

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY

OSWALD

FILE NO: 105-82555

SECTIONS: 1-29

REFERRALS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
SY:RMU

MAY 25 1961

TO : The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D. C.

FROM : Emery J. Adams,
For the Director,
Office of Security

SUBJECT: OSWALD, Lee Harvey

This is in reply to your memorandum on the Subject, file
no. 105-82555, February 27, 1961.

The Passport Office (PPT) of the Department has advised that
Mr. Oswald has been in communication with the American Embassy at
Moscow, and, at this time, there is no information that he has re-
nounced his nationality of the United States. If Mr. Oswald has
not expatriated himself in any way, and when he makes satisfactory
arrangements to depart from the U. S. S. R., the Embassy is pre-
pared to furnish him with the necessary passport facilities for
travel to the United States.

PPT further advises that the Subject's passport file is being
periodically reviewed by a representative of your Bureau.

No additional information was provided by other Departmental
Offices.

EX-104-1000
34

MAY 31 1961

REC-96 105-82555-15

MAY 29 1961

EX 104

50 JUN 8 1961

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "B. W. Adams" and "F. E. A. G."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/1/63

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

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

On 11/30/63 Liaison Agent Bartlett received the following information from Mr. Paul Paterni, Deputy Chief, U. S. Secret Service:

Inspector William Kelly, U. S. Secret Service, telephoned his headquarters from Dallas, Texas, to advise that the operators of the cemetery where Oswald is buried are bringing pressure through the Oswald undertaker to dig up his body and cremate it; that the sightseers are overrunning the cemetery which is unfair to the families of the others buried there; that papers are being drafted to start proceedings to bring this about. The Secret Service has Mrs. Oswald in protective custody and they are going to keep her from signing the necessary document.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Liaison

OHB:rbm
(6)

REC-34

105-82555-115

DEC 5 15 32 1963

5 DEC 6 1963

59 DEC 10 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: December 4, 1963

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DJB*

SECRET

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

My memo of 11/26/63 advised that National Security Agency (NSA) is undertaking a project to determine whether

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

None. This is for information. As noted in referenced memo of 11/26/63.

GHL:mab (8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan - Attn: Mr. Turner
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Lake

SECRET

REC-19

105-82555-132

DEC 13 1963

SI-106

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

53 DEC 9 1963 HL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 4 1963

TELETYPE

~~REC 30~~

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
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	

YST

URGENT 12-4-63 10-12 PM DEC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, DALLAS /100-10461/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA. OO DALLAS.

AT NINE THIRTY P.M. THIS DATE, INSPECTOR TOM KELLEY OF SECRET SERVICE, ADVISED THAT ONE OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES WHO IS ON THE SECURITY DETAIL GUARDING MARINA OSWALD, HAD JUST CALLED HIM AND ADVISED THAT JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, WHO IS NOW ACTING AS MARINA OSWALD-S BUSINESS MANAGER, IS APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE OF SOME KIND TOMORROW. HE ADVISED THAT, OF COURSE, HE COULD CONTROL WHO GOES TO THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO INSURE SECURITY FOR MRS. OSWALD, BUT THAT HE HAS NO WAY OF TELLING EITHER MARTIN OR MRS. OSWALD THAT THEY CANNOT HAVE A PRESS CONFERENCE. HE STATED THE ONLY INSTRUCTION HE HAD RECEIVED FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS REGARDING OSWALD WAS TO AFFORD HER ADEQUATE SECURITY. HE STATED THAT HE WOULD NOTIFY THIS OFFICE IF AND WHEN THE PRESS CONFERENCE WERE SET UP.

