

LEE HARVEY

OSWALD

105-3702

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702)

DATE: 11/25/63

FROM: SA ELDON D. RUDD

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
O. H. Lee, Alek James Hidell,
Alek J. Hidell, A. T. Hidell,
A. Hidell, Lee H. Oswald
IS - CUBA; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER

The title is not being marked "changed" but the above aliases were secured from a review of the Security and Criminal records on the subject in the Dallas Office. The following is information secured from the Dallas Office on 11/23/63:

Subject is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	American
Birth:	Born 10/18/39, New Orleans, Louisiana
Height:	5' 9"
Weight:	140 pounds
Hair:	Medium brown (needed a haircut)
Eyes:	Blue green
Scars & marks:	No tattoos or marks
Military Service:	Former USMC #1653230
Parents:	Father - ROBERT LEE OSWALD, deceased
Relatives:	Wife - MARINA, born Russia
	Brother - JOHN OSWALD, last reported in Fort Worth, Texas, five or six years ago, working in pharmaceuticals
	Brother - ROBERT OSWALD, resident of Fort Worth, Texas, with wife VEDA.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP3 TEK/ANR 6-27-79
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2d
DATE OF REVIEW 11-25-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Internal Security # 433-54-3937

RDR:

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105-3702-15

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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MC 105-2702

The following points of evidence were established against the subject in the assassination of President KENNEDY:

1. Witness putting subject in building from where President slain prior to assassination
2. Witness putting subject out of building shortly after assassination
Search sheet out only person with ID
3. Palm print on window sill where gun was sighted for the assassination
4. FBI Laboratory stated it still has "something to work on" in identifying subject's prints on murder weapon (Apparently since established as being print of OSWALD according to Mexico City "News" 11/25/63.)
5. Witness who saw subject shot from window from building where murderer was located.
6. Murder weapon tied in with subject.

Among subject's effects taken from him at the time of his arrest were the following pertinent items:

1. Selective Service Card with photograph of OSWALD thereon but with the name ALEK JAMES HIDELL as the identity of the bearer. The card bore SS# 42-224-39-5321, and he was classified as IV (?). It bore the date 2/5/62. On the reverse side of the card, it is noted that Texas Local Board (No # shown), 400 West Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas, appears. The card shows erasures and retyping of information indicating alteration, and bears long-hand signature ALEK JAMES HIDELL. Signature of the clerk of the local board indistinct but may be GOOD _____.
2. Another Selective Service card from Local Board #114 in Fort Worth, Texas, made out to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, with 41-114-39-532, address 3124 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth, Texas, showing registration on 10/18/59; PDOB 10/18/39, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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MC 10 102

height, 5' 1"; weight, 150 pounds; blue eyes; brown hair; signed by Clerk ZOLA Z. BURGER

3. A white card with information in long hand "Embassy USSR, 1609 Decatur Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.," Consul indistinct but believed REZLWYLHOO
4. Card of Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York, telephone OREGON 48295 issued to LEE H. OSWALD, 5/28/63, signed A. T. HIDEELL, Chapter President.

It is noted the murder weapon was purchased from Kline Sporting Goods Store in Chicago, Illinois, by mail, the request coming from A. HIDEELL, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas (Serial Number of the gun C-2766). The gun was shipped to him on 3/20/63. It is an Italian made rifle, 1940 vintage, with a Japanese scope. The above post office box is registered in the name of the subject. It is noted also subject was arrested in New Orleans on 8/9/63 and charged with disturbing the peace. At the time he was passing out pro-Cuban literature and had a number of applications for membership in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. These applications carried the name A. T. HIDEELL, Box 30016, New Orleans, Louisiana, and under HIDEELL's name the subject's name also appeared.

orig Oswald & Hidel
Early in the morning of 11/23/63, Assistant Director BELMONT called the Dallas Office and stated it was necessary to determine whether there was one or two persons with the identity of HIDEELL. At that time it was decided there would be no public dissemination of this information and the work attempting to ascertain this would be done very discreetly; however, about 11:00 o'clock on 11/23/63, Mr. BELMONT called ASAC KYLE CLARK at Dallas, and the following is set out as a result of that communication:

[REDACTED]

- 3 -
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MC 10

- 1. [REDACTED]
- 2. [REDACTED]
- 3. [REDACTED]
- 4. [REDACTED]
- 5. [REDACTED]

The following additional items were indicated as the responsibility of the Dallas Office:

1. OSWALD in an interview claimed HIDEELL had signed his registration card for membership in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.
2. Bureau is in possession of an undated letter wherein OSWALD wrote to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York requesting authority to establish a chapter with address P.O. Box 50061 (5 may be a '3') and indicating his efforts to increase circulation and secure dues for new memberships. The Bureau is anxious to determine if HIDEELL was the moving force in this or if in fact OSWALD was the moving force. Return address on this was 4907 L/C Magazine,

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MC 102-2702

New Orleans, Louisiana.

3. Dallas was to secure all information regarding subject's post office box in Dallas to determine whether his mother or OSWALD had rented the box.

4.  S

The foregoing was taken in form of notes from ASAC CLARK while he was dictating information received from Assistant Director BELMONT for the Dallas file.

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—Associated Press Wirephoto

SUSPECT—Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, holds up his manacled hands in police headquarters in Dallas where he was being questioned in the assassination of President Kennedy. He has been charged in the slaying.

*"Fort Worth Star-Telegram"
11-3-63 1P1*

105-3702

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-79 BY SP3TER/JHR**

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SERIALIZED <i>127</i>	FILED <i>127</i>
NOV 27 1963	
LEGAL ATTACHE - MEXICO	

El Presunto Asesino de Kennedy Solicitó Visas Aquí Para ir a Moscú vía La Habana

Lee Harvey Oswald, presunto homicida del Presidente Kennedy, y que ayer fue asesinado por Jack Rubinstein, entró en México el pasado 26 de septiembre, con una tarjeta de turista que nuestro cónsul en Nueva Orleans le expidió el 17 del mismo mes, con base en el acta de nacimiento que presentó, acreditándose como ciudadano norteamericano.

EXCELSIOR ha confirmado que el 26 de septiembre cruzó la frontera por Nuevo Laredo,

Tampa, y al día siguiente arribó a esta capital, por carretera. Según las pesquisas practicadas, el mismo 27 de septiembre, Oswald se dirigió al Con-

sulado General de Cuba, en México, para solicitar una visa de tránsito, que pensaba usar para ir a Moscú, vía La Habana.

