A SIX ZERO NINE SEVEN NINE, WHICH DALLAS P.D. FOUND IN POSSESSION OF OSWALD. BUREAU DESIRES DETERMINATION OF HOW AND WHERE OSWALD OBTAINED CAMERA, WHICH WAS MANUFACTURED BY DAVID WHITE INSTRUMENT CO., NOW KNOWN AS REALIST INC., MENOMONNE FALLS. WIS.

THE FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED BY SA CHARLES F. AHERN OF JANUARY THIRTY SIXTYFOUR.

RE REALIST CAMERA SERIAL NO. A SIX ZERO NINE SEVEN NINE.

EDWIN SETZKE, CUSTOMER SERVICE MANAGER, REALIST, INC., MENOMONNE FALLS, WIS. (FORMERLY KNOWN AS DAVID WHITE INSTRUMENT CO.) ADVISED THAT A CAMERA BEARING SERIAL NO. A SIX ZERO NINE SEVEN NINE WAS SHIPPED BY THAT COMPANY ON NOV. TWENTYNINE FIFTYTWO TO TALL'S CAMERA SUPPLY, NOW LOCATED AT ONE SEVEN ONE FIVE THIRD AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. MR. SETZKE SAID THE

END PAGE ONE

105-1581

REC-45

22 JAN 31 1964

9 FEB 3 1964

MANUFACTURER HAD NO RECORD OF A RETURN OF THE WARRANTY FORM OR ANY SERVICE BEING RENDERED TO THIS CAMERA SINCE SHIPMENT TO RETAIL OUTLET. HE SUGGESTED INQUIRY BE MADE OF THE AUTOTYPE LETTER SERVICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., WHICH MAINTAINS CERTAIN RECORDS FOR REALIST, INC.

HARRY HAMMOND, MANAGER, AUTOTYPE LETTER SERVICE, MILWAUKEE WIS., MADE AVAILABLE THE NAMES, ADDRESSES AND INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION OF ALL PURCHASES OF REALIST CAMERAS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON ON FILE IN HIS RECORDS. CAMERA NO. A SIX ZERO NINE SEVEN NINE WAS NOT IDENTIFIED AMONG SUCH RECORDS.

SEATTLE IMMEDIATELY CONTACT TALL'S CAMERA SUPPLY AND ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY PURCHASER OF ABOVE DESCRIBED CAMERA.

SUTEL BUREAU AND DALLAS FOLLOWED PROMPTLY BY REPORT.

MILWAUKEE REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL FLL

FBI DALLAS

SE JAT

FBI SEATTLE

#Q

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Rogge;
1 - Mr. Linton

January 30, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying fourteen additional reports, two copies of each of which are being separately furnished to you. Eleven of these reports are captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," two are captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine," and one is captioned "Michael Ralph Paine."

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of reports in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JAN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

LM L:hrt
(11)

NOTE: Additional reports have been reviewed by the Supervisors, Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. Additional dissemination amounts to 80 pages.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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XEROX
JAN 31 1964

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REC-45 105-82555-1582

22 JAN 31 1964

JAN 30 12 37 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
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105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Rogge;
1 - Mr. Linton

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
Harold P. Settle	1-9-64	Richmond	None
Harold P. Settle	1-13-64	Richmond	None
Edwin Dalrymple	1-14-64	Houston	None
David J. Reid	1-15-64	El Paso	None
J. Raymond Coghlan	1-17-64	Detroit	None
Gordon F. Ellison	1-20-64	El Paso	None
John T. Reynolds	1-20-64	New Orleans	None
John James O'Flaherty	1-20-64	New York	None
Gerald J. Flynn	1-20-64	Phoenix	None
John P. McHugh	1-20-64	San Francisco	None
Edward P. Gazur	1-21-64	Cleveland	None

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Robert J. McKennan	1-14-64	Albany	None
Robert D. Warden	1-16-64	New York	None

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Larry G. Wills	1-16-64	Philadelphia	None

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

LML:hrt
(12) prepared as enclosure for letter 1-30-64 to Commission,
LML:hrt.

100-82555-1562

6-641 (Rev. 10-23-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Tamm 5th fl

DATE 1-31-64

FROM [illegible]

SUBJECT:

The attached [illegible] has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

REC-43 1583

NOT RECORDED

22 JAN 31 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

79 FEB 3 1964

fficial investigation, said, on hearing the news, at a bigot had done it.

Nevertheless, there are some important estions to be answered. For instance, why d Oswald start for Mexico City the day it was nnounced that President Kennedy was going to sit Texas? Oswald was a member of the Fair lay For Cuba Committee—a pro-Castro front roup. Many reports indicate that there is nancing—indirectly—from the Castro govern-ent.

There are four Castro Intelligence Units with Killer Sections" operating in Mexico. Former mbassador Robert C. Hill was threatened with ath while he was in Mexico. There were umors, of course, that Khrushchev and Pres-ent Kennedy, had reached some sort of an greement on the supplanting of Castro. Wheth-or not this is the case, it is known that astro hates the United States.

Moreover, the Red Chinese are very active Castro's Cuba. The Red Chinese have been ry unhappy about the close co-operation, as late, between President Kennedy and Pre-ier Khrushchev and the "Hot Line" between oscow and Washington, as well as all of the her efforts toward improving East-West re-tions in the past three years.

Is it impossible that the Castroites and the d Chinese or both are behind the plot? We not even need to ask, "did Oswald go to vana while he was supposedly in Mexico?" ere are two flights each week of Cubana Air nes which carry Communists from all over a hemisphere from Mexico City to Havana by earrangement and without documents or rec-ds.

How could Acting Secretary of State Ball be re so quickly that "no foreign government is volved"? The official State Department re-rt has now reached the Warren Commission. es it answer things like this and will we ever ow?

Again, what was Oswald doing in Minsk dur-g his two years and three-quarters in Soviet ssia as a defector to Communism? Why n't he stay in the big city—Moscow?

Oswald's Activities in Russia a Mystery

There is a Soviet school for training foreign espionage experts near Minsk. Could Oswald have attended it? Even further, could he have practiced rifle shooting while there to be letter-perfect?

How did Oswald meet his pretty Russian wife? Why was she in Minsk? Her home was apparently in Moscow. Now, to be a pharmacist in Russia at the present time—and a pharmacist is indeed an important post—usually one would have to be a member of the select Communist Party.

If so, and in any case, why was Oswald's wife permitted by the Communist Government to leave Russia? Attractive Russian women—particularly the young women—do not leave Russia easily unless they are on espionage missions.

What did Oswald, in his long talks with the officials in our Embassy in Moscow, have to say to them? Why have these officials been silenced? Why does at least one of them think that the Security Agents who questioned this person were not really after answers?

Now we all know that Oswald, a defector, gave an affidavit that he was going to give up his U.S. citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. He obtained a passport to do this and surrendered it to our Embassy upon arrival in Moscow to defect. Why did the State Department then lend him $400 to be repatriated when the Soviets allegedly refused to have him?

Did Oswald have a large sum of money in his Dallas room after an investigation by the FBI and other officials? All of these questions are unanswered.

More important, however, is this question: How does it happen that the United States Department of State had issued Oswald a new passport permitting him to go to the Soviet Union just prior to his fateful act?

These are some of the many unanswered questions which, I believe, will probably never

be answered by official Washington.

Wasn't it just a little too pat when a former gang associate shot Oswald dead before he himself could testify in court? It is not enough to brush it all aside with the remark that both killers were unbalanced. History shows that assassins are usually unbalanced. But that does not keep them from being used—from being part of a plot.

What is clear is that Oswald was a Soviet-oriented killer if not a Communist trained one. His action was an alien action with no reference at all to the American scene.

The extremists of the Left, of course, have been, and still are, the dangerous people in the United States. They have a spiritual homeland abroad—Communist Russia, or Communist China, or Communist Cuba. Let us remember that Communism teaches that any action for the Communist cause, including murder, is good and is appropriate.

We beat Hitler and Mussolini—both Leftists—in a struggle over whether the forces of freedom, Communism, Fascism, or Socialism would rule the world. We are again engaged in a struggle against Leftists operating under the name of Communism. And, again, it's the same struggle—Freedom vs. Communism; our National future vs. collective Communism; our religion vs. atheistic Communism.

Why has there been such an outcry against the Right when the Left has been the real danger in this century? There are several reasons, of course. In late 1960, Moscow ordered the elimination of anti-Communism. Gus Hall put the order into effect with one of his own for the Communist Party of the USA.

The extreme Left organization—the ADA—is deep in the present Administration. By the scores they are promoting Socialistic schemes. They call attention away from themselves by attacking "shadow enemies," which they refer to as the "Right Wing Lunatic Fringe." This they are still doing, and particularly since the assassination of our late President, to cover up the fact that it was a Left Wing extremist who committed this terrible act.

That is one reason for all the talk that "hat killed President Kennedy." It was not hate Americans abominate assassinations. Amer icans are not a hateful people. It was a ma bitten by the bug of a foreign Left Wing ideolog who did this deed; an ideology that has hate a its central theme.

State Department Policies Sow Distrust Among American Peopl

If there is distrust among the America people as alleged by the Left, I believe there i a good reason for it. The State Department ha consistently misled the people regarding ou Communist enemy. How can we trust the Stat Department that predicates its hope for peac on an unreal appraisal of the Soviet Union?

If they were honestly to tell us the nature c Communism—the nature of the leaders in Com munist Russia, the successes of their insidiou propaganda efforts, and their subversion ove the past several decades—it would certainly nc make peace a meaningful gesture. Therefore to make peace realistic, they must distor Communism, they must say that the Commu nists are maturing.

They must say, as Secretary Rusk said i December: "We must throw our lot in wit Russia in their ideological struggle agains China." If they were to give a true appraisa and be honest with the American people, dis trust and frustration would clear up over night

The truth is that it may be the same problen as in the Oswald case: truth would destroy th State Department policy, which holds as it central theme that the Communists are matur ing and, therefore, it is logical to say that pos sibly truth about the Lee Harvey Oswald cas would do the same thing—would point out th fact that the Communists are, in effect, stil promoting their international conspiratoria plans with even murder as a part of its design

And then, worst of all from the viewpoint o the Leftists and the State Department, truth o the Lee Harvey Oswald case might possibl give some creditability to the anti-Communis efforts in this country—which must be destroyed

at all costs. This is probably the central reason why we will never have an honest appraisal of the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

The last thing the Leftists want to do is to give rise to any more anti-Communism in this country. In fact, they are taking every effort to dry it up. The truth about the Harvey Oswald case just might—and I am one of those who believes that it would—just might give creditability to the great case that the anti-Communists have been giving to the American people, and which has been so categorically rejected by those on the Left.

Even if Oswald is never proved to be, as he may have been, a part of an international plot to kill the President of the United States, even if Oswald acted alone, he did act as a pro-Communist who, as his activities for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee showed, had never forsaken the fold.

I am not interested in possibly doctored foreign dossiers and documents from a government that makes a business of forging documents and lying. I am not interested in Under Secretary of State George Ball's theories. I am not interested in another State Department White Paper. I am not interested in an official assassination of the facts.

I, with the American people, would like the whole truth about the Kennedy Assassination. Judged by its past records—its appeasing policies and its White Paper cover-ups, the American people cannot hope to get the truth from the State Department.

For this reason I have introduced House Joint Resolution 812 calling for a complete investigation of the State Department—with special emphasis to be placed on the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

DEAN MANION: Thank you, Congressman John Ashbrook, of Ohio.

Ladies and Gentlemen. this startling speech should leave no doubt in our minds about the compelling necessity for a complete Congressional investigation of our State Department. All policies of our Government depend upon our Foreign Policy, and our Foreign Policy is made by and in the State Department. Tell your Congressman to give us the truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth about our Department of State.

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TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION - 6 WEEKS FOR $1.00
It is suggested you order in bulk and distribute to friends, business associates, students, teachers and fellow employees.

"A COMMUNIST IS NOT A CRIMINAL BY ACCIDENT. HE BECOMES A CRIMINAL BY TRAINING, BY BRAINWASHING. HE IS NOT PENITENT AND HE IS PREPARED TO CONTINUE AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY. THE COMMUNIST MIND IS A CRIMINAL MIND. HE IS THE ESSENCE OF PURE EVIL. ONE COMMUNIST CAN BE AS DANGEROUS AS ONE DIVISION OF THE RED ARMY. A COMMUNIST IS A VERY SPECIAL PERSON."

—HERBERT PHILBRICK

DEAN MANION

MANION forum

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

WEEKLY BROADCAST NO. 484 JANUARY 12, 19

WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD ORDERED TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY?

HONORABLE JOHN M. ASHBROOK

Member of Congress for Ohio

DEAN MANION: Last December 1, the Washington Post printed a November 30 press dispatch from Tokyo about Richard Snyder, now the First Secretary in the United States Embassy there. Snyder was the American consul who handled the case of Lee Oswald when the Presidential assassin was attempting to renounce his United States citizenship in Moscow in 1959.

In the press dispatch Snyder was quoted as saying that he had been ordered by the State Department not to discuss the Oswald case. Was this a special order or a general order by the State Department to cover up pertinent facts about the President's assassination?

The Honorable John Ashbrook, a courageous young Congressman from Ohio, has been pressing this question on the floor of the House. I have asked this distinguished and able Representative to continue the discussion over this microphone. Congressman Ashbrook, welcome back to the Manion Forum.

CONGRESSMAN ASHBROOK: Thank you, Dean Manion, it is a very great pleasure to be back on your program again.

I believe that many things militate against the full truth about Lee Harvey Oswald ever coming out. While it is very difficult to gather complete, authentic factual information regarding the Oswald case, it is, on the other hand, very easy to spot the cover-up which is coming. Several factors stand out to militate against the full truth ever being known by the American public.

CONGRESSMAN J. M. ASHBROOK

First, the United States security agencies before the late President's visit to Dallas, had concentrated exclusively on Right Wing instead of Left Wing extremists in Dallas. And since one from the Left killed President Kennedy, it makes one wonder how really anxious these various Federal agencies are to go deeply into Left Wing Extremism.

Secondly, George Ball, the Acting Secretary of State at that time—and a man with many Left Wing associations—quickly cabled all U.S. Ambassadors that "no foreign governments were involved." His position has been protected constantly, and will probably be the major factor in a cover-up which is coming.

Moves by the vocal Left Wing to cover up the danger that erupted from the Left by blaming "hate campaigns" and "all extremists" makes a real investigation difficult. For instance, Chie

Turner

1-31-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Portland

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

RePTairtel 11-27-63 captioned "Jack Leon Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights" which forwarded motion picture film taken of the captioned subject in New Orleans in August, 1963.

Bureau has no further need for this film and it is enclosed herewith for return to J. Pat Doyle.

Enc.

1 - Dallas
1 - New Orleans

ETT:cgw
(6)

NOTE: This film includes a few shots of subject at the time of his arrest in August, 1963, for distributing FPCC literature and creating a disturbance. This arrest has been completely documented and the arresting officer interviewed. Since the film contains additional personal pictures and Doyle requested its return, it should be given back to him. A copy of the film has been made and is retained at the Bureau.

REC-43 105-82555-1584

22 JAN 31 1964

Tolson
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Gandy

9 FEB 3 1964

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1585

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

73

CIA

REFERRAL

2/20/64

CONFIDENTIAL

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-40461)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-13225)(P)

SYGMUNT BRONIAREL
IS-PO

Lee Oswald

Re WFO airtel 1/17/64, re travel of subject to NYO to see (PNU) LAKE.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. Extra copies of the LHM have been designated for the Bureau and New York because of the nature of the subject matter appearing in the LHM. A copy is furnished Dallas for this reason, too.

The informant mentioned in the LHM is WF [redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 9-6-77 RTJm

4- Bureau (Enc. 6)
(1-105-82555)
1- Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 1)(AM)(RM)
3- New York (Enc. 3)(RM)
(1-105-58431)
3- WFO
(1-105-37111)
(1-89-75)

EX-102
REC-12

105-82555-1586
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-40461-232

DLL/jgm
(11)

ENCLOSURE

AIRTEL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
2040 7/11/77 HJm

60 FEB 3 1964

[redacted]

New York Office memo.

Stokes

1-24-64

I L\CODE\EXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC BALTIMORE (105-7740)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

THROUGH [redacted] ENDEAVOR LOCATE RECORD OF ALBERT OSBORNE, BORN NOVEMBER TWELVE, ONE EIGHT NINE EIGHT, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.

EXPEDITE. SUTEL. DL ADVISED BY MAIL.

JCS:CGW
(4)

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

105-82555-1587

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JAN 21 1964
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22 JAN 27 1964

1/25/64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Brannigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TO SAC, SAN ANTONIO
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R DASH CUBA

THE NATION MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY TWENTY SEVEN, ONE NINE SIX FOUR CARRIES ARTICLE QUOTE OSWALD AND THE FBI UNQUOTE BY HAROLD FELDMAN. IN THIS ARTICLE THE AUTHOR ALLEGES THAT WILLIAM M. KLINE, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS BUREAU INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES IN LAREDO, TEXAS, STATED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE THAT OSWALD'S MOVEMENTS WERE WATCHED AT THE REQUEST OF QUOTE A FEDERAL AGENCY AT WASHINGTON UNQUOTE. THE AUTHOR ALLEGES ALSO THAT EUGENE PUGH, UNITED STATES AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOMS OFFICE ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE BRIDGE AT LAREDO, TEXAS, SAID THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN CHECKED BY AMERICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ON ENTERING AND LEAVING MEXICO. MR. PUGH ADMITTED TO THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE THAT THIS WAS QUOTE NOT THE USUAL PROCEDURE UNQUOTE. HE SAID AMERICANS WERE NOT REQUIRED TO CHECK IN WITH IMMIGRATION WHEN CROSSING THE BORDER, BUT QUOTE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION HAS A FOLDER ON OSWALD'S TRIP UNQUOTE. IMMEDIATELY CONTACT KLINE AND

105-82555-1598

REL:icb (9)

REC-23 10 JAN 27 1964

1 - Dallas

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room

53 JAN 28 1964

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 25 1964
FBI

Teletype to San Antonio
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

PUGH AND ASCERTAIN IF EITHER MADE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED THEM IN THE NATIONS ARTICLE. ALSO CONTACT IMMIGRATION OFFICE AND DETERMINE IF IMMIGRATION POSSESSES A FOLDER ON OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION. COPY MAILED DALLAS.

NR. 2 52131
INC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Herndon; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

January 24, 1964

JAN 27 12 20 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Gerard James Norton dated December 19, 1963, at San Francisco, California, setting forth the allegation of Robert Edmond Gallant, an inmate of the Santa Clara Prison Farm, San Jose, California, that he saw Oswald in Mexico City on July 12, 1963.

MAILED 10
JAN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

On January 7, 1964, Robert Edmond Gallant was afforded a polygraph examination at the Santa Clara County Jail by a Special Agent of our San Francisco Office. In the opinion of the examiner, the emotional responses recorded by the polygraph were not the responses of a normal person telling the truth, but were indicative of an emotionally unstable individual. Gallant was vague and rambling in his speech, made general statements unsupported by specific examples, and manifested the symptoms of paranoia; namely, fixed suspicions and delusions of grandeur. In this respect, Gallant claimed that all political leaders in Mexico were communists, that he was a doctor of electronic engineering, a general in a secret Mexican army, and an associate of a Mexican millionaire.

105-82555-1589

In view of these observations, the results of the polygraph examination were inconclusive. It was the opinion of the examiner, however, that Gallant's allegation that he saw Oswald in Mexico City in July, 1963, was untrue.

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JAN 27 1964

VCS:brt
(9)

Note page two

REC-23

22 JAN 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald has established that on Friday, July 12, 1963, he was employed at the William B. Reily Company plant in New Orleans from 8:27 a.m., to 5:01 p.m., and on that date was paid his salary for the week ending July 13, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Believed advisable to furnish Commission with results of our polygraph exam of Gallant who made wild allegation that he learned from an agent he operates in the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City, that on 7-12-63 Oswald was at the embassy seeking visa. He also alleged that his agent pointed out Oswald to him in Mexico City 7-12-63. Results of polygraph have been discussed with Mr. Bell Herndon of the Lab who agrees with language of report.

1 - Stokes

CODE 1/24/64

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC NEW YORK (105-38431)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

CONTACT AMERICAN EXPRESS, SIX FOUR NINE FIFTH AVENUE TO DEVELOP ALL AVAILABLE DATA THERE AND LATEST FORWARDING ADDRESS OF JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, WHO ON NOVEMBER ~~XXXX~~ FIFTEEN LAST REQUESTED AMEXCO, MEXICO CITY, TO FORWARD HIS MAIL TO AMEXCO AT ABOVE ADDRESS. BOWEN MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH ONE ALBERT OSBORNE BORN NOVEMBER TWELVE, ONE EIGHT NINE EIGHT, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND, WHO BELIEVED TO BE BAPTIST MISSIONARY WHO HAS SERVED FOR YEARS IN MEXICO. OSBORNE DASH BOWEN BELIEVED PRESENTLY TRAVELING IN UNITED STATES. IF CURRENT ADDRESS NOT AVAILABLE, PLACE STOP. SUTEL. BUREAU WILL FURNISH INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWING IF LOCATED. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

105-82555-1590

JCS:PA
(4)

NR. 2 023
INC.
APPROVED
TED BY

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Holmes

JAN 28 1964

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 21 1964
ENCIPHERED

REC 23 ~~105-82555-1011~~
112

P2 JAN 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
DATE: 12-17-63
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

On 12-11-63 the Office of the Attorney General forwarded to the Bureau a memorandum to the Attorney General from Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, which enclosed a 12-page typewritten document entitled "Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About the President's Assassination," prepared by Jack Minnis, described as a "political scientist," and Staughton Lynd, described as a "historian."

A review of this paper disclosed that the authors have taken the newspaper versions of the assassination and have noted a number of contradictions as reported in the newspapers and, therefore, are asking a number of questions to which they say the American people have a right to know the answers. The questions include such things as: 1. How Oswald, from a position behind and slightly to the right of President Kennedy fired a shot which entered the President's neck below the Adam's Apple. 2. How Oswald fired three shots with a bolt-action rifle with such accuracy in such a short time at a moving target. 3. How the three shots could have produced "four bullets." 4. How Oswald did all the things he reportedly did between the assassination and his arrest. 5. How was Ruby permitted to shoot Oswald. 6. Did the FBI interview Oswald a few days before the assassination. 7. Did the FBI show Oswald's mother a picture of Ruby the night before he killed Oswald. 8. Did the FBI seize a movie film showing silhouettes of two men in the "sniper window."

The paper ends with the following: "It seems hardly too much to suggest that the Dallas Police and the FBI need to account for their own activities, during and after the assassination. Until such an accounting is made, no version of the tragedy produced by the police or the FBI can be accepted with confidence."

All of the questions referred to above have been raised in the press and have been based upon erroneous information or speculation. It is interesting to note, however, the background of the authors. Lynd was given an undesirable discharge from the Army in April, 1954, under a regulation which required the discharge of disloyal or subversive enlisted personnel. In rebuttal to the charges

ETT:hrj

REC 81

1591

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

against him, Lynd, in writing, denied being a member of the Communist Party but admitted that in 1947 and 1948 he was an officer of the American Youth for Democracy and in 1949 held membership for a few weeks in the Socialist Workers Party. Both of these organizations have been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. However, in June, 1958, the Army advised that Lynd's discharge had been reviewed and changed from undesirable to honorable.

On 10-24-62 Bureau Agents observed Lynd demonstrating with approximately 22 other people at Hurt Park, Atlanta, Georgia. The group was distributing leaflets protesting President Kennedy's decision to blockade Cuba. The leaflets described the President's action as "hasty and provocative," and stated that such action was not justified even if the Soviet Union had stationed missiles in Cuba. Two members of the group were Dorothy Miller and Howard Zinn. Reliable informants identified Zinn as a member of the Communist Party in 1948-53 and Dorothy Miller in June, 1963, both in New York City. Another reliable informant reported that Lynd and his wife attended a party in the residence of Frances Goldin in New York in September, 1962, at which Alger Hiss was present. Goldin was identified as a member of the Communist Party in New York City.

Jack Minnis, on 12-21-58, contacted a Bureau Agent at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and advised that two days previously he had received a press release from the Soviet Embassy. He did not know how the Soviets got his name but said he had written requesting the Soviets to continue to send him press releases because he was interested in world affairs. However, he wanted to go on record that he was not sympathetic in any way to communism or Russia.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General summarizing information in our files re the authors of "Seeds of Doubt." The paper, Mr. Schlesinger's transmittal memorandum to the Attorney General and the memorandum transmitting these items to the Bureau are being returned.

(Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 12/13/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, at Dallas.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are seven copies of Index for rerep (Pages 779-809), and for New Orleans one copy.

Also enclosed for Bureau are seven copies of ammended Page 708, rerep, and for New Orleans one copy.

The following corrections should be made by the Bureau and New Orleans to their copies of rerep:

Page	Para.	Line	From	To
ii (Table of Contents) ending page of Index should be 809.				
17	1	3	Anne	Ann
51	3	last	4-30-62	4-30-61
76	2	3	"militant"	"Militant"
80	last	7	De Mohrenschieldt	De Mohrenschildt
83	1	7	Ekdhal	Ekdahl
"	1	9	Ekdral	"

3 - Bureau (Enc. 14) ENCLOSURE
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (Info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:rmb
(5)

105-82555-
RECORDED

Approved:

DL 100-10461

Page	Para.	Line	From	To
86	4	2	Clavery	Claverie
89	3	3	Murrett	Murret
90	1	2	Murrett	Murret
"	"	3	"	"
"	2	1	"	"
"	"	2	"	"
"	"	7	"	"
"	"	9	"	"
"	3	1	"	"
"	4	1	"	"
"	5	1	"	"
"	6	1	"	"
"	7	1	"	"
161	2	5	Margurite	Marguerite
170	1	4	Jagger's	Jaggars
180	1	2	Cresent	Crescent
181	1	1	"	"
"	2	5	"	"
"	3	2	"	"
"	3	7	"	"
"	6	3	"	"
"	7	3	"	"
182	2	4	"	"
206	1	1	Ouinet	Ouimet
207	1	1	Oimet	"

DL 100-10461

Page	Para.	Line	From	To
207	1	6	Oimet	Ouimet
224	6	3	Carrell	Carroll
275	1	1	Erline	Earlene
481	2	11	"Lifelines"	"Lifeline"
505	2	11	Mabaline	Melbaline
505	3	last	"	"
567	last	last		Cipango Club
569	1	3		Cipango Club
749	1	2	St. Bernards	St. Brendan's

Dallas copies being corrected.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 12-24-63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) and SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS R CUBA

Rereport SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS 12-8-63 and report SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING 12-10-63, both Dallas.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies for the Bureau and one copy for New Orleans of amended page 211 for report dated 12-8-63.

Also enclosed are two copies for the Bureau and one copy for New Orleans of amended Cover Page "H" for report of 12-8-63, to which has been added an additional paragraph.

Also enclosed are seven copies for the Bureau and one copy for New Orleans of amended page 737 for rerep of 12-10-63, together with two copies for the Bureau and one copy for New Orleans of amended cover page "E" for this same report, to which has been added an additional paragraph.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 21)
2 - New Orleans (Encs. 4)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

RPG:mvs
(6)

105-82555

66 FEB 5 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

XYZ 7-28 PM MST URGENT 1-24-64 DRH

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM EL PASO (91-1189)

RICHARD CASE NAGELL, AKA STATE NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO, EL PASO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, BANK ROBBERY, BUFILE NINE ONE DASH ONE EIGHT THREE THREE NINE., LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R. INTERNAL SECURITY

REREP SA DAVID J. REID DATED DECEMBER TWENTY LAST AT EL PASO ENTITLED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R. AND REPORT OF SA DEAN N. RAY DATED JANUARY THREE LAST, EL PASO, SAME CAPTION, RE EL PASO AIRTELS TO BUREAU NOVEMBER TWENTY SIXTYTHREE AND JANUARY THREE SIXTYFOUR CAPTIONED RICHARD CASE NAGELL, AKA BANK ROBBERY.

SUBJECT NAGELL ARRAIGNED BEFORE USDC, EL PASO, TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH TWO COUNT INDICTMENT RETURNED JANUARY EIGHT LAST CHARGING HIM WITH BANK ROBBERY.

AUSA FILED A MOTION UNDER SECTION FOUR TWO FOUR FOUR, TITLE EIGHTEEN, U.S. CODE USC, TO HAVE SUBJECT COMMITTED FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. US DISTRICT JUDGE HOMER THORNBERRY GRANTED MOTION AND ORDERED SUBJECT COMMITTED TO MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, FOR PERIOD OF THIRTY DAYS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION. SUBJECT INFORMED COURT HE WOULD NOT COOPERATE WITH PSYCHIATRISTS.

END PAGE ONE

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
172 FEB 5 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-15

79 FEB 6

UPON SUBJECT'S BEING REMOVED FROM US COURT HOUSE TO EL PASO COUNTY JAIL FOR INCARCERATION AND WHILE IN CUSTODY OF DEPUTY US MARSHALS, HE MADE WILD ACCUSATIONS TO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS ACCUSING FBI OF NOT ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND STATING THE FBI HAD QUESTIONED HIM CONCERNING OSWALD. THESE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE SUBJECT YELLING ON THE ELEVATOR ENROUTE TO EL PASO COUNTY JAIL IN EAR SHOT OF NEWSPAPER REPORTERS. ADDITIONALLY, ACCUSED AUSA OF VIOLATING HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. THIS IS REPETITION OF NUMEROUS ACCUSATIONS HE HAS MADE AGAINST AAUSA BEFORE. ALSO STATED THAT SECRET SERVICE HAD QUESTIONED HIM REGARDING OSWALD.

TV COVERAGE OF NAGELL'S HEARING AND STATEMENTS AFTER HEARING WAS AFFORDED. ONLY ONE PRESS INQUIRY RECEIVED WITH NO COMMENT ANSWER GIVEN WHICH WILL BE ADHERED TO STRICTLY SHOULD ANY SUBSEQUENT INQUIRIES BE RECEIVED.

ONLY INFORMATION FURNISHED BY NAGELL TO BUREAU AGENTS RELATING IN ANY MANNER TO OSWALD IS CONTAINED IN THE TWO REFERENCED REPORTS.

END

WA OS

FBI WASH DC

DL FL

FBI DALLAS

TU CL

R

CC-MR. ROSEN

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 24 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI OKLACITY

318PM CST URGENT 1-24-64 DV

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

WILLIAM MC EWAN ~~DUFF~~ INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, IN U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL WHERE HE IS PATIENT FOR SURGERY.

HE DENIES EVER MEETING OR KNOWING OSWALD OR JACK RUBY OR HAVING ANY INFO ABOUT EITHER. HE HAS SEEN PHOTOS OF BOTH AND CLAIMS HE NEVER SAW EITHER MAN. Texas Scotland

CLAIMS HE HAS NO INFO RE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF GENERAL WALKER OR ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, AND ON DATE OF LATTER EVENT HE WAS STATIONED AT FORT POLK, LOUISIANA. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

REC-1 105-82555-J.W. 1592

22 FEB 18 1964

EX-103

79 FEB 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ASSASSINS"
BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Robert J. Donovan originally published the above-captioned book in 1952 and has come out with a new edition, January, 1964, in a pocketbook by Popular Library to include a chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy. Donovan has obviously done a hurry-up job and his research is undoubtedly based on newspaper accounts and possibly he has also had access to FBI material in the possession of the Warren Commission. Generally, the chapter on the assassination of President Kennedy follows events which are substantially correct, however, Donovan has also used considerable literary license in dramatizing some of the story.