Ben B...
[Handwritten initials]
[Handwritten initials]

END AND ACK PLS

11-16 PM OK FBI WA OS

TU AND DISH MR ROSEN

61 MAR 17 1964

REC 30

25 DEC 9 1963

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 16 1964

UNREC.
AFTER
190

2, USARSO, SEN

ON 30 NOV 63, THE FOL INFO WAS OBTAINED:

CONFIDENTIAL

302

[REDACTED]

Slater

--- RESULT OF SOURCE'S CONNECTION WITH UPI, HE BECAME WELL ACQUAINTED WITH BOB TAVOR, THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (CBS) ^{CORRESPONDENT} ~~944309, 53, 5~~ AND ORGANIZER OF THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. SOURCE RECALLS THAT TAVOR ACCOMPANIED FIDEL CASTRO DURING THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION IN APRIL 61, AND WAS INJURED IN EITHER THE RIGHT OR LEFT HIP DURING THAT FRACAS. APPROX THREE WEEKS FOR THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION, SOURCE WAS [REDACTED] ^{REG-52} *105-82555-194* _{DEHAVANA, CUBA}

Cuba
NY
h

[REDACTED] WHEN TAVOR AND ANOTHER MAN ENTERED [REDACTED] TAVOR WAS DRESSED IN KHAKI UNIFORM AND WAS ARMED WITH A .38 CALIBER PISTOL.

53 DEC 11 1963

0 0

CONFIDENTIAL

TABOR'S COMPANION WAS DRESSED IN KHAKI TROUSERS AND BLUE DENIM SHIRT,
[REDACTED] TABOR WAS STILL ON CRUTCHES AS A RESULT
OF HIS INJURY DURING THE INVASION. HE AND HIS COMPANION APPROACHED

SOURCE, AND TABOR INTRODUCED HIS COMPANION TO [REDACTED]
AS LIEUTENANT HARVEY OSWALD. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OSWALD DID NOT RPT NOT SAY
WHAT HIS MISSION WAS IN HAVANA; HOWEVER, HE CLAIMED TO BE AN EXPERT IN
ARMS, [REDACTED]

SOURCE WAS IN THE COMPANY OF TABOR AND OSWALD AT [REDACTED]

FOR APPROX 15 MINUTES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TABOR THEN GOT UP [REDACTED] AND WENT TO THE TELE-
PHONE WHERE HE CALLED FOR SOME LIEUTENANT, NOT RPT NOT FURTHER IDEN-
TIFIED. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SOURCE
THOUGHT IT BEST TO LEAVE [REDACTED] BECAUSE HE DID NOT RPT NOT TRUST TABOR
AND SUSPECTED THAT TABOR MIGHT HAVE HAD PLANS TO INFORM ON HIM.

SOURCE SAW TABOR IN HAVANA ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THESE

Rec'd by [unclear] [unclear] *[unclear]*

MEETING [REDACTED] BY [REDACTED] NEVER GOT CLOSE ENOUGH TO HIM TO HOLD ANY CON-
VERSATION. THE LAST TIME SOURCE SAW TABOR, THE LATTER WAS STILL WALK-
ING AROUND WITH A CANE AS THE RESULT OF HIS INJURY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SOURCE DID NOT RPT NOT SEE OSWALD AGAIN AFTER
THEIR ENCOUNTER [REDACTED] SOURCE DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED THE
INDIVIDUAL INTRODUCED TO HIM AS THE LEE HARVEY OSWALD WHO'S PICTURE
RECENTLY APPEARED IN THE LOCAL PRESS AS THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRES-
IDENT KENNEDY.

[REDACTED]

LOCAL COORDINATION J-2 USSOUTHCOM, CAS PANAMA.

3696

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 12/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel Air Mail _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WCS/mt

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2969)
RE: HARVEY LEE OSWALD, aka.
IS-R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the investigation at U.S. Immigration and Naturalization records.

Two copies of this letterhead memo are being furnished to Dallas.

No dissemination is being made to local Secret Service.

h

3-Bureau (Encl. 3)
2-Dallas (Encl. 2)
2-San Antonio
AJC:cjn
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ST-104

REC-16

105-82555-256

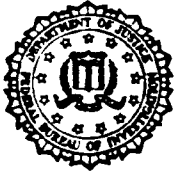
17 DEC 7 1963

SOVIET SECTION

E C Wick

DEC 11 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas
December 6, 1963

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On December 5, 1963, a check was made of United States Immigration and Naturalization records in San Antonio, Texas, by a MARIE ABATE, Clerk of Immigration and Naturalization Service and advised that they have a file on CARLOS VAZQUEZ GALINDO believed identical with CARLOS VASQUEZ GALINDO. The file reflects that CARLOS VASQUEZ GALINDO was born October 27, 1933, in Monclova, Coahuila, Mexico and is an immigrant having obtained his visa at the American Consulate General in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico in 1954.