El cónsul Eusebio Azcárraga indicó a Oswald que para pedir el visado que solicitaba que consultara directamente con su gobierno. En ese momento, por tanto, requería un pasaporte.

Lee Harvey Oswald, a causa de su carácter irascible, se guiso con el cónsul Azcárraga de su oficina, dando tremendo portazo.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-79 BY SP3 TEK/AHR

Mexico City

Newspapers	Date
"MATEOS"
"EL DIA"
"EXCELSIOR"	11-23-63, p 1A
"ESTO"
"THE NEWS"
"NOVEDADES"
"EL POPULAR"
"LA PRENSA"
"ULTIMAS NOTICIAS"
"EL UNIVERSAL"

105-3702-3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED 27	FILED 31
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MEXICO ATTACHE - MEXICO	

Al día siguiente, o sea el 28 de septiembre, Oswald se entrevistó con el cónsul general de la Unión Soviética, acreditado en México, para solicitar el visado correspondiente de entrada en la URSS.

Apoyó su petición, en el hecho de que su esposa era ciudadana soviética; en que era comunista militante y había vivido durante tres años en Rusia.

Oswald dijo al cónsul de la Unión Soviética en México, que podían fácilmente comprobar sus palabras, comunicándose telefónicamente con su esposa que entonces, se encontraba alojada en un hotel de Nueva Orleans.

Siguiendo la tramitación normal en estos casos, el cónsul soviético le indicó que debía consultar previamente con su gobierno, y que el lapso para obtener una respuesta era de tres o cuatro meses.

El presunto homicida del Presidente Kennedy, volvió a molestarse y repitió su escena del día anterior, en la embajada de Cuba, disputando con el cónsul soviético y saliendo sumamente disgustado de su oficina.

Oswald volvió a Texas el 3 de octubre, por la frontera de Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.

Las pesquisas que se han realizado hasta el momento en México, parecen indicar que Lee Harvey Oswald no tuvo

ninguna entrevista con funcionarios superiores ni de la embajada soviética ni de la embajada de Cuba, ni con nadie de nuestro gobierno.

For Legat

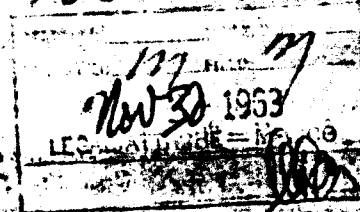
From Henry C. Johnson

Date 11/30/63

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

Miss Marjorie Bourne of the Security Office phoned the writer at 4:25 P.M., 11/29/63 and advised that she had just been notified by Mrs. Seguin of the Embassy switchboard that a brief and incomplete crank call had just been made to the Embassy switchboard in which a male voice had said; "Take note and let Washington know...." and then the connection was broken. The caller did not identify himself but Mrs. Seguin said it sounded like the same man who had made an anonymous crank call on 11/27/63.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-89 BY SP3 TEK/AHR



Oswald Followed Lonely Path During Recent Visit to Mexico

Inquiry Finds \$30 Could Have Covered All Expenses of Month-Long Trip — His Travels Are Detailed

By PETER KIRSS

Special to The New York Times

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2—More lonely steps along the trail of Lee H. Oswald in the last autumn of his life came to light today.

Evidence turned up concerning the trip that Oswald made here in late September and early October presented a picture consistent with that pertaining to other periods in the life of the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

The Mexican Ministry of the Interior disclosed that the results of its intensive police investigation had indicated that Oswald was alone here. The ministry's findings have been transmitted to United States authorities.

Indeed few mysteries remained as to Oswald's trip here, following painstaking inquiry. The investigation disclosed that the often impecunious Oswald could have financed his entire trip to Mexico Sept. 26 to Oct. 23 with less than \$30—thus apparently disposing of the question of where he could have obtained substantial funds for the trip.

Newsmen identified the bus line on which Oswald traveled from Nuevo Laredo, across the to this capital and back. It was Transportes Frontera.

At its office on Buenavista Street, a clerk, Lucio Lopez, said the Mexican police had been given the lists of passengers on that run that the line keeps.

Investigators were understood also to have checked a number of the guests who were at the Hotel Comercio, the hotel where Oswald stayed. He was the only American among a clientele composed mostly of Mexicans and a few Cubans, the latter apparently exiles.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry has confirmed that Oswald, while in Mexico City, sought a Cuban visa on Sept. 27 as a transit traveler to the Soviet Union. The ministry said that when Oswald was told the consulate could not issue such a visa without Havana authorization, he left "visibly displeased." The ministry also said such a visa would not be granted unless a visa had been previously issued by the country of origin.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-79 BY SP3 TEK/AHR

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P 2, 1

See Oswald to me
Weather
June 1963

195-37
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SERIALIZED
DEC 3
LEGAL ATTACHE - MEXICO

Not Delay on Soviet Visa

The Mexican Interior Ministry said Oswald's effort later to get a Soviet visa had also been met with a consular statement that there would have to be a delay. A Mexican official said Oswald told the Cubans and the Russians he was a Communist who had lived two years in the Soviet Union and had married a Russian woman.

The police investigation was reported to have found no indication that Oswald had visited anyone else of political interest.

Cuban exiles opposed to the regime of Premier Fidel Castro have been trying to check on Oswald's activities here. So far they have not turned up anything of consequence. This is a sprawling city of nearly five million inhabitants but even in this multitude Oswald's tracks have been uncovered.

Oswald took a 2:30 P.M. bus Thursday, Sept. 26, from Nueva Laredo for the 750-mile trip scheduled to end here Friday, Sept. 27, at 8:30 P.M. The one-way fare on the Frontera line is \$5.71 at the exchange rate of 12½ Mexican pesos a dollar. There are at least two-score

of what Mexicans call humble hotels within a radius of five blocks of the bus terminal. Oswald appears to have been fortunate to have found the well-kept Comercio on block-long Bernardo de Sahaguan Street, named for a Spanish colonial missionary who befriended Indians.

For 16 pesos a day—\$1.28—he got room No. 18, with private bath, in the four-story glazed red brick hotel.

Sebastian Perez Hernandez, desk clerk, said Oswald had arrived alone and had left early in the morning and come back late at night. He had no visitors.