There are some statements which are inaccurate and are set forth as follows:

Lee Oswald

Page 22 Donovan states the rifle was purchased for $12.78. The actual total cost as reported in the FBI report made available to the Warren Commission is $21.45.

Page 24 Donovan claims Oswald qualified as a sharpshooter in the Marine Corps. U.S. Marine Corps records reveal Oswald received a "marksman" rating.

Page 31 It is stated Oswald started work at the Texas School Book Depository on October 15, 1963. Oswald actually started work on October 16, 1963.

Page 33 It is claimed that Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit presumably heard the police radio sounding an alarm for a man of Oswald's appearance and that the bulletin had been broadcast after a check of employees at the Book Depository revealed that Oswald was missing. It will never be known what caused Patrolman Tippit to pursue Oswald. He certainly had not responded to a police alarm. He was last heard from by the police dispatcher at 12:54 p.m. and the next recorded transmission from his police car was at 1:18 p.m. when a private citizen announced over the radio that a police officer, apparently from that vehicle, had been shot.

105-82555 8 FEB 3 1964

NOT RECORDED
139 FEB 4 1964

Page 34 Donovan alleges that one of the three bullets fired by Oswald was recovered from the President's body. No bullets were recovered from President Kennedy's body. Donovan states that the police discovered a map of the city in Oswald's rooming house on which the approximate trajectory of the fatal shots had been plotted. This is one of the early rumors appearing in the newspapers which was discounted and discredited. Donovan is probably referring to a map prepared by Ruth Paine showing possible employment locations in Dallas for Oswald.

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "THE ASSASSINS" BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Page 35 Donovan states Jack Ruby shot Oswald with a snub-nosed .32 caliber revolver. It was a .38 Colt-Cobra.

ROBERT J. DONOVAN:

As indicated on the cover, Mr. Donovan is author of "PT 109: John F. Kennedy in World War II." He is now chief of the Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau and was formerly associated with the Washington Bureau of "The Herald Tribune." He is also author of the pro-Eisenhower book captioned "Eisenhower: the Inside Story."

Donovan was investigated at the request of the White House in August, 1955. No derogatory information was developed with the exception of a reference to him as having attended the Fifth National Conference of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1941. It developed that Mr. Donovan attended this in connection with his newspaper assignment. On October 31, 1957, the Director congratulated Mr. Donovan on his appointment as head of the Washington Bureau of "The New York Herald Tribune."

In October, 1961, we had a run-in with Mr. Donovan in connection with an article in "The New York Herald Tribune" relating to the case involving Elliott Kahaner and New York State Supreme Court Justice J. Vincent Keogh. The newspaper item in question was attributed to a "trusted FBI source." It appeared that Donovan was challenged by Mr. Guthman of the Department over a statement in "The Herald Tribune" to the effect that a Brooklyn Congressman had been involved in the case when in fact he had not. Donovan through his New York office was endeavoring to run the story down and was told the story came from the U. S. Attorney's office in New York City and a "trusted FBI source." Donovan interpreted this to be a source the FBI had used in the past and Guthman apparently interpreted this as a source within the FBI. It appeared that "The New York Herald Tribune" had made an erroneous statement and was trying to clean their own skirts by blaming the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - J. W. Hines
1-29-64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent teletype at once.

TO: SACS DALLAS
OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBURAD JANUARY TWENTYTWO LAST AND OCTEL JANUARY TWENTYFOUR LAST CONCERNING WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF.

BY RETURN RADIOGRAM ADVISE DATE WHEN REPORT ON INTERVIEW OF DUFF SUBMITTED AND IDENTITY OF AGENT PREPARING SAME. YOU ARE REMINDED PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AWAITING REPLY.

RDR:sda
(5)

112 REC 81 105-82555-1593

1 - R. E. Lenihan (Room 645)

22 FEB 3 1964

NOTE: By letter dated 1-17-64 the President's Commission was advised of contact by attorneys for General Edwin A. Walker. Attorneys desired information from us on alleged shooting at Walker residence perpetrated by Oswald. At this time was advised Commission Duff only suspect developed and absolved by Dallas PD. We told Commission efforts being made to locate Duff for interview and they would be furnished results. ReOCtel indicates Duff located at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, in U. S. Army Hospital and was interviewed 1-24-64 and that a report was to follow. Since Commission awaiting prompt reply, above is being sent.

Telepe
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

79 FEB 4 1964

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 29 1964
ENCIPHERED

291830
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

January 30, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. RW Smith
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin: BY COURIER SERVICE

This data is being furnished for the information of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
77 JAN 30
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
100-82555

(note continued page 2)

CONFIDENTIAL REC-1

RRL:ccm
(10)

105-82555-1594

FEB 8 1964

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinate

79 FEB 4 1964

22 JAN 31 1964

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JAN 30 1 00 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

JAN 30 1 31 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 30 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

359 PM CST URGENT 1-30-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU JAN THIRTY, RE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE QUOTING MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, MOTHER OF SUBJECT.

DALLAS TIMES HERALD OF JAN THIRTY CARRIES SIMILAR ARTICLE IN WHICH ATTORNEY MARK LANE IS QUOTED AS HAVING HAD NEWS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT HOTEL ADOLPHUS, DALLAS, ATTENDED BY MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

ARTICLE QUOTES LANE AS SAYING HE WOULD REMAIN IN ROOM TWO ZERO ZERO FIVE, HOTEL ADOLPHUS, ALL DAY THURSDAY TO INTERVIEW WITNESSES ABOUT ASSASSINATION AND URGED CITIZENS OF DALLAS WHO HAD INFORMATION TO COME SEE HIM.

THE ARTICLE QUOTES LANE AS STATING, "I'LL GUARANTEE THEIR NAMES WILL NEVER BE MADE PUBLIC, AND THE INFORMATION THEY GIVE ME WILL BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE."

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU. NEW YORK ADVISED.

AIR MAIL

END

WA WS

79 FEB 4 1964

FBI WASH DC

EX-112 REC 87 105-82555-1585

62 FEB 18 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1596

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

73

CIA

REFERRAL

Date: 1/[illegible]

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-357044)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-93572)

SUBJECT: "NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS - C
ISA - 1950

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth a proposed tour of MARK LANE under the sponsorship of the "National Guardian" (NG), concerning continuing doubts surrounding the LEE OSWALD case. This letterhead memorandum states that Town Hall, NYC, refused to sign a lease for a 2/18/64 meeting where LANE was to speak and his client Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was to appear, and that RUSS NIXON has contacted ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN to hold Town Hall liable.

4 - Bureau	(100-357044)	(Encls. 7) (RM)
(1-105-82555)	(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)	
2 - Chicago	(100-20949)	(Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas	(Encls. 2) (INFO)(RM)	
(1-100-10461)	(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)	
(1-100-)	(MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD)	
2 - Detroit	(100-)	(Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles	(100-31584)	(Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - San Francisco	(100-31356)	(Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - NY 100-90750	(RUSS NIXON) (41)	
1 - NY 100-117844	(MARK LANE) (424)	
1 - NY 105-38431	(LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)	
1 - NY 100-87633	(ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN) (33)	
1 - NY 100-129802	(CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) (41)	
1 - NY 100-93572	(41)	

CARBON COPY

WHB:mje
(21)

105-82555

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED
159 FEB 6 1964

ENCLOSURE

79 FEB 6 1964

The attached letterhead memorandum is marked "Confidential" because information furnished by the six sources utilized, if disclosed, could result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and thus impair their future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect on the defense interests of this country.

The following sources were utilized in the attached letterhead memorandum:

First source - [redacted] used to characterize MARK LANE

Second source - [redacted] (by request)

Third source - [redacted]

Fourth source - [redacted]

Fifth source - [redacted]

Sixth source - [redacted]

The Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices will furnish the Bureau and the NYO any pertinent information coming to their attention concerning the "NC" affairs regarding MARK LANE, which are to be held within their respective divisions.

Copies of this airtel are designated the Dallas Office for information in view of the proposed visit of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD to NYC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 30, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
Bureau 100-357044
New York 100-93572

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: "National Guardian"
Weekly Guardian Associates Incorporated
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act, 1950

The "National Guardian" ("NG") is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

The January 23, 1964 issue of the "NG", page 4, contained an article captioned, "MEETINGS ON OSWALD CASE; Lane speaking tour set." This article stated that continuing doubts surrounding the Lee Harvey Oswald case will be examined at a meeting in Town Hall, New York, New York, on February 18, 1964, when attorney Mark Lane and his client, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, will appear under auspices of the "NG". The article stated that this meeting will climax a tour of other major cities by Lane to discuss the Oswald case. This tour is set forth as follows:

Los Angeles, California, February 11, 1964, 8:15 PM; Lane discusses the Oswald Case with Southern California Friends of the "NG" at a meeting in Baces Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue.

Chicago, Illinois, February 13, 1964, 8:00 PM; Lane continues his inquiry into the Oswald case at a meeting in the Midland Hotel, 1782 West Adams Street, for the Chicago Friends of the "NG".

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.

1/21/77

Classified by 4442
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: "National Guardian"
Weekly Guardian Associates Incorporated
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act, 1950

The above article further stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Oswald retained Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission because "he was the only one I had faith in."

Mark Lane

On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which was held on May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, Mark Lane was elected to the position as Vice-Chairman of the organization.

The NYCAHUAC is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

The "New York Herald Tribune", a New York daily newspaper, dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article which stated that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accussed assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced on January 14, 1964, that she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

On January 29, 1964, a second source stated that Town Hall would not sign the lease for the "NG" for a meeting in Town Hall on February 18, 1964. This source stated that Town Hall would not sign the lease as the terms of the proposed lease had been materially altered, that the appearance of Mrs. Oswald in Town Hall could be incendiary, and that Town Hall does not choose to be a party to the airing of a case that is presently being studied by the Presidential Commission to Investigate the Assassination of President Kennedy.

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: "National Guardian"
Weekly Guardian Associates Incorporated
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act, 1950

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

The January 30, 1964 issue of the "NG", page 10, contained an announcement that the Detroit Friends of the "NG" would present an inquiry by Mark Lane (with tapes from his interviews in Dallas) which will be held on Friday, February 14, 1964, at 8 PM, at Central Methodist Church, Adams and Woodward Streets, Detroit, Michigan.

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: "National Guardian"
Weekly Guardian Associates Incorporated
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act, 1950

The above issue of the "NG" also contained an announcement that the Southern California Friends of the "NG" would present Mark Lane on "Some Questions Surrounding the Oswald Case," at a meeting to be held at 3:30 PM, February 8, 1964, at the California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California.

1.

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, issued and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

1. APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 30, 1964

Bureau 100-357044
New York 100-93572

CONFIDENTIAL

Title "National Guardian"
Weekly Guardian Associates,
Incorporated

Character Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act, 1950

Reference New York memorandum 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.

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.

Mr. Roy W. [illegible]hel
229 East Six [illegible] Street
Deer Park, Texas 77536
January 26, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading the magnificent speech which you delivered before the National Catholic Youth Organization on November 16, 1963 entitled "Keys to Freedom". Surely every American who still loves his God, his Country, and his Freedom should read this speech.

I have been a great admirer of yours for many years for your stand for God, America, and our Freedom. Only a great patriot could have stood for these factors such as you have and are doing. Your speech "Keys to Freedom" only makes this fact more clear.

Your attempt to put the cold, hard facts about Communism and Crime before the American people is one of the greatest services that could be afforded to the American people at this time in history. Unless the American people become informed on the threats to their freedom, the chains of bondage will continue to be drawn closer and closer about us.

It should be startling to every freedom-loving American to stop and consider:

1. as you said in your speech, that Communist spokesmen have the right "to use our public school forum to promote the secular creed of Marxism-Leninism which openly and avowedly denies God" but at the same time the rest of us are prohibited by our own Supreme Court from using the same public school forum to express our faith that God does exist.

2. that our government leaders have adopted a peaceful co-existence policy even though, as Billy James Hargis says in his book "Communism, The Total Lie", "in the 25 years prior to 1958, the U. S. held 3,400 meetings with the Communists--including Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Panmunjon, and Geneva. More than 106,000,000 words were spoken. Out of these meetings came the 52 major agreements. 50 of which have already been broken by the Communists, and countless minor agreements, most of which have been broken by the Communists."

REC 87

3. that the U. S. government sent federal troops into Mississippi in direct defiance of the Constitution of the United States.

JAN 31 1964

4. that the U. S. government gives direct comfort to an

From "Communism, The Total Lie" by Billy James Hargis, which is one of the best books I have read, describing exactly what Communism is, "The Total Lie", I quote: "In spite of the terroristic purges of Stalin, in spite of the universal enslavement of captive nations, in spite of hundreds upon hundreds of broken pledges, does a free world still continue to base its hope for the future in coexistence, cooperation, mutual aid, and further agreements with the grand champion international liars of all times? Does America lead the world in such folly? Have not the American people learned the lessons of Cuba, Tibet, Laos, India, Indonesia, Korea, China, Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and other nations? Do not the people of America remember that President Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia trusted the Communists and entered into agreements of friendship with them? Himself trustworthy and reasonable, he sought to deal with the Communists as any honorable man wants to deal with his fellowman. Because his own word was good and the word of his nation was good, he believed the word of Russia was good. He entered into coexistence, cooperation and mutual aid with Russia --and thus led himself and his nation to disaster.

"America and other nations still free have had the unparalleled advantage of learning the lessons of a host of unfortunate countries--and should profit by those lessons. Yet America, major hope of the free world, is disappointing the free world and destroying the hope of the enslaved world by consorting with the Communist hierarchy, seeking and entering into additional worthless agreements with them, and taking every possible step which will strengthen, rather than weaken. the strangling grip which Communism, thus aided, already has upon the nation.

"Do Christian Americans think it will be better to pray in behalf of their nation from slave-labor camps?

"Do the American people take refuge in lies and hide themselves in falsehoods?"

Mr. Hoover, it is past time that our government and people as a whole stood on their feet and were counted for the principles this great nation was founded upon. The only alternative to this is eventual Communist enslavement.

People shudder at even the thought of another "hot" war, because of the almost inescapable fact of the use of nuclear weapons. I would like to state at this time, as for myself, I would rather take any risk, nuclear war or other, and stand for my God, my Country, and my Freedom than to get on my knees to that "butcher" Khrushchev and lose my God, My Country, and my Freedom.

Mr. Hoover, I am writing this letter to you, respecting you as a man who is doing his best to protect this great nation from the Communist threat from "without" and "within", and also as a man who will answer any questions asked of him in a straightforward manner to the best of his ability.

In the aftermath of the satanic deed committed by Lee Harvey Oswald, a dedicated Communist, I would like the straight-forward answers to a few questions with which I am sure you, as the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, can supply me.

1. Is is not true that, after an attempt was made on U. S. General Walker's life early in the summer, Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of John F. Kennedy, was taken into custody either by the F. B. I. or some other law enforcement branch?

2. If Lee Harvey Oswald was indeed taken into custody, why wasn't a full investigation made on this man and his activities?

3. Was there any person who gave direct or indirect orders to halt this investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald?

4. What exactly was the reason this person gave to halt this investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald?

5. And, finally, Mr. Hoover, in your personal opinion, do you believe that, if a full investigation had been made on Lee Harvey Oswald at this time, Lee Harvey Oswald would have been in a position to committ the murder of John F. Kennedy?

Mr. Hoover, I feel that you are the only person in our government that I can depend upon to give me the honest, straight-forward answers to these questions.

Finally, quoting again from Billy James Hargis' book, Communism, The Total Lie.: "The American people must be given the truth, and they must take personal responsibility for the truth. The American people must awaken to what has already happened throughout the world and what has already happened inside America itself. The American people must take a hard look at what is going on, and at those who are running to and fro about the land leading the nation into the coils of Communism. The hope of America is in its common people where the Faith of Our Fathers still is strong".

Looking forward to the answers to these questions, I am,

Yours for God, Country,
Constitution, & Freedom

Roy W. Kachel

Roy Wl Kachel
229 East Sixth Street
Deer Park, Texas 77536

REC 87

January 31, 1964

Mr. Roy W. Kachel
229 East Sixth Street
Deer Park, Texas 77536

Dear Mr. Kachel:

I have received your letter of January 26th and I want you to know how much I appreciate your kind comments concerning "Keys to Freedom."

It is not possible to answer your questions because information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential and is available for official use only. I would like to point out that in accordance with instructions of President Johnson, evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy is being forwarded to the Presidential Commission. It is the responsibility of the Commission to make any public dissemination. You may be interested in knowing, however, that Oswald was never arrested by the FBI and that although he was under investigation by this Bureau, no information had been developed indicating he was a potential assassin.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 10
JAN 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
"Faith In Freedom"
The Communist Party Line
Internal Security Statement 4-17-62
LEB Introduction 4-61

79 FEB 4 1964

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The larger portion of his lengthy letter is rhetoric indicating his views regarding Communism.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 31 11 05 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Mr. Roy W. Kachel

He indicates his reading of material published by Billy James Hargis and quotes such material. He apparently has some erroneous information indicating that Oswald had been arrested and that orders had been given to halt the investigation of Oswald.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr.Conrad; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan;
1 - Mr. Lenihan

1-31-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: ALL OFFICES

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. AT REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, EACH OFFICE IS TO IMMEDIATELY FORWARD TO THE BUREAU, ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY, ALL PHYSICAL EVIDENCE EXCLUDING SIGNED STATEMENTS CURRENTLY IN POSSESSION EACH OFFICE IN THIS CASE.

REC 45 1598

REL:hrt
(9)

VIA RADIOGRAM
AN, HN, SS
JAN 31 1964
7:01 PM Per MTC

19 FEB 3 1964

NOTE:

On 1-31-64 Mr. Eisenberg of the President's Commission contacted Mr. R. H. Jevons and requested that all physical evidence now in possession of our field offices be sent to the Bureau to be available to the Commission when needed. This info was telephonically furnished SAC Shanklin, Dallas, by Supervisor R. E. Lenihan and Mr. Shanklin indicated DL will comply but that it would be an extremely difficult research problem for DL to alert auxiliary offices which might possess evidence this case. Supervisor Lenihan then informed Shanklin that Shanklin should confine himself to submitting evidence maintained by DL and that the Bureau would notify all other offices of the Commission's desires. Teletype necessary inasmuch as the Commission is in daily session and might make a request for a certain piece of evidence at any time.

COPIES DESTROYED

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 31 1964

29 FEB 4 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 30 1964

TELETYPE

3-32 PM URGENT 1-30-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 9 105-82555

FROM NEW YORK 105-38431 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R, CUBA.

REMYTEL, JANUARY TWENTYNINE, SIXTYFOUR.

JOHN ABT, ATTORNEY, HAS ADVISED JANUARY THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR, THAT ON JANUARY TWENTYNINE, SIXTYFOUR, GUS HALL ADDRESSED LETTER TO J. LEE RANKIN, COUNSEL TO PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, STATING HE WAS WILLING TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY STAFF OF COMMISSION, BUT DECLINED TO BE INTERVIEWED BY FBI. ABT STATED HALL DENIES ANY PERSONAL CONTACT WITH OSWALD.

UACB, THE NEW YORK OFFICE WILL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION TOWARD CONTACTING HALL.

END

RL FBI WASH DC

REC-47 1599

FEB 13 1964

REC-81

1599

January 31, 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

RECD-READING ROOM
JAN 31 2 38 PM '64
B 1

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated January 30, 1964, pertaining to your request that we contact officials of the Communist Party, USA..

On January 30, 1964, John Abt advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, addressed a letter to you expressing his willingness to answer any questions put to him by the Commission. Mr. Abt stated that Gus Hall declined to be interviewed by this Bureau. Mr. Abt said that Hall denies any personal contact with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JAN - 31
COMM-FBI

XEROX
FEB 8 1964

JCS:pa
(8)

NOTE: Commission asked us to contact Johnson and Hall of Communist Party, USA, and officials of Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Socialist Workers Party to insure that copies of all available correspondence those organizations had with Oswald have been obtained. We have now done this. Hall was the last to be contacted.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 1/30/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

In accordance with your telephonic request, two copies of each of the following are enclosed:

(1) Photograph of Stereo Realist camera, Serial No. A60979, with case, (Inventory Item No. 378) and Minox light meter, with case, (Inventory Item No. 375) with separate photograph of portion of Stereo Realist camera showing the serial number.

(2) Photograph of Cuera-2 camera, Serial No. 627250, with case, (Inventory Item No. 378) with separate photograph of portion of the Cuera-2 camera showing the serial number.

(3) Photographs of the front and back of Minox light meter, with case, (Inventory Item No. 375).

Enclosures (12)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5718

REC-81 100-10461-1600

19 FEB 3 1964

JAN 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

CLK:bsm (10)

NOTE: Photographs requested by Dallas 1/28/64, for display purposes in assisting trace of possible origin. IWC.

6-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

DEFERRED : 2-1-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAN JUAN 011427

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-CUBA. BUFILE 105-82555.
SAN JUAN HAS NO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE.

RECEIVED: 10:51 AM JD

REC-82 105-82555-1601

5 FEB 3 1964

cc Lenihan

79 FEB 5 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 1 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

130 PM PST URGENT 2/1/64 BMC

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND DALLAS (100-10451)

FROM PORTLAND (44-225)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE, JANUARY THIRTY-ONE LAST.

ARCOA MICROFILM RECORDS UNAVAILABLE UNTIL MONDAY. WILL BE EXAMINED THAT DATE AND TELETYPE SUBMITTED. 105-82555-1602

END

REC-47

5 FEB 3 1964

WS

FBI WASH DC

DRL

79 FEB 5 1964

FBI DALLAS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47) DATE: 1/24/64

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
OS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel 1/20/64.

I was aware this administrative information was in original memo and thought I had requested its deletion when I proofread the multilith stencil. I am aware it should not have gone in the report and do not believe it warrants inclusion on administrative page.

I intend to make every effort to prevent any recurrence of this unintentional oversight.

WHW:eon

[illegible] -1603

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 1
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/27/64

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBUairtel 1/20/64.

Attached is an amended page 16 for the report of SA [redacted] dated 1/13/64 at Seattle, together with the explanation offered by SA [redacted]

It is suggested that the Bureau and the Dallas Office replace the page presently in SA [redacted] report with the attached.

I have discussed this with SA [redacted] in detail and have pointed out to him that such administrative data should not be incorporated in a report. I suggest that this matter be reported in his personnel file, considered an error of form and considered at the time the next performance rating is prepared, and thereafter recommend no further administration action.

2 - Bureau (Encl.-11) (AM)
2 - Dallas (Encl.-2)
1 - Seattle
JEM:eon
(5)

ADDENDUM: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 1/29/64 REL:CCM

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs with recommendations of SAC, Seattle. The improper reporting of SA [redacted] wherein he set out administrative data in details of a report did not affect the investigation, nor has the report yet been disseminated outside of the Bureau.

1 - [redacted] -1603
NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 28 1964

79 FEB-10 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 1/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka.
D. Evershire, Thomas
William Evershire,
Wolfgang AE090822,
Mr. Charles Rozenblad,
Admiralengracht 142.L,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands;
MRS. J. D. TIPPIT - VICTIM
EXTORTION

410436

DL 9-1914

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA
DL 100-10461

JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM (DECEASED)
CR
DL 44-1639

Enclosed are 12 copies of letterhead memorandum together with the original extortion letter and envelope, and 12 Xerox copies of same for transmittal to the Legats at Bonn, Germany, and Bern, Switzerland.

JAN 17 1964

The original extortion letter and envelope were furnished to SA's WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and ARTHUR E. CARTER at Dallas, Texas, on 1/13/64, by addressee (Victim), MRS. J. D.

12- Bureau (Enc. 26) (AMSD) (RM) (Return Receipt Requested)
6- Dallas
(2- 9-1914)
(2- 100-10461)
(2- 44-1639)
AEC/wvm
(18)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 4 1964

SEVEN

NAT. INT. SEC.

DL 9-1914, 100-10461, 44-1639

TIPPIT, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas, who advised she received same in afternoon mail delivery, 1/13/64. The copies were identified with the date 1/14/64 and the initials "WHG" and "AEC, and DL 9-1914, on reverse side.

MRS. TIPPIT further advised a number of relatives and friends had handled this envelope and its enclosure and she stated she would determine their exact names and correct addresses and furnish same on 1/14/64. She said she felt sure each of these persons would gladly furnish their fingerprints if the Bureau so desired.

The letter is not being quoted herein inasmuch as it is self explanatory.

The Xerox copies of instant letter were prepared by SA's CARTER and GRIFFIN, on 1/14/64.

MRS. TIPPIT is the widow of Officer J. D. TIPPIT who was/murdered by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on 11/22/63, at Dallas, Texas, shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY. Copies of all information developed in this case are being placed in the captioned files.

On 1/13/64, SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN contacted AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, at Dallas, Texas, and he advised he was withholding a prosecutive opinion until investigation was conducted to attempt to determine the intent of the sender as set out in the penultimate paragraph "...if you refuse to cooperate, You will dig Your own grave, besides, You have nothing to loose. It is worth finishing the job, Your husband has started for You and children, so pick up the, were Your husband had to drop it."

The Bureau is requested to conduct the following investigation and examination through the FBI Identification Division and the FBI Laboratory and through the Legats at Bonn, Germany, and Bern, Switzerland:

1. Search Anonymous Letter File in an attempt to identify the Unknown Subject.

2. Attempt to identify sender through search of Bureau indices.

3. Examine original extortion letter for latent prints.

4. Attempt to identify make and model of typewriter used in preparing instant letter.

DL 9-1914, 100-10461, 44-1359

The Bureau is requested to furnish the result of the examination in sufficient copies for Dallas to place them in the three captioned files.

Xerox copies are prepared and attached for use of Bureau and Legats at Bonn, Germany, and Bern, Switzerland.

Div 6 The Legat at Bonn will attempt to locate and interview the sender, MR. D. EVERSHIRE, Admiralengracht 142,I, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and also THOMAS WILLIAM EVERSHIRE, who signed the letter T. W. Evershire.

Div 6 The Legat at Bern, Switzerland, will determine if possible the identity of the owner of account number as set out in the extortion letter and also the identity of MR. CHARLES ROSENBLAD, who is also mentioned in this letter.

The original of the envelope and the letter should be returned to the Dallas Division after the appropriate examinations have been made.

A report will be submitted by Dallas upon receipt of results of Laboratory and Identification Division examinations and the results of investigation by the Legats at Bonn and Bern.

The leads for the Legats are being set forth on this airtel rather than on the letterhead memorandum in view of the possibility that the enclosed letterhead memorandum may be disseminated by the Bureau.

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBUQUERQUE	DALLAS	1/30/64	1/22-27/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA STUART J. CAMERON	hrh
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

XXXXX

REFERENCES

Bureau airtel to Albuquerque and Portland 1/21/64; Portland teletype to Bureau, Albuquerque and Dallas 1/22/64; Dallas teletype to Bureau, Albuquerque and Portland 1/23/64; and Albuquerque radiogram to Bureau and Dallas 1/24/64.

- P -

ok to go to Commission

CC's IN 645 RB

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 13 1973

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE

10 - Bureau (105-82555)
6 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - Albuquerque (105-991)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1604

12 FEB 3 1964

REC-18

SOVEN

61 FEB 24 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: STUART J. CAMERON Office: ALBUQUERQUE
Date: 1/30/64

File Number: 105-991 Bureau file #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

ROSE DOERFER, Justice of the Peace, Albuquerque, New Mexico, recalled DAVID C. GLASS as a person definitely in need of psychiatric care. She stated that approximately one year ago, JANE MURPHY reported GLASS to her for striking her and as a nuisance. GLASS in an informal hearing before her claimed MURPHY came to him in his dreams and she also came to him through his keyhole in order to make love to him. He also accused her of being a communist and a witch who put "stuff" in his Coca Cola to make him do things he was not supposed to do. DOERFER had only one contact with MURPHY and had no prior knowledge of OSWALD; she had no pertinent information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

- P -

DETAILS

An effort was made to contact ROSE DOERFER on January 22, 1964, at her office at 302½ Central, S. W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. She could not be located there and a sign on the door stated she was out of town until January 27, 1964.

On January 22, 1964, Mrs. GRAYCE PADILLA, Secretary, Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised she could locate no record of DAVID C. GLASS in the files of that office. She said that if the matter was handled by a Justice of the Peace, the Sheriff's Office would have no record of the matter and the only record which exists would be maintained by that Justice of the Peace. She stated that

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AQ 105-991

ROSE DOERFER, a Justice of the Peace, is undoubtedly attending a conference for Justices of the Peace at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Thereafter efforts were made to contact ROSE DOERFER at her residence at 8036 Snow, N. E., on January 23, 24 and 25, 1964; however, no one could be located there.

Efforts were also made to locate JANE MURPHY at 506 Sycamore, S. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico; however, no one could be located at this address.

The 1962 Directory for the City of Albuquerque lists GENE E. MURPHY at 506 Sycamore, S. E. He was listed as a saw filer at the Bates Lumber Company.

Thereafter on January 23, 1964, Mr. WILLIAM BATES, American Builders Supply, 2701 Commercial, N. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised that that company was formerly known as the Bates-Roberts Lumber Company. He recalled that GENE MURPHY was formerly employed there as a saw filer. Mr. BATES said that he had just been in telephonic contact with BILL THOMAS, a logging contractor for the Raymond Logging Company at Klamath Falls, Oregon. THOMAS mentioned in his conversation that he had just seen GENE MURPHY and usually sees him every few days at Klamath Falls. Mr. BATES advised that he could not state for sure that GENE MURPHY's wife was named JANE; however, he recalled that GENE MURPHY was having trouble with his wife and they did not get along too well. He stated that MURPHY could not stand to live with his wife; therefore, he left the Albuquerque area leaving his wife here. He does not know where she is at the present time.

On January 23, 1964, Mr. JIM J. MORGESE, 549 Mulberry, S. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised that he owns the apartments covering the address 506 Sycamore, S. E. He stated that GENE MURPHY and his wife, JANE, lived at 506 Sycamore, S. E., until about August, 1963. He said they both left this address at approximately the same time but he does not believe that they left together. He said that MURPHY went to some other location; however, his wife, JANE, returned to California without him. He does not know JANE MURPHY's present address in California.

1

Mrs. ROSE DOERFER was interviewed at her office at 302½ Central, S. W., where she is a Justice of the Peace.

She advised that approximately one year ago, JANE MURPHY was referred to her officially by the District Attorney's Office in Albuquerque. JANE MURPHY complained that she had been struck by DAVID C. GLASS and also reported him as a nuisance. She thereafter held an informal hearing in the presence of both JANE MURPHY and GLASS after which time it was recommended that GLASS post a six-month peace bond with local bondsman MAX BACA. She could not recall the amount of the peace bond; however, immediately thereafter she determined that GLASS never made a downpayment on the bond and he left town after quitting his job. Therefore, the peace bond was dropped. She said she has not seen him since the original hearing before her.