He listed person who would know his whereabouts in San Antonio at this time as JULIAN CANTU, 326 Guadalupe Street, San Antonio, his uncle.

CARLOS VAZQUEZ GALINDO is described as follows according to Immigration and Naturalization files:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Place of Birth	Monclova, Coahuila, Mexico, October 27, 1933
Height	5'5"
Weight	140
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium and has mustache

No address is given for VAZQUEZ GALINDO in Monterrey.

This investigation was performed in order to endeavor to identify person entering Mexico on September 26, 1963, or leaving October 3, 1963, at the port of Nuevo Laredo Tamaulipas Mexico.

This document contains no recommendations or conclusions of the FBI. It and its contents are 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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21 FEB 02 1973

TELETYPE

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

VIA TELETYPE

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (89-10000) - CHICAGO - CONSIDER
DALLAS (89-43)

FROM SAC, WFO (89-75) (106-371)

RE HARVEY OSWALD (A073) - SEE WFO

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY - NOVEMBER
TWENTY TO SIXTYTHREE - DALLAS - IS AS FOLLOWS:

REPRISAL OF MR. HARVEY OSWALD

RE WFO AIRTEL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE
CAPTIONED AS ABOVE AND WFO TELETYPE TO BUREAU NOVEMBER

TWENTYNINE SIXTYTHREE SAME CAPTION - FILES OF DEPARTMENT OF
STATE IS REVERED NOVEMBER TWENTY TO SIXTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE

AT BUREAU REFLECTED OSWALD IDENTIFIED PROTECTOR NOVEMBER TWENTY
TWENTY TO SIXTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE

IDENTIFIED OSWALD AND OSWALD NOVEMBER TWENTY TO SIXTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE

OSWALD IDENTIFIED OSWALD NOVEMBER TWENTY TO SIXTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE

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THEY AND OBTAIN A CHECK FROM THE COMPANY WITH ONE FIFTY
ONE DOLLARS AS RESULT OF REVENUE FROM THE COMPANY.

THEY WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AS HAVING
BEEN ISSUED BY OSWALD IN DEPARTMENT OF HIS JOHN FEE AND
AVAILABLE TO SA CORAN NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE SIXTYTHREE BY

[REDACTED] FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

AND REFLECTED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: MONY ORDER TWO,
TWO ZERO TWO, ZERO ZERO ZERO, ZERO SIX ZERO DATED JANUARY

SIXE SIXTYTHREE ISSUED AT THE DALLAS TEXAS, GEORGE MOUNT
OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PAYABLE TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE DASH

WAS MONY ORDER TWO DATED THE SIGNATURE OF THE PURCHASER
AS LES H. OSWALD, BOX TWO NINE ONE SEVE DALLAS TEXAS

MONY ORDER TWO, TWO ZERO TWO ZERO ZERO WRITTEN FIVE THREE
FOUR DATED JANUARY TWENTY FIVE SIXTYTHREE AT THE DALLAS

TEXAS ALSO IN THE ACCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PAYABLE TO
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE DASH THE PURCHASERS NAME AND ADDRESS

DID NOT APPEAR THEREON. MONY ORDER TWO, TWO ZERO TWO,
TWO ZERO THREE, FIVE THREE FIVE DATED JANUARY TWENTY FIVE

PROV (317)

Transmit the following to

Via

WFO 89-76
PAGE FOUR

SIX THREE AT THE BALL'S BEGS CONVICTIONS COVERED ZERO
IN THE AMOUNT OF SIX NO. 19 BY THE FBI DEPARTMENT

STAFF THE PURCHASERS NAME AND ADDRESS DID NOT APPEAR
ON THAT MONEY ORDER

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

55-51

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FM AMEMBASSY PORTAUPRINCE
TO SECSTATE WASHDC
STATE GRNC

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PRIORITY 443 DEC 4 4 P.M.
DEPTEL 195.