The hotel proprietor, Guillermo Garcia, was shocked when investigators found Oswald's signature on the registry. Mr. Garcia admired President Kennedy as a friend of Mexico and a Roman Catholic. He had never connected the name of his guest with the assassination.

Oswald had one leather suitcase, about two feet long. He wore short-sleeved shirts. He talked only briefly with the night watchman and the chambermaid, in Spanish.

Next to the hotel is the parlor La Esperanza. Mrs. Dolores Ramirez de Barrero, a widow who has run the neat eating place for six months, remembered having seen Oswald three or four days. She said he had eaten there only once.

A Chop for 21 Cents

He had a lunch of steak and rice, which came to about 28 cents. The costliest item on the bill of fare is a chop, cooked to taste, for about 21 cents.

Mrs. Barrero said Oswald's Spanish had been hard to understand and he had eaten alone, in silence.

Newsmen calculated that Oswald could have stayed within \$8 for meals in Mexico for eight days. He paid \$11.42 for bus fare, \$6.40 for five days' rent and 50 cents for a special 15-day tourist card he got in New Orleans Sept. 17. These figures add up to \$26.32.

On the same block with the hotel are a number of modest apartment houses. Across the way is a parking lot. At the end of the street is a typical little park, with stone benches. The neighborhood is the Guerrero District, largely commercial.

Oswald left Mexico City on Wednesday, Oct. 2, on a Frontera bus that was scheduled to depart at 1 P.M. and arrive at Nueva Laredo at 6:30 A.M. Thursday, Oct. 3.

A Mexican Interior Ministry official suggested that Oswald might have spent most of his time here, which included a weekend, as a tourist, perhaps also taking in some movies.

It is believed Oswald left New Orleans on Sept. 24, after having sent his wife to Dallas the previous day with a friend. He vanished from his cheap apartment there on that day without having paid his rent.

He is believed to have hitchhiked to Laredo on the American side of the border, where he arrived Sept. 26. It was his custom to travel by hitchhiking wherever possible.

It was presumed that he probably hitchhiked north to Dallas from Laredo on his return from Mexico City. He arrived in Dallas the evening of Oct. 3 and checked into the Dallas YMCA. The distance from Laredo to Dallas is 475 miles.

10-7107
**Gobernación Informa
Sobre el Caso de la
Sra. Silvia T. de Durán**

La secretaria de Gobernación informó anoche que la señora Silvia Tirado de Durán, quien fue interrogada respecto a la posibilidad de que hubiera tenido tratos con Lee Harvey Oswald durante la permanencia de éste en nuestro país como turista, no fue localizada en el consulado cubano, ni solicitó permiso para servir a un gobierno extranjero, y que, en consecuencia, la investigación que se efectuó no fue en su calidad de empleada del consulado de Cuba en México. Concluyó diciendo que la dama en cuestión accedió a ir a la oficina donde se le citó, y que fue interrogada sin reacción alguna.

Mexico City

Number _____ Date _____

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P.1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-79 BY SP3 TEK/AHR

- "EL DIARIO"
- "EL ECONOMISTA"
- "EL FINANCIERO"
- "EL INDUSTRIAL"
- "EL LABORAL"
- "EL MEXICANO"
- "EL MEXICANO DE LA NOCHE"
- "EL MUNDO"
- "EL UNIVERSAL"

63 p1

105-370-2

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED *my* FILED *my*
DEC 3 1963
LEGAL ATTACHE *my*

File _____ Case No. _____ Last Serial _____ Date _____

Pending Closed

Serial _____ Description of Serial _____ Date Charged _____

83 transferred to 66-35-1349
12/10/63 per mlt
aa

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-79 BY SP3TEK/ANR

Employee _____

RECHARGE Date _____

To _____ From _____

Date charged _____

Employee _____

Location _____

~~X~~

Date: December 11, 1963
To: The Ambassador
From: Clark D. Anderson, Legal Attache
Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosed herewith is a memorandum concerning the captioned matter in which you may be interested.

This document is for the use of your office only and should not be distributed without appropriate authorization.

Enclosure (1)

33 1 - [REDACTED] (Enclosure 1)

105-3702
CDA:plb
(3)

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP.3TEK/AMR
ON 6-8-79~~

Handwritten signature

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-3702-93
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

DESCRIPTION OF SUITCASE

1. **ORIGIN** - manufactured in Russia
2. **SIZE** - length 28", width 16 1/2", height 8"
3. **CONSTRUCTION:**

Body - paperboard, reinforced with plywood strips

Covering - medium blue, coated cloth having textured finish of random line design

Hardware - bright finish metal

Corners - reinforced with round metal bumpers

Fasteners - two lock-type fasteners - round button slides to release fasteners (bear trademark and Russian lettering)

Hinges - two (bear trademark and Russian lettering)

Studs - four on side opposite carrying handle and five on side opposite lid

Handle - Covered with medium blue coated cloth having textured design - piece of bright metal trim across top - wire loops fasten handle to suitcase

Trim - thin band of bright metal around lower edge of lid

Interior:

Lining - yellow paper, having random line design in green and red

Straps - (prevent lid from opening all way back) - made of blue cloth nailed to plywood reinforcing

Tag - paper tag bearing Russian printing glued to right side of front panel

See 1A8

105-3702-114

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>ca</i>	FILED <i>ca</i>
DEC 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : FILE (105-3702)

DATE: 12/17/63

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

The purpose of this memo is to set down a chronological record of phone calls to and from the Bureau in connection with instant case in order that such a summary will be readily available in one place.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

16
(1)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-3 TEK/AMB 6-28-79
REASON-FCIM 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-17-83

105-2704-11

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 17 1963	
LEGAL ATTACH	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

~~TOP SECRET~~

MC 105-3702

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

11/28/63 Telephone call to Mr. SULLIVAN by Legat and KENNAN to report on results of meeting with Ambassador.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Routing Slip
4-7 (Rev. 2-13-63)

(Copies as Checked)

TO: SAC,

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City

- Norfolk
- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa

- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bonn
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico, D.F.
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Rio de Janeiro
- Tokyo

Date 12/10/63

RE: **LEE HARVEY OSWALD**
IS - R

- For information For appropriate action Supp. 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: **See attached.**

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-79 BY SP3TER/ANR**

Enc. - 4
Bottle
Urfile

105-3702-121

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 13 1963	
LEGAL ATTACHE - MEX	

105-2702

El PC de EU Envía a la Comisión Warren Toda su Correspondencia con Lee Oswald

Afirman que Este no fue Nunca Marxista ni Comunista

NUEVA YORK, 23 de diciembre (AFP).—El Partido Comunista norteamericano envió hoy a la comisión creada por el presidente Lyndon Johnson para esclarecer la muerte de John F. Kennedy, toda su correspondencia con Lee Harvey Oswald, presunto asesino del desaparecido mandatario.