Concerning the events which led to his appearance there, Mrs. DOERFER stated that she vaguely recalls that GLASS was apparently a brilliant scientist at one time who worked for Lockheed Aircraft Company in California. She stated, however, that when she was in contact with him he was mentally unbalanced and definitely needed psychiatric care. She also was of the belief that JANE MURPHY had at some time in the past dated GLASS but only on an extremely casual basis. Prior to the time that he was reported to her, Mrs. DOERFER stated GLASS would sit in the public park across the street from MURPHY's residence and stare at MURPHY's apartment for hours on end both during the day and the night. On one occasion he went across to her apartment and smashed the screen door. MURPHY became frightened and told GLASS that she would talk to him in the park where there were a lot of people around in view of the fact that she felt it would be safer there. When they got over to the park, he struck her and knocked her into a bench.

Mrs. DOERFER stated that GLASS seriously claimed that MURPHY would come to him through his keyhole no matter where he was and make love to him. He also claimed that MURPHY would come to him in his dreams and do the same thing. GLASS also claimed that JANE MURPHY put "stuff" in his Coca Cola and after drinking the Coca Cola, it would make him do things he was not supposed to

---

On 1/27/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AQ 105-991

by SA STUART J. CAMERON/hrh 3 Date dictated 1/27/64

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.

. GLASS also accused MURPHY of being a communist whereupon she accused him of being crazy. GLASS also accused MURPHY of asking him to come to Albuquerque in order to kill her husband for her.

Mrs. DOERFER also stated that the matter was resolved when JANE MURPHY told him that she would not come to him in his dreams anymore or come through his keyhole and would leave his body entirely alone. Mrs. DOERFER stated that she strongly urged GLASS to submit to a psychiatric examination to which he agreed. She thereafter made an appointment for him with a Dr. MILLER at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mrs. DOERFER does not recall specifically but believes that GLASS appeared for several of these appointments and thereafter quit his job at Montgomery Ward and Company and departed from Albuquerque. She said she has not seen MURPHY or GLASS since the above hearing. She reiterated the fact that he was definitely in need of psychiatric treatment. She also advised she has no information concerning the assassination of the late President KENNEDY other than what she has learned through regular news media. She said she never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY prior to that time and could furnish no information concerning them or any possible relationship between the two. She advised that she doubts if any record exists concerning the hearing and stated that if one did exist it would be extremely difficult to locate it at this time in view of the fact that they have instituted a new records system and the old records are not filed in any particular order.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype to all SACs dated 1/31/64.

No physical evidence in possession Newark Office.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (RM) (100-10461)
1 - Newark

JCK/eag
(5)

REC-54 105-82555 1605

30 FEB 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

C C - Wick

Approved: [illegible] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 2/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (105-5070) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReButel, 1/31/64.

Pittsburgh office has no physical evidence in this case.

(3) Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JTM/bac
(4)

REC-54 105-82555-1606

FEB 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JAN 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys' report dated December 2, 1963, (Field Office File No. Dallas 100-10461 -- Bureau File No. 105-82555) at page 190 sets forth a letter from Ruth Paine to Mrs. Paul Blanchard dated July 18, 1963, in which the writer stated she corresponded with Marina Oswald in Russian. In Special Agent Manning C. Clements' report dated November 30, 1963, (Field Office File No. Dallas 44-1639) at page 828 it is further reported that Dallas Police Lieutenant Wells has in his possession three metal boxes containing Mrs. Paine's correspondence files, including letters to and from friends, which she voluntarily turned over to the Dallas Police Department.

I would appreciate obtaining through the Bureau the original documents contained in these files, with the understanding that they will be returned if and when they have no further pertinence to the work of this Commission. Should any of these documents be in Russian or another foreign language, I would further appreciate your Bureau furnishing a translation thereof.

REC- 13

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

1607

Sincerely,

22FEB 4 1964

1607

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5 8 FEB 6 1964

EXP. PROC.

JAN 13 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-15-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

J. Lee Rankin, Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination, by 1-10-64 letter pointed to a passage in Dallas' 11-30-63 report in the Jack Ruby case in which it was recorded that the Dallas Police had in their possession three metal boxes containing personal correspondence of Mrs. Ruth Paine to relatives and friends and her personal diary. The report showed that this material was reviewed by Dallas and that no correspondence was contained therein to or from the Oswalds and Jack Ruby. As this material did not appear pertinent to our investigation and was purely personal in nature, it was not reported in detail.

Mr. Rankin's letter noted that in the Dallas 12-2-63 report in the Oswald case a reference is made to a letter written by Mrs. Paine in the Russian language to Marina Oswald. Rankin asked that we obtain for the Commission the original documents in the three metal boxes described in the Ruby report which material will be returned if and when it is found the documents have no further pertinence to the work of the Commission.

The Commission's request has been relayed to Dallas which office advises that the desired documents are still in the possession of the Dallas Police and that our Dallas Office is obtaining same which will be forwarded to the Bureau 1-15-64. We do have in our files four letters handwritten in the Russian language from Mrs. Paine to Mrs. Oswald. They are dated 5-16; 7-14; 7-21; and 8-24-63. They were afforded summary translations and nothing of pertinence was noted therein. As the Commission is apparently interested in seeing any and all correspondence from Mrs. Paine to Mrs. Oswald, the four above-mentioned

JCS:hrt
(6)

REC 13

1608

XEROX

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

letters are being afforded full translations. When the material being obtained by Dallas is received, we will rereview it, photograph it for record purposes and furnish the originals to the Commission in accordance with Rankin's request. We will also furnish to the Commission full translations of the four letters to Mrs. Oswald from Mrs. Paine.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

January 23, 1964

REC-13 EX-102

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 10, 1964, requesting the original documents contained in three metal boxes which were referred to on page 828 of the report in the Jack Ruby case of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas.

The material you sought has been received and is being furnished herewith. This material was returned to Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine by the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of January 15, 1964, on which date Mrs. Paine made it available to our Dallas office. Mrs. Paine explained that missing from the material she made available were color slides taken by herself in Europe in 1952 and color slides taken by her husband, Michael Paine, in Korea and Japan during the Korean War. In addition, various photographic equipment which was returned to her by the Dallas police was retained by her.

Mrs. Paine stated that among the material made available to us were many personal items. She requested that none of the material be made public unless it appears that such material has a bearing on the Oswald investigation. She requested that all material not found to have a bearing on the Oswald matter be returned to her at the earliest opportunity. Mrs. Paine stated that the material in question was located in her bedroom closet at her Irving, Texas, residence and was not in the bedroom closet of the room occupied by Marina Oswald. She related

JCS:cgw
(8)
Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 1-20-64 JCS:cgw re
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

XEROX
FEB 4 1964

66 JAN 23
COMM-EBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 23 10 44 AM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

that while she gave consent to the Dallas Police Department to remove material from her home which belonged to the Oswalds, she did not consent to the removal of her personal property.

Due to the voluminous nature of this material which was previously reviewed by our Dallas office as reported in the afore-mentioned report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, we do not intend to make copies of it. In view of the request of Mrs. Paine, it would be appreciated if the material would be returned to this Bureau at the earliest possible date so that we may comply with Mrs. Paine's request.

Sincerely yours,

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 74

COPY
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

105-82555-1609 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

11
1 p.
11
20

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

1-31-64

1 - Lenihan

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rourtel 1-27-64, requesting Bureau furnish copy of subject's address book.

Enclosed herewith is a photographic copy of Oswald's address book. The pages in the original book are not numbered; however, the Bureau has assembled the enclosure in the exact sequence as the original address book is assembled.

Translations of the Russian language items contained herein have previously been furnished your office along with the photographic copies of the pages involved. You should make certain all data in this address book and investigation conducted pertinent to each item are contained in your reports concerning Oswald being furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to the Commission.

Enclosure

NOTE: Previous copy of address book been furnished Dallas in its entirety; however, some of the pages probably have been placed out of order by Dallas in their handling and reporting contents of address book. Dallas desires to have exact replica of address book to make certain it does not miss investigating or reporting any item contained in the enclosure.

REL:mhw (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 3
JAN 31 1964
COMM-FBI

61 FEB 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 27 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

HOLD FOR 2 MSGS

250

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PM CST URGENT 1-27-64 BW

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DLLAS 100-10461 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWLD, AKA., IS-R-CUBA. OO-DALLAS. REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS DECEMBER ELEVEN LAST.

BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY FURNISH DALLAS PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF EACH PAGE OF SUBJECT /S ADDRESS BOOK WITH EACH PAGE DESIGNATED AS TO PAGE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE ADDRESS BOOK. SO DALLAS CAN PROPERLY REPORT DATA APPEARING IN THE ADDRESS BOOK THAT HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED TO DATE. THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ADDRESS BOOK PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO DALLAS HAVE ONLY THE PAGES CONTAINING TRANSLATED RUSSIAN WRITING IDENTIFIED AS TO PAGE NUMBER.

END

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

REC-13

105-82555-1610

EX-102

6 FEB 4 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) - ATTN. FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 1/24/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO DL)

441247

Enclosed to the FBI Laboratory is one application card of LEE H. OSWALD dated 6/26/62, which was furnished by Mrs. SIDNEY RICHEY of the Commercial Employment Agency, Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas. This card purportedly has the signature of LEE H. OSWALD on the back.

Laboratory is requested to compare the handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD and his signature with known handwriting or signature of OSWALD in the FBI Laboratory and furnish the results to Dallas.

Laboratory should return the card when examination is completed.

3 Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 Dallas
JMM:LAC
(5)

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

1611

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
DOCUMENT LABORATORY
JAN 28 5 33 PM '64
RECEIVED

REC-13

5-4
47 JAN 28 1964

Lab-rpt
1.30.64

Laboratory - Submittal Form
9-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Date: 1/30/64

VST

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO DL)

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

EX-102 REC-13 -1611

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-441247 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 1/24/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Q448 is being retained. If there is a cogent and urgent reason why this exhibit should be returned you should advise the Bureau.

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

MAILED 19
JAN 31 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. Stokes, Room 645 RB (sent direct)

JCC:emh (7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

61 FEB 5 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: 1/30/64
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-441247 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 1/28/64

Q448 One hand printed application card for Commercial Employment Service dated 6/26/62 bearing signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the hand printing in black ink on both sides of Q448 and the Oswald signature on Q448 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JCC:emh (7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

1/27/64

EX-102

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

REC-13

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) -1612

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

D.C

Reurairtel 1/22/64. Information set forth in referenced airtel was taken up with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for President's Commission, today and Rankin made it very clear there was no desire on part of President's Commission to ask for any duplication of work previously performed by the FBI. Rankin stated that the letter which had been sent to the Governor of Louisiana did not request any interviews; however, it did request that certain documents relating to school attendance be obtained.

Mr. Rankin stated the documents had been requested so that the Commission would have on permanent file either the original or a true copy of the documents requested and that was the only purpose for the request.

As a result of the discussion had with Mr. Rankin, it was indicated the President's Commission would direct a communication to the Governor again outlining their request and making it clear that it was not desired that a number of interviews be conducted but rather they were only desirous of obtaining the documents named in the original communication. Rankin was not advised the source of the information furnished your office but was merely advised complaints relative to duplication of effort had been received by the New Orleans Office.

1 - 62-109090

See memo Rosen to Belmont 1/27/64 re President's Commission, Assassination of President JRM:AOB

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

MAILED 5
JAN 27 1964
COMM-FBI

JRM: mpd (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 FEB 6 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-61)

FBI

Date: 1/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS—R INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
(OO: DALLAS)

The following information was obtained confidentially by SA FRANK A. SASS, JR. from [redacted] was at that time in possession of a one page letter, the letterhead of which was the Presidential Commission to investigate the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The letter was signed by LEE RANKIN, General Counsel for the Commission. The letter was directed to Governor JAMES H. DAVIS, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The letter in its first paragraph dealt briefly with the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Directives given to it by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

The second paragraph of the letter pointed out that in connection with their inquiry into the President's Assassination they requested investigation be conducted through the Orleans and St. Tammany Parish School Boards at New Orleans and Covington, Louisiana respectively by the Governor's Office. They specified that they were interested in securing wherever possible the original documents reflecting all school attendance for LEE HARVEY OSWALD in each of these locals and also

3-Bureau
2-Dallas
2-New Orleans

FAS:dc
(7)

ENCLOSURE

cc Sullivan

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

indicated an interest in the results of interviews conducted with those people who had been familiar with OSWALD while in attendance at the appropriate institutions.

The letter requested that any documents obtained be forwarded to the Commission in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that this particular inquiry which had been directed to him by the Governor's Office seemed to be "ridiculous" because he had found from his inquiries that in each instance the FBI, the Secret Service, and in one or two other cases, other Governmental Agencies had already made an identical inquiry. He stated that it was obvious and very apparent that this investigation requested of him by the Governor's Office was a complete duplication and in fact created a problem, particularly in Orleans Parish where the Orleans Parish School Board seemed indignant at additional requests to make records available after they had already been perused so thoroughly prior to this time by Governmental Agencies.

The above is for the Bureau's information because New Orleans feels that the Bureau should be made aware of inquiry.

1/25/64

The investigation the President's Commission requested of the Governor of Louisiana was previously conducted by the FBI and the results furnished to the Commission. It seems apparent that the Commission is reviewing our reports and setting out requests to have the investigations we have conducted re-done. If the Commission intends to continue this duplication of effort, this matter will stretch out over an extremely lengthy period of time.

It is recommended that Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin that we have received this information, without revealing the source. Mr. Malley will point out to Rankin that we have conducted extensive investigation re Oswald's school attendance in Louisiana and elsewhere, including interviews with teachers and associates of Oswald, and have reported the results in detail to the Commission. Mr. Malley should ask Rankin flatly as to the purpose of the Commission's request of state authorities for duplicate investigation.

It is suggested that Mr. Malley further advise Rankin that if this is a procedure the Commission is following generally, we will be glad to stop all further investigation on the part of the FBI to avoid duplication.

If we get no satisfaction, it is suggested we go in writing to the Commission and also that Mr. DeLoach advise Mr. Jenkins of the White House.

Concur- [illegible]

XEROX
FEB 4 1964

105-82 1612

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 1/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (62-0)

SUBJECT: FRANCIS EDWIN DU BOSE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 1/21/64, Honorable ALBERT W. WATSON, U. S. Congressman, Second Congressional District of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., telephonically contacted the Columbia Resident Agency and requested that an agent come to his office and interview an individual who was then in his office as he thought the FBI may be interested in information known to this person.

Accordingly, an agent proceeded to the office of Mr. WATSON, where he was introduced to FRANCIS EDWIN DU BOSE and upon interview, Mr. DU BOSE furnished the following information:

It is to be noted that during the interview, Mr. DU BOSE appeared to be very nervous, furnished incoherent information, and for several minutes would stare out of the window and make no comments. He advised as follows:

He resides at 915 Abbeville St. in Columbia, S. C. and he is presently employed by the Columbia Films, Inc., Shakespeare Road, Columbia, S. C., as a film editor. He has known Congressman WATSON for approximately 20 years and they are both members of the Park Street Baptist Church in Columbia, S. C.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Savannah

MBM/kuc
(4)

REC 54

JAN 24 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. DU BOSE displayed the 12/2/63 issue of Newsweek Magazine and pointed out on Page 27 of this magazine an article entitled, "The Marxist Marine" and on this page was a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised that he is positive that he has seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD somewhere and said that approximately one year ago an individual by the name of CARL RING worked as a camera man and director for about four months at TV Station WCCA-TV, also located on Shakespeare Road in Columbia, S. C. This TV station is located next door to the Columbia Films, Inc., and CARL RING closely resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said RING had blond hair and long eyelashes. CARL RING lived in a house trailer with his wife and one child and he "came from nowhere and left suddenly, stating he was going to California".

When specifically asked if he was sure that this individual resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mr. DU BOSE stated, "RING was aloof like OSWALD and therefore I think it may have been OSWALD." DU BOSE stated that he didn't know why, but he felt like nobody should be interviewed at TV Station WCCA-TV in Columbia, S. C., regarding this matter, and he heard that CARL RING voluntarily left his employment with this television station.

He stated that this concluded this phase of the interview; however, he said, "My main thoughts at the moment are was he (OSWALD) or wasn't he in Columbia and if he was why so?"

DU BOSE advised that the next part or information he desired to relate regarded a religious matter, when he furnished the following information:

A radio recording company named the Richland Custom Recording Company is located on Shakespeare Road, Columbia, S. C., in the building where he works for the Columbia Films, Inc. The Richland Custom Recording Co. is owned by one HOMER FESPERMAN and this concern does all kinds of recording work. For about the last 1½ years, the Richland Custom Recording Co. has produced a religious program for radio and Mr. DU BOSE stated "I have no confidence in the religious sincerity of a minister, JOHN EDWIN HAGGAI, who records these sermons. He said that he understands that HAGGAI formerly resided in Lancaster, S. C., but that he is presently listed in the Atlanta, Ga. telephone directory.

DU BOSE advised that the point he wanted to make here was that he questions the sincerity of Rev. HAGGAI because he reminds him, DU BOSE, of no preacher he has ever met and he doesn't like the way this man looks as he is very grim and stern and his sermons are very high brow, whereas people like Rev. BILLY GRAHAM preach to "everybody" and so that everybody can understand the sermon. He said Rev. HAGGAI uses large words that require one to use a dictionary to understand. DU BOSE stated that he also thought it very strange that Rev. HAGGAI did not want anybody around him when he was recording and that he always shut the doors and told everybody that they must keep out of the studio where he was recording. He said he didn't think this man was friendly enough to be a minister.

He stated that he would not be surprised if Rev. HAGGAI is a Communist, although he had nothing to base this on. DU BOSE stated that these recorded radio sermons are sent to about 50 radio stations throughout the United States and that during the last 9 or 10 months he, DU BOSE, has been maintaining a list of the cities to where the stations are located that these sermons are being mailed for broadcasting and he has looked up each of the cities in his encyclopedia Britannica at home. As an example of the strangeness surrounding this, he stated that take the city of Forstbury, Md., which is the only town in Maryland where these programs are sent. He stated that his research in his encyclopedia disclosed that this town is completely undermined with old coal mines and he thought this was strange. He was unable to furnish any additional information as to why he thought such was strange.

He said another example is that these radio sermons are sent to Waynesbury, Pa., and this encyclopedia states that this city is above systems of caves and caverns, and he thought such was very strange, but he could not state why he thought this strange. He also pointed out that these sermons are mailed to radio stations at Decatur, Alabama, and his encyclopedia shows that this is a very large steel town, but that he does not know what is unusual about this, but something may be important here also. He further noted that these programs are mailed to such towns as Canton, Ohio, which is also a very large industrial city. In addition to other cities mentioned, Mr. DU BOSE stated that these sermons are also mailed to a radio station in Hamilton, Ohio, and

according to his encyclopedia, this is a city which furnishes 3/4 of the world's bank vaults and safes. He said that he believes some of these programs may be broadcast in towns where possibly Atomic Energy installations are located, but he could attach no particular significance to this.

He stated that it, "truly got his dander up when he learned that these sermons were being sent to such towns as Shelton, Washington and Puyallup, Washington, and that he is now checking on these cities". He stated that over radio stations the program where these sermons are broadcast is known as the "Key to Life Program", but that he has noted recently that a number of the cities receiving copies of these recorded sermons have discontinued broadcasting them because the station stated that they couldn't afford to keep the programs on as they were non-paying programs. He said that his main objection to the Rev. HAGGAI is that he was different from most other Evangelist preachers he has ever heard.

The following physical description of Mr. DU BOSE was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	FRANCIS EDWIN DU BOSE
Race	White
Sex	Male
Address	915 Abbeville St., Columbia, S. C.
Age	33
Born	10/22/30, Columbia, S. C.
Employment	Film Editor, Columbia Films, Inc., Shakespeare Road, Columbia, S. C.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. DU BOSE was advised that if he had any further information he wished to furnish to the FBI he could either visit the FBI Office or contact an agent who would get in touch with him.

At the conclusion of the interview, [redacted] Columbia, S. C., who is the [redacted] confidentially advised as follows:

[redacted] has known FRANCIS E. DU BOSE, mentioned above, for a number of years as he resides in the same neighborhood and attends the same church as [redacted] does. [redacted] described him as a "strange individual" who has always been closely sheltered by his mother, who is a very dominating person. [redacted] stated that [redacted] feels that this is a very unfortunate case and that he is almost a "nervous wreck".

At the conclusion of the interview with Mr. DU BOSE, Congressman WATSON advised that he thought from the initial interview with Mr. DU BOSE that he was possibly [redacted] however, he felt that if he had any information of value, it could best be furnished to the FBI. Mr. WATSON was advised that Mr. DU BOSE was informed that he could contact the FBI office at Columbia, S. C., if he had any additional information to furnish the FBI and Mr. WATSON stated that he greatly appreciated the FBI's interest in this matter.

In view of the nature of the information furnished by Mr. DU BOSE, no further action is being taken regarding such, and it is being furnished to the Bureau for information due to the source from which it emanated.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R- CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas teletype, 1/22/64; Bureau radiogram, 1/21/64; and Dallas airtel, 1/13/64, reporting data from [redacted]

Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY advised me this date that he has talked to Lt. GEORGE BUTLER regarding his allegedly going to assist EARL LIVELY, JR. in writing a book and making available information from the files of the Dallas Police Department and any information furnished that Department by the FBI in connection with the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. Chief CURRY states that BUTLER denies any such connection and has assured CURRY that he will under no circumstances make any such information available to LIVELY. BUTLER stated that he had been at DR. ROBERT MORRIS' house one night some time ago when LIVELY was there, and a discussion was had concerning LIVELY writing a book, but he (BUTLER) reiterated that he had not agreed to participate in this project and certainly had not agreed to furnish any information from the files of the Dallas Police Department.

SHANKLIN

3 - Bureau (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (134-3) (80-611)
JGS:mfr
(6)

REC 54 105-82555-1614

JAN 29 1964

XEROX FEB 4 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 FEB 5 AM 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SOVIET SECTION

Earl Lively, a writer, originally approached a former informant of our Dallas Office, [redacted] requesting assistance in writing an anticommunist book which would stress the Fair Play for Cuba Committee's connections with Lee Harvey Oswald. Lively claimed that Lieutenant George Butler of the Dallas Police, was assisting him and was going to try to get any information he could that the FBI turned over to the Dallas PD in connection with the Oswald case. SAC Dallas was instructed to impress upon the head of the Dallas PD the undesirability of Lieutenant Butler being involved in such a scheme. The attached airtel reflects that the Chief of Police advises Butler denies any connection with such plan.

WAB:hrt

XEROX

FEB 4 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 29 1964
TELETYPE

FBI LOS ANG.

6-17 PM URGENT 1/29/64 AH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 AND DALLAS 100-10461

FROM LOS ANGELES 105-15823 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

DOYLE HAVE, ASSISTANT BUSINESS AGENT, INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS LOCAL SIX FIVE NINE, I.A.T.S.E., SEVEN SEVEN ONE FIVE SUNSET BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO SA JOHN M. CASHEL ON JANUARY TWENTYNINE, SIXTYFOUR.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURES, INC. AND AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RECORDS, BOTH LOCATED AT SEVEN ONE SIX FIVE SUNSET BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES. AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURES COMPANY IS HEADED BY JAMES H. NICHOLSON. IT IS A SMALL INDEPENDENT MOTION PICTURE COMPANY WHICH USUALLY PRODUCES LOW BUDGET PICTURES PAREN FORMERLY REFERRED TO AS QUOTE B QUOTE PICTURES PAREN. THESE FILMS FEATURE UNKNOWN PERFORMERS OR

END PAGE ONE

REC 54 1615
61 FEB 5 1964

SOME WHO CAN BE OBTAINED FOR MODEST FEES. FILMS ARE PRODUCED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO SMALL THEATER CHAINS AND CATER TO LIMITED CLINTELE.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURES HAS QUITE ACTIVE PRODUCTION SCHEDULE AND OFTEN PRODUCES MANY OF THEIR FILMS ON LOCATIONS AWAY FROM HOLLYWOOD.

NAVE ADVISED THAT ON JANUARY TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, HE HAD CONTACTED JOE WONDER, PRODUCTIONS CHIEF, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURES, ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS, INC., AND THE COMPANY IS NOT CONTEMPLATING SHOOTING ANY PICTURE RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

DUN AND BRADSTREET REPORT OF JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTS THAT JAMES H. NICHOLSON WAS PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURES CORPORATION. HE WAS BORN IN U.S. IN NINETEEN SIXTEEN. HE HAS BEEN IN THE MOTION PICTURE BUSINESS FOR ABOUT TWENTYFIVE YEARS. [redacted]

[redacted] DUN AND BRADSTREET REPORT OF OCTOBER FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTS AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURES CORPORATION

PAGE THREE

ON OCTOBER ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, FILED NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ASSIGN ALL ACCOUNTS RECEIVALBE TO BANK OF AMERICA, LOS ANGELES.

NO REPORT BEING SUBMITTED ON ABOVE INFORMATION.

END

WA WS

FBI WASH DC

DL LJH

FBI DALLAS

CLR

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	DALLAS	1/29/64	1/28/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA JOHN H. CREECH — TYPED BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - C

REFERENCE:

DL tel to SL 1/27/64.

- Rue

OK to go to Commission

Exp. proc.

A*
COVER PAGE

Cc's in 645

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105 - 82555 - 1616

REC-54

2 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (105-3665)

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44 FEB 13 1973

2 Copies Pres. Comm. 2/19/64 Liaison
KC CIA 2/20/64 Cover Letter

61 FEB 24

SOVIET SECTION

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA JOHN H. CREECH	Office:	ST. LOUIS
Date:	1/29/64		
Field Office File No.:	105-3665	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA		

Synopsis: On 1/28/64, Mr. MAURY GOODMAN, sales manager, Berland Shoe Co., St. Louis, recalled OSWALD and mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, as having worked for him at Dolly Shoe Co., New Orleans, La., during 1955, exact dates not recalled. GOODMAN could recall no expressions by OSWALD of interest in foreign governments or subversive groups or parties.

- RUG

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/29/64

1

On January 28, 1964, Mr. MAURY GOODMAN, sales manager, Berland Shoe Company, 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, was interviewed and at first could not recall ever having known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Upon mention by the interviewing agent of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD having worked for GOODMAN at the Dolly Shoe Company, in New Orleans, Louisiana, GOODMAN was able to recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GOODMAN stated that he could not recall the exact dates of employment for either OSWALD or OSWALD's mother, but felt that it was sometime in 1955. GOODMAN stated that he, GOODMAN, joined the Dolly Shoe Company in February, 1955, as a partner, but left the company in October, 1957. He does not know who would have the books of the company or the original pay records.

GOODMAN recalled that MARGUERITE OSWALD was a cashier and sales clerk at the company, and recalled that she was a very pleasant person and a very good worker. GOODMAN said that at one time, she had asked him to employ her son LEE, so as to "help keep the boy off the street and give him something to do."

GOODMAN said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD worked for him mostly on Saturdays and sometimes a day or two during the week, but that his employment was strictly on a part time basis. He said that basically LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a stock boy, but that they had attempted at one time to train him in sales work, but with no success.

GOODMAN remembered OSWALD as being a "nice, pleasant little boy, but with not much sense." GOODMAN was unable to recall much of OSWALD's character, but stated that to the best of his recollection, he had never heard OSWALD make any threats against the U. S. Government or anyone in it, nor could he recall OSWALD as ever having expressed any interest in any subversive groups or parties.

GOODMAN said that OSWALD's mother, MARGUERITE, left the Dolly Shoe Company while, he, GOODMAN, was still the manager, but he could not recall what her next employment was.

2

On 1/28/64 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 105-3665

by SA JOHN H. CREECH:sam Date dictated 1/29/64

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Mr. GOODMAN said that he, GOODMAN, now resides at 9774 Lindley Drive, Olivette, Missouri.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
INDIANAPOLIS	DALLAS	1/29/64	1/28/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER

TYPED BY: :kam

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE:

Bureau airtel dated 1/27/64

- RUC -

OK to go to Commission

1-CC's in 645 RB

APPROVED: C. E. [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)(AMSD)

1 - Indianapolis (105-3399)

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105-82555-1617

REC-54

FEB 4 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	PRES Comm			
Request Recd.	2 copies			
Date Fwd.	2/19/64			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

57 MAR 2 1964

A* COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER Office: INDIANAPOLIS
Date: January 29, 1964

File Number: IP 105-3399 Bufile: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Mrs. VIRGIL (WILMA) DYKES, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised she is a contributor to Baptist mission in Mexico, run by JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. Stated received thank you correspondence from BOWEN in past two years; last thank you note indicated BOWEN going to Hot Springs, Arkansas in January, 1964 because of back injury, and could be reached in care of General Delivery that city. Photos of BOWEN exhibited to her and unable to identify. Advised individual by the name of ALBERTO OSBORNE unknown to her.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 29, 1964

1

Mrs. VIRGIL (WILMA) DYKES, 1038 South Whitcomb, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that she is a contributor to the Baptist mission in Mexico. She stated that approximately two years ago, someone submitted her name to this particular mission run by JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and she has been contributing to this mission ever since that time. She stated her last contribution was mailed in the middle of January, 1964 to BOWEN at Niza 22, Mexico.

Mrs. DYKES personally never met BOWEN, but has received a number of thank you notes from BOWEN and Christmas cards with some informative comments concerning the mission and himself. She stated the last thank you card contained information that he had hurt his back and was going to Hot Springs, Arkansas in January, 1964 and that for any reason, could be located through General Delivery in that city.

Mrs. DYKES was exhibited two photographs of BOWEN, which she was unable to identify. She further advised she never heard of the name ALBERTO OSBORNE.

Mrs. DYKES made available a group photograph of BOWEN along with some of his parishioners, which was apparently taken in December, 1961 and it was sent to her by BOWEN as a Christmas card.

Mrs. DYKES advised she had no other information available pertaining to BOWEN other than it was her impression that he was running a bona fide Baptist mission in Mexico.

On 1/28/64 at Indianapolis, Indiana File # DL 100-10461 IP 105-3399

by SAs KENNETH P. PETTIJOHN and PATRICK J. FLETCHER:kam Date dictated 1/27/64

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FD-365 (Rev 5-1-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	1/30/64	1/20/64 - 1/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS	mam

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES

Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 1/20/64, at New Orleans.
Dallas airtel to Bureau 1/24/64.
New Orleans airtel to Bureau 1/24/64.
New Orleans airtel to Bureau 1/28/64.

- P -

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS

AT COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

Will check credit and criminal records for ALBERT GUY BOGARD.

AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

1-cc in 65 RB

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: 4

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	U.S. Coast G.	CIA		
REQUEST RECD.	2:00 pm	1:45 pm		
DATE FWD.	2/19/64	2/20/64		
HOW FWD.	Courier	Courier		
BY	[illegible]	[illegible]		

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1618 REC-6

12 FEB [illegible]

NOTATIONS

SOVIET

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

Will check credit and criminal records for ALBERT GUY BOGARD and contact insurance sources to determine whether BOGARD has been involved in any fraudulent claims for injuries.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will interview JOHN CIRAVOLO, 4313 South Carrollton Avenue, on his return to town, for any information he may have concerning the activities of OSWALD in the Moisant unit of the Civil Air Patrol.