RE: LEE OSWALD. GEORGE Haiti Texas
DEMOHRENSCHILDT (DM) AND WIFE (U.S. CITS) INTERVIEWED AT EMB THIS MORNING. POUCHING DETAILS INTERVIEW. HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW.

FIRST MET OSWALD AND WIFE SUMMER 1962 ON BASIS ASSISTING RUSSIAN WOMAN HAVING HARD TIME (MRS. DM OF WHITE RUSSIAN ORIGIN). HAD SEVERAL CONTACTS UP TO EARLY 1963, HELPING MRS. OSWALD GET MEDICAL ATTENTION
CFN 443 4 4 195 1962 1963

PAGE TWO RUESPR 03A LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
FOR BABY AND SELF, SUPPLYING CLOTHING FOR HER, ENGLISH LANGUAGE RECORDS, ETC. DM DOES NOT RECALL AUTHORIZING OSWALD USE HIS NAME IN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. DMS CONFIRM THEY TOOK OSWALDS TO RUSSIAN CHRISTMA PARTY IN JANUARY 1963. ACCORDING DMS THEY PRIMARILY INTERESTED HELPIN MRS. OSWALD ADJUST TO LIFE IN U.S., WIDEN HER ACQUAINTANCES AMONG AMERICANS, LEARN ENGLISH, AND CARE FOR CHILDREN. IN FALL 1962 MRS. OSWALD REMARKED TO MRS. DM HER HUSBAND HAD BOUGHT GUN. MRS. OSWALD AND HUSBAND FREQUENTLY QUARRELED AND SEPARATED FOR TIME.

DEMOHRENSCHILDS HAD INFORMED EMB IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH PRESIDENT KENNEDY THEY HAD KNOWN OSWALD AND WERE READY FURNISH ANY INFO THEY COULD. CURTIS

BT
CFN 1963 1962

002587

1963 DEC 4 PM 4 26

Lee Oswald

Haiti Texas

REC-114

5-1000
105-82555-320

NOT RECORDED
25 DEC 10 1963

84 DEC 11 1963

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12-10-63

1 - Gheesling

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas
From: Director, FBI
RE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReButel 12-10-63.

Enclosed is one copy each of State Department communications dated 12-4-63 and 12-8-63 containing reports of State Department's interview of Mr. and Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt.

You should include results of this interview in your next report concerning subject. You should also incorporate in that report results of your interview with Marina Oswald concerning circumstances of her having shown to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt a gun, as alleged by Mrs. DeMohrenschildt.

Enclosures - 2

WVG:hc
(4)

help

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help

EX-102

MAILED 25
DEC 10 1963
COMM-FBI

REC 38 105-82555-342

DEC 11 1963

ENCLOSURE
DEC 12 1963
MAIL ROOM

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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FM AMEMBASSY PORTAUPRINCE

INR

TO SECSTATE WASHDC

RMR

STATE GRNC

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PRIORITY 443 DEC 4 4 P.M.

DEPTEL 195.

RE: LEE OSWALD.

DEMOKRENSCHILDT (DM) AND WIFE (U.S. CITIZEN) INTERVIEWED AT EMB THIS MORNING. POUCHING DETAILS INTERVIEW. HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW.

FIRST MET OSWALD AND WIFE SUMMER 1962 ON BASIS ASSISTING RUSSIAN WOMAN HAVING HARD TIME (MRS. DM OF WHITE RUSSIAN ORIGIN). HAD SEVERAL CONTACTS UP TO EARLY 1963, HELPING MRS. OSWALD GET MEDICAL ATTENTION
CFN 443 4 4 195 1962 1963

PAGE TWO RUESPR 03A LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
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DEMOKRENSCHILDT HAD INFORMED EMB IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH PRESIDENT KENNEDY THEY HAD KNOWN OSWALD AND WERE READY FURNISH ANY INFO THEY COULD. CURTIS

BT

CFN 1963: 1962

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*Received by
Baultell
State 12-9-63*

105-82555-342

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ENCLOSURE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

A-131

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

AIR POUCH

TO Department of State

1963 DEC 9 11 43

FROM Embassy Port-au-Prince

DATE December 8, 1963

SUBJECT Information Concerning Lee Harvey Oswald

REF Deptel 195

Enclosed is a detailed account given to the Embassy on December 1963 by Mr. and Mrs. Georges DeMohlrenschildt concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. The DeMohlrenschildts are American citizens who have been living in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, since the spring of 1963. They had become acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Oswald in Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, during the summer of 1962 and saw them on a number of occasions between then and early Texas.