Las cartas de Oswald, precisa el partido, "sólo pedían libros e informaciones, como otros miles".

Arnold Johnson, jefe de Relaciones Públicas del partido, declaró que ha enviado también a la comisión presidida por el juez Earl Warren una copia de las respuestas a las cartas de Oswald. Añadió que el partido manda toda esta correspondencia a la comisión espontáneamente, "a fin de que el pueblo norteamericano conozca toda la verdad de este monstruoso crimen".

"Insistimos en reafirmar —agregó el vocero del partido— que Oswald no fue nunca comunista ni marxista."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-28-79 BY SP3TEK/AHR

Mexico City

Suppers Date

"ATISBOS" -----
105-2702-63, 107

"EX..."

"ES..."

"TR..."

"NO..."

"EL P P..."

"LA PR AS..."

"ULTIMAS NOTICIAS"

"EL UNIVERSAL"

105-3702-135

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
DEC 27 1963

Routing Slip
4-7 (Rev. 3-13-63)

(Copies Checked)

To: SAC,

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jacksonsville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City

- Norfolk
- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa

- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bonn
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico, D.F.
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Rio de Janeiro
- Tokyo

Date 12/27/63

RE: **LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA**
IS - R

- For information For appropriate action Supp. 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:

cc sent to Dallas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-27-81 BY 1043

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Bufile
Urfile

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Biographical Data

Lee Harvey Oswald was born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana. His father, Robert E. Lee Oswald, died before Lee Harvey Oswald was born. His mother, Marguerite Claverie Oswald, moved to Fort Worth, Texas, in 1945 with her children and Lee Harvey Oswald attended school in Fort Worth, ^{and New Orleans} until he reached the age of seventeen when he voluntarily enlisted in the U. S. Marines. Lee was described by his mother as a studious type who read books that were considered "deep" but she stated that he had never shown any sympathies for Russia or the communist system. An acquaintance described Lee Oswald as a "peculiar boy" while in high school explaining that he read a great deal, kept very much to himself, had few friends and very little social life. He was constantly at home and his mother often quarreled at him urging him to seek employment but he preferred to sit at home and read. (U)

sent #1



6-25-74
CLASS. & EXT. BY SPSTER / ANR
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 1.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW (1-9-94)

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105-2702-16
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
JAN 9 1964
LEGAL ATTACHMENT

Insert #1

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Other acquaintances of Oswald during his school years advised that he appeared to be bitter because his father was dead and felt that he had a "raw deal out of life" but his bitterness did not appear to be directed against any one in particular. (u)

One acquaintance advised that Oswald during this period was serious about the virtues of communism and discussed these virtues at every opportunity. He praised Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union for improving the lot of the working class. He was sympathetic with the Red Chinese in their efforts to enter the United Nations. (u)

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Desertion to Russia

A United Press International news release dated October 31, 1959, at Moscow, USSR, reported that Lee Harvey Oswald had told a reporter in his room in the Hotel Metropole that he had taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. He was quoted as saying that the reasons for his move were "purely political" and that he would never return to the United States for any reason. (u)

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

STATE

[REDACTED]

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" for November 18, 1959, carried an article indicating that Oswald's dream of achieving Soviet citizenship appeared to be unattainable and that Oswald had stated that Soviet authorities would not grant him citizenship although they said he could live in Russia as a resident alien. (U)

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, advised FBI Agents on April 28, 1960, that after his release from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1959, he visited her for a few days in Fort Worth, Texas, after which he departed for New Orleans stating that he was going to resume employment with an import - export company which he had been employed for a short period prior to his enlistment in the Marine Corps. He had also mentioned a desire to travel and said something about going to Cuba. Shortly thereafter, she received a letter from him in which he stated he had booked passage on a ship to Europe and advised "just remember above all else that my values are very different from Roberts or yours." (U)

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The "Washington Daily News" dated November 23, 1963, carried an article which reported that during Oswald's Russian trip he made a number of statements quoted as follows:

"Capitalism has passed its peak. Unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I've seen the luxuries on Park-av and seen the workers on the East Side (New York).

"I would like to spend the rest of my life here and get a normal life -- if that means marriage and so forth, okay."

"I was born in New Orleans and lived for two years in New York. I spent most of my life in Ft. Worth. My father died before I was born. My mother works in shops mostly, in Ft. Worth.

"I played baseball and football in high school. I had a certain amount of friends, but I don't have many attachments now in the U. S. In my childhood I enjoyed a few benefits of American society. I was a bookworm."

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"I became interested in Marxism about the age of 18. An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs.

"I still remember that pamphlet about the Rosenbergs. I don't know why. Then we moved to North Dakota and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital.' It was what I'd been looking for. It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time. (u)

"I started to study marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother. I thought the worker's life could be better. I found some Marxist books on dusty shelves in the New Orleans library and continued to indoctrinate myself for five years."