ADMINISTRATIVE

In regard to OSWALD's application at Goldring's for employment, as set forth in this report, previous investigation has identified DUTZ MURRET, who was given as a reference, as CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, New Orleans, with whom OSWALD was living and who was married to the sister of MARGUERITE OSWALD.

Previous investigation has identified another reference, ALICE BARRE, as Mrs. ARTHUR A. P. BARRE, 2311 St. Charles Avenue,

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

New Orleans. Both CHARLES F. MURRET and Mrs. BARRE have been interviewed previously.

Regarding GEORGE HIDELL given as a reference by OSWALD, the details of this report set out investigation to locate and identify GEORGE HIDELL at the address given and through logical sources. Previous investigation has been conducted and negative results furnished the Bureau and Dallas at other sources to identify anyone named HIDELL, which sources included Orleans Parish School Board, Voters Registration Office for Orleans Parish, New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana State Selective Service Headquarters, and Internal Revenue Service.

Regarding the former employer named Mr. GOODMAN that OSWALD listed on the application with Goldring's, St. Louis, in New Orleans teletype to the Bureau, Dallas and St. Louis, was requested to locate and interview MAURY GOLDMAN, in case 11-30-63 entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63, AFO".

Referenced report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, dated January 20, 1964, at New Orleans, sets out information regarding previous investigation to determine to whom Extension 276 at Tulane University was issued, the number and extension being found among OSWALD's effects. This is the basis for the investigation at the Tulane University Housing Office.

C*

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 9-22-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS
Date: JANUARY 30, 1964

Office: NEW ORLEANS

File Number: NO 100-16601

Bufile: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Information set out concerning plane, train and bus schedules between New Orleans, La., and Austin, Texas. DAVID Y. WHITE, who was on September to October, 1959, trip of SS MARION LYKES, unable to recall OSWALD as passenger. OSWALD determined to have filed undated application for employment with Goldring's, 810 Canal Street, New Orleans. He listed as reference GEORGE HIDELL, 705 Polk Street, a college student. 705 non-existent address and GEORGE HIDELL unknown to neighbors, 700 block of Polk Avenue, colleges in New Orleans, credit bureau or police department. ANTHONY ATZENHOFFER, JR., New Orleans, recalls OSWALD being in Moisant Airport unit of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) about 1955 but unable to recall anything about him other than that he was a member for a short time and had a uniform. JOSEPH THOMPSON and GEORGE PIAZZA, who were in the New Orleans Airport unit of the CAP unable to recall OSWALD. THOMAS ERNEST MC KIBBEN determined not to have been in New Orleans in 1955, being away from New Orleans 1954-1957. Rooms 966, 974, and 976 of Monroe Hall, Tulane University, not occupied in Summer of 1963, and numerous unidentified persons believed to have made unauthorized phone calls from Extension 276 in this location during period.

- P -

Details:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency;

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

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EMPLOYMENT	10
MEMBERSHIP IN CIVIL AIR PATROL	15
MISCELLANEOUS	23

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

TRAVEL SCHEDULES

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

TO

AUSTIN, TEXAS

NO 100-16601
MRK:dmm

The following investigation was conducted by SA MILTON R. KAACK on January 20, 1964:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Mr. WILLIAM BALL, supervisor, Delta Airlines, Reservations Office, 919 Gravier Street, advised there was no direct airline service between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Austin, Texas. He stated that passengers traveling to Austin, Texas, from New Orleans, would have to either go via Houston, Texas, or via Dallas, Texas. He said the route via Houston is the more direct route and is the one normally used by passengers traveling between the two cities. Passengers going to Austin from New Orleans would fly on one of the regular Delta flights between New Orleans and Houston, and then transfer to Trans-Texas Airways at Houston. Mr. BALL furnished the following information concerning Trans-Texas flights between Houston and Austin:

FLIGHT NO.	LEAVE HOUSTON	ARRIVE AUSTIN
401	7:30 AM	8:22 AM
409	9:15 AM	10:07 AM
405	3:05 PM	3:57 PM

Mr. BALL said that the above schedule was the current one and he did not know of any substantial change between this schedule and the one that existed in September, 1963.

Mr. BALL advised that if a passenger desired to use Delta's service through Dallas, Texas, there was a flight leaving New Orleans at 7:30 AM, and arriving at Dallas at 9:33 AM. Another flight leaves New Orleans at 12:45 PM and arrives at Dallas at 2:08 PM.

NO 100-16601
MRK:dmm

Mr. SAM D'ANTONI, assistant manager, Eastern Airlines, Terminal Office, Moisant International Airport, advised that Eastern Airlines had airline service to Dallas from New Orleans as follows:

FLIGHT NO.	LEAVE NEW ORLEANS	ARRIVE DALLAS
202	11:50 AM	1:42 PM
206	2:45 PM	4:00 PM

Mr. D'ANTONI advised that in addition to Delta and Eastern Airlines furnishing passenger service from New Orleans to Dallas, that Trans-Texas Airlines also had service between New Orleans and Dallas, Texas.

CARL BLOUIN, Trans-Texas Airlines, Moisant International Airport, advised that the following was the Trans-Texas schedule between New Orleans and Dallas in September, 1963:

FLIGHT NO.	LEAVE NEW ORLEANS	ARRIVE DALLAS
100	6:50 AM	11:10 AM
460	3:15 PM	7:14 PM

Mr. BLOUIN furnished the following schedule via Trans-Texas Airlines between Dallas, Texas, and Austin, Texas:

FLIGHT NO.	LEAVE DALLAS	ARRIVE AUSTIN
431	8:00 AM	9:23 AM
433	1:30 PM	2:58 PM
435	5:15 PM	6:15 PM
437	6:30 PM	7:58 PM

NO 100-16601
MRK:dmm

Mr. JOHN BAKER, Braniff International Airlines, 724 Common Street, advised that the following is the present partial schedule of flights between Dallas and Austin, via Braniff Airlines. He said there have been no basic changes in this schedule since September, 1963:

FLIGHT NO.	LEAVE DALLAS	ARRIVE AUSTIN
387	7:30 AM	8:35 AM
167	8:35 AM	9:22 AM
107	12:20 PM	1:07 PM
377	2:45 PM	4:15 PM

EARL GAY, assistant terminal manager, Greyhound Bus Terminal, Tulane and South Claiborne Avenues, advised that the following was the schedule of bus service between New Orleans and Austin, Texas, in September, 1963:

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS	ARRIVE HOUSTON	LEAVE HOUSTON	ARRIVE AUSTIN
7:00 AM	3:55 PM	4:00 PM	8:25 PM
7:00 AM	6:35 PM	6:50 PM	10:45 PM
8:15 PM	7:55 AM - (next day)	8:30 AM - (next day)	12:30 PM - (next day)
10:45 PM	7:35 AM - (next day)	7:35 AM - (next day)	11:30 AM - (next day)

MAJOR GREEN, terminal manager, Continental Trailways Bus Lines, 1314 Tulane Avenue, advised that the following was the schedule of bus service between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Austin, Texas, in September, 1963. He noted that the passengers would travel via Continental Trailways bus from New Orleans to Houston; and from Houston to Austin, via Kerrville Bus Lines:

NO 100-16601
MRK:dmm

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS	ARRIVE HOUSTON	LEAVE HOUSTON	ARRIVE AUSTIN
6:00 AM	4:30 PM	5:30 PM	9:40 PM
12:00 Noon	10:50 PM	12:30 AM - (next day)	3:45 AM - (next day)

Mr. LEE J. BARNES, assistant supervisor, Union Passenger Terminal, advised that the following is a train schedule between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Austin, Texas:

Leave New Orleans via Southern Pacific Railroad ("The Sunset Limited") at 10:00 PM; arrive San Antonio, Texas, the next day at 11:35 AM; leave San Antonio 12:05 PM, via Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway(MKT); arrive Austin 2:14 PM. The passengers could also leave San Antonio at 9:30 PM, via MKT Railway, and arrive Austin at 11:25 PM. An alternate route would be to leave New Orleans at 8:05 AM, via Texas and Pacific Railroad; arrive Dallas, Texas, at 8:25 PM; leave Dallas at 9:40 PM, via MKT Railway; and arrive Austin 4:35 AM, next day.

Passenger service is also available through Dallas as follows:

Leave New Orleans at 8:00 PM, via Texas and Pacific; arrive Dallas 8:20 AM the next day; leave Dallas 9:30 AM, via MKT Railway; and arrive Austin 3:59 PM.

NO 100-16601
MRK:dmm

Airline schedules between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, have been reported previously.

Prior investigation has disclosed that on September 25, 1963, OSWALD cashed an unemployment compensation check at the Winn-Dixie Store No. 1425 in New Orleans. This store did not open on September 25, 1963, until 8:00 AM.

The above bus and train schedule show that the fastest bus schedule between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Austin, Texas, takes twelve and three-quarters hours. The fastest train schedule between New Orleans and Austin is via San Antonio, Texas, and takes over sixteen hours.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

TRAVEL ON SS MARION LYKES

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1959

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/30/64

DAVID Y. WHITE, Third Mate, SS MARJORIE LYKES, was interviewed at the Nashville Avenue Wharf. He advised that he had sailed as Second Mate on Voyage 110 of the SS MARION LYKES during the fall of 1959 but did not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a passenger.

On 1/27/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS: mam Date dictated 1/27/64

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.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

EMPLOYMENT

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/27/64

1

MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Executive Vice-president, Goldring's, 810 Canal Street, advised that he had reviewed a number of applications for employment which had been filed with this company and discovered one which had been filed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said the application for employment was undated and inasmuch as the Retail Shoe Department in his store was opened on October 1, 1962, that the application would have been received either in the latter part of 1962 or in the beginning months of 1963.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN stated that he had discussed the application with his employees and that no one recalled accepting the application and that no one recalled seeing OSWALD.

He explained that in many instances persons applying for a job are furnished an application and instructed to complete the application form and leave it with one of the store employees.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN furnished the original application for employment in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The undated application give the applicant's name as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Social Security Number 433-54-3937. Address 757 French Street, telephone number HU 8-4326. The applicant shows his date of birth as October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, and resided in New Orleans, "Contin". He indicated he was male, married, resided with his relatives, had two dependents, one child, age 14, months, and one adult, dependent. He showed his race as Caucasian, height 5'9", weight 150 pounds, grey eyes, brown hair. He indicated he was applying for the job of shoe salesman at a minimum starting salary of $1.35 per hour. In case of accident, he requested that word be sent to "OSWALD" (parents),,757 French Street, telephone HU 8-4326. Under the heading education, he showed he had attended Warren Easton High School and completed his schooling in 1959. He also indicated that he had received technical and military education and training. He stated that his last employer was "Active Duty, USMC."

On 1/24/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by MILTON R. KAACK/gml Date dictated 1/27/64

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His previous employeer was listed as Rhealees 710 Canal Street, from February, 1959, to April, 1959, as part-time shoe salesman. He indicated that his supervisor was Mr. GOODMAN. He furnished as references: DUTZ MURRET, 720 Germain Street, shipping clerk.

ALICE BARRE, Carondelet Street, retired.

GEORGE HIDELL, 705 Polk Street, College Student.

NO 100-16601/gml

The original application in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, obtained from Goldrings, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting examination.

The following investigation was conducted by SA MILTON R. KAACK on January 24, 1964.

The 1964 Directory for the City of New Orleans, does not list an address at 705 Polk Street, nor is there a Polk Street, in the City of New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. FRED L. MC COMBS, 711 Polk Avenue, advised that there was no such number as 705 Polk Avenue and that they knew no one in the neighborhood named GEORGE HIDELL.

On January 29, 1964, the following individuals advised that they had no record of GEORGE HIDELL as a student at their respective institutions:

Miss AUDREY BISSO, Registrar's Office, Tulane University.

Dean HARRY J. ENGLER, Loyola University

Miss MARY HOGAN, Registrar's Office, Louisiana State University, in New Orleans.

The 1962 and the 1964 New Orleans City Directories, which are the most recent city directories, and the current directory of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company do not list GEORGE HIDELL.

The following investigation was conducted by IC C. L. MURRAY:

On January 29, 1964, Mr. JOSEPH B. TONER, Manager, New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Mrs. GLORIA WATSON, clerk, record room, New Orleans Police Department, and Mrs. CLARE ZIEGLER, clerk, Bureau of Identification, New Orleans Police Department, advised that they have no record on anyone named HIDELL.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

MEMBERSHIP IN CIVIL AIR PATROL

NO 100-16601/dmk

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS:

AT KENNER, LOUISIANA

Mr. JOHN CERAVOLA who advised that his name is also carried as JOHN CIRAVOLO, 301 Farrar Place, an employee of the East Jefferson Waterworks, advised on January 22, 1964, that he served in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, was discharged in 1946 and then served in the Air National Guard for seven months. He said that he has never been in the Civil Air Patrol but said that he has an uncle by the same name who used to work at Moisant Airport.

Mr. JOHN CIRAVOLO, 315 Coleman Place, advised on January 22, 1964 that he was formerly employed at Moisant Airport until he retired about three years ago. He said that he was never in the Civil Air Patrol, did not know any of those in it, did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY, but did mention that he had a nephew living in town by the same name who used to come out to the airport.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Mrs. JOHN CIRAVOLO, 4313 South Carrolton Avenue, advised on January 23, 1964 that her son JOHN was formerly in the Civil Air Patrol at Moisant Airport. He is presently employed by the California Company and is out on an oil rig somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico. He is expected to return about January 30, 1964.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/24/64

Mr. ANTHONY ATZENHOFFER, JR., known as Tony, 3029 Albert Street, employed at the Mechanical Supply Company, 3119 South Carrolton Avenue, advised that he was in the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), student or cadet unit, at Moisant Airport during his high school years from 1954-1957. During this time he went from recruit to cadet commander and thus came to know most of the persons in the CAP. Mrs. ROBERT DURR was in charge of the cadet unit.

Mr. ATZENHOFFER advised that he recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD being in the CAP and believes it was about 1955. He does not recall how long OSWALD was in the CAP but said that it was definitely not over a year and was probably for a shorter time. The only thing definitely that he could recall about him was that OSWALD was a member and that he had a uniform. He does not recall OSWALD being close to any member of the CAP and cannot recall anything further about him.

Mr. ATZENHOFFER advised that on seeing EDWARD VOEBEL on television soon after President KENNEDY's assassination, he recalled VOEBEL as being one of the active members of the unit. He also recalled JOHN CIRAVOLO as an active member and said that as he recalls they were the only three from Orleans Parish, that the rest were from Jefferson Parish. He recalled an individual named THOMPSON as a member and recalled only that he was from the Metairie section of Jefferson Parish. DAVE FERRIE was also a member but he was an in and out member. He would be active for a while and then be out of the unit for two or three months. He does not know if FERRIE was in the unit at the same time as OSWALD.

Mr. ATZENHOFFER said that the CAP had no formal or informal firearms practice except during summer camp. The summer camp would last nine days. The first year they went to Shreveport and the second year he was in, they went to the England Air Force Base at Alexandria, Louisiana. He has no recollection of OSWALD being in attendance at any of their summer camps, and

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On 1/23/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS /dmk Date dictated 1/24/64

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believes that OSWALD was no longer in the CAP when the time for summer camp came. The firearms practice at the summer camp consisted of one day of training on the rifle range.

Mr. ATZENHOFFER examined a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department number 112-723 and said that he was identical with the OSWALD who was in the CAP. ATZENHOFFER said he did not know JACK LEON RUBY and thus knew of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/28/64

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, 6434 Vicksburg Street, United States Air Force Reserve, advised that he attended Beauregard Junior High School from about 1952-55 and Warren Easton High School 1955-59 and 1960-61. He has resided at 6434 Vicksburg since 1947. He entered the Civil Air Patrol in July, 1955 and was active in it until July, 1959 when he went into the Air Force. He was affiliated with the New Orleans Airport Unit of the Civil Air Patrol, which cooperated closely with the Moisant Unit from 1957 on.

Mr. THOMPSON said that after the assassination of the President, he saw OSWALD'S picture in the paper and on television. The accounts related that OSWALD had gone to Beauregard Junior High School and had lived on French Street, only a few blocks away from THOMPSON. Despite this, he was unable to recall OSWALD and was not able to do so even after he examined a Beauregard Junior High School yearbook.

To the knowledge of Mr. THOMPSON, he was the only JOSEPH THOMPSON in the Civil Air Patrol from 1955 to 1959, and he is sure he would have known if there was another member by the same name in the Moisant Unit. He said that they had one day's firearms training at Summer encampment and that was the only firearms training they received. The first Summer encampment that he attended was at the England Air Force Base at Alexandria, Louisiana, in 1956, since it was necessary to be an active member for ninety days before becoming eligible for camp. Camps are held for nine days and usually are held in June, July or August.

Mr. THOMPSON said that DAVE FERRIE became affiliated with the New Orleans Airport Unit for the first time in 1959 and claimed he was going to do big things for them. He gradually put persons he favored in the good positions and, just before THOMPSON went in the Air Force, other members of the unit were trying to oust FERRIE.

Mr. THOMPSON said that he did not know JACK LEON RUBY and thus knew of no possible connection of RUBY with OSWALD.

On 1/27/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601

by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS/scr Date dictated 1/28/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/30/64

Lieutenant GEORGE PIAZZA, 539 Henry Clay Avenue, a member of the Louisiana Air National Guard at Alvin Callender Field, was interviewed at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital where he is presently a patient. He advised that in 1952, he obtained his private pilot's license. About this time, he became acquainted with DAVE FERRIE, who was associated with the New Orleans airport unit of the Civil Air Patrol. FERRIE wanted him to join, and he did with the idea it might help him pay for his flying which was quite expensive. He was active only about one year in the Civil Air Patrol but frequently saw other members of the Civil Air Patrol at the New Orleans Airport, particularly, and sometimes at Moisant Airport.

Lieutenant PIAZZA advised that the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD resembles someone that he has seen, but he is unable to recall OSWALD, nor is he able to place him. He said he has never seen JACK LEON RUBY to his knowledge and thus would know of no possible connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

Lieutenant PIAZZA said the New Orleans unit of the Civil Air Patrol never had any firearms practice other than at summer encampment. He said he was not in the Civil Air Patrol long enough to go to a summer encampment.

Lieutenant PIAZZA advised that he remembered TOMMY MC KIBBEN as being in the Civil Air Patrol at the same time as he. MC KIBBEN lived in Metairie on Colapisa Street, went to Seattle, Washington, about 1954 and did not return to New Orleans until about 1957.

On 1/28/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS: mam Date dictated 1/28/64

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.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS at New Orleans, Louisiana.

The 1954-55 New Orleans City Directory lists THOMAS MCKIBBEN, 1840 Colapisa Street, Metairie, Louisiana, a student. The 1958 New Orleans City Directory lists THOMAS MCKIBBEN 4313 Perlita Street, employed by Hibernia National Bank. Similar employment was shown in the 1960 and 1961 directories. THOMAS MCKIBBEN is listed as residing at 7104 Spruce Street Apartment A in the 1962 directory and no employment was listed. He was not listed in the later directories.

On January 24, 1964, Mr. ALVIN MIESTER, JR., Civil Temple Building, advised that he knows a JOSEPH THOMPSON who was in the Civil Air Patrol. He said that THOMPSON resides at 6434 Vicksburg Street. He said that the name THOMAS MCKIBBEN is slightly familiar to him but their old records have been destroyed and the up-to-date records do not contain his name.

On January 24, 1964, Mr. CHARLES F. LUCIEN, Assistant Vice President assigned to personnel office, Hibernia National Bank, advised that their records reflect that THOMAS ERNEST MCKIBBEN was employed by them on August 6, 1957 and was terminated May 1, 1961 since he was not adapting himself satisfactorily to bank employment. He heard that MCKIBBEN thereafter went to work for the Thrifty Check Corporation in New Orleans and is now supposed to have returned to Seattle, Washington. On April 29, 1963 they received an inquiry from the Bank of California, Seattle, Washington, concerning MCKIBBEN.

Mr. LUCIEN said that MCKIBBEN in his application claimed to have attended Metairie Junior High School, dates not shown, Jesuit High School, New Orleans, 1952 to June 1954, Henderson High School, Seattle Washington, September, 1954 to March, 1955 when he graduated, University of Washington, March to October 1955. He claimed employment with the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle from November 1955 to June 1956, Laykin-EtCia at I. Magnums Jewelers, Seattle June, 1956 to December, 1956, and Bon Marche, Seattle January 1957 to June 1957. MCKIBBEN, who claimed to have been born January 5, 1935 at Elmhurst, New York, listed his parents as ERNEST E. MCKIBBEN, U. S. Civil Service Commission Ordinance Supply, 1840 Colapisa

Street, Metairie, and Mother DAGAI HELLBERG MCKIBBEN of the same address. His wife was listed as JACQUELINE TURNER MCKIBBEN. His New Orleans addresses while with the bank were carried as 4313 Perlita Apartment C, 195 Walnut Street and 7104 Spruce Street, Apartment A.

Mr. LUCIEN said that there was no indication in the file to show whether MCKIBBEN was ever a member of the Civil Air Patrol.

On January 28, 1964 Mr. DAVE FERRIE, 3330 Louisiana Parkway, advised that he recalled MCKIBBEN and, since mentioning his name before, he is not sure whether MCKIBBEN was in the Civil Air Patrol at the same time as OSWALD. He recalled that MCKIBBEN formerly lived in Metairie, Louisiana about the time he was in the Civil Air Patrol, that he then went out West for two or three years and that on return to New Orleans he was married and mentioned having a job with a bank in New Orleans.

NO 100-16601
JTR:mam

MISCELLANEOUS

NO 100-16601/dmk

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD E. LOGAN :

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

On January 21, 1964, Miss CAROLYN ESTRADE, Tulane University Housing Office, New Orleans, advised that Monroe Hall was just completed in June of 1963 and the 9th floor, on which rooms 966,974 and 976 are located, was not occupied during the summer of 1963. She said that anyone in the building or on the campus could have gone to the 9th floor to use extension 276 and it would be impossible to locate any specific person who did.

On January 21, 1964, Mrs. NANCY MC REYNOLDS, Communications Coordinator at Tulane University, advised her records show that extension 276 was installed on the 9th floor of Monroe Hall after it was completed during the summer of 1963 but due to the fact that the air-conditioning was not installed on that floor, it was not occupied during the summer. She said she often saw lights on that and other unoccupied floors of Monroe Hall, in the evening during the summer of 1963 so she assumed unauthorized persons were using the extensions on those floors. She said the purpose of this would be to make long distance calls without interruption and if possible without paying for them. Mrs. MC REYNOLDS explained that the building is too large for one person to watch and therefore anyone could gain entrance to Monroe Hall and could have used extension 276 whether they lived in Monroe Hall or somewhere else on the campus.

OSWALD
105-82555
Section 75

done
EKD

copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION
courtesy THE AARC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 30, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-P-CUBA

Reference is made to Airtel from Los Angeles dated 1/24/64 wherein someone had written a letter to Newsweek to the effect that Oswald alone could not have assassinated the President, and referred to "clumsey, heavy-handed FBI 'leaks.

Rod Serling, the movie star, had received a communication from Newsweek enclosing a letter purportedly written by one R. Serling, Culver City, California. Serling had not written the letter. The letter contained the return address, R. Serling, MGM Studios, Culver City, California. Serling also advised he recently received a letter from Senator Thomas Kuchel dated 12/31/63 referring to the same letter. Serling said he did not write any letters to Newsweek.

It was recommended and approved we contact the Senator's office and advise him of the fact that Serling did not write the letter. It was further recommended that no further investigation be conducted. The Director approved.

Kemper on 1/29/64 contacted Mr. Hass, Administrative Assistant to the Senator and he procured the letter from his files. It is attached. This letter was handled in the Senator's office by Peggy Whalen, and she said that the letter was answered routinely on an automatic typewriter and that she had no idea who R. Serling was, but while the envelope has been destroyed, it undoubtedly had the return address, MGM Studios, because it is written in her handwriting under the signature of the letter. Mr. Hass said they didn't want the letter back.

It is further noted this letter has a P.S. on it which states, "I am sending a copy of this letter to the President, to the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, to many Senators and Representatives, to the Press, television, etc."

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommend this memo be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for their information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:dgs (5)

REC-24 1619

1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Laboratory; 1 - Mr. Branig

1-31-64

AIRTEL

EX-115

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

REC- 24

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) -1619

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 1-24-64.

Bureau has obtained from office of Senator Thomas Kuchel original of letter received by him dated 12-19-63 signed R. Serling, Culver City, California.

LA is requested to forward to Bureau letter received by Serling from "Newsweek" magazine which was purportedly written by Rod Serling, Culver City, California. Comparison will be made by the Laboratory to determine if they were sent by identical persons. No other investigation required.

WAB:hrt
(6)

MAILED 30
JAN 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-24

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

OO: Dallas

On 1/24/64 ROD SERLING, residing at 1490 Monaco Drive, Pacific Palisades, California, advised SA PETER J. MEANEY, JR., that he recently received a letter from Newsweek magazine, New York City, referring to a letter allegedly written by SERLING, to that magazine concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. SERLING telephonically contacted Newsweek magazine advising that he had not written any such letter, and the following typewritten letter was recently forwarded to SERLING by Newsweek magazine:

"December 26, 1963

"Newsweek
444 Madison Avenue
New York, New York, 10022

"Dear Sir:

"From what I have read, the world will not even begin to consider the validity of the 'one man' theory --- or the 'facts' and 'evidence' that seem to support such a theory notwithstanding --- until it is demonstrably proved (by a bona fide demonstration) that one man --- with such remarkable, devastating effect --- could have fired the unreliable Carcano rifle three

105-82555-1620
2-C
3 JAN 27 1964

3-Bureau (RM)(AM)
2-Dallas (RM)(AM)(100-10461)
2-WFO (RM)(AM)(105-37111)
2-Los Angeles

PJM:slh
(9)

1-31-64 airtel

SOVIET Section

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

times, at a moving target, within six seconds. So, please, for the time being, clumsey, heavy-handed F.B.I. "leaks" that seem to answer (or should I say cover) everything but the most important question of all --- the matter of how Lee Oswald did the reputedly impossible, alone.

"It shocks me to see how faithfully most of the 'press' has represented that it tends to corroborate Oswald's guilt as prima facie evidence, and that it seems to cast doubt on the man's guilt as "wild rumors." Let's isolate this messy thing to one disturbed individual. Let's not rock our undemocratic, political "ship of state." Perish the thought!

"There's nothing like the assassination of a president and the murder of his assassin to reveal how economic control and singularly "unfree" our speech (the press) really is.

"Sincerely,

"R. Serling
Culver City, California

"P.S. As a result of the Dallas tragedy-fiasco, I fully expect an unusual waive of popular cynicism; a lawlessness; a general disrespect for law (which we may as well regard as quasi or "do-it-yourself" revolutionary activity); until government comes to more truely reflect the will --- in the false consciousness created by the "popular press" --- of all the people."

Air mail envelope forwarded by Newsweak postmarked Los Angeles, California, 12/28/63, addressed "Letters to the Editor" Newsweek, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, and contains return address of "R.S., MGM Studios, Culver City, California. It is noted that ROD SERLING is a well-known TV and motion picture writer and producer, currently producing the TV program "Twilight Zone" with offices at MGM Studios, Culver City, California.

LA 105-15823

Calif D.C.

SERLING also advised that he recently received a letter from the Senator THOMAS KUCHEL, Washington, D.C., dated 12/31/63 referring to SERLING's recent letter urging complete inquiry re KENNEDY assassination. SERLING stated he has not written any such letter to KUCHEL or any other person or magazine and has no suspects at this time. Letter not being submitted to FBI Laboratory due to nature of inquiry and handled by numerous unknown persons.

LEADS:

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Through office of Senator THOMAS KUCHEL attempt to obtain original or copy of letter allegedly from ROD SERLING to Senator KUCHEL re KENNEDY assassination and forward Los Angeles.

Sug. Obtain advised, disregard WAE 1-27-64

1-27-64

Mr. B[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Attached airtel reflects that [illegible] been impersonating Rod Serling, television-motion picture writer and producer. Person used Serling's name in writing "Newsweek" magazine to effect that Oswald alone could not have assassinated the President and referred to "clumsy, heavy-handed FBI leaks." Person also apparently impersonated Serling in letter to Senator Thomas Kuchel (Republican - California). Suggested that representative of Mr. DeLoach's Office contact Senator Kuchel's office and get copy of letter allegedly received from Serling so it can be compared with letter to "Newsweek" magazine. At same time, Senator Kuchel's office can be advised that Serling disclaims sending such letter. No further investigation believed warranted.

WAB:hrt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 30 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

2-13 PM CST- URGENT 1-30-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS OF JANUARY THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR, CARRIES AN ARTICLE ON PAGE THREE CAPTIONED ~~QUOTE~~ "MRS. OSWALD PLEADS RIGHT TO BE HEARD" ~~UNQUOTE~~ AND QUOTED STATEMENTS BY MOTHER OF SUBJECT.

IN THIS ARTICLE IT IS INDICATED THAT SHE DEMANDED ON WEDNESDAY THE RIGHT TO APPEAR BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, STATING SHE HAD PERTINENT FACTS TO RELATE. MRS. OSWALD WAS QUOTED AS SAYING ~~QUOTE~~ "I HAVE NEVER EVEN BEEN QUESTIONED BY THE FBI OR THE SECRET SERVICE AND IF I HAVEN'T BEEN INTERVIEWED HOW MANY MORE PEOPLE WHO HAVE THINGS TO TELL HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED ALSO?" ~~UNQUOTE~~.

ARTICLE STATES MOTHER OF SUBJECT APPEALED IN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON FOR RIGHT TO APPEAR AND FOR RIGHT TO CROSS-EXAMINE THROUGH HER ATTORNEY MARK LANE OF NEW YORK, WITNESSES BROUGHT BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

ARTICLE STATES THAT MRS. OSWALD STATED THAT HER SON ~~QUOTE~~

REC 24 105-82555-1621

22 FEB 4 1964

FEB 5 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MIGHT HAVE BEEN "UNQUOTE THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN, ~~QUOTE~~ "BUT WE DON'T HAVE PROOF OF IT THAT I HAVE SEEN." ~~UNQUOTE.~~

ARTICLE CONCLUDED BY STATING THAT LANE HAD STATED HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MR. RANKIN TELLING HIM THAT THE COMMISSION DID NOT WANT TO GIVE AN ATTORNEY REPRESENTING OSWALD ~~QUOTE~~ "INVESTIGATING MATERIAL "UNQUOTE THE INVESTIGATORS HAD ~~QUOTE~~ "OR TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY HEARINGS" ~~UNQUOTE~~ THE COMMISSION WOULD HOLD.

LANE APPEARED ON TEN PM KRLD-TV NEWS, DALLAS JAN. TWENTYNINE LAST AND REMARKED FBI WAS ONLY TALKING WITH ASSASSINATION WITNESSES WHO WOULD SUPPORT FBI'S OWN THEORIES, BUT THAT THERE WERE OTHER WITNESSES WHO WOULD GIVE DIFFERENCE STORY IF INTERVIEWED. LANE DID NOT IDENTIFY SUCH OTHER WITNESSES, NOR DID HE INDICATE WILLINGNESS TO FURNISH THEIR IDENTITIES TO FBI.