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Return to the U.S.:

An article in the "Fort Worth Press" on June 8, 1962, reported that Oswald, his Russian wife and child, had left the Soviet Union within the past ten days and were en route to the U.S. Records of the Holland-American line disclose that L. Oswald, his wife and child, arrived in the U.S. June 13, 1962, aboard the SS "Maasdam" at Hoboken, New Jersey, destined to 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Lee Harvey Oswald was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on June 26, 1962, at his residence, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

During the interview he was curt and short in many of his answers, cold and arrogant and generally uncooperative. He declined to submit to a polygraph^{examination} concerning any information furnished during the interview. (u)

Oswald stated that newspaper reports concerning him had been highly exaggerated, had pictured him as out of sympathy with the U.S. and made him look attractive to the Russians. He, therefore, received better treatment in Russia than he otherwise would have received. He related (u) ↓

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that upon his arrival in Russia in October, 1959, he was sent immediately to Minsk where he was given a job as a metal worker in a television factory. He spent his time reading blueprints and translating blueprint instructions. He advised that he earned 80 rubles per month, which was the equivalent of \$72 in American money and was permitted to reside at Minsk as a resident alien. (u)

Oswald stated that he had taught himself the Russian language while he was in the U.S. Marine Corps and could, therefore, speak Russian when he arrived in Russia. He declined to answer the question as to why he made the trip to Russia in the first place and in a show of temper, stated he did not care to relive the past. He said Soviet officials had asked him the same question upon his arrival in Russia and stated he told them "I came because I wanted to." He then added that he went to Russia to "see the country." (u)

Oswald denied that he had been a member of the Communist Party in the U.S. and denied that he went to Russia because of admiration for the Russian system or lack of sympathy for the U.S. He admitted that he had read books by Karl Marx while residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, but stated he was merely interested in the economic theories. He declined to explain what he meant when he previously advised his mother, while en route to Russia, that his values and those of his mother and brother were different. (u)

Oswald denied that he had renounced his U.S. citizenship or that he had sought Soviet citizenship. He stated Soviet officials had attempted to pull information from him concerning his experience in the U.S. Marine Corps. He denied that he was recruited by any Soviet agent.

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intelligence organization and stated that he made no deal with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the U.S. He related the Soviets had made it very difficult for his wife to leave the Soviet Union and that the process of obtaining permission for her departure was very difficult and required much paper work. Oswald stated that he never at any time gave the Soviets any information which could be used to the detriment of the U.S. and that the Soviets never sought such information. He also denied that at any time while in Russia he had offered to reveal to the Soviets information he had acquired as a radar operator in the Marine Corps. (u)

Oswald advised that under Russian law his Russian wife was required to keep the Russian Embassy in the U.S. advised of her current address. He stated that he planned to contact the Soviet Embassy in Washington within a few days to advise the embassy of his wife's address. (u)

Oswald agreed that in the event he was contacted by Soviet intelligence agents in the U.S., he would promptly communicate with the FBI. He stated that he held no brief for the Russians or the Russian system. (u)

Oswald was reinterviewed on August 16, 1962, at which time he was residing at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. He advised that he had informed the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., of his wife's current address and that she would advise the Soviet Embassy of any future changes of address. (u)

Oswald stated that his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve had not been reviewed and he did not know what

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matter would be heard. He volunteered that he had never enjoyed his service in the Marine Corps and stated that he had not enjoyed his trip to the Soviet Union any more than he had enjoyed his service in the Marine Corps. (u) ↑

Oswald advised that no individual had made any contact with him since his return to the U.S. in the interests of the Soviet Union. He again denied that he had on October 31, 1959, or at any other time, requested that his U.S. citizenship be revoked. He also again denied that he ever took any steps to apply for Soviet citizenship and stated that he never at any time affirmed allegiance to the Soviet Union or indicated a willingness to do so. (u)

Oswald stated that he was interviewed by representatives of the Soviet MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) when he first arrived in the Soviet Union and again before he left. He stated that he was not asked to undertake anything or do anything for the MVD and that he never made any "deals" with the MVD. He stated that no representative of the MVD or any other Soviet intelligence agency had attempted to recruit him and no one in the Soviet Union had ever attempted to elicit any secret information concerning the U.S. He again denied that he told the MVD he would make available to them information concerning his U.S. Marine Corps specialty. (u)

Oswald stated that he might have to return to the Soviet Union in about five years in order to take his wife to see her parents. He formulated no definite plans in this regard. He still declined to answer questions as to why he went to the Soviet Union in the first place. (u)

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stating that he considered it "nobody's business." He finally stated that he went to Russia for his "own personal reasons" and that it was a "personal matter." He also said "I went and I came back. It was something that I did." He criticized newspaper reports concerning his trip to Russia and stated that most of the newspaper stories were "only about 10% correct." (u)

Oswald again agreed to contact the FBI if at any time any individual made any contact with him under circumstances indicating they represented the Soviet Union. He stated that he could see no reason why the Soviets would desire to contact him but promised to report any such contacts to the FBI. (u)

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Activities After Return to the U.S.:

During September, 1962, ~~it was ascertained that~~ Lee H. Oswald who at that time resided at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper. () (u)

In March, 1963, Oswald and his family moved from Apartment #2, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas, after other tenants had made numerous complaints that Oswald drank to excess and beat his wife. (u)

During April, 1963, Oswald was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City, advising the Committee that he had passed out pamphlets for the Committee and had utilized a placard around his neck reading: "Hands Off Cuba - Viva Fidel." () (u)

During June, 1963, Oswald advised "The Worker" in New York City that he had been a long-time subscriber and had formed a Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, since he considered this the best way to attract the broad mass of people to a popular struggle. He requested "The Worker" to send him as much literature as possible so that he could pass out the literature with the leaflets put out by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He sent honorary membership cards to Gus Hall and ~~James Davis~~, the General Secretary and the National Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. () (u)

During July 1963 Oswald sent a change of address card to "The Worker" indicating his current address was 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans. () (u)

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Records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 show that on August 9, 1963, Oswald was arrested by officers of the New Orleans Police Department and was charged with "Disturbing the Peace by Creating a Scene." These records disclosed that Oswald claimed to be a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and that he was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban immigrants. (u)

Municipal Court records at New Orleans disclose that Oswald appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge Edwin A. Babylon on August 12, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty at which time he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or serve ten days in jail. He elected to pay the fine. Court records further disclose that three persons who were arrested with Oswald were discharged. (u)

Oswald was interviewed on August 10, 1963, at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, by an FBI Agent. He advised Oswald had established residence in New Orleans about four months earlier and that after coming to New Orleans he had begun reading various literature distributed by the FPCC. He said that he did not consider the FPCC to be a communist or communist-controlled group and expressed the belief that the main objective of this group was to prevent the United States from attacking Cuba or interfering in Cuban political affairs. (u)

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Oswald said that he had sent a letter to FPCC Headquarters in New York City together with \$5 advising that he wished to join this group. According to Oswald in late May, 1963, he received an FPCC national membership card dated May 28, 1963, and signed by V. L. Lee and shortly thereafter he had received a membership card for the New Orleans Chapter of the FPCC dated June 6, 1963, and signed by one A. J. Hidell. Oswald exhibited both cards. (u)

Oswald said that subsequent to joining the FPCC he had received a monthly circular from this group and had spoken with Hidell on the telephone on several occasions concerning general matters regarding FPCC business. However, he said he had never personally met Hidell and could not recall the latter's telephone number. Oswald claimed Hidell had previously had a telephone but that it had been discontinued. (u)

Oswald further stated that the FPCC did not have any offices in New Orleans but that he had attended two meetings of the group at private residences. He claimed there were about five individuals present at each meeting to whom he was introduced only on a first name basis; that he did not recall any of the names of these persons; and that at each meeting a different group of individuals were in attendance. Oswald claimed one meeting was at his home and, when asked how he had (u)

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notified other members concerning this meeting, he declined to comment. Oswald claimed that Hidell had written him on August 7, 1963, and asked him to distribute some FPCC literature in the downtown New Orleans area. Oswald said he had accordingly undertaken to distribute this literature, which he had previously received from FPCC Headquarters on the afternoon of August 9, 1963. While engaged in this activity he had been accosted by three Cubans who subsequently became involved in a heated argument with him, leading to the arrest of Oswald and the three Cubans by local police. (u) ↑

Insert re Hidell

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Insert Re Hidell

Investigation in New Orleans failed to identify A. J. Hidell. In this connection it is noted that at the time of Oswald's arrest on November 22, 1963, he had in his possession the membership card signed by A. J. Hidell referred to above. He also had in his possession a Selective Service card which contained his photograph and contained the name Alex James Hidell. Subsequent investigation determined that the name A. J. Hidell was used by Oswald to order the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois. The FBI Laboratory concluded that the money order forwarded in payment for the rifle, which bore the name A. Hidell, was written by Oswald. (u)

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On August 21, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald appeared on a program called "Conversation Carte Blanche" which was broadcast from Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans. Also appearing on this program was Edward Scannel|Butler, Staff Director of the Information Council of the Americas, described as an organization specializing in the distribution of anti-communist educational material to Latin-American countries. During this program Oswald claimed that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was not communist controlled but acknowledged that he, Oswald, was a Marxist. (u)

~~(New Orleans report 10-31-63 re "Lee Harvey Oswald")~~

Insert to show reference to Kennedy

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Correspondence in Oswald's Possession

After the arrest of Oswald on November 22, 1963, it was noted that correspondence among his effects included the following:

1. A letter dated November 5, 1962, on the letterhead of the Socialist Workers Party acknowledging his request for an application for membership in the Socialist Workers Party and advising that there was no branch of this organization in Dallas. (See Exhibit -)

2. A letter dated December 9, 1962, signed by Bob Chester, 116 University Place, New York City, indicating that Oswald's letter and "reproductions" were turned over to Chester (u) by the "SWP office" (presumably the Socialist Workers Party) inquiring as to Oswald's photographic ability. (See Exhibit)

3. A letter dated December 13, 1962, on the letterhead "Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee" which acknowledged receipt of samples of photographic work and expressed appreciation for Oswald's offer to do this type of work for the Committee. (See Exhibit)

4. A letter dated December 19, 1962, on the letterhead of "The Worker" thanking Oswald for the "blow ups" and for his "kind offer." It was indicated that "from time to time we shall call on you." (See Exhibit)

5. A letter dated May 22, 1963, on the letterhead of Fair Play for Cuba Committee acknowledging receipt of

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notice of change of address and enclosing a renewal form and a copy of the current literature catalogue. (See Exhibit)

6. A letter dated May 29, 1963, on the letterhead of Fair Play for Cuba Committee enclosing "your card and receipt" and expressing appreciation for his interest in helping to form a FPCC chapter in New Orleans. This letter gave detailed advice concerning such an enterprise and encourage him in this endeavor. (See Exhibit)

In this connection it is noted that an undated letter was directed by Oswald to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City addressed to "Dear Mr. Lee" which appears to be an acknowledgement of the above letter. In this letter Oswald expressed appreciation for the advice concerning his "try" at starting a New Orleans chapter of the FPCC and advising that according to the advice of Mr. Lee he had taken a post office box but contrary to Mr. Lee's advice had decided to take an office. He enclosed a circular and stated "you may think the circular is too provocative, but I want it to attract attention ^I it is the attention of the lunatic fringe. He had 2000 of them run off." He continued by outlining his proposals for obtaining members and distribution of literature. He advised that he would keep the addressee posted and solicited advice and any other help.

(u)

7. A letter dated July 31, 1963, on the letterhead of the Communist Party, USA, and signed by Arnold Johnson, Director, Information and Lecture Bureau. This letter acknowledged Oswald's letter to "The Worker" and forwarded literature

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expressed approval that "movements" in support of fair play play for Cuba had developed in New Orleans. (See Exhibit)

8. A letter dated September 19, 1963, from Arnold Johnson acknowledging Oswald's letter of August 28th to Elizabeth G. Flynn which was turned over to Johnson for reply. It also acknowledged Oswald's letter of September 1 indicating that he was planning to move to Baltimore and suggesting that when he moved he get in touch "with us here and we will find some way of getting in touch with you in that city." He also gave Oswald advice concerning participation in organizations. (See Exhibit)

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ANALYSIS

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During the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald which was conducted prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, no information was developed indicating that he harbored a desire or intention to do violence to any individual. The only tendency toward violence was that reported by tenants who resided in the same apartment building, indicating he drank to excess and beat his wife. Subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy, one former associate advised that during Oswald's attendance at junior high school in New Orleans prior to his entry into the U. S. Marines in 1958, he had an interest in guns and on one occasion planned to break in a store in New Orleans and steal a gun. Another associate advised ^{that} during this same period he was very serious about the virtues of communism and praised Khrushchev for improving the lot of the working class. His central theme of discussion seemed to be that the working class would one day rise up and ~~throw~~ throw off their chains. On one occasion Oswald stated that President Eisenhower was exploiting the working people and then in a serious vein made a statement to the effect that he would like to kill ~~Emis~~ Eisenhower because of this exploitation. (u)

The letters which Oswald directed to various ~~groups~~ organizations and those received by him in acknowledgement indicate that Oswald took the initiative in the organization of the ~~FOI~~ in New Orleans and in the distribution of literature.