CONCERNING STATEMENT OF MRS. OSWALD THAT SHE HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED BY FBI, FOLLOWING POINTED OUT FOR BUREAU'S INFO.

SHE WAS INTERVIEWED ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, IMMEDIATELY AFTER ASSASSINATION AND RESULTS APPEAR ON PAGES ONE HUNDRED THIRTEEN TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN OF REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DALLAS,

NOV. THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE, AND AGAIN ON JANUARY SIX, SIXTYFOUR, THE RESULTS OF WHICH INTERVIEWS APPEAR ON PAGES ONE HUNDRED SIXTYNINE AND ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYONE, RESPECTIVELY IN REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED JANUARY TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFOUR.

ON JANUARY SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CAPTIONED ~~QUOTE~~ "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" ~~UNQUOTE~~ WAS SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY DALLAS AIRTEL OF SAME DATE REFLECTING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MRS. OSWALD IN INTERVIEW ON JANUARY SIX, SIXTYFOUR, TO THE EFFECT THAT SHE WAS NOT COOPERATING WITH THE FBI BECAUSE CONVERSATION WITH FBI AND SECRET SERVICE WAS ~~QUOTE~~ "ONE-SIDED" ~~UNQUOTE~~. SHE ALSO INDICATED SHE DID NOT WANT TO SPEAK WITH ~~QUOTE~~ "ORDINARY" UNQUOTE AGENTS BUT ONLY WANTED TO TALK TO HIGH OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON DC.

BASED ON INFORMATION IN LETTERHEAD MEMO, BUREAU WAS ADVISED THAT NO FURTHER CONTACTS WOULD BE HAD WITH MRS. OSWALD AND IN VIEW OF BACKGROUND OF ATTORNEY MARK LANE, NO CONTACT WITH EITHER IS CONTEMPLATED UACB.

END

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

WA RM

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Report Form
FD 263 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
EL PASO	DALLAS	1/30/64	1/23/64-1/29/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA DAVID J. REID	st
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES

Report of SA DAVID J. REID, 12/20/63 at El Paso.

Report of SA DEAN N. RAY, 1/3/64 at El Paso.

- RUC -

ok to go to Commission

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

RICHARD CASE NAGELL, subject of El Paso case entitled "RICHARD CASE NAGELL, Aka.; STATE NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO, EL PASO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1963, BANK ROBBERY," Bufile 91-18339, previously furnished information regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and the results of the previous interviews with NAGELL were set out in above referenced reports.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

Approved: [signature] Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)(AM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (AM)
4 - El Paso (1 - 105-1264)
(1 - 89-52)
(1 - 44-274)
(1 - 91-1189)

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44 FEB 13 1973

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105 82555 1622 REC-2

EX-115

22 FEB 14 1964

SOURCE SECTION

9-RES. Comm
2/19/64
Liaison
[illegible]

1 cc Secret Service
2/29/64
RS/[illegible]
REL/jtf

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-8-64)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copies to:

Report of: SA DAVID J. REID
Date: January 30, 1964

Office: EL PASO

Field Office File No.: EP 105-1264

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis:

U.S. Secret Service, El Paso, Texas, advised that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD said she did not know RICHARD CASE NAGELL and had never seen him. In presence of newspaper reporters on January 24, 1964, NAGELL accused FBI of not attempting to prevent the assassination of President KENNEDY. A January 27, 1964 newspaper article stated that the United States District Court, El Paso, granted a motion to put NAGELL in a Federal institution in Springfield, Missouri, for psychiatric examination, over NAGELL's vigorous objections.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT EL PASO, TEXAS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 30, 1964

Date

1

OSCAR G. WEISHEIT, JR., United States Secret Service, El Paso, advised that an Agent of the United States Secret Service in Dallas, Texas, had displayed a photograph of RICHARD CASE NAGELL to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on January 18, 1964. He said this photograph of NAGELL had been taken on September 21, 1963 at the El Paso County Sheriff's Office in El Paso, Texas. Mr. WEISHEIT indicated that, according to the information he received from the Dallas Office of the United States Secret Service, Mrs. MARINA OSWALD carefully examined the photograph and said she did not know the individual appearing in the photograph and had never seen him. Mrs. OSWALD was informed of the name and aliases of RICHARD CASE NAGELL and she then stated that she did not know anyone by any of those names.

On 1/23/64 at El Paso, Texas File # EP 105-264

by SA DAVID J. REID/st -2- Date dictated 1/24/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 30, 1964

Date

1

Assistant United States Attorney FREDERICK J. MORTON, El Paso, advised as follows:

RICHARD CASE NAGELL appeared in the United States District Court at El Paso on January 21, 1964 in connection with the Bank Robbery charge which had been filed against him. Upon being removed from the United States District Court House enroute to the El Paso County Jail for incarceration, and while in custody of the Deputy United States Marshals, NAGELL made wild accusations to newspaper reporters, accusing the FBI of not attempting to prevent the assassination of President KENNEDY and stating that the FBI had questioned him concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. These statements were made by NAGELL in a shouting manner while he was on the elevator in the United States Courthouse and while he was within earshot of newspaper reporters. In addition, NAGELL accused the Assistant United States Attorney of violating his constitutional rights.

On 1/21/64 at El Paso, Texas File # EP 105-1264

by SA THOMAS B. WHITE, JR./st 3 Date dictated 1/29/64

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.

[illegible] 105-1261

On January 27, 1964, the El Paso Times contained an article on Page 7A entitled "SUSPECT SAYS AGENTS ASKED HIM ABOUT OSWALD, ACTIVITIES LINK."

According to the article, "RICHARD CASE NAGELL, charged with attempted bank robbery, said he had been questioned by the FBI and the U.S Secret Service regarding alleged subversive activities and also LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy."

The article contained information regarding the appearance of NAGELL before United States District Judge ROYCE THORNBERRY in El Paso in connection with the bank robbery charge filed against him and stated, "Instead of asking for a plea, FRED MORTON, assistant U.S. district attorney, made a motion to put NAGELL in a federal institution in Springfield, Mo., for phychiatric observation. The motion was granted over NAGELL's vigorous objections.

"Later MORTON, HERBERT HOXIE, special FBI agent, and GEORGE WEISHEIT, Secret Service agent, would not comment on NAGELL's specific allegations.

"WEISHEIT did say he questioned NAGELL on a matter at NAGELL's request, but WEISHEIT would not note what the matter concerned."

The article further states, "After being ordered to Springfield for 30 days, NAGELL said he would not participate in any psychiatric examination there."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. LENIHAN

DATE: 1-31-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

At about 3:30 p.m., 1-31-64, Mr. Branigan telephonically contacted SAC Shanklin, Dallas, and read to him a letter which was found among the effects of Oswald during the search by the Dallas PD. This letter was from Anita to Marina, Alec and June Marie and made reference to one Alfred from Cuba. Anita stated that "they" sent him to Moscow to study.

Shanklin's attention was called to the fact that the only reference to Alfred located by Bureau in previous Dallas reports is contained on page 191 of Dallas report 1-7-64 and Dallas was instructed to determine from Marina Oswald all information in her possession concerning Alfred's identity and his possible association with subject and Marina.

Shanklin was advised that a copy of Anita's letter was being furnished to the Commission 1-31-64.

ACTION:

For information.

WMG:hrw
(3)
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan
Enc.

REC 29 - 1623

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 31 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI SEATTLE

2-43 PM PST URGENT 1-31-64 MKB

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM SEATTLE (89-47)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R. - CUBA.

RE MILWAUKEE TELETYPE JAN. THIRTY LAST.

RE REALIST CAMERA SERIAL NO. A SIX ZERO NINE SEVEN NINE.

INVESTIGATION TALLS CAMERA, SEATTLE, REFLECTS ALL RECORDS PRIOR NINETEEN SIXTY DESTROYED AND NO POSSIBILITY EXISTS TO TRACE CAMERA FROM TALLS TO ORIGINAL PURCHASER.

SEATTLE PD AND KING COUNTY SO PAWN SHOP RECORDS NEGATIVE.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

Z:<I:

REC 29 105-82555-1624

22 FEB 4 1964

31 FEB 5 1964

FD-263 (Rev. 1-59)

8 6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	DALLAS	1/31/64	1/30/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA CHARLES F. AHERN	jb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE

Dallas teletype to Bureau & Milwaukee dated 1/29/64;
Milwaukee teletype to Bureau, Dallas & Seattle, dated 1/30/64.

- RUC -

LEADS

OK to go to Commission

SEATTLE DIVISION

At Seattle, Washington

Will make inquiry at Tall's Camera Supply, 1715 3rd Avenue for purpose of identifying purchaser of Stereo Realist Camera # A60979 and follow through subsequent purchasers to determine how and where LEE HARVEY OSWALD obtained this camera.

1-CC in 615 RB [illegible]

APPROVED / SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1625 DEC 29

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5 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)

2 - Seattle (RM) COPIES DESTROYED

2 - Milwaukee (62-11[illegible]) FEB 15 1973

8 FEB 4 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	[illegible]			
REQUEST RECD.	[illegible]			
DATE FWD.	[illegible]			
HOW FWD.	[illegible]			
BY	[illegible]			

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

FD-204 (Rev. 8-3-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA CHARLES F. AHERN
Date: January 31, 1964

Office: MILWAUKEE

Field Office File No.: MI 62-1178

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Stereo Realist Camera, Serial No. A60979, shipped by manufacturer to Tall's Camera Supply, Seattle, Washington, on 11/29/52, according to manufacturer's record. Manufacturer has no record of identity of purchaser at retail level.

- RUC -

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by SA CHARLES F. AHERN on January 30, 1964.

Re: Realist Camera
Serial Number A60979

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

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

6 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 31, 1964

EDWIN SETZKE, Customer Service Manager, Realist, Inc., Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin (formerly known as David White Instrument Company) advised that a Stereo Realist Camera bearing Serial Number A60979 was shipped by that company on November 29, 1952 to Tall's Camera Supply, then located at 1409 5th Avenue and now located at 1715 3rd Avenue, both Seattle, Washington. Mr. SETZKE said the manufacturer had no record of a return of the warranty form or any service being rendered to this camera since shipment to the retail outlet. He suggested inquiry be made of the Autotype Letter Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which maintains certain records for Realist, Inc.

On 1/30/64 at Menomonee Falls, Wis. File # MI 62-1178

by SA CHARLES F. AHERN /jb Date dictated 1/31/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 31, 1964

HARRY HAMMOND, Manager, Autotype Letter Service, 404 North Plankinton Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, made available the names, addresses and instrument description of all known purchasers of Realist Cameras in the State of Washington on file in his records. Camera No. A60979 was not identified among such records.

On 1/30/64 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin File # MI 62-1178

by SA CHARLES F. AHERN /jb Date dictated 1/31/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

6 6

FBI

REC 29

Date: 1/31/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re Bureau airtel to New York, 1/28/64, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R, IS - CUBA".

On 1/31/64, ROBERT TABER, 118 West 79th Street, Apartment 10B, New York City interviewed re information contained in Army communication which was enclosed in re airtel.

TABER stated that he never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and based on newspaper photos of OSWALD, which he has viewed since the assassination, he does not recall ever meeting any individual who resembles OSWALD. He stated that if he had ever met or seen OSWALD, he was certain he would have recalled such an acquaintanceship. He stated he was not acquainted with any individual known as Lt. HARVEY OSWALD.

He commented that he was temporarily discharged from the Military Hospital in Cuba during the 3rd week, April, 1962, after the invasion and, despite the fact that he was utilizing crutches, he admitted that he visited several taverns in Havana, Cuba, and in all

(3) Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - New York
(1-97-1791)

JJO:ob
(8)

REC 29 105-82555-1626

4 FEB 1 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

probability, "Sloppy Joe's" was one of these. He added, however, that while frequenting these various taverns, he had never been in the company of any individual known as OSWALD, nor with any one who was in the possession of any manuals on the M-1 rifle or any other type training aid.

Above information will be incorporated in report to be submitted by New York Office.

8 0

PFD 13 -1627

February 3, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FEB 3 3 17 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 1, 1964, wherein you requested items of clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was arrested in Dallas by the Dallas Police Department.

Appropriate arrangements were made with District Attorney Henry Wade and the Dallas Police Department to obtain the items of clothing desired. In order to obtain these items of clothing it was necessary to promise the Dallas authorities that these items of clothing would be returned to Dallas by the end of this week in order that they would be available for a hearing on the Jack Ruby case to be held on February 10, 1964. In addition, it was necessary to sign a receipt showing that these items of clothing would be retained in the custody of Special Agent Vincent Drain until returned to the Dallas, Texas, authorities.

This was discussed with you telephonically on February 1, 1964, and you agreed that these items would be made available in sufficient time to return them to the Texas authorities or, if for some reason this could not be done, you would work out the necessary arrangements with the Texas authorities.

Prior to showing the items of clothing to Messrs. Melvin Eisenberg and Norman Redlich of your staff on February 2, the clothing was examined to see if any extraneous material was located in the pockets. A small slip of paper bearing four telephone numbers was located, which are as follows: OR 9-9450, RI 8-9711, AC 2-4611, and CO 7-3110. Appropriate inquiry by our New York and Dallas offices has resulted in these numbers being identified as follows:

JRM:mpd (10) Note: See memo Belmont from Rosen 2/3/64 re Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-Ru JRM:mpd

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62 109070

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

RI 8-8711 is the general telephone number for the City of Dallas, Texas.

OR 9-9450 is the telephone number for "The Worker," 23 West 26th Street, New York City. (This is the East Coast Communist newspaper.)

CO 7-3110 is the telephone number for the law firm of David Freedman and Abraham Unger, 320 Broadway, New York City. (The firm of Freedman and Unger has represented the Communist Party and various members on numerous occasions for a number of years.)

AC 2-4611 is listed to John J. Abt, 444 Central Park West, New York City, and Jessica Smith, the wife of Abt who uses her maiden name as a practicing attorney. (Both Abt and Smith have represented members of the Communist Party for a number of years.)

I would appreciate your advising when these articles of clothing have served their purpose in order that they may be returned to the Dallas authorities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

February 1, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr Hoover:

As you know, the Commission is planning to take the testimony of Marina Oswald beginning Monday morning, February 3, at ten o'clock.

It would greatly assist the Commission in this endeavor if, through the facilities of the FBI, the following items of physical evidence could be obtained from the Dallas Police Department:

1. The trousers worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was arrested;

2. The shoes worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was arrested.

In addition, we would like to be advised as to what further items are currently in the possession of the Dallas Police Department which are relevant to this investigation.

Any effort you can make to expedite this request would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

XEROX
FEB 4 1964

REC-139

1627

FEB 4 1964

UNRECORDED COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH C

FBI DALLAS

7-08PM CST 2-1-64 URGENT LJH

TO DIRECTOR - 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 4-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE [redacted]

ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED FROM [redacted] MEXICAN ALIEN, RESIDENT OF US AT DALLAS, ON JAN. THIRTYONE, LAST, ABOVE CAPTIONED PERSONS, ACQUAINTANCES OF HERS, HAD MADE SUSPICIOUS STATEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO DALLAS. SPECIFICALLY, [redacted] MADE STATEMENT APPRX. ONE MONTH BEFORE PRESIDENT KENNEDY-S VISIT THAT PRESIDENT WAS COMING TO DALLAS BUT WOULD NOT LEAVE ALIVE. [redacted] ALLEGED APPRX. TWO WEEKS BEFORE ASSASSINATION [redacted] SHOWED HER PISTOL AND SAID HE HAD BEEN GIVEN DANGEROUS JOB AND LATER SAID JOB HAD BEEN GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON. [redacted] ALSO ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE A REMARK APPRX. ONE WEEK AFTER ASSASSINATION HE HAD DINED WITH OSWALD AND OTHERS NIGHT BEFORE ASSASSINATION.

. IT IS NOTED LAST ALLEGATION IS DISPROVED BECAUSE PRIOR INVESTIGATION INDICATES DEFINITELY OSWALD SPENT ENTIRE EVENING NOV. TWENTYONE, LAST, AT PAINE HOME.

END PAGE ONE

EX-115
REC 29 - 1628

FEB 4 1964

PAGE TWO

[redacted] ALSO CLAIMED HAS BEEN FOLLOWED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS CONTINUALLY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

[redacted] ATTORNEY, [redacted] SAID [redacted] IS "SCREW BALL", IS LONELY, NEEDS ATTENTION AND DESIRES TO BE LISTENED TO.

[redacted] RELATED THESE ALLEGATIONS TO ATTORNEY [redacted] PARTNER OF [redacted] DEC. TWENTYONE, LAST, BUT REFUSED TO THEREAFTER ADVISE FBI AS SUGGESTED BY [redacted] BECAUSE SHE WAS AFRAID OF CAPTIONED PERSONS.

ESTHER [redacted] AND [redacted] INTERVIEWED TODAY, BOTH EMPHATICALLY DENY ALLEGATIONS MADE BY [redacted] BOTH ADVISED [redacted] BECAME ANGRY WITH THEM AND CEASED SPEAKING TO THEM ABOUT MONTH AGO BUT REASON UNKNOWN TO THEM. BOTH STATE HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND HAVE MADE NO STATEMENTS TO ANYONE ALONG LINES AS ALLEGED BY [redacted]

[redacted] STATES TOLD BY OTHER PERSONS ACQUAINTED WITH [redacted] THAT [redacted] IS "SICK" AND INDICATED [redacted] POSSIBLY MENTALLY DISTURBED. STATED IN HER OWN OPINION [redacted] IS FRUSTRATED WOMAN".

END PAGE TWO

[redacted] PASTOR, [redacted] CHURCH, AT WHICH PLACE ABOVE PERSONS PARTICIPATE IN CHURCH CHOIR TOGETHER, WAS NOT FURNISHED FACTS OF CASE AND ON OWN VOLITION STATED KNEW OF ANIMOSITY BETWEEN [redacted] AND [redacted] BECAUSE [redacted] HAD ATTEMPTED TO GET [redacted] TO ACCEPT A NEW BOY FRIEND IN PLACE OF BOY FRIEND [redacted] HAD BEEN ASSOCIATING WITH. STATED APPARENTLY [redacted] RESENTED INTRUSTION OF [redacted] INTO FRIENDSHIP WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH UNIDENTIFIED BOY. STATED HEAR THROUGH OTHER PARISHIONERS THERE HAD BEEN QUITE A DISPUTE BETWEEN [redacted] AS RESULT OF [redacted] S INTRUSION.

[redacted] DALLAS, WHO HAS TREATED [redacted] SINCE MAY, FIFTYNINE, STATED AT NO TIME HAS HE OBSERVED IN HER ANY INDICATION OF OVERT PSYCHOSIS BUT AT TIMES SHE HAS SHOWN SIGNS OF EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY. STATED [redacted] THROWN FROM CAR AS RESULT OF COLISION IN NOV., SIXTYTWO, AT WHICH TIME SUFFERED SEVERE INJURIES TO NEC, BACK AND ABDOMEN, AND WAS UNCONSCIOUS FOR PERIOD, ALTHOUGH BELIEVES HER RECOVERY NOW COMPLETE. STATED ALTHOUGH SHE HAS SHOWN NO OVERT PSYCHOSIS AT TIMES OF HER TREATMENTS, LAST BEING IN OCT., SIXTYTHREE, SUCH COULD OCCUR

WITHOUT PREVIOUS INDICATIONS. DESCRIBED [redacted] AS ESTREMELY CONSCIENTIOUS AND AS BEING EMPLOYED IN JOB REQUIRING INTENSE EFFORT ON HER PART AT ALL TIMES TO MEET PRODUCTION QUOTAS WHICH HAS LEAD TO HER EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY IN PAST.

ADDITIONAL INQUIRIES BEING MADE TO COMPLETELY DISPROVE THESE REMARKS BY [redacted]

END

WAWS

FBI WASH DC

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DENVER

951 PM MST URGENT 2-1-64 JRW

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM DENVER /89-41/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL JANUARY THIRTYONE LAST.

THE DENVER OFFICE HAS NO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN THIS MATTER.

END

WA TC

FBI WASH DC

X

REC 29

105-82555-1629

22 FEB 14 1964

1 FEB 5 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

3-43PM CST 2-1-64 URGENT DRL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS-R-CUBA. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM BRANIGAN TO SAC, DALLAS, JAN. THIRTYONE, LAST, CONCERNING EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTED IN CERTAIN LISTED ITEM NUMBERS TO MARINA OSWALD FOR IDENTIFICATION.

SEPARATE TELETYPE FORWARDED TO BUREAU CONCERNING EXHIBITION OF THESE PHOTOGRAPHS.

MARINA OSWALD STATED UPON VIEWING ITEM ONE, PHOTOGRAPH FIVE, ITEM SEVEN, ITEM FOURTEEN, PHOTOGRAPH ONE, AND ITEM THREE SIX NINE, THAT THE HOUSES THEREIN DEPICTED COULD POSSIBLY BE THE GENERAL WALKER HOUSE AT DALLAS. STATED HAD NEVER SEEN THIS HOUSE AND COULD NOT RECOGNIZE IT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS,. STATED OSWALD HAD TOLD HER HE HAD TAKEN A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WALKER HOUSE AND AS SHE COULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE HOUSES DEPICTED IN LISTED PHOTOGRAPHS, THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THEY WERE OF WALKER'S HOME. ALSO STATED PHOTOGRAPH ONE, ITEM SEVENTY NINE, POSSIBLY BE SCENE NEAR WALKER RESIDENCE.

END PAGE ONE

REC 29 105-82555-1630

FEB 6 1964

PAGE TWO

DISCREET PHYSICAL OBSERVATION TODAY BY TWO EXPERIENCED AGENTS DISCLOSES PHOTOGRAPH ONE, ITEM FOURTEEN, AND PHOTOGRAPH IN ITEM THREE SIX NINE, ARE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF REAR OF GENERAL WALKER-S HOME. NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION REACHED RE PHOTOGRAPH TWO OF ITEM SEVEN OR PHOTOGRAPH ONE OF ITEM SEVENTY.

WALKER HOME DEFINITELY NOT DEPICTED IN PHOTOGRAPH FIVE ITEM ONE.

INFO WILL BE REPORTED IN NEXT REPORT.

END

WA

G BC 1 LN 7 REPEAT LAST COUPLE OF WORDS PLS

CORR LINE 3 AFTER LAST WD ITEM SHD BE SEVEN, PHOTOGRAPH TWO .

OK TU WS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

FBI

Date: 2/1/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)-ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: - SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-991) P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurtel 1/31/64.

The Albuquerque Office is in possession of no physical evidence in this case.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Albuquerque
JJH:lcs
(5)

REC 29 105-82555-1631

12 FEB 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

TELETYPE

F

FBI WASH DC

FBI PHILA

1208 AMURGENT 2-1-64 JTA

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM PHILADELPHIA 105-9957

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DIRECTOR TELETYPE TO ALL SACS, ONE THIRTYONE SIXTYFOUR.

THE ONLY POTENTIAL EVIDENTIARY MATERIAL IN POSSESSION OF THE PH OFFICE ARE ORIGINALS OF FD THREE ZERO TWO'S.

END

WA JR

FBI WASH DC

F

1632

22FEB 4 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons

2/1/64

Airtel

To: SAC Dallas

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

For your use in this case there are attached two copies of a list of items pertaining to this case which have been reviewed by representatives of the President's Commission.

There is being submitted to your office under separate cover by Air Express a set of photographs of the items described in the attached list.

Enclosures (2)

RHJ:dmg
(5)

717457

REC 29

1633

MAILED 5
FEB 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

FEB 14 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

6 6

February 2, 1964

1-Original
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Lenihan

REC'D-READING ROOM FEB 3 11 24 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm delivery to the Commission by Inspector J. R. Malley, February 2, 1964, of copies of the photographs which Agents of this Bureau displayed to Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, for identification purposes in connection with our investigation in this matter. A copy of our memorandum dated February 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" setting forth data furnished by Marina Oswald concerning each photograph exhibited to her, was also furnished to the Commission, February 2, 1964.

This will also confirm oral information furnished the Commission by Inspector J. R. Malley, February 2, 1964, that Marina Oswald, in commenting on certain of the photographs, indicated that item one, photograph five; item seven, photograph two; item fourteen, photograph one; and item three hundred sixty-nine may be photographs of the residence of General Edwin Walker. She stated she had never seen General Walker's residence and could not recognize it from photographs. She added that Lee Harvey Oswald had told her he had taken a photograph of the Walker residence and since she could not recognize the houses depicted in the photographs exhibited to her by the interviewing Agents, she felt such photographs might be those taken of the residence of General Walker by Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information, Agents of this Bureau, through personal observation, determined that item fourteen, photograph one, and item three hundred sixty-nine are photographs taken of the rear of General Walker's residence. No definite

(NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, 2/2/64, captioned: LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R - CUBA, REL:mer)

REL:mer
(9)

XEROX FEB 4 1964

REC 29 105-82555-1630

FEB 4 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

conclusion could be reached regarding item seven, photograph two. The Walker residence definitely is not depicted in item one, photograph five.

For your additional information, the 47 photographs contained in our evidence item D-33, which has been furnished to the Commission, are identified on Pages 253 and 254 of the report of Special Agent Warren C. Dolhrueys dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI BALTO

339 PM EST URGENT 2/3/64 MEM

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM BALTIMORE (105-7740)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

RE BU TEL, SEVEN THIRTY EIGHT PM, JANUARY TWENTY FOUR, LAST.

BACS NUMBER FOUR UNABLE TO LOCATE A RECORD FOR ALBERT OSBORNE, UTILIZING INFORMATION FURNISHED IN RE BU TEL.

END

REC 29

OS

FBI WASH DC

EX-115

105-82555-163

5

FEB 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 1-25-64

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 4:05 p.m., 1-25-64, SA Arnold Brandt of the New York Office furnished the following information. A reporter from the "New York Journal American" newspaper contacted the New York Office and advised that the paper had received a tip that Oswald had been in New York as recently as sometime in 1963. The reporter stated the paper had also been informed that the New York Office was conducting some investigation concerning this matter. The New York Office answered the inquiry with no comment and suggested the reporter might desire to contact FBI Headquarters.

SA Donald G. Hanning in Mr. DeLoach's Office was furnished the above promptly following the call from the New York Office.

ACTION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Mossburg

WAB:pwd (9)

ADDENDUM: WAB:hrt 1-27-64

Our investigation of Oswald does not show that he ever was in New York some time during 1963. In view of the nebulous character of the alleged tip, no inquiries will be made of the "New York Journal American."

1636

FEB 4 1964

SOVIET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-30-64

FROM W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1- Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Turner

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Lenihan (Rec #2)

This memo summarizes the type of personal effects of the Oswalds and Paines in possession of the Bureau, the action which has been taken to date and makes recommendations for assuring that proper action has been taken.

NATURE OF PERSONAL EFFECTS:

The material which was seized by the Dallas Police Department under search warrant, later forwarded to the Bureau where it is being held in the Laboratory, includes generally the following types of material: 1) Personal documents including birth certificates, marriage certificates, passports, Russian work documents, trade union books, pay receipts, et cetera; 2) correspondence between Oswald and his wife while in Russia and between the Oswalds and other persons while they resided in Russia; 3) correspondence from Russian friends to the Oswalds after they came to the U.S.; 4) correspondence from friends in the U.S.; 5) correspondence with various organizations in the U.S. such as Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Socialist Workers Party, Communist Party, et cetera; 6) address book; 7) photographs of individuals and film; 8) books in the Russian language such as cook books, sewing books, novels, books of poems, et cetera; 9) literature of various organizations such as the Communist Party, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, et cetera.

ACTION TAKEN CONCERNING THIS MATERIAL:

1) Immediately upon receipt, the material was screened and portions which appeared to be pertinent were photographed. The literature, Russian books, et cetera, which appeared to be innocuous were not photographed except for cover pages and/or tables of contents of the books. 2) These photographs were screened. Those in the foreign language were sent for translation (summary translations of personal correspondence from friends and complete translations where it appeared to be desirable, such as identification documents). 3) Copies of all of the photographs which were made were sent to the Dallas office with instructions to review, set out leads where necessary and where appropriate include in investigative reports.

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105-82555 FEB 4 1964 REC-54 1637
EIT:cgw
(8)

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

OBSERVATIONS:

1. It is believed that the screening at the Bureau has been sufficient to detect any items of substance among this material; however, to be absolutely sure, it would be necessary to remove a group of supervisors from their other work to read, review and analyze each item and then check it against the voluminous Dallas reports to see whether every possible action has been taken such as interview of Marina Oswald, leads to CIA to endeavor to identify persons in Russia, leads to interview persons named in the address book et cetera. It is estimated that a squad of 5 or 6 men would need from 2 to 4 weeks to handle such a project.

2. This is a normal field investigative function. Dallas is in the best position to take this action, has already been instructed to do so, has done it or is in the process of doing it. To assign supervisors to do the same thing would represent costly duplication in addition to detracting from the other work of the Division.

3. There is one area where Bureau supervisors should take action. It is with regard to the books and literature which have not been completely photographed. This material should be examined page by page to make certain that no material is secreted therein and that these books ontain no writings by Oswald.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that another complete set of photographs of the personal effects be sent to Dallas in order to make certain that Dallas has a complete set. (Previously, this material was sent piecemeal as it was reviewed and/or translated).

2. The instructions to Dallas should be reiterated. That is, to review and analyze this material, set out leads, where necessary, have Marina Oswald interviewed where necessary and include pertinent material in the reports. The necessity of making certain that nothing pertinent is missed should be stressed.

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

3. It is recommended that Bureau supervisors go through the books and literature which have not been completely photographed and in reviewing Dallas reports be alert for logical leads not set out by Dallas but that we not attempt to do a complete and detailed analysis of all of this material in duplication of what Dallas is doing.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Remyairtel 1/27/64, concerning items of clothing.

MARINA OSWALD upon interview 1/29/64, advised her husband LEE HARVEY OSWALD to her knowledge had not owned a brown and white pull-over sweater or white dungarees or white canvas shoes.

The above is for the information of the Houston Office in reference to Houston airtel to Director on 1/22/64.

3 - Bureau
2 - Houston
2 - Dallas
WRH:gj
(7)

REC 54
105-[illegible]-1638

17 FEB 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Belmont

1-31-64

1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Turner

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Reference is made to Buairtels to DL 12-11, 19 and 23-63 and 1-8-64, transmitting photographic copies of address book and other material picked up by DL Police Department under search warrant at residences of the captioned subject and his wife. You were also furnished translations of some of the material and were instructed to review the material for leads and include in the investigative reports where appropriate.

The President's Commission has expressed an extreme interest in all of the material obtained by the DL Police Department under search warrant and at the Commission's request the Bureau is furnishing either the original material or photographs of the material to the Commission. It is imperative, therefore, that we make certain that all logical action has been taken with regard to this material. The Bureau has rephotographed all of the material in possession of the Bureau and will send a complete set of these photographs to you by separate mail. The Bureau has also made complete translations of some of the items for which summary translation only were previously made. Copies of these translations will also be sent to you. The Bureau will examine the books and literature which were not completely photographed to make certain that no pertinent material is secreted therein and that they contain no pertinent writings by subject of his wife. If any such pertinent material is found, you will be advised.