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The organizations with which he was in correspondence did not discourage these activities. However, no evidence has been developed to show that his act of assassination was inspired or directed by any of these organizations, the Cuban or Soviet Government or any instrumentalities or representatives of these Governments. (u) ↑

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, November 22, 1963**

During November, 1963, plans were initiated for President JOHN F. KENNEDY to speak at a luncheon on November 22, 1963, at the Trade Mart, Dallas, Texas, sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council, Dallas Assembly and the Science Research Center. The luncheon was scheduled to commence at 12:15 PM and among the many dignitaries anticipated to be in attendance included the President's wife, Vice President and MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, as well as Texas Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY and his wife. (u)

The plans for this visit were confirmed on November 19, 1963 and a route from Love Field, Dallas, to the Trade Mart, was mapped out. While proceeding along the selected route, the somewhat delayed motorcade was proceeding at a slower rate of speed at the insistence of President KENNEDY who always wanted to be closer to the American people. The motorcade continued through downtown Dallas going west on Main Street, until it reached Houston Street, where it turned north one block to Elm Street. At this intersection, the motorcade again headed west on Elm and at a location, approximately fifty yards west of Houston Street on Elm, three loud shots rang out at approximately 12:30 PM and President KENNEDY slumped over mortally wounded, never to recover. (See Exhibit 1)

Immediate investigation to locate the assailant was initiated and when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was apprehended at about 2:00 PM, for the murder of Dallas Patrolman J. D. TIPPITT, he became a prime suspect, particularly when it was determined he was employed in the building from where the shots which killed President KENNEDY came. (u)

All evidence points to the fact that the life of our beloved president was taken by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a known Marxist, a former defector, to the Soviet Union and an active member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which has been financed by the Cuban Government. (u)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
6-25-71

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BACKGROUND

LEE HARVEY OSWALD is reported to have been born on October 19, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana. His mother, MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD, resides at 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, and his father, ROBERT E. LEE OSWALD, died on August 19, 1939, shortly prior to OSWALD's birth. (u)

In about 1944, when OSWALD was five years of age, he and his family moved to Fort Worth, Texas. He finished the eleventh grade in high school in Fort Worth, after having attended local grammar schools in that city. He has a brother, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, of Denton, Texas, and a stepbrother, JOHN EDWARD PIC, reportedly in the armed forces of the United States. (u)

OSWALD reportedly was employed during 1963, as an oiler - machinist assistant by the William B. Riely and Company, Inc. on Magazine Street in New Orleans, Louisiana, and was last employed as a laborer at the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, since October 16, 1963. (u)

Investigation indicates that during the past year, OSWALD has resided at the following addresses during the approximate periods indicated:

- November, 1962 - March, 1963: Apartment 2, 604 Elsbeth Street, Dallas;
- March, 1963 - May, 1963: 214 West Keeley Street, Dallas;
- May, 1963 - July, 1963: 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;
- July, 1963: 1501 West Seventh Street, Fort Worth;
- October, 1963: 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas.

OSWALD is known to have used the alias of ALEX JAMES HIDEKEL, which was reflected on a Selective Service card containing OSWALD's photograph, which was obtained from him after his arrest on November 22, 1963, (see Exhibit 2). He has also used the name of O. E. LEE at the time he obtained his last residence. (u)

OSWALD enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Dallas, Texas, on October 24, 1956, and was assigned Marine Corps serial number 1653230. He was released from active duty on September 11, 1959, and was transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve with obligated service until December 8, 1962. He was given an Undesirable Discharge effective December 8, 1962.

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in view of his efforts to renounce American citizenship while in the Soviet Union. In service he was convicted by two summary courts-martial for possession of a privately-owned unregistered weapon and for wrongfully using provoking words and assaulting a non-commissioned officer.

Shortly after being transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve in 1959, OSWALD reportedly traveled to Russia. The United States Department of State advised that OSWALD had appeared at the American Embassy on October 31, 1959, indicating he desired to renounce his American citizenship and gave as the principal reason for his decision, "I am a Marxist." The United Press International reported in November, 1959, that Soviet authorities would not grant his citizenship, although he would be permitted to reside in Russia as a resident alien.

While in the Soviet Union, OSWALD met his wife-to-be at a dance in Minsk. On April 30, 1961, he married **MARINA NICHOLAEVNA PRUSKOVA**, born July 17, 1941, in Russia. On February 15, 1962, their first daughter, **JUNE LEE**, was born in Russia. During June, 1962, both OSWALD and his wife departed Soviet Russia and entered the United States. During October, 1963, their second daughter, **RACHEL**, was born. (u)

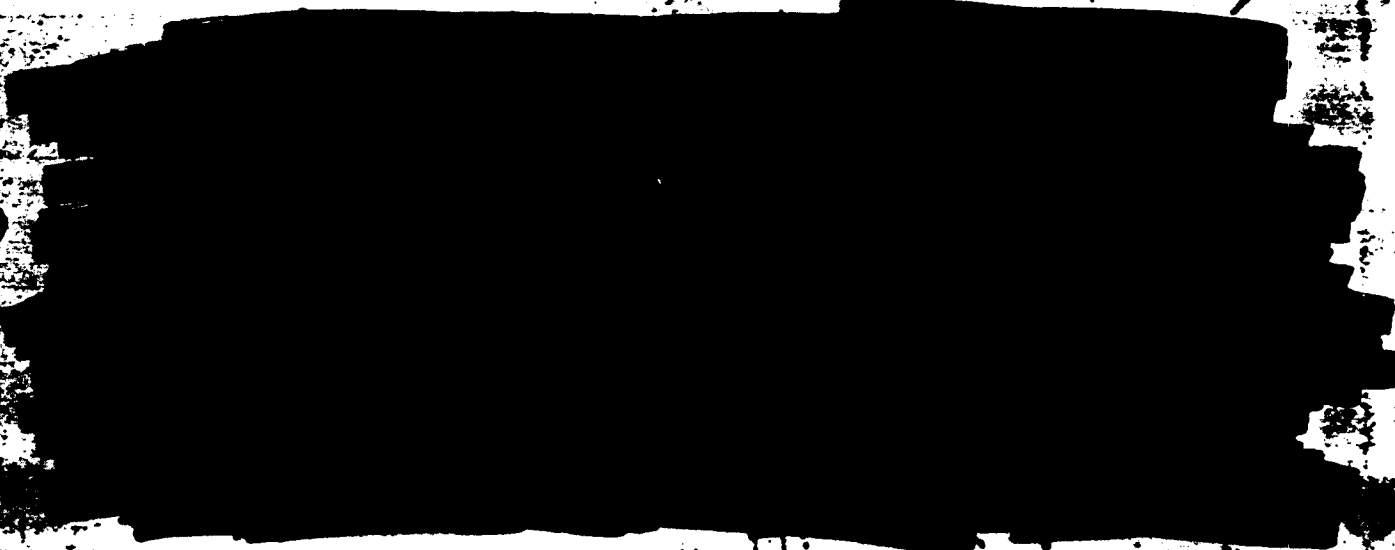
The records of the FBI Identification Division under number 327925D reflect that OSWALD was arrested on August 9, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, for disturbing the peace by creating a scene. An article in the August 13, 1963 issue of "The Times Picayune", New Orleans, Louisiana, indicates OSWALD was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and/or serve ten days for disturbing the peace as a result of his distribution of a pamphlet for the "Fair Play for Cuba". When apprehended by local authorities on November 22, 1963, in addition to numerous personal cards in his possession, he had a card issued to **LEE H. OSWALD**, dated May 28, 1963, by the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", 799 Broadway, New York 5, New York, signed by the Executive Secretary **V. T. LEE**. Further, during interview on November 22, 1963, after being arrested in connection with the assassination of the President, OSWALD admitted he was Secretary for the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" in New Orleans, Louisiana, a few months earlier. (u)

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" as against the distorted American press. (u)

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"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. SANTON-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. (u)

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. (u)



The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 (u)

to lobby and influence the
Committee (FPCC)
of the FPCC to help
to promulgate "The
The Distorted America"

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With reference to the assassination of President KENNEDY, witnesses observed an individual holding a rifle in the window of the sixth floor of the building occupied by the Texas School Book Depository as the Presidential Parade passed the building. This person was observed to take deliberate aim and fire three shots. One spectator stated that he had seen the man with the rifle prior to the arrival of the parade but assumed that the person was a Secret Service Agent. (See Exhibit 4 for photograph showing inside view of window on sixth floor from which shots fired). (u)

The following is a summary of investigation conducted and evidence developed implicating LEE HARVEY OSWALD with the assassination. (u)

BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, fellow employee of OSWALD, stated that OSWALD had made arrangements with him to ride with FRAZIER to Irving, Texas, on Friday evenings and return with him to Dallas on Monday mornings. He stated that on Thursday evening, November 21, 1963, he asked for permission to ride to his wife's residence in Irving, and return with him the next morning. OSWALD stated that he wanted to obtain some curtain rods for his residence in Dallas. FRAZIER stated that OSWALD went to work with him at Texas School Book Depository on the morning of November 22, 1963, at which time OSWALD carried a package which FRAZIER described "as a kind of sack that one obtains in a five and ten cent store" and OSWALD said it contained curtain rods. OSWALD got out of the car at the Texas School Book Depository, and carried with him the brown package. (See Exhibit 5 for outside view of Texas School Book Depository building.) (u)

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, the landlady with whom OSWALD's wife lived, and where OSWALD spent his weekends, advised that OSWALD made no mention to her of curtain rods on the night of November 21, 1963, and she had no plans to give any curtain rods to him. MARINA OSWALD, the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, confirmed that OSWALD had spent the night of November 21, 1963, with her in Irving and he left early the next morning before she awakened. Mrs. OSWALD stated her husband owned a rifle which she had observed wrapped in a blanket in the garage at their residence in Irving, but on November 22, 1963, she observed the same blanket in the garage but the rifle was missing. The FBI Laboratory subsequently identified body hairs on this blanket as having the same characteristics as body hairs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. (See Exhibit 6 for photograph of blanket.) Another witness observed OSWALD leaving the Irving, Texas, address, at approximately 7:15 a.m., November 22, 1963, and stated that OSWALD placed a long brown package in the back seat of WESLEY FRAZIER's automobile. (u)

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One employee at the Texas School Book Depository stated he observed OSWALD in the building at 11:30 a.m., and OSWALD yelled to this employee, asking him to close the gates on the elevator so that OSWALD could have the elevator returned to the sixth floor. Another employee observed OSWALD taking the elevator to an upper floor of the building between 11:30 a.m., and 12 noon, November 22, 1963. This same employee, while watching the Presidential Parade from the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, heard three shots, all within a few seconds. This employee believed that the shots were fired from inside the building in which he was located. Shortly after the shooting, the superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository observed OSWALD in a small lunch room on the second floor of the building. OSWALD was not questioned by an officer who accompanied the superintendent at that time because the superintendent recognized OSWALD as an employee. OSWALD was not subsequently observed in the building. (See Exhibit 7 for view of lunch room on second floor where OSWALD last observed shortly after the President was shot.) (u)

An acquaintance of OSWALD stated that she was a passenger on a bus shortly after the Presidential Motorcade had passed through downtown Dallas and she observed OSWALD get on the same bus at Murphy Street, which would be approximately seven blocks from the scene of the shooting. This witness observed that OSWALD appeared to be somewhat nervous and was wearing dirty clothing which was especially noticeable to her since OSWALD was usually very neat in his personal appearance. She stated that shortly thereafter the traffic became extremely heavy and while the bus was stopped a motorist told the bus driver that the President had been shot. She stated that at this point, OSWALD left the rear seat of the bus and got off at the next stop, disappearing in the crowd. At this point OSWALD had traveled less than two blocks, on the bus. A bus driver for the Dallas Transit Company selected OSWALD from a lineup as a person resembling a man who had ridden on his bus on November 22, 1963. He further identified a Dallas Transit transfer which was in the possession of OSWALD at the time of his arrest, as having been issued to him on November 22, 1963. He recalled that the passenger got on the bus shortly after the President had been shot and in the immediate area. This driver said that he commented to the passenger, "I wonder where they shot the President", and he stated that this passenger replied, "They shot him in the temple". A taxicab driver positively identified a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and subsequently selected OSWALD in a lineup as an individual whom he had picked up about seven blocks from where President KENNEDY was assassinated, shortly after the shooting on November 22, 1963. The passenger whom the taxi (u)

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