MAILED 10
JAN 31 1964
FBI

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It is requested that you carefully review each of the items of personal effects to make certain that proper action has been initiated. If, during the course of your re-examination

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

ETT:cgw
(11)

FEB 4 1964

of these items additional action appears necessary, it should be initiated immediately. In connection with this review, prepare a listing for the Bureau showing the inventory number, specifying whether or not the item has been included in a report (if so, identifying the report and page number) and give a brief summary of the action taken. For example:

> Item number_____. Address book of Oswald. Reported verbatim in report of_____dated _____at_____. Leads have been set out to identify and interview persons in U.S. listed therein. Leads sent to CIA to identify those in Russia, if possible. Where addresses or telephone numbers only are listed, leads were set out to identify and interview persons of interest to Oswald. Marina Oswald interviewed about each name, address and telephone number listed.

It is requested that you take the same action with regard to the material belonging to the Paines which was obtained by the DL Police Department. Since no inventory is available, the material should be divided into categories and you should indicate for the Bureau whether or not each category has been included in a report (if so specify date and page number) and summarize action taken with regard to each category.

It is emphasized that this is a double check to make certain that all logical action has been taken. Obviously because of the interest of the Commission it must be handled as soon as possible. Any question as to the scope of investigation or the desirability of setting out specific leads for any particular item should be immediately presented to the Bureau with your recommendation.

Advise by return airtel when you expect to have this action completed.

1/31/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Malley

TO LEGAT PARIS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R DASH C.

OFFICE ATTORNEY GENERAL MADE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU LETTER SENT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL FROM ONE GENERAL PROTERO OF APARTADO NUMBER TWENTY, AMADORA PORTUGAL. PROTERO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS FORMER COMMUNIST LEADER WHO REPUDIATED COMMUNISM AND RESIDING PORTUGAL UNDER PROTECTION OF AUTHORITIES. HE INDICATED HE IS WRITING ARTICLE ENTITLED QUOTE OSWALD DIDN'T KILLED KENNEDY BRET, YES, ..?UNQUOTE. QUOTE THE YELLOW DANGER UNQUOTE. PROTERO REQUESTED NAME OF AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHER WHO WOULD PUBLISH HIS BOOK. LETTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PROTERO ALSO SENT ALMOST IDENTICAL LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THIS COMMISSION HAS ALSO RECEIVED A MORE RECENT LETTER FROM PROTERO.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFY PROTERO THROUGH YOUR SOURCES AND HAVE HIM INTERVIEWED FOR INFORMATION HE MIGHT POSSESS BEARING ON THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT. SUCAB.

AJB:ich (6)

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

VIA CABLEGRAM
JAN 31 1964

NR.
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TIP 55-1639

29 FEB 5 1964

22 FEB 4 1964

6 6

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Rogge
Mr. Sullivan
~~Mr. Lenihan~~

February 3, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The news media today indicate that Mrs. Marina Oswald has disclosed new evidence with reference to the matter of the assassination of the President.

As you are aware from the extensive reports that have been submitted to the President's Commission, Mrs. Marina Oswald has been interviewed on many occasions and has been questioned in great detail concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Oswald is now being questioned by the President's Commission under oath, this Bureau would be very much interested in any information disclosed by Mrs. Oswald which would indicate a variance with information she previously furnished to Bureau representatives during their interviews with her. In the event Mrs. Oswald discloses any information that has not been previously covered during interviews with her that would warrant further investigation, I would appreciate being advised in order that any necessary investigation can be immediately undertaken.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

J. Mitch (7)

COMM-FBI

REC-54

105-82555-1640

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

22 FEB 4 1964

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

7 XEROX
FEB 4 1964

79 FEB 5 1964

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 1/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
CO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Jacksonville and Los Angeles, 1/28/64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas", enclosing self-explanatory communications received by the Bureau from the U. S. Secret Service, one of which was a letter from Mrs. HELEN SHIRAH of Jacksonville, Florida.

On 1/30/64, a copy of the magazine entitled "Four Dark Days in History" was obtained by the Dallas Office.

A photograph of the Presidential motor-cade passing by the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, on pages 4 and 5 appearing in this magazine, was shown to WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, Assistant Manager, TSBD, who readily identified a man standing just inside the doorway on the left, as TSBD employee BILLY N. LOVELADY.

SHELLEY advised he was standing beside LOVELADY when the photograph was taken but was not in view of the camera. He had seen the same photograph before and had at that time identified it as LOVELADY.

Previous investigation (being included in next Dallas report) has identified LOVELADY as the individual appearing in the same or similar picture taken by Associated Press, which has appeared in newspapers and also in the Saturday Evening Post. In connection with that investigation,

2 - Bureau
2 - Jacksonville (105-824) (Enclosure 1)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823)
2 - Dallas

REC-44

8 FEB 4 1964

REG: GJ
(9)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

ROY S. TRULY, Superintendent, TSBD, has identified LOVELADY as being the individual resembling OSWALD appearing in the doorway of TSBD and LOVELADY upon interview has stated that this is a picture of him. ~~In view of the fact that~~ this investigation is being reported under the OSWALD caption and is being included in the next Dallas report rather than by letterhead memorandum which is the manner in which results of investigation are being reported in matters relating to the assassination but not connected with OSWALD and are not concerning him.

LEADS:

JACKSONVILLE:

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA:

Will exhibit the picture marked on page 4 of the enclosed copy of the magazine "Four Dark Days in History" to Mrs. SHIRAH to determine if that is the individual she refers to. Thereafter will return the enclosed copy of "Four Dark Days in History" to Dallas.

LOS ANGELES:

May discontinue in connection with request contained in Bureau airtel 1/28/64.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-44

FBI

Date: 1/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau 1/28/64, captioned "JAY DEE ROYCE, IS - R", which airtel enclosed ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 1/28/64, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD".

A review of the letterhead memorandum referred to above wherein ROYCE refers to the double-page photograph appearing on pages 24 and 25, of the December 14, 1963, edition of the Saturday Evening Post is believed to be a photograph in which an individual resembling OSWALD appears. A similar double-page photograph has appeared in newspapers and investigation has been conducted concerning such photograph and an individual appearing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository as described in the letterhead memorandum above has been identified as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY by LOVELADY himself, as well as by officials at Texas School Book Depository.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information and the results of investigation concerning the identification of LOVELADY as an individual resembling OSWALD is being set forth in the next Dallas report.

A copy of this communication is being furnished Denver and Los Angeles for their information.

3 - Bureau
1 - Denver (89-41) (Info)
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (Info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:mj
(7)

REC-44 1692

FEB 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. LENIHAN

DATE: 1-28-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 1-27-64 I called SAC Shanklin making reference to DL tel this caption, 1-25-64, wherein DL listed a Stereo-Realist Camera and a Stera-Two Camera among the personal effects of Oswald.

I advised Shanklin that if it had not already been done, investigation should be immediately initiated to determine when, where and how Oswald came into possession of these cameras.

I further pointed out that the property clerk's invoice or receipt of the Police Department, City of Dallas, Number 1192G, lists a Minox Camera. I advised Shanklin that our Laboratory claims that they did not have a Minox Camera and that this item should be a Minox light meter.

I requested that DL resolve whether or not a Minox Camera was among the effects of Oswald.

On 1-28-64 Shanklin advised Inspector Moore that Oswald did not have a Minox Camera; that this was a Minox light meter.

ACTION:

None. DL will submit results of investigation in form suitable for dissemination.

WAB:hrt/
(3)
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

EX-115

REC 40 1643

FEB 5 1964

29 FEB 6 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. TROTTER

DATE: 1-28-64

FROM: A. K. Bowles

SUBJECT: ARTICLE IN LOOK MAGAZINE, 2-11-64
ENTITLED "WE CAN PREVENT PRESIDENTIAL
ASSASSINATIONS," BY JOHN H. WALKER

Attached is copy of an article which will appear in February 11 issue of Look magazine entitled "We Can Prevent Presidential Assassinations." It was written by John H. Walker, former Assistant Supervising Agent, White House Secret Service Detail. Walker is now associated with the Society of American Florists, Washington, D. C. Walker's secretary is the daughter of Mrs. Lois W. Todd, an employee of Ident who brought an advanced copy of this article to my attention.

In his article Walker suggests several methods of strengthening the Secret Service's protection of the President. On the third page he advocates "A compulsory national fingerprinting act administered by the FBI and embracing everyone in the United States" to reveal those who have criminal records and who might wish to harm the President. As part of his recommended program to raise the quality of law enforcement at all levels in this country, Walker says, "We should certainly establish a 'West Point' of law enforcement. Perhaps it could be named the J. Edgar Hoover Academy, in honor of the man who has devoted his life to this work as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Walker says law enforcement needs a lobby and suggests "a National Association for the Advancement of Law Enforcement, financed perhaps by foundations, to arouse public interest and support for better law officers and better enforcement methods." He also urges establishment of a Federal Law Enforcement Administrators Council to insure prompt transmission of information among the many Federal agencies, saying "While the full story of Lee Harvey Oswald hasn't been revealed yet, it is obvious that he was known to the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI and the State Department investigative agency, to name but a few of the organizations that followed his activities. And yet, somewhere, there was a breakdown in the passage of information among the responsible agencies, for Oswald was at large and not under any surveillance the day that President Kennedy rode through Dallas."

ACTION: For information.

Enc.

AKB:hs
(6)
1 - Mr. DeLoach

105
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) - ATTN. FBI LABORATORY DATE: 1/29/64

FROM : LAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA
(OO DL)

Re telephone call to Dallas from Assistant Director I N CONRAD at 5:40 PM, C.S.T., 1/28/64, requesting the movie camera used by ORVILLE C. NIX be obtained and forwarded to the Laboratory.

Enclosed under separate cover is one Keystone Auto Zoom, Model K-810, 8-mm movie camera in a black leather carrying case, Keystone No. 702.

NIX advised the camera is presently loaded with a new roll of colored film of the same type with which the pictures of the Presidential Motorcade were taken, which NIX said it would be satisfactory for the Bureau to use as long as the film was replaced. He said the setting was at 40 and he was using the Zoom lens with Type A film.

He recalled that the first series were made at the corner of Main and Houston just as the Motorcade turned north on Houston and he was at a position near the curb on the southwest corner of the intersection and made the pictures of the left side of the Presidential car.

After the car got by, he then proceeded to a point about 20 feet west of Houston Street on the south side of Main Street and made the latter series across an open area which was in view of his position, using the zoom lens completely open.

As to whether or not the camera was wound tightly, he pointed out that he could not recall specifically, but

3 Bureau (RM)
(1 - Package - AMSD RM)
2 Dallas
JBA:LAC
(5)

EX-115

REC-40

1644

Reptant 2-4-64

12 JAN 30 1964

79 FEB 6 1964

Director, FBI

January 29, 1964

SAC, Minneapolis (100-0)

COMRADE FELIX
SM - X

On January 27, 1964, there was received from the police departments of the Great Northern Railroad Company and the Milwaukee Railroad Station a number of copies of the pamphlet entitled "Wake Up America," which bears the name, as author, "Comrade Felix." Three copies of the pamphlet are attached for the Bureau's information. The pamphlets were found at the Travelers Aid counter in the Milwaukee Station and in front of the Passenger Station of the Great Northern Railroad, both on January 26, 1964.

No action is being taken in this matter by this office.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3) RM.
1 - Minneapolis

CLS:CK
(3)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

ENCLOSURE

FEB - 1964

MY DEAR RUSSIAN COMRADE, If you arn't now, your gonna-

TAKE UP AMERICA

..THE SECOND COMING OF PAUL REVERE, THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING, EXCUSE ME THEY ARE HERE., AN ACCIDENTAL WAR WITH RUSSIA OR ANOTHER SOEOK AND GONORRAH WOULD BE A BLESSING.

You may not believe it as yet, but you will in time. Up until six years ago there was a possibility of a war with Russia, but what has been going on since and even before is far worse, as we are handing over our nation to Russia for free, but to get down on our knees and beg Russia to take us over is beyond man's craziest imagination. Of course this is the liberal way of doing things. How could anyone imagine in his wildest dreams that Americans would sink so low rather than stick up for our rights, by allowing those shyster Liberals, serpents and a generation of vipers a start to isolate us, from the rest of the world, with Cuba and Panama Canal as a starter.

We the people dont seem to give a hoot whether Russia Russianizes us or not. All the Liberals are for it, and most on the right side dont seem to care about it. Khrushchev has told us time and again that he will bury us, and the funny part of it is, thats exactly whats going to happen, as we Americans are helping Him do it to us. We have no more chance of surviving than a snow ball in hell, and we of christian principles are going down the drain with them, as most of our religious leaders are on the Liberal side. The harvest indeed is ripe but the laborers are few, to help save our country. Anyone who supports Radio Free Europe the Voice of the Liberals is a sucker. They preach freedom yes, BUT their aim is communism, because what freedom fighters did they help? Communize the America's are Khrushchev's orders otherwise we hurt Khrushchev's feelings, and both Ike and Kennedy promised to carry out those orders, by stating that "We will suffer any hardship regardless of consequences" that includes assassinations and betrayal of our country. If that proaine IS not an invitation, THEN WHAT IS?????

Trujillo of the Dominican Republic war murdered, President Diem and his brother were murdered, Joseph McCarthy war poisoned, Kennedy was assassinated, and a whole list of prominent men of this country and of others which were called suicides by the State Department proved to be murders. Leon Trotsky was murdered by a comrade, the same for Premier Nagy and Gen. Maleter of Hungary by order of Khrushchev, Carlo Tresca was murdered in New York. Communist defectors, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Walter Krivitsky, Manning Johnson were murdered. James Forrestal was pushed out a window in Bethesda Hospital, Paul Hanson shot at Long Island, hundreds of freedom fighters were bayoneted in Hungary, Marvin Smith who testified against Alger Hiss (of the State Department who built the U.N. the House that Hiss built) was pushed out the window of the Justice Department in Wash., the same happened to D. C. Lawrence, Abe Feller, 5 to 10 thousand Americans were bayoneted, tortured or shot in Korea, John Birch was bayoneted on a peace mission in China and thrown out on a vacant lot to die etc,, What did we do about it, NOTHING. Bishop Sheen has not spoken a word against communism for years, and that was supposed to be his life's work. The Social Justice Paper was stopped by Roosevelt, the same for the Dies Committee. The only friends we have left are Khrushchev and his sad-dle-ites, because we the people have betrayed all other countries of the right.

Liberals and Congress, (a refined word for Communist Sympathizers) would like us to believe that the U2 and the Atomic Sub. were accidents, sure they were, (accidentally on purpose) Russia is absolutely helpless without our help. The scientists were given to Her by we the suckers. Russia got licked by Spain, and could not even defeat little Finland, but with our help She can defeat the whole world, besides the Liberals are doing their very best to make this country look ridiculous, period, another period.

Before Kennedy's death, Castro went to see Khrushchev, not for Vodka. Mrs. Oswald's father is a Colonel in the Soviet Intelligence Service in the Minsk region. the State Department paid $435.00 for Oswald's release after 2½ years of indoctrination. Not having much of a job if any, Oswald spread many pamphlets around, then went to Mexico and then to Havana, and upon his return he had $5,000.00 in his possession, what for? Secret Service cover up, Service but not Secret, the plan leaked, the right-wingers were supposed to get the blame, instead a Pro-Castroite communist got the credit. The Liberals sure botched up that job. The Deputy in charge of Oswald promised the nite before that Oswald would be moved at a certain time, then bragged about keeping his promise when Oswald was murdered, the whole thing stinx, and nothing will come out, because the F.B.I. is not allowed to, and the State Department will see to that and all the Liberals and Congress are all on the side of the State Department, so what to do ??????

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-264688)

DATE: 1/29/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-19414) (P*)

SUBJECT: ROMANUL AMERICAN
IS - RU
(OO:DE)

Lee Oswald

ReDElet to Bureau dated 11/27/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies and for Detroit two copies of one article from captioned newspaper issue of January 25, 1964, received by WFO January 28, 1964. Translation by SAs KENNETH WHITE-SPUNNER, JR. and GEORGE A. NORTHUP.

Copies furnished to Bureau in view of reference to [illegible] in the article.

2 - Bureau (Enc-3)
2 - Detroit (100-9178) (Enc-2) (RM)
1 - WFO

RLE:mee
(5)

1 cc to
105-82555
Lee Harvey Oswald

REC-45

506

EX-114

105-82555 JAN 30 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

3 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

79 FEB 7 1964

...GUARDIAN AMERICAN

January 25, 1964

...e 2, Columns 3, 4 & 5, and continued on Page 6, Column 5 ...
...'hole is captioned "MARK LANE, ATTORNEY OF OSWALD'S ... REPORTS."

When FBI agents attempted to again interrogate MARINA OSWALD, OSWALD's mother insisted that they give her time to obtain an attorney. This was not to the liking of FBI and Secret Service agents. Attorney MARK LANE said that agents would have met no resistance on the part of the 22 year old girl, who could not speak English and being in a foreign country was ignorant of her rights, without the presence of OSWALD's mother. MARINA knew only that her husband was accused of a most serious crime.

Later, after OSWALD was shot, his mother insisted on seeing him, but the FBI and Secret Service said this was impossible because of security, according to LANE. Mrs. OSWALD told them that "Mr. KENNEDY could see her husband after he died and 'because I am poor and without influence, I will see my boy now. And if this means that you must obtain more agents, then you had better do it." The agents offered no objection to this and were forced to satisfy her request.

100-82555

ENCLOSURE

JANUARY 25, 1964

ROMANOV AMERICAN (continued, page 2)

From this moment on, LANE states, MARGUERITE OSWALD was not further detained for protective reasons but she was permitted to say goodbye to MARINA, the young widow, leaving her alone there.

"During the course of the long interview which I had with MARGUERITE OSWALD," continues LANE, "and from conversations received up to now, I have found a number of things which arouse a number of questions and which have not been answered by the FBI reports publicized to date."

A good part of the information obtained is still confidential and privileged, and therefore cannot be commented upon. Part of the information obtained is now in the course of being investigated and any comments would be interfering with this investigation. It can be said now that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD disclosed much information of great value to the investigation now in progress. At a fitting time her information will be tied in with the entire picture.

In the section "Investigation Begins" LANE reports how he proceeded and who he contacted in Dallas. Among other things he tells us that he tried to find out if DARRYL CLICK named by prosecutor WADE in Dallas as the driver who drove the taxi with LEE OSWALD in it from the bus station to his

[illegible], was in reality "the driver from Dallas."

The City Transportation Company, which has a monopoly on taxis, has in its possession the names of all taxi drivers in Dallas. The name of DARRYL CLICK is not among them.

FAIR concludes therefore "that such information isn't decisive, but it does show in a specific manner, that all aspects of an effective investigation are not closed."

1/27/64

AIRTEL RM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-18512)

SUBJECT : [redacted] aka
[redacted]
IS-[redacted]
(OO: New York)

By airtel dated 1/23/64, the Los Angeles Division furnished the following information to the NYO.

[redacted]

Los Angeles, on 1/21/64 telephonically furnished the following information to the Los Angeles Division. [redacted] stated he is engaged mainly in handling claims cases of persons who have lost money invested in the 10% postwar investment schemes. [redacted] recently had dealings with [redacted], whose address [redacted] knew as c/o [redacted] General Delivery, New York, New York.

[redacted] recently made a deal with the subject, who according to [redacted] made some very questionable statements. [redacted] advised that subject was generally very pro-Soviet, also pro-CASTRO and anti-American. Subject claimed to have been in the USSR in 1962 contemporaneously with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and heard of him there but never met the man. While in the USSR subject claimed to have worked on a "Russian commune". Subject also claimed to have an invitation "from CASTRO" to visit Cuba and he intended to visit there in the near future.

In discussing OSWALD, subject commented that OSWALD had shot President KENNEDY about ten years too soon because the United States then would be more nearly ripe for a complete revolution. Subject then said that he would have no compunction

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

CP:mc (332)
(6)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

CRIMINAL FILE NO.

NY 65-18512

about shooting the President or anyone else he was asked to dispose of. [redacted] stated that this statement was said in a way to infer that subject was a "Communist" and was subject to any Communist Party orders or instructions. [redacted] further advised that the subject's business in Los Angeles had been completed and that the subject had left that area.

A review of the files of the NYO reflect that [redacted] is one and the same person as [redacted] and is [redacted]

The above information was telephonically furnished to Secret Service, New York City, on 1/27/64.

The NYO is presently preparing a letterhead memorandum setting forth pertinent information in subject's background which will be disseminated locally to the Secret Service. Copies will also be furnished tothe Bureau.

1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Lee
1-30-64

AIRTEL

105-82555

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (65-18512)
2 - WFO (Encs. 2)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

[redacted] aka.

IS - R

Reurairtel 1-27-64, one copy of which is attached for WFO.

You should institute appropriate investigation to determine the subject's whereabouts during 1962 when he claims to have been in Russia with Lee Harvey Oswald. You should check Veterans Administration (VA) records to determine if he was hospitalized during 1962 or any other action taken by the VA which would prove or disprove his claim to have been in Russia.

You should also submit your recommendations for including the name of the subject on the Security Index, bearing in mind provisions of SAC Letter 63-61, Section F, dated 12-17-63. You should submit the letterhead memo as stated in reairtel and the balance of the investigation should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination.

For the information of WFO, there is also enclosed one copy of the report of SA Edward F. Foley made at NY 1-20-61 entitled [redacted] of WFO should check records of State Department to determine if the subject ever applied for an American passport under his true name or any of his aliases. Results should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination.

1 - Los Angeles

JPL:hrt
(8) note page two

MAILED 5
JAN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

79 FEB 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-127591-2

AIRTEL TO NEW YORK
RE: [redacted]

NOTE: Subject allegedly made statement to LA attorney that he was in Russia in 1962 at same time Oswald was there. He said he had heard of him there but never met him. Subject commented that Oswald had shot the President about ten years too soon as the US would be more ripe for a revolution ten years time. He said he would have no compunction about shooting the President or any one else he was told to shoot. He claimed to have an invitation from Castro to visit Cuba. Subject [redacted] served in the USN and is on a 100% disability because of his mental condition.

FD 36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 1/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 1/30/64, and Dallas airtel to Philadelphia 1/30/64.

Dallas returned 23 copies of corrected FD 302 concerning interview of JOSEPH GOULDEN to Philadelphia on 1/30/64, as no information available to Dallas as to whether Philadelphia had submitted same to Bureau.

Philadelphia expedite submission of 10 copies of this corrected FD 302 to Bureau.

3 - Bureau
2 - Philadelphia (105-9958)
2 - Dallas
RPG:gj
(7)

REC- 38 105-82555-1645

8 FEB 4 1964

C. Wick

SOVIET SECTION

79 FEB 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: 1/31/64

FROM: J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

The President's Commission is bringing Mrs. Marina Oswald in from Texas to take her testimony before the Commission on February 3, 4, and possibly the 4th. The Bureau has a large number of pieces of evidence which are now up in the Laboratory and Mr. Melvin Eisenberg is the staff representative of the Commission who is handling the material for questioning of Mrs. Oswald. Mr. Eisenberg has requested that in the event he desires certain pieces of material for use in questioning Mrs. Oswald, that arrangements be made to get it to him over the weekend.

Mr. Eisenberg has been advised that if J. R. Malley is not here he should talk to the supervisor on duty, to make it clear exactly what he wants, and we will comply with his request.

Mr. Eisenberg has advised that there may be difficulty encountered in getting into the premises where the Commission's office is located, namely, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building at Second and Maryland Avenue, N. E. In the event he calls, he should be requested to give the telephone number at which he can be reached so that when the material is located and ready to be delivered to him, he may be called and advised that the material is on the way so he can meet the courier or whoever is delivering the material at the entrance of the building.

The Laboratory will have a man on duty both Saturday and Sunday during normal working hours. After normal working hours, the switchboard is advised of the identity of the individuals who should be called for matters relating to the Laboratory.

1 - Mr. Conrad
JRM:mpd (6)

FEB 3 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. LENIHAN

DATE: 1-31-64

FROM: MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

After checking with Mr. Belmont, SAC Shanklin was telephonically advised on 1-31-64 to show the following items to Marina Oswald today or as soon as it could be done. The items were enclosures to the Bureau's letter which originated in the Laboratory 12-24-63. They are as follows:

Dallas Items:

1-43
44-64
65
70
276
287
367
368
369
370

SAC Shanklin was instructed to immediately send a letterhead memorandum which would show the number of the photograph and the appropriate comment of Marina Oswald.

REC-40

1646

Dallas was also instructed to immediately forward to the Bureau the actual photo shown to Marina with identifying number on the back of it. It was pointed out that this material was needed no later than 2-2-64.

62 FEB 5 1964

ACTION:

Record purposes.

WAB:hrt
(3)
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

79 FEB 6 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 31 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CLEVELND

7-36 PM EST 1-31-64 URGENT MAR

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM CLEVELAND (105-7674)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R CUBA.

RE BU TEL TO ALL SACS JAN. THIRTYONE INSTANT.

CLEVELAND OFFICE IN POSSESSION OF NO PHYSCIAL EVIDENCE.

END.

WA RL

FBI WASH DC

P

REC- 38 105-82555 1647

EX-108

SOVIET SECTION

79 FEB 6 1964

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 31 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Leibach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

GA PLS WITH CONF

TUOPR

4-55 PM CST 1/31/64 URGENT RPC

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555 AND SAC DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAC, MEMPHIS /105-891/ /1P/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TODAY.

REVEREND PERCY RAY, PASTOR, ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, MYRTLE, MISS., ADVISED TODAY THAT REGISTRATION CARD ON FILE REFLECTS BILLY LEE JONES, FORTYTHREE ELEVEN COLE STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS, WAS ONE OF TWELVE HUNDRED PERSONS REPRESENTING TWENTYTHREE STATES WHO ATTENDED REVIVAL MEETING AT CAMP ZION, MYRTLE, MISS., WEEK OF JAN. TWENTYSEVEN THROUGH THIRTYONE INSTANT. JONES UNKNOWN TO REV. RAY OR PERSONS CONTACTED BY HIM IN BARRACKS WHERE JONES WAS ASSIGNED. JONES NOT LOCATED AND HAS PROBABLY LEFT MYRTLE EN ROUTE HOME SINCE REVIVAL TERMINATED NOON TODAY.

DALLAS ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BILLY LEE JONES AT DALLAS.

HOUSTON ADVISED BY AIR MAIL.

END:

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL DA X

FBI DALLAS

105-82555-1648
REC-38
FEB 5 1964

4-9 (Rev. 4-17-[illegible])

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

DEFERRED 2-1-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM ANCHORAGE 010215

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. REURAD TO ALL SACS DATED JANUARY 31, 1964.

THE ANCHORAGE OFFICE HAS NO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE TO FORWARD TO THE FBI LAB. RUC.

RECEIVED: 5:35 PM CTF

EX-115 REC-40 105-82555-1649

22 FEB [illegible] 1964

79 FEB 6 1964

CLASSIFICATION

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F

FBI WASH DC

HOLD FOR 2MSG

FBI DALLAS

3-15PM CST 2-1-64 URGENT DRL

TO DIRECTOR, ATTENTION; ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA. OO-DALLAS.

RE TELEPHONE CALL OF SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM BRANIGAN TO DALLAS JANUARY THIRTY-ONE LAST CONCERNING LETTER TO MARINA AND LEE OSWALD FROM QUOTE ANITA UNQUOTE, WHICH LETTER MENTIONED A QUOTE ALFRED UNQUOTE FROM CUBA AND A QUOTE FREDERICK UNQUOTE. MARINA INTERVIEWED IN ENGLISH BY SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN, JANUARY THIRTY-ONE LAST CONCERNING THIS LETTER. SHE ADVISED THE LETTER IS FROM ANITA ZIEGER, A DAUGHTER OF THE ZIEGER FAMILY, FRIENDS OF THE OSWALD-S IN MINSK. SHE SAID ANITA WAS USING QUOTE GIRL TALK UNQUOTE ABOUT HER BOY FRIENDS IN THIS LETTER. MARINA IDENTIFIED ALFRED AS A CUBAN CITIZEN WHO RESIDED IN CUBA AND HAD ATTENDED SCHOOL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINSK FOR SIX MONTHS AND LATER HAD ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW WHERE HE IS BELIEVED TO BE AT PRESENT TIME. MARINA STATES ALFRED-S PARENTS VISITED HIM IN MINSK AND MOSCOW.

REC-40

END PAGE ONE

79 FEB 6 1964

MARINA ADVISED SHE DID NOT KNOW ALFRED. SHE SAID OSWALD HAD MET ALFRED AT UNIVERSITY OF MINSK ON AN OCCASION WHEN ANITA ZIEGER TOOK HIM TO THE UNIVERSITY FOR SOME SCHOLASTIC OR SOCIAL AFFAIR. MARINA STATED ANITA HAD TOLD HER THAT ALFRED WANTED TO MARRY HER BUT SHE HAD NOT WANTED TO MARRY HIM.

MARINA STATED FREDERICK, WHOSE LAST NAME SHE DOES NOT KNOW, IS A HUNGARIAN. HE RESIDED FOR A PERIOD OF TIME IN MINSK AND WHILE THERE, SHE AND OSWALD MET HIM. ANITA ALSO KNEW FREDERICK AND WAS FREQUENTLY IN HIS COMPANY. MARINA ~~AND XXX~~ STATED FREDERICK AT ONE TIME HAD BEEN IN LOVE WITH ANITA AND WANTED TO MARRY HER BUT SHE HAD NOT WANTED TO MARRY HIM. MARINA STATED FREDERICK NOW RESIDES WITH HIS PARENTS IN A PART OF RUSSIA OTHER THAN BELORUSSIA PROBABLY IN THE UKRAINE. MARINA SAID FREDERICK BELIEVED TO BE PERSON DEPICTED ON LEFT IN PHOTOGRAPH TWO OF INVENTORY ITEM THIRTY-SEVEN.

IT IS NOTED THAT MARINA DOES NOT YET UNDERSTAND A GREAT DEAL OF ENGLISH NOR DOES SHE SPEAK IT TOO WELL AND THIS INTERVIEW OF NECESSITY WAS QUITE LIMITED. P.

END

WAWS

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 2 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

X

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

7-38PM CST URGENT LJH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 1-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD - IS - R - CUBA.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY THIS DATE REGARDING TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON SHEET OF PAPER IN TROUSERS WORN BY OSWALD.

TELEPHONE NUMBER RI EIGHT NINE SEVEN ONE ONE IS GENERAL TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR CITY OF DALLAS.

OR, CO, AND AC ARE NOT DALLAS EXCHANGES.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS REFLECT AC AND CO NOT TEXAS EXCHANGES.

OR NINE IS A HOUSTON EXCHANGE.

HOUSTON CHECKING AND ADDITIONAL CHECKS BEING MADE TELEPHONE CO., AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

END

WA---WS

FBI WASH DC

EX-115 REC-40 105-82555-1651

79 FEB 6 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2-2-64

FROM : A. J. McGrath

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

SAC Jenkins, Washington Field Office, telephonically advised that information was obtained by that office that Mrs. Oswald will arrive at National Airport at 7:30 P.M. 2-2-64 for her appearance before the Commission on 2-3-64. She will be staying in room 301, Willard Hotel.

This is for record purposes.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

FJB:sda
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

FEB 3 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
DATE: 2-3-64
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

TO: MR. SULLIVAN

FROM: MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

In an address book owned by Lee Harvey Oswald appeared the name of SA Hosty, the telephone number of our Dallas Office and what was intended to be the license number of the automobile operated by SA Hosty.

SA Hosty has previously explained that he furnished his name and telephone number to Mrs. Paine on the occasion when he interviewed her 11-1-63.

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, on 2-3-64, advised that during interviews with Mrs. Paine she told the Agents that she gave Hosty's name and telephone number to Oswald. She stated that she did not copy the license number of the automobile used by SA Hosty and she does not know how Oswald obtained this license number. Mrs. Paine speculated that Marina Oswald might have copied it down and furnished it to her husband.

SAC Shanklin stated that Marina Oswald has not been questioned as to whether she copied down the license number of SA Hosty. He advised that a lead would be set in the Dallas Office and she would be interrogated on this point when she was next available for interview.

ACTION:

The results of the interview with Mrs. Paine will be incorporated in an investigative report which will be furnished to the Commission. No further action is necessary.

WAB:hrt
(7)
105-82555

EX-115 REC-40

1652

FEB 5 1964

79 FEB 6 1964

FBI

Date: 2/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-9958)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:Dallas)

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 1/30/64 and Dallas airtel to Philadelphia 1/30/64 (Interoffice).

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of corrected FD 302's of interview with JOSEPH GOLDEN 12/16/63 at Philadelphia to insert in report of SA JOHN R. WINEBERG at Philadelphia ~~12/20/63~~.
1/20/64
FROHBOSE

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
11 FEB 4 1964

3 - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc.-1) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)
JRW gmm
(6)

ENCLOSURE
DETACHED & FILED REPORT
IN REFERENCED
2/5/64 MB

SOVIET SECTION

CONSOLIDATION

Approved: F.A.F. _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 2-4-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM BIRMINGHAM 041602

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R, CUBA.
REBUTEL JANUARY 31, 1964.
BIRMINGHAM HAS NO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE.

RECEIVED: 1:06 PM ML

EX-115

REC-80 105-82555-1653

22FEB 5 1964

79 FEB 6 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC 0724

HOLD FOR 2 MSGS

O

FBI DALLAS

102 PM CST URGENT 2-4-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR \105-82555\, PORTLAND \44-225\

FROM DALLAS 1000-10461 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

RE PORTLAND TEL FEB THREE. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION RE CHECK OF RECORDS AT ARCOA, INC., BEING REQUESTED AT THIS TIME.

OTHER STA ADV

END

JS

FBI WASH DC

REC-38 105-82555

1654

79 FEB 6 1964

2/4/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (62-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to various communications relating to the inquiry of Reverend V. Montgomery.

For your future information and guidance, the Bureau is handling this investigation under three separate phases.

The first phase can be described as the Lee Harvey Oswald phase which relates primarily to background on Oswald prior to and subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy. This investigation has been carried under the caption, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - CUBA," Bureau file 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461, and is being primarily supervised by the Domestic Intelligence Division.

The second phase of this investigation is captioned as above in the respective file numbers shown. This phase primarily deals with allegations, evidence, etc., relating principally to the assassination of the President. You are well aware of the third phase which deals with Jack L. Ruby. Both of these phases are supervised by the General Investigative Division.

Your failure to reply to Bureau communications in the same caption and file as the Bureau request results in undue confusion, primarily the routing of communications.

(1) - Dallas 105-82555
1 - Dallas 44-24016
1 - Mr. R. E. Lennihan, Room 609 RB
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines, Room 2264

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 5 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

WDP:vhm

79 FEB 10 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

The particular situation in question is the above-referenced communications wherein the Bureau initiated inquiries and used the assassination title, but Dallas replied in the Lee Harvey Oswald caption. Continued failure to reply in the same caption and file number might possibly result in an embarrassing delay attributable to the Bureau. In the future when receiving a particular inquiry from the Bureau in a specified title, your reply should be in like form.

NOTE: Above believed necessary to clarify apparent misunderstanding on the part of Dallas. All inquiries by Dallas have been handled promptly and no embarrassment has resulted; however, above reference matter was occasioned by request from the President's Commission and to preclude any possible embarrassment in the future it is felt the above should be sent.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 1934

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

107 PM CST URGENT 2-4-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR \105-82555\, NEW YORK \105-38431\

NEW YORK VIA WASH

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED BUREAU TO UNDERTAKE SUCH STEPS AS MAY BE FEASIBLE IN EFFORT TO DEVELOP FURTHER FACTS CONCERNING SUBJECT\S PLACE OF RESIDENCE DURING THE THIRTEEN DAY PERIOD BETWEEN OCT. NINETEENTH, SIXTYTWO, AND NOV. TWO, SIXTYTWO. NOTE THAT ON OCT. NINETEEN, SIXTYTWO, SUBJ CHECKED OUT OF YMCA, DALLAS, AND ON NOV. THREE, SIXTYTWO, HE TOOK UP RESIDENCE AT SIX ZERO TWO ELSBETH ST, DALLAS. SUBJ WAS EMPLOYED BY JAGGARS-CHILES-STOVALL COMPANY, DALLAS, DURING THIS PERIOD. GARY E. TAYLOR, DALLAS, STATES HE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS NOW EX-WIFE, ALEXANDRA TAYLOR, AND LEE OSWALD, RENTED A U-HAUL TRAILER AROUND THE EARLY PART, OR POSSIBLY MIDDLE OF, OCTOBER SIXTYTWO AT FT WORTH, TEX, TO MOVE MARINA OSWALD FROM RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN \ELENA\ HALL, FT. WORTH, TO APARTMENT AT SIX ZERO TWO - SIX ZERO FOUR ELSBETH ST, DALLAS, POSSIBLY ON A SUNDAY. TAYLOR STATES HE PICKED UP LEE OSWALD EARLY THAT SAME DAY AT CURB OF YMCA, DALLAS.

REC-40 105-82555-1655

22 FEB 5 1964

79 FEB 6 1964

TX 115

DL 100-10461

NEW YORK - REINTERVIEW ALEXANDRA TAYLOR, CARE OF YENO, DOVER PLAINS, NEW YORK, EMPLOYED AS ATTENDANT HARLEM VALLEY STATE HOSPITAL, WINGDALE, NEW YORK, IN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH DATE OF MOVE FROM FT. WORTH TO DALLAS, TEX. INVESTIGATION TO DATE REFLECTS MOVE POSSIBLY TOOK PLACE EARLY NOV. SIXTYTWO. ALSO ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR OSWALD BETWEEN OCTOBER NINETEENTH AND NOVEMBER THREE, SIXTYTWO.

SUTEL AND SUREP BUREAU AND DALLAS.

WA END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 1/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau radiogram to Dallas, 1/28/64, and Bureau airtel to Dallas 1/21/64 both captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"; and Dallas airtel to Bureau 1/23/64 captioned same as instant communication.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of two inserts reflecting results of investigation concerning Reverend V. MONTGOMERY (now known to be VERDELLA MONTGOMERY) and two copies of an FD 302 reflecting results of interview with VERDELLA MONTGOMERY. Such inserts will be included in the next report being prepared by Dallas.

In connection with referenced Bureau radiogram, it is pointed out that the initial information contained in the copy of the letter to the President's Commission forwarded to Dallas by referenced Bureau airtel did not reflect any information indicating that the writer of the letter possessed any information concerning OSWALD. Therefore, it was anticipated that a letterhead memorandum would be submitted containing the results of investigation in accordance with existing Bureau instructions contained in Bureau teletype to all SACs dated 12/12/63, which instructed that investigation concerning allegations involving persons other than OSWALD and not connected with OSWALD should be reported in letterhead memorandum submitted by airtel.

3 - Bureau (Enclosures 6)
2 - Dallas
RPG:gj
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-13 105-82555-1656

JAN 31 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET

The investigation conducted, however, revealed that VERDELLA MONTGOMERY's information involved OSWALD. It was for this reason that the results were summarized and forwarded in Dallas airtel of 1/23/64, with the comment that the results would subsequently be forwarded in the next Dallas report.

In the event the Bureau does not desire that copies of inserts and FD302s be submitted as is being done in this instance, but prefers a letterhead memorandum be submitted in such instances in the OSWALD case, and then later incorporated in the next report, this can be done. It is pointed out, however, that this will necessitate additional typing.

Bureau advice is respectfully requested.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/29/64

Mrs. VERDELIA MONTGOMERY, a Negro born February 23, 1917 at Many, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

She was raised and lived in San Francisco, California, until 1956, when she moved to Willis, Michigan. On December 25, 1962, she moved to her present address, 603 Moore, Marshall, Texas. She has one daughter, FLORINE MONTGOMERY, age 30, two young boys, ages 11 and 12, and a granddaughter age 14, all of whom live with her. Her husband died 20 years ago, and her two young sons were born [redacted] In San Francisco she did factory work, and later worked at various hospitals. In 1956, she and her daughter, FLORINE, became Spiritualists, and were then able to communicate with God, and with the spirits of the dead. Since then, both she and FLORINE have received visions and messages from God, along with instructions as to what they are to do with this information.

Prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, both she and FLORINE had visions from God, which they did not recognize until later were instructions they should warn President KENNEDY.

Since the assassination, God has told them that the assassination was planned during a drunken party in Dallas, Texas, with four men and one woman in on the plot. LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBENSTEIN were two of the men, and the others have not been identified by the law. There were actually three men firing three rifles at the time President KENNEDY was killed, and not just one by OSWALD. One of the men who is still loose had a full beard when she saw him in a vision. She and FLORINE became very disturbed over the visions, and wrote President JOHNSON a few letters, and also called him on the telephone when he was at his ranch recently.

As a result of her call to President JOHNSON, a Secret Service Agent and two other men came to see her and FLORINE on January 10, 1964, and she gave them all the information she had.

-1656

on 1/23/64 at Marshall, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS - gj Date dictated 1/26/64

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.

ENCLOSURE

Since then God has shown her and FLORINE a vision of the man with the beard, and he is now clean shaven. Also, the spirit of OSWALD visited her and FLORINE recently and warned them not to reveal the information they possess, and implied they would both be harmed if they did. She and FLORINE have also had recent visions from God telling them there are three men following President JOHNSON, and they intend to assassinate him. God has given them the names of all these men and the one woman, the "fingerprint" of one of them, their present whereabouts, and has made all their faces visible to both her and FLORINE.

She continued that she and FLORINE are extremely afraid they would be killed by one of the above if they revealed the information they possess while still in Texas. On January 20, 1964, she wrote President JOHNSON again and asked him to send "passes" so she and her family can go to Washington, D. C., and then she will feel free to disclose the information she possesses. She also told President JOHNSON in the letter that the Secret Service had visited her and that she now possesses additional information.

DL 100-10461
RDG:gj
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT J. STEVENS:

AT MARSHALL, TEXAS

During the interview of Mrs. VERDELLA MONTGOMERY, 603 Moore, on January 23, 1964, her 30 year old daughter, FLORINE MONTGOMERY, was also present in the room. FLORINE would either nod or audibly agree that both she and her mother had received the same visions, and what her mother said was correct. Both were somewhat incoherent at times during the interview. Further, they exhibited their expressed fear by keeping all the window shades pulled all the way down, double locking the front door, and having no lights on in the house.

On January 23, 1964, Detective W. D. STANFIELD, Marshall Police Department, advised he and Detective Sergeant RICHARD WAUGH had accompanied a Secret Service Agent on an interview of VERDELLA MONTGOMERY on January 10, 1964. It was their opinion after the interview was concluded, that VERDELLA and FLORINE MONTGOMERY [redacted]

DL 100-10461
RPG:gj
1

Under date of January 17, 1964, the President's Commission made available to the FBI a copy of the following letter dated January 7, 1964, from an unknown correspondent at 603 Moore Street, Marshall, Texas:

"1/7/64
603 Moore St.
(Marshall) Texas
Rev. V. Montgomery

"Chief Justice Earl Warren.

"Dear Sir for two mounts I have been trying to contack Someone about the death of Our late president.

"I am trying once more to git thru to you time is passing and you need to know about all I have to tell you So please have some one to contack me this is No. trick I, (illegible). This is my 4 letter pluss a phone call to the president at his L. B. R. You could at least advise me by Tellegram or special del. I cannot give this information to Just annyone Otherwise I would go to the police here but I am afrad it would not be wise if you cannot contack no one To come to me here please send me a pass and I will come to you. I need to see you."

This letter was postmarked at Marshall, Texas, at 2:30 PM, January 9, 1964.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
CO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 1/30/64, requesting appropriate investigation to determine OSWALD's whereabouts on 9/22/62, in view of allegation that he may have been at Washington, D. C. on that date.

According to a photograph furnished Dallas by Captain JAMES W. MARLIN, Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, it was not possible, from an examination of the photograph, to determine that the individual involved was or was not identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Investigation reflects OSWALD was employed at the Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, Texas, in September, 1962 and worked 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM on Friday, 9/21/62, was off Saturday and Sunday, 9/22-23/62, and again worked from 7:55 AM to 4:35 PM on Monday 9/24/62.

Previous investigation contained on page 187 of the report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, dated 12/8/63, reflects interview with Mr. E. L. CARTER, JR., Credit Manager, Montgomery Wards, Fort Worth, Texas, who, on 12/4/63, advised OSWALD purchased from his company a television set on 9/22/62.

In view of above, no further investigation being conducted re OSWALD's whereabouts 9/22/62, and above results will be reflected in next report being submitted by Dallas completely resolving allegation in connection with photograph furnished by Captain MARLIN.

- 1657

REC-13

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:gj
(5)

FEB 4 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PORTLAND	DALLAS	2/3/64	1/30 - 1/31/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
WILLIAM S. BROWN	msg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Portland and New Orleans 1/28/64;
Portland teletype to Bureau, Dallas, Indianapolis, New Orleans and San Antonio, 1/31/64.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT EAGLE PASS, TEXAS Will interview Rev. WALTER L. BINGHAM, P. O. Box 1343, as to background data concerning ALBERT OSBORNE, his dual identity and reason therefor and present location. This lead previously set out by referenced Portland teletype of 1/31/64.

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2 - San Antonio (RM)
2 - Portland (44-225)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1658

REC-13

8 FEB 6 1964

EX-109

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

SEP. PROC.

1 FEB 2 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76334-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM S. BROWN
Date: 2/3/64

Office: Portland, Oregon

Field Office File #: 44-225

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Mrs. LOLA LOVING, Forest Grove, Ore., recalls ALBERT OSBORNE as missionary in Texmelucan, Mexico. Knows him also as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. States OSBORNE told her he uses both names to permit acceptance of contributions to mission in name of BOWEN, a former associate, now deceased.

- P -

DETAILS:

RE: ALBERT OSBORNE, Also Known
As John Howard Bowen

Mrs. V. BROWN, Clerk, Washington County Clerk's Office, Hillsboro, Oregon, advised on January 30, 1964, that the records of that office show that SHARON RUTH LOVING, daughter of EUGENE and LOLA LOVING, 23705 Tualatin Valley Highway, and JOHN JAMES CLARNO, son of HENRY and ANNA CLARNO, 447 N. Ebert, Hillsboro, were issued a marriage license on October 12, 1962, and were married in Hillsboro on October 20, 1962.

The current directory for Washington County, Oregon, shows that Mrs. EUGENE LOVING now resides in Forest Grove, Oregon, near Hillsboro.

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.

Mrs. EUGENE (LOLA) LOVING, 2617 Seventeenth Street, Forest Grove, Oregon, said on January 31, 1964, that her husband is no longer living but that prior to his death, both he and she had been active missionaries for the Pentecostal Church of God, serving for a number of years in Indonesia.

In the early 1950's, they returned from Indonesia, and in about 1956 they and their daughter, SHARON, went to Mexico City, where they opened a Bible School for the Pentecostal Church of God. Not long after beginning their work, they met another missionary by the name of ALBERT OSBORNE. This man, whom she believed to be a Baptist, had a mission at Texmelucan, not far from Mexico City. His mission consisted of his own large home where he gathered in young men who appeared to have no homes or ties, trained them and then sent them out on their own as missionaries.

It wasn't long before the LOVINGs found that OSBORNE was using two names. His second was JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. In fact, OSBORNE readily admitted the use of both names and voluntarily explained that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, at one time, had been an associate of his in the mission at Texmelucan but had died. Monetary contributions for the mission, which is dependent upon such donations, kept coming in to Texmelucan in BOWEN's name, and rather than lose this money, OSBORNE had gone to banking officials and explained the situation. Specifically mentioned by OSBORNE were American Express authorities in Mexico City, who had agreed to honor the contributions and make the payments to OSPORNE, using BOWEN's name. Consequently, over the years since that time, OSBORNE had assumed the dual identity.

Mrs. LOVING continued that she and her husband and daughter were in Mexico City until about 1958 and that during that time and over the years since, OSBORNE has used both names indiscriminately. She pointed out that he continues to correspond with her and that she never knows, from letter to letter, which name he will be using. She usually writes to him, however, in the name of ALBERT OSBORNE.

Mrs. LOVING went on to say that she had received a letter only a week ago from OSBORNE. The return address, which she had torn from the letter, was ALBERT OSBORN, Emilio Carranza 4-A, Texmelucan, Pue. Mexico, which, she said, was the address of his mission. She expressed the belief that OSBORNE

would be at that address at the present time, having only recently returned from Europe. She recalled that in recent weeks, possibly in the past month or two, she had received a letter from OSBORNE in Spain.

Mrs. LOVING readily and without hesitation identified two photographs of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and one of ALBERT OSBORNE as being those of the same person, ALBERT OSBORNE, the man she had known in Mexico. She frequently referred to OSBORNE as a "fine old man" and indicated that she regarded him highly. At one period in his life he supposedly served for twenty years as a missionary in India. Mrs. LOVING believed him to be an American citizen but said she knew of no connections of OSBORNE in the United States except some friends in Texas, whom he visits from time to time. She identified one of his friends as the Reverend WALTER L. HLUCHAN, Post Office Box 1343, Eagle Pass, Texas, who operates a mission near Eagle Pass. Mrs. LOVING said that it had been Reverend HLUCHAN who had introduced OSBORNE to her and her husband and that Reverend HLUCHAN knew OSBORNE well and possessed detailed information concerning him.

4-3 (Rev. 4-1-...)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

VERY URGENT 12-5-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 210

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REMY TELEPHONE CALL TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN TODAY.

PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW WITH ALVARADO STARTED THIS AFTERNOON BY WRITER AND CIA POLYGRAPH OPERATOR. ALVARADO MOST RESENTFUL OF TREATMENT BY MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AND INDIRECTLY BLAMES AMERICAN EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVES FOR HIS ARREST BY THE MEXICANS. THIS NECESSITATED DEVOTING A LARGE PORTION OF THE INTERVIEW TO SPEAKING WITH ALVARADO IN GENERALITIES ABOUT HIS BACKGROUND IN EFFORT TO CON HIM INTO COOPERATING WITH US SINCE CIA REPRESENTATIVE FELT POLYGRAPH TESTS UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS WOULD BE NON-PRODUCTIVE.

INTERVIEW WILL BE CONTINUED TOMORROW MORNING AND ALVARADO WILL BE GIVEN POLYGRAPH TEST TOMORROW UNLESS HIS ATTITUDE INDICATES SAME WOULD BE USELESS.

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES ARE BEING MOST COOPERATIVE IN PERMITTING US TO INTERVIEW ALVARADO UNDER SAFE CONDITIONS AND OUT OF IMMEDIATE MEXICAN CONTROL.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:41 PM NCC

REC-53 105-82555-1659

79 FEB 6 1964

22 FEB 54 1964

EX-103

CC-MR. RUSEN
3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/8/64
ATTN: LEO J. GAUTHIER, PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT SECTION

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are three copies each of three different aerial photographs taken 1/3/64 of Dallas, Texas. These photographs were taken at an altitude of 14,500 feet by Photographer's Mate First Class C. E. BARNETT, U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Air Station, Dallas. BARNETT used a six-inch lens for these photographs. These photographs are nine inches by nine inches. Also enclosed herewith are the three negatives for these photographs.

The above are being furnished to the Bureau at the specific request of Mr. GAUTHIER.

REC- 53

1660

EX-103

2-5
5 JAN 13 1964

3 - Bureau (Encs. 12)(AM)
2 - Dallas
RMB:sl
(5)

THREE

removed use of Ex. Section

79 FEB 6 1964

January 17, 1964

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
[illegible] Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated January [illegible], 1964, requesting the original documents contained in three metal boxes which were referred to on page [illegible] of the report in the Jack Ruby case of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

We have been advised that the material you desire [illegible] possession of the Dallas Police Department. This [illegible] will be obtained and forwarded to you when it is received.

In addition to this material, we are in possession of copies of four handwritten letters in the Russian language dated May [illegible], July 14, July 21 and August 24, 1963, directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald from Mrs. [illegible]. These letters were found by the Dallas Police [illegible] among the possessions of Mrs. Oswald subsequent to the assassination. Enclosed are two copies each of translations of these letters.

In addition, we have learned that subsequent to the assassination, Mrs. Marina Oswald was in receipt of an undated letter in the Russian language believed to have been dispatched by Mrs. Paine. Two copies of a translation of this letter are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 5
JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-53

105-82555-1661

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 21 1964

EX-103

Enclosures - [illegible]

79 FEB 6 1964

68 JAN 23 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JAN 16 1964
SPEC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Dear:

Incoming notes from our 12/2/ [illegible] report in Oswald case that Mrs. Paine admitted corresponding with Marina Oswald in Russian. It notes that according to our 11/30 report in Ruby case the Dallas Police were in possession of three metal boxes containing personal correspondence of Mrs. Paine. Apparently, in the belief that copies of Paine's letter to Mrs. Oswald would be among the documents in the metal boxes (such is not the case) the Commission asked that we obtain the original Paine documents. Dallas has obtained them and is sending them. Memo Branigan to Sullivan 1/15/64 in Oswald case stated that when received we would re-review the documents, photograph them for record purposes and forward the originals to the Commission. We do have in our files translations of five letters sent by Mrs. Paine to Mrs. Oswald and as these are undoubtedly the documents Commission is interested in, we are enclosing copies of full translations.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Photograph of a two-page letter

* * *

5/16/63

Dear Marina,

Home once more and everything as usual: floor has to be scrubbed, dishes to be washed, laundry to be done - particularly boring after our visit which was interesting and unusual. True, life is busy now, but not as interesting as it was with you.

Today I carried on war against a beetle (cockroach). I think that I will win it. Tomorrow I am going to prepare new soup and salad in order to find out if they will be good enough for guests on Saturday. I have to explain that I know little about cooking for more than four. We shall see how it will come out.

Michael did not call me to ask about the way. I finally called him at work. He is never at home in the apartment. I am angry with him today and intend to leave for New York at once to find me a lover. All he loves are his machines (cars?).

Please give regards to Lee and write me soon about diapers, beetles and other such domestic subjects (things?)!

Kiss June

/s/ Ruth

105-82555

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:del
January 14, 1964

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Photograph of a two-page letter

* * *

9:30 p. m.
July 14

Dear Marina,

Oh, I made a mistake. Michael explained to me that deduction ($600 per person) should be taken out of earnings, not out of the tax. When earnings are smaller, the State wants less taxes. But not $1,800 less, as I wrote. (It is best not to write letters at 2 a. m.) But it seems that Michael would pay $450 less every year if he had 3 more people dependent upon his salary.

No, we are not as rich as I thought. But we can arrange it this way if you wish to live with me with your children: we would pay you $10.00 a week. Out of this you could buy what you wish - clothes, stamps, etc. But not food. I will buy this and also pay for the doctor, medicines, etc.

You do not understand how useful and pleasant it would be for me to live with you. I want to learn Russian very much, but how can I? It is very difficult to study at home with children and I have little practice.

We do not have to live and eat like rich people. We can live simply but wholesomely. I would consider that it would cost me little to buy groceries (food, soap, etc.) and pay for the doctor and hospital in return for acquiring the knowledge of the Russian language, and to get help with my mistakes in speech and letters.

Calcium tablets are for you, of course. I found out that when a person eats yeast (?) all day (?) he needs more calcium.* You particularly need more calcium now. Nine tablets a day, please, with milk, if you can. Of course, you need more milk, at least one quart a day, better two. Forgive me for this extra advice.

I am anxious to hear news from you.

/s/ Ruth

105-82555

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:del
January 14, 1964

*The writer probably meant to say "if a person shivers all day."

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Photograph of a 4-page letter, dated July 21

* * *

Dear Marina,

I was very happy to receive your nice letter. I was also glad that you went to a doctor and your condition is normal. You told me once that June was born two weeks prematurely, did you not? You are probably right; (baby's) birthday will be about October 8.

I am now going to leave from here on Saturday, July 27. We will go to the ocean. I hope that in 5 days we shall be at my mother-in-law's, at Naushon Island. This island is not too far from Boston. We shall be there from July 31 to August 11 (I think) My address there:

Ruth Paine
c/o (this means "care of") Arthur Young (do not write this)
Harbor House
Naushon Island
Woods Hole, Mass.

Then we will go to Paoli - a small town near Philadelphia The address there until 10th of September will be:

Ruth Paine
c/o Arthur Young (it is important to write this in Paoli)
Paoli, Penna.

From there, on to Columbus, Ohio, where live my mamma and my father. (By the way, I do not believe I wrote to you that my father did not get married in June. The woman changed her mind. Father, of course, was very hurt. (This would offend my father very much.) When he visited me in June, it was already decided that there would be no wedding.)

My brother and his family live not far from Columbus. We will visit there for a few days and then leave for home about the 17th.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:del
January 14, 1964

What if we come to visit you in New Orleans then? We may come on the evening of the 18th and live (spend?) with you a day or two. Then you may tell me if you wish to come to stay with me for the baby's birth. Of course, I wish very much that you would. I would be very glad to have your company at home and would be glad to look after June while you are in a hospital and afterwards, while you would be still weak after your confinement. It would be nice for her (June) here with children in the yard, etc. Our home is used to children!

If you wish to come to stay with me, then we can leave together for Dallas (on October 20, or thereabouts). But perhaps Lee would not let you go. He may feel lonesome without his wife and children. It is also true that a hospital here costs more, as you wrote in your letter. Before, I was looking for a hospital where it would cost less, but we do not have any like that here. Everything, including a doctor and hospital would cost here $225.00. I am very sorry. But we may talk about this personally, may we not?

Please, address me by "thou" when writing to me (do they say it this way?) Try it. (This is from the verb "to try," is it not?). It would not be as hard for you to do in Russian as it is for me. Tell me please, is it correct to write "Thou" with a capital in letters as you do "You?"

I wrote to Ruth Kloepfer about you. She is a secretary for the New Orleans Quaker Church (genitive of "church," feminine?) I asked her if she knows any Russians in New Orleans. I also wrote to Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Secretary of the Unitarian Church in New Orleans. I also asked her if she knows any Russians there. Perhaps one or the other would be able to find a Russian friend for you.

Write without fail. Regards to Lee from me, please. Kiss June.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth.

* * *

Translator's Note: The sender writes a fairly good Russian, but she is not sure of her grammar; hence her questions regarding various word forms. She also gives in parentheses pronunciation of American proper names mentioned in the letter. She requests Marina to address her in letters with a familiar pronoun "thou" as is the Russian custom among close friends. (The writer herself uses "thou" in addressing Marina.) In a more formal letter, when using a pronoun "you," Russians spell it with a capital letter; that is why the writer asks if she should spell "thou" also with a capital (which is not done, as a rule).

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Photograph of a 3-page letter and envelope addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La.

Return address (partially torn off): (A)rthur Young
(Pao)li, Penna.

Postmark: Paoli, Pa.
August 25, 1963

* * *

c/o Arthur Young
Paoli, Penna.
Aug. 24, 1963

Dear Marina,

Thank you very much for your letter which I received a week ago. I was very sorry to learn that Lee is not working. It is hard for him and for you in the meanwhile. I hope that he will begin (working) again soon. Perhaps, he has already began.

It is too bad, you are not in Dallas yet. I found out that you may go to the Parkland Hospital (there, in Dallas), and receive everything necessary and pay only according to your earning These unable to pay do not have to.

But, in order to get this aid, you have to live in Texas for one year and, in Dallas County, for six months.

Lee told me that he learned a little from his uncle how to drive a car. It would be very useful for him to know how to drive. But it is hard to find time for this when he works every day.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:del
January 14, 1964

Tomorrow, we and the children will go to Baltimore, Maryland, where Michael's brother and his wife live. We will spend one day there and then we will go further to Washington, where we will stay with sister until Thursday. Then back to Paoli again, where we will wait for my father. He will be here with us for two days. I expect to be in Paoli until September 10, and then to go to Ohio and Indiana, where our relatives and friends live, and to arrive in New Orleans on the 20th, in daytime if I can make it; otherwise, in the evening.

I hope you will be able to understand this letter. My mistakes are terrible.

(In Paoli)

Please write to me here one more time. I shall be glad to hear news from you and will be particularly glad to see you, Lee and June in September.

All of the best,

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"Dear Marina:

"I would like to know as to where you decided to live. Perhaps we will see each other in New York, Washington or Philadelphia.

"It seems that the article will not appear in the 'Look' magazine. People there decided that newspapers wrote enough already about it. That's all right. My mother-in-law prefers me not to write such an article. She's glad that there will be no article and I, personally, don't care.

"I wish you everything of the best -- new life, later some nice work i.e. when youngsters will grow older.

"Kiss June and Rachel. I love you.

"/s/ Ruth"

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 1/14/64.

Referenced airtel requests San Antonio to advise if San Antonio files contain any information concerning a clothing purchase by OSWALD as reflected in the 11/30/63 edition of the New York Times.

Review of San Antonio files reflect the following communications were set forth both to the Bureau and Dallas which appear to refer to the incident mentioned in the New York Times newspaper:

1. San Antonio teletype to Bureau and Dallas dated 11/28/63, 12:35P, captioned ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas;

2. San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 11/28/63, captioned as number 1 above and accompanying LHM, also captioned same. It is to be noted that this LHM begins by setting forth certain information appearing in the Laredo Times newspaper on 11/27/63 about an alleged purchase of clothing at Joe Brand Clothing Store, Laredo, Texas.

One copy of this airtel is being furnished New York for information.

3-Bureau (AM PM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (AM PM)
1-New York (Inf.) (105-38431) (AM PM)
2-San Antonio
(1-105-2909)
(1-89-67-Sub 1-42a)
JH/cnb
(8)

REC 16 1662

2-5

12 JAN 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Stokes

2/4/64

Airtel

EX-115

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC- 16 -1612

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReBuairtel to Dallas 1/14/64 and San Antonio airtel 1/29/64 which made reference to San Antonio's letterhead 11/28/63. The information in San Antonio's 11/28 letterhead in the assassination case did not resolve the question raised by the article in 11/30/63 issue of "The New York Times," nor did it resolve the allegation of Vincent Christi. San Antonio endeavor to resolve these matters and report results suitable for dissemination under Oswald caption. Note that San Antonio's 11/28/63 letterhead referred to above has not been furnished to the Commission due to nonspecific nature of contents.

If necessary, Dallas should set forth lead for New York in effort to determine source of the allegation in the article in question. Dallas advise San Antonio and Bureau if a receipt from clothing store in Laredo was found among Oswald's personal effects. San Antonio include Dallas advice in report to be submitted.

JCS:pa
(6)

NOTE:

MAILED 5
FEB 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

The Times article reported that from a clothing receipt found in Oswald's possession it was determined that he purchased $32 worth of clothing at a Laredo, Texas, clothing store prior to going to Mexico and that Federal Agents were checking into this. This does not appear to be the case. We inquired by referenced airtel as to whether this had been run out and it appears that a check passer using the name of Vincent Christi appeared at a clothing store in Laredo claiming to be an investigator assigned to Laredo Air Force Base. He said he was there checking on report that Oswald purchased $40 worth of clothing at the store and in checking through old sale receipts, he selected one in the amount of $39.81 saying this was Oswald's purchase. Christi then made a purchase and cashed a $20 check. It was unknown at time of San Antonio's 11/28 letterhead whether or not check bounced, but it probably did as Christi is not known at Laredo Air Force Base. The letterhead is nonspecific,

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Evans
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Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

19 FEB 6 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

NOTE CONTINUED:

does not identify store employees interviewed, and to date the allegation in the Times article has not been run out. We inquired about this and incoming refers us to the 11/28 letterhead. Apparently San Antonio does not intend to do more.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 22 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

2-30 PM CST URGENT 1-22-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~IS - R~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

RE BURAD JAN TWENTYONE, REFERRING TO DALLAS AIRTEL OF JAN THIRTEEN REPORTING DATA FROM [redacted]

TODAY I PERSONALLY CONTACTED CHIEF OF POLICE JESSE E. CURRY DALLAS, AND DISCUSSED WITH HIM INFO PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED THIS OFFICE BY [redacted] HE VERY DEFINITELY AGREED THAT IT WAS VERY UNDESIRABLE FOR LT. GEORGE BUTLER TO BE INVOLVED IN ANY SUCH SCHEME AS ALLEGED BY [redacted] HE POINTED OUT THAT LT. BUTLER IN HIS CAPACITY IN THE JUVENILE DEPT. DOES NOT ACTUALLY HAVE ACCESS TO EITHER THE OSWALD OR THE RUBY FILES AT THE PD, THAT THE OSWALD FILE IS KEPT UNDER LOCK AND KEY IN CAPT. WILL FRITZ CUSTODY, AND THE RUBY FILE IS KEPT BY ANOTHER ASST. CHIEF OF POLICE. HE STATED THAT OF COURSE BUTLER IN HIS CONTACTS WITH VARIOUS POLICE OFFICERS MAY HAVE SOME INFORMATION, BUT THAT HE WOULD NOT HAVE ACTUAL ACCESS TO EITHER THE POLICE DATA OR ANYTHING THE FBI HAS SUBMITTED TO HIM, SUCH AS LAB REPORTS, ETC. HE DID NOTE THAT LT. BUTLER IS VERY FAR TO THE RIGHT IN HIS THINKING AND THAT HE IS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE, BUT THAT HE WILL CALL HIM AND ATTEMPT TO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 67-320-100

D. 10 REC-16 105-82555-1663

79 FEB 7 1964

DETERMINE IF HE IS INVOLVED IN ANY SUCH SCHEME. IN ADDITION HE WILL POINT OUT TO HI M THE UNDESIRABILITY OF BEING SO INVOLVED, AS WELL AS POSSIBLE DISCIPLINARY ACTION THAT T COULD BE TAKEN AGAINST HIM IF HE DOES BECOME SO INVOLVED.

CHIEF CURRY HAS INDICATED HE WILL ADVISE ME WHEN THIS HAS BEEN DONE AND I WILL ADVISE THE BUREAU.

END

WA WS

FBI WASH DC

P

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-22-64

[redacted], former Security Informant of Dallas Office advised Lt. George Butler of Dallas Police Department (DLPD) allegedly involved in scheme to furnish FBI data furnished DLPD to Earl Lively, Jr. Lively, a writer, reportedly writing anti-communist book which will stress pro-Cuban activities of Oswald. We instructed SAC, Dallas, to discuss this with head of DLPD and determine if allegation concerning Butler true. Attached teletype sets forth results of Dallas contact with DLPD.

REL

FBI

Date: 1/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

D-441321

Re Dallas tel to Bureau, 1/21/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one handwritten rough-draft letter identified by RUTH HYDE PAINE and MARINA OSWALD as the handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

REC 16 100-10461-1664

(3) Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas
JPH:jt
(5)

ENCLOSURE

12 JAN 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 1/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

ATTENTION - FBI LABORATORY

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
(OO:DL)

411157

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original application for employment filed by OSWALD, which was made available on 1/24/64, by Mr. MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Executive Vice President, Goldring's, 810 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. Mr. GOLDSTEIN advised that the application was received sometime after the shoe department opened in Goldring's, which was about 10/1/62. He stated that none of the employees in the store recall who accepted the application.

A Xerox copy of the application is being furnished to the Dallas Office for information.

RETAINED IN LAB.

3 - Bureau (Enc-1)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc-1)(RM)
2 - New Orleans

MRK:ush
(7)

1665

REC 16

2-5

27 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Date: January 31, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC- 16

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-441321 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 1-23-64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

MAILED 10
JAN 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 lab reports)

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: January 31, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-441321 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 1-29-64

Q449 One-page handwritten letter beginning "This is too inform..." and ending on reverse side "...replaced by another."

Result of examination:

It was concluded that Q449 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K1 and K5 in this case.

Q449 is retained.

JCC:DS:nlb (7)

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Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New Orleans (100-16601) Date: January 28, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-441157 AX

Examination requested by: New Orleans

Reference: Airtel 1/24/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

MAILED 5
JAN 28 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
1 - Mr. Stokes, Room 645 RB (sent direct)

JCC:kw (9)

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 FEB 6 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New Orleans

Date: January 28, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-441157 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
JS - R

Specimens received 1/27/64

Q117 One handwritten and hand printed Application For Employment at Goldring's

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the handwriting and hand printing on Q117 were prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JCC:kw (9)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 25 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

5-29 PM URGENT 1-25-64 PM LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555:

FROM DALLAS 100-10,451 2-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE FBI TELCALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM BRANNIGAN, JAN. TWENTYFIVE INSTANT.

WITH RESPECT TO THE QUESTION AS TO WHY THE NOTATIONS CONCERNING AGENT HOSTY, OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND LICENSE NUMBER OF CAR APPEARING IN OSWALD-S NOTEBOOK WERE NOT INCLUDED IN SA GEMBERLING-S REPORT OF DEC. TWENTYTHREE LAST. ORIGINAL OF THIS BOOK WAS FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU. PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO DALLAS. THESE PHOTOS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR LEADS AND WERE INCLUDED IN A MEMO USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTING OUT SUCH LEADS. TO AVOID RETYPING, COPIES OF THIS MEMO WERE USED AS AN INSERT IN THE ABOVE REFERRED TO REPORT AS PAGES SIX SEVEN ONE TO SEVEN ZERO ONE.

THE INFO CONCERNING HOSTY AND OTHER DATA NOT PERTINENT TO THIS PARTICULAR PURPOSE WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS MEMO. ALL DATA CONTAINED IN THIS NOTEBOOK NOT SET FORTH IN THE REPORT OF DEC. TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, IS BEING PREPARED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NEXT REPORT SUBMITTED BY DALLAS.

EX-115

REC 16 105 [illegible] - 16666

WITH RESPECT TO THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER ANY EXPENSIVE CAMERAS OR ROLLS OF FILM WERE FOUND IN OSWALD-S ROOM, THE FOLLOWING

79 FEB 6 1964
22 FEB 6 1964

PAGE TWO

DESCRIBED ITEMS RECEIVED FROM THE DALLAS PD WERE HAND DELIVERED TO THE FBI LABORATORY ON NOV. TWENTYSEVEN LAST BY SAS VINCENT D. DRAIN AND WARREN C. DE BRUEYS. FROM A REVIEW OF THE BUREAU'S INVENTORY OF THESE ITEMS, THE FOLLOWING MIGHT BE CONSIDERED FILM OR CAMERAS.

ITEM ONE EIGHT SEVEN, COLOR SLIDES

ITEM TWO TWO FIVE, TWENTYFOUR NEGTIVES

ITEM TWO EIGHT SEVEN, SIX HUNDRED TWENTY EXPOSED FILM WITH NINE NEGATIVES.

ITEM THREE SEVEN FIVE, MINOX LIGHT METER, ETC.

ITEM THREE SEVEN SIX, THREE ROLLS THIRTYFIVE M. M. COLOR FILM ETC.

ITEM THREE SEVEN SEVEN, TWO MINOX CASETTES, ETC.

ITEM THREE SEVEN EIGHT, ONE STEREO REALIST CAMERA, ETC. ONE SUERA FASH TWO CAMERA AND ONE STEREO VIEW MASTER.

VALUE OF THESE ITEMS NOT KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE.

CORRECTION PAGE ONE LINE FOURTEEN LAST WORD SHLD BE DATA RPT DATA .

END

WA[illegible] RL

FBI WASH DC

P

Also a Minox Camera per Inventory of Dallas Tobis Dept. These items not in Bureau's evidence [illegible] being checked out by Dallas

Rel

Pone — belongs to Michael Paine. Rel

4-2 (Rev. 4-1[illegible])

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DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-27-64
TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO
FROM SAN ANTONIO 271800

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R, CUBA.

REURTEL DATED JANUARY 25 LAST.

ALLAN SKINNER, CHIEF OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS), LAREDO, TEXAS, ADVISED JANUARY 26 LAST THAT HIS OFFICE HAS NO RECORD OR FOLDER ON OSWALDS TRIP TO MEXICO. HE ADDED THIS "RUMOR" WAS STARTED BY SOMEONE SHORTLY AFTER PRESIDENTS ASSASSINATION AND HE HAD SEVERAL INQUIRIES FROM NEWS MEDIA WHO HE ADVISED HE HAD NO SUCH RECORD IN HIS OFFICE. ORAN EUGENE PUGH, AGENT IN CHARGE US CUSTOMS INVESTIGATOR LAREDO, TEXAS, ADVISED TODAY HE DOES NOT RECALL NAME OF HAROLD FELDMAN AS HE RECEIVED A NUMBER OF CALLS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AFTER PRESIDENTS ASSASSINATION. HE DID MAKE STATEMENT THAT OSWALD WAS CHEKED BY US PUBLIC HEALTH AT INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, LAREDO, TEXAS, UPON HIS EXIT FROM MEXICO. Texas William M. Kline

PUGH DID NOT CHECK THIS HIMSELF, ADDING THAT HIS ASSISTANT, WILLIAM KLINE, HAD FURNISHED HIM THIS INFORMATION. APPARENTLY KLINE CHECKED THIS PERSONALLY. IT IS NOTED THAT NO SUCH RECORD WAS LOCATED BY FBI AGENTS. PUGH CLAIMS HE DID NOT SAY THAT OSWALD WAS CHECKED BY US INS OFFICIALS ON ENTERING AND LEAVING MEXICO. HE DID SAY THAT AMERICANS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO CHECK IN WITH INS IN CROSSING THE BORDER. IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATEMENT "US INS

EX 115

RELAYED TO CHICAGO

REC-16 105-82555-1667

Memorandum
Rosen to Sullivan
1/27/64 re:

FEB 5 1964

79 FEB 6 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-[illegible])

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Sullivan
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Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAN ANTONIO 271800

HAS FOLDER ON OSWALDS TRIP." HE CLAIMS HE WAS MISQUOTED. HE MADE STATEMENT THAT US INS HAD A FOLDER ON OSWALD UPON BEING INFORMED OF THIS BY WILLIAM KLINE. HE SAID KLINE GOT THIS INFORMATION FROM LOU MACK, US INS INVESTIGATOR, LAREDO, TEXAS, WHO TOLD KLINE THAT HE, MACK, WAS OFFICER IN CHARGE OF INS, DALLAS, WHEN OSWALD RETURNED FROM RUSSIA AND THERE WAS A RECORD OF THIS ENTRY IN DALLAS. PUGH STATED THAT ALL THIS INFORMATION HE FURNISHED WAS OBTAINED FROM WILLIAM KLINE, HIS ASSISTANT WHO IS PRESENTLY IN CHICAGO ON SUBPOENA. HE CAN BE REACHED THROUGH US CUSTOMS AGENT IN CHARGE, TELEPHONE 8216121. ALLAN SKINNER, INS CHIEF, WAS RECONTACTED TODAY AND ADVISED THAT INS DALLAS HAD FILE ON OSWALD BUT THIS WAS IN CONNECTION WITH PETITION OSWALD WAS REQUIRED TO FILE WITH INS UPON BRINGING RUSSIAN WIFE INTO THE US THIS OCCURRED WHEN OSWALD RETURNED FROM RUSSIA WITH HIS WIFE AND SKINNER DOES NOT KNOW IF THIS FILE IS STILL IN DALLAS. FOR INFORMATION CHICAGO, BUREAU ADVISED THAT THE "NATION MAGAZINE" ISSUED JANUARY 27 INSTANT CARRIES ARTICLE "OSWALD AND THE FBI." ARTICLE WRITTEN BY HAROLD FELDMAN. FELDMAN ALLEGES THAT WILLIAM M. KLINE, CHIEF OF US CUSTOMS BUREAU INVESTIGATOR, LAREDO, TEXAS, STATED ON NOVEMBER 25 LAST THAT OSWALDS MOVEMENTS WERE WATCHED "AT THE REQUEST OF A FEDERAL AGENCY IN WASHINGTON." AUTHOR WAS ALSO ALLEGING THAT EUGENE PUGH, US AGENT IN CHARGE OF CUSTOMS OFFICE, AMERICAN SIDE OF BRIDGE, LAREDO, TEXAS, STATED THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN CHECKED BY US INS OFFICIALS ON ENTERING AND LEAVING MEXICO. PUGH ADMITTED TO NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE THAT THIS WAS "NOT THE USUAL PROCEDURE"

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-1-

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM SAN ANTONIO 271800

AS AMERICANS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO CHECK IN WITH INS WHEN CROSSING THE BORDER BUT "US INS HAD A FOLDER ON OSWALDS TRIP." CHICAGO CONTACT WILLIAM M. KLINE THROUGH US CUSTOMS OFFICE AND ASCERTAIN IF HE MADE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED IN NATIONS ARTICLE. SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU. DALLAS ADVISED AIRMAIL.

RECEIVED: 6:13 PM RDR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 11668

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

75

Customs

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/27/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (~~105-10461~~) 105-9958

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

Re report of SA JOHN R. WINEBERG dated 1/20/64 at Philadelphia and Bureau airtel to Philadelphia 1/23/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of corrected FD-302 concerning interview with JOSEPH GOULDEN, news reporter, 12/16/63.

Philadelphia copies of FD-302 corrected.

FROHBOSE

3 - Bureau (105-82555)(R.M.)
2 - Dallas (105-10461)(Encls.-1)(R.M.)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 105-9958
1 - 157-916
1 - 44-767

JRW:jp
(8)

ST-107 REC-16 1669

5 JAN 28 1964

SOVIET

79 FEB 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4-3 (Rev. 4-1-?)

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-30-64
TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS
FROM OKLAHOMA CITY 301700

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.
RE BUREAU RAD JANUARY 29 LAST.
REPORT REFLECTING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF SUBMITTED JANUARY 28 LAST. REPORTING AGENT SA J. A. GRIMES.

RECEIVED: 2:15 PM NCC

REC-18 105-22555-61670

ST-107 25 FEB 5 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 FEB 6 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ST-101

1-71

January 30, 1964

JAN 30 4 02 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Miss Nannie P. Harbour
Editor
Mississippi Magazine
Department of Journalism
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Miss Harbour:

Your letter dated January 27, 1964, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, as a matter of long-standing policy, I have refrained from commenting concerning any material not prepared by this Bureau or me. I regret it is not possible to furnish the opinion you requested but trust you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
JAN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

JH:bhg
(3)

See Note Page Two.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

LET TO MISS NANNIE P. HARBOUR

NOTE:

Correspondent cannot be identified in Bureau files. The enclosure does not mention the FBI. It attributes Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy as the actions of a mentally unbalanced individual seeking to prove he was of "heroic stature." It states the normal adult receives this same satisfaction vicariously by identifying himself with heroic figures in fiction or in history.

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

January 27, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is an extract of an article which has been submitted to a magazine which we publish, THE MISSISSIPPI MAGAZINE. It was written by a professor who holds a doctor of philosophy degree in the behavioral sciences.

You can see from a glance at the extract that the subject matter is controversial and casts a bizarre light on the motivation behind the assassination of President Kennedy. Before we publish this material we would appreciate some comment from individuals with experience in dealing with extraordinary crimes.

Will you please let us know if, in your opinion, there is any justification for the conclusion of the author?

Sincerely,

Nannie P. Harbour

Nannie P. Harbour
Editor, Mississippi Magazine

ST-107 REC-18 1671

10 FEB 5 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CORRESPONDENCE

"To some extent every man dreams of being a heroic, romantic individualist operating beyond limits of society. The great heroes of the ages -- The Greek warriors, Robin Hood, Sir Lancelot, the gunmen of the American West, Charles Lindbergh, and Babe Ruth -- were men of such cast. With automation and "team-work" replacing individual skill and daring in the arts of war and work the hero-emulator looks increasingly to fictional characters for identification. Thus, such non-conformist modern knights as Mickey Spillane's Mike Hammer and Richard Boone's TV characterization of "Palladin" have emerged. The epitome of the unbound, individualistic hero is Ian Fleming's James Bond. Bond is the embodiment of all the great invincible heroes. He is endowed with special physical skills, he is contemptuous of conventional opinion, his daring and arrogance are unlimited, he operates on the principle that the end justifies the means; he has authorization to murder adversaries, which he does prodigiously and with relish.

"A normal adult receives vicarious satisfaction identifying with James Bond -- and it may be assumed that the late John Kennedy, a James Bond fan, could be so classified. On the other hand, a person of paranoid tendencies, who has developed real or fancied heroic qualities, must be under great temptation to prove that he is actually of

James Bond quality. This must be especially true of a potential "hero" such as Lee Harvey Oswald who had been repeatedly frustrated and deprecated.

"Oswald considered himself to be a superior and uncommon individual who had been maltreated by society. He was a reader of James Bond. When he acquired a high powered weapon and developed skill in its use, it was almost inevitable that something more substantial than target practice would be needed to consume his need to prove that he was of heroic stature. The presidential parade in Dallas presented a unique and overwhelming stimulus.

"In magnitude and improbability the assassination of President Kennedy had all of the characteristics of a James Bond escapade. The subsequent behavior of Oswald, especially the killing of police officer Tippitt and the symbolic flight to the movie "War is Hell," could not have been more aptly plotted by Ian Fleming. In fact, Oswald might have escaped detection had he been less intent upon playing his romantic role to the ultimate.

"No one seems to question the probability of literature triggering the twisted mind of a child to re-enact a terrible crime of fiction. Isn't it just as likely that an immature, bitter and neurotic adult would be similarly influenced?

FBI

Date: 1/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (105-3193) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
(OO: Dallas)

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 1/13/64, concerning JOHN HOWARD BOWEN:

On 1/24/64, Mrs. MAZIE SCOGIN, Receptionist, Baptist Home Mission Board, 161 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga., checked all departments of her organization and could find no record of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

Re Denver airtel to Bureau, 1/13/64, concerning Dr. ALEXIS H. DAVISON:

Dr. DAVISON was interviewed on 1/29/64, at the Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia. He stated he has previously been interviewed about this matter by the U. S. Secret Service. DAVISON stated he recalls a few months ago an attractive Russian female with two children being examined by him for immigration to the United States. He stated that he met her husband and conversed with him for about two minutes after examining the female. He stated that in conversing with the husband, he found that he was going to live somewhere in the South and as a result he gave this man his mother's telephone number and name in order that they could call her, should they go through

3- Bureau (Rm) ST-107
2- Dallas (100-10461)(Rm)
2- New Orleans (100-16601)(Rm)
2- Atlanta
CSH:saa
(9)

REC-18 105-82555-1672

ED JAN 31 1964

Approved _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

cc

79 FEB 6 1964

Atlanta. He stated that his mother had advised him that she received no call. Dr. DAVISON stated he has seen photographs of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY LEE OSWALD and cannot definitely state these were the individuals he met at that time.

Report being submitted.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 1-30-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

This records our findings concerning one of the false allegations in the highly critical, grossly inaccurate article, "Oswald and the FBI," by Harold Feldman which appeared in the 1-27-64 issue of "The Nation." Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan dated 1-25-64 reviewed this article; however, at that time we did not have the true facts concerning the following allegation.

Allegation:

Eugene Pugh, agent-in-charge of the Customs office on American side of the bridge at Laredo, Texas, said that Oswald had been checked by American immigration officials on entering and leaving Laredo; that this was not the usual procedure as Americans were not required to check in with Immigration when crossing the border but that "U. S. Immigration has a folder on Oswald's trip." It was also alleged that William Kline of the Customs Service at Laredo said Oswald's movements were watched (presumably during his trip to Mexico between 9-26 and 10-3 last), at the request of "a federal agency in Washington."

Facts

Oran Eugene Pugh, agent-in-charge of U. S. Customs at Laredo says he received number of calls from all parts of country after the assassination but that he does not recall name of Harold Feldman, author of the article. He states he did make statement that Oswald was checked by U. S. Public Health at International Bridge, Laredo, upon his exit from Mexico, having been told this by his assistant William Kline. (Kline denies so informing Pugh and no record of subject at Public Health could be located in our investigation). Pugh denies stating that Oswald was checked by the Immigration and

JCS:bc
(10)
105-82555

REC-18

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79 FEB 6 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Naturalization Service (INS) on entering and leaving Mexico, although he admits saying that Americans are not required to check in with INS in crossing the border. In connection with his reported statement that INS had a folder on Oswald's trip, Pugh claims he was misquoted and that he merely stated INS had a folder on Oswald, having been informed of this by William Kline.

Allan Skinner, Chief of INS at Laredo, states that his office has no record or folder which relates to Oswald's trip to Mexico. He said he answered several inquiries from news media to the effect he had no such record in his office.

William Kline, Pugh's assistant, denies making any statement to anyone at any time that Oswald's movements were watched at the request of a federal agency in Washington. While he received numerous inquiries from reporters following the assassination, he does not recall the name Harold Feldman or of talking with anyone from "The Nation" magazine. Kline says that on 11-23, at the request of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Washington, he made inquiry concerning Oswald's Mexican trip and learned from a Mr. Cash, the American Consul at Nuevo Laredo, that Oswald entered Mexico 9-26 and exited 10-3 at Nuevo Laredo. Kline says he had no knowledge whatsoever of any check made on Oswald by the U. S. Public Health Service at Laredo and he denies so informing his superior Pugh. He did inform Pugh that he learned from an INS investigator at Laredo that INS had a record of Oswald due to his returning to the U. S. with a Russian-born wife. It was his understanding that this record dealt only with Oswald's return from Russia and did not show any coverage on Oswald since that time.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/30/64
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SULLIVAN

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call to Dallas from Section Chief WILLIAM BRANIGAN at Bureau, 1/29/63, requesting that any outer clothing belonging to OSWALD, specifically shoes, trousers, jackets and coats, be immediately forwarded to the Bureau, and Dallas teletype 1/30/63.

"EXPEDITE"

There are being forwarded under separate cover the following items of clothing which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which today were acquired by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM from ROBERT OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY, and which may be retained by the Bureau until no longer needed:

"PC-79213"

1. One gray long-sleeved shirt
2. One U. S. Marine Corps overcoat liner
3. One beige long-sleeved shirt
4. One pair of blue jeans
5. Two pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool
6. One beige short-sleeved sport shirt
7. One pair of blue outdoor shorts
8. One blue and white print short-sleeved shirt
9. One brown and white flannel type shirt, long sleeved
10. One fatigue jacket - U. S. Marine Corps
11. Two pair of khaki colored trousers

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Package
2 - Dallas
WRH:cah
(6)

ST-107 REC-18

105-82555-1674

12 FEB 5 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 FEB 6 1964

COPIES 44 FEB 10 1963

DJ 100-10461

12. Five khaki colored long-sleeved shirts, ONE WITH TWO MARINE CORPS COLLAR INSIGNIAS

13. One pair of high top shoes

14. One pair black Russian boots.

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

315 PM CST URGENT 1-30-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTENTION - ASST DIRECTOR SULLIVAN

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 5 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA. OO DALLAS.

RE TEL CALL FROM MR. BRANNIGAN JAN TWENTYNINE CONCERNING PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER EVIDENCE EXHIBITED TO MARINA OSWALD. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SET OUT --

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCENES AND PERSONS NUMBERED ONE THROUGH FORTY-SEVEN WERE EXHIBITED TO MARINA DEC THREE LAST AS REFLECTED ON PAGES TWO FIFTYTHREE AND TWO FIFTYFOUR, REPORT SA DE BRUEYS, DEC EIGHT. NUMBERS LISTED IN REPORT CORRESPOND TO NUMBERS ON BACK OF PHOTOGRAPHS. IN ADDITION TO INFO SET OUT ABOVE PAGES, FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF PAVEL GOLOVACHEV, PHOTOGRAPH NO. TWO, IS SET OUT PAGE SEVEN TWO NINE IN REPORT OF SA GEMBERLING, DEC TWENTYTHREE. ALSO FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF LARISSA PETROVANA PETRUSEVICH, NICKNAME LIALIA, PHOTO NO. TWENTYSEVEN, IS SET OUT PAGE ONE NINE ZERO, REPORT SA GEMBERLING DATED JAN SEVEN AND PAGE TWO THIRTYTHREE REPORT OF SA GEMBERLING, JAN TWENTYTWO. ALSO FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF THE ZIEGERS,

ST-107 REC-118

22 FEB 6 1964

1625

29 FEB 1964

DL 100-10451

PHOTOS TWELVE, THIRTYSEVEN, THIRTYEIGHT, AND FORTYTWO, SET OUT PAGES TWO THIRTYTWO AND TWO THIRTYTHREE, REPORT SA GEMBERLING, JAN TWENTYTWO. THESE FORTYSEVEN PHOTOS FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY DALLAS LETTER DEC TWENTYSEVEN, ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY. PHOTOGRAPHS REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF BUREAU.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE AND PHOTOGRAPHS HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED TO MARINA --

A ROUGH DRAFT MEMO PREPARED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN WHICH HE MADE REFERENCE TO HIS TRIP TO MEXICO CITY WAS EXHIBITED TO MARINA JAN TWENTY-OE LAST AT WHICH TIME SHE STATED THE HANDWRITING APPEARED TO BE THAT OF OSWALD BUT AS SHE COULD NOT READ ENGLISH SHE DID NOT KNOW ITS CONTENTS. THIS ROUGH DRAFT MEMO WAS SUBMITTED BY DALLAS TO BUREAU BY AIRTEL DATED JANUARY TWENTY-THREE LAST. INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS ROUGH DRAFT MEMO AND ITS EXHIBITION TO MARINA WILL APPEAR IN NEXT REPORT.

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED A SILVER COLORED BRACELET WITH THE NAME QUOTE MARINA UNQUOTE. SEE PAGE TWO TWENTY-FIVE REPORT OF

SA GEMBERLING JANUARY TWENTY-TWO LAST. THIS BRACELET IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF DALLAS OFFICE AND WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU.

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED ON DECEMBER NINETEEN LAST A FADED BLUE COLORED JACKET BEARING THE LABEL QUOTE SIR JAC UNQUOTE, THE PROPERTY OF OSWALD, SEE PAGE ONE EIGHTY-EIGHT REPORT SA GEMBERLING JANUARY SEVEN LAST. THIS JACKET FORWARDED BY DALLAS TO BUREAU DECEMBER TWENTY-ONE LAST AND FBI LAB HAS EXAMINED, SEE LAB REPORT DATED DECEMBER THIRTY-ONE LAST, SPECIMEN Q THREE FIFTY. JACKET PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION LAB.

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SLING WHICH WAS ATTACHED TO THE ASSASSIN'S RIFLE ON DECEMBER SIXTEEN LAST; SEE PAGE SEVEN THIRTY-FIVE REPORT SA GEMBERLING, DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST. THIS PHOTOGRAPH FORWARDED TO DALLAS BY BUREAU AND IS PRESUMED BUREAU HAS COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPH IN BUREAU FILES.

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED ON DECEMBER SIX LAST A PHOTOGRAPH OF JOE R. FRANKLIN, INMATE OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NUMBER SEVENTEEN TWENTY NINE FOUR, SHERIFF'S OFFICE DALLAS NUMBER TEN SIX EIGHT NINE TWO; SEE PAGE TWO NINTY-THREE REPORT SA

DE BRUEYS DATED DEC EIGHT LAST. INFORMATION CONCERNING FRANKLIN APPEARS PAGE FOUR SIXTEEN SA GEMBERLING'S REPORT DEC TWENTYTHREE AND PAGE ONE SIXTYTWO REPORT SA GEMBERLING, JAN TWENTYTWO. PHOTO OF FRANKLIN IN POSSESSION OF FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION; SEE ABOVE NUMBERS.

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED A PAGE OF HANDWRITTEN NOTES ON DEC FIVE. THESE NOTES WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN AND IN ENGLISH WERE FOUND IN WALLET OF OSWALD AT NEW ORLEANS. PAGE TWO FIFTYONE REPORT SA DE BRUEYS DEC EIGHT. ORIGINAL OF THESE NOTES IN POSSESSION OF FBI LAB.

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED ON DEC FOUR A HANDWRITTEN LETTER OF OSWALD TO MARINA FURNISHED TO DALLAS BY THE SECRET SERVICE IN WHICH HE GAVE MARINA DIRECTIONS REGARDING HIS MAILBOX AND OTHER EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS. THIS LETTER WAS WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN AND FOUND IN COOKBOOK AT PAINE HOUSE. SEE PAGE TWO NINETYFOUR REPORT SA DE BRUEYS, DEC EIGHT. BUREAU IS IN POSSESSION OF THIS LETTER. COOKBOOK BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU.

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED ON DEC TWO THE REPLICA OF A SACK AND THE ORIGINAL SACK WHICH WAS FOUND AT THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION, AND THESE ITEMS ARE PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF BUREAU.. SEE PAGE TWO SEVEN TWO REPORT SA DE BRUEYS DEC EIGHT.

DL 100-10461

MARINA WAS EXHIBITED ON JAN TWENTYNINE A PHOTOGRAPH OF TWO CAMERAS, ONE A CUERA-TWO AND THE OTHER A REALIST, WHICH PHOTO IS ITEM THREE SEVEN EIGHT IN THE INVENTORY LIST OF EVIDENCE PREPARED BY THE BUREAU. MARINA ADVISED THAT THE CAMERAS DEPICTED IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH APPEAR TO BE THOSE OWNED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CORR - PAGE 2-PAR 2 LINE 3 WORD 3 SHD BE - TWENTYONE

ENBH

FBI WASH DC

NP