The DeMohlrenschildts had notified the Embassy immediately after President Kennedy's assassination that they had been acquainted with Oswald. They have indicated their willingness to respond to any additional questions which investigating authorities may have.

For the Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

Norman E. Warner
Norman E. Warner
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures: 1

Information on Lee Harvey Oswald

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187 NOV 1963
2 08 48 1963

Norman E. Warner/abs - 12/6/63

Count and Classification Approved by
Edw. L. Davis

105-82555-342
ENCLOSURE

Enclosure No. 1
 Port-au-Prince A-131
 Page 1 of 2

Information Furnished by Mr. and Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt
 to Norman S. Warner, December 4, 1963

(1) Original Meeting with Lee Harvey Oswald

The DeMohrenschildts 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 WALKER, 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. DeMohrenschildt took her back to her home in Fort Worth the following night. The precise chain leading to the DeMohrenschildts 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 DeMohrenschildts' lawyer), and to Mr. George Bouhé (a sort of local philanthropist who always is ready to help in unfortunate cases). George Bouhé and the Clarks then spoke to the DeMohrenschildts about Mrs. Oswald, asking for help.

(2) Subsequent Contacts

On the occasion of the Greek Orthodox Christmas in early January 1963 the DeMohrenschildts 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

(3) Employment Application

When the DeMohrenschildts first met the Oswalds, he had a job as a metal worker, as Mr. DeMohrenschildt 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 DeMohrenschildts 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 DeMohrenschildts 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 occasions and also her smoking which she had to do surreptitiously. Mr. DeMohrenschildt 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. DeMohrenschildt 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. DeMohrenschildt 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. DeMohrenschildt 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 DeMohrenschildts were never aware of any connection Oswald might have had with any organizations. Mr. DeMohrenschildt always considered him a complete lone-wolf.

(6) Other Persons Who Knew Oswald

On one occasion the DeMohrenschildts took the Oswalds to meet a friend, Everett Clover, in Dallas. The Clovers introduced a Mrs. Ruth Pairs (an American girl who was learning Russian) to the Oswalds.

(7) Last Meeting

(7) Last Meeting with the Oswalds

The DeMohrenschildts believed that the last time they saw the Oswalds was at the Christmas party in early 1963. The DeMohrenschildts 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. DeMohrenschildt did come to Haiti in March 1963.

(8) General Impressions

According to the DeMohrenschildts, 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. South (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. DeMohrenschildt Told of the "Gun"

In the fall of 1962 Mrs. Oswald said to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt one day when the latter was visiting her: "Look how crazy he is, now he has bought a gun". (Mrs. DeMohrenschildt received the clear impression that he had very recently acquired the gun). Mrs. DeMohrenschildt saw the gun, which she described as being about four feet long. She was not sure if it was a rifle or a shot gun. She did not take it in her hands or examine it closely. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt 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. DeMohrenschildt 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 "poked" at her husband, even in public and on several occasions in the DeMohrenschildts' 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 pickering, picking on each other and fighting. They both always adored their baby, however. In fact, Mrs. DeKohrenschildt noted that Mrs. Oswald spoiled the child, and that he was worse than they she in spoiling the child. Oswald beat his wife sometimes when they quarreled.

(11) Final Comments

The DeKohrenschildts are no aware of any close associations Oswald may have had. Nobody could send 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 loud.

The DeKohrenschildts never heard Oswald make any threats against any individual whatsoever. Mrs. DeKohrenschildt or recalled him scolding but not, when in the course of being likely to resort to physical violence. His beating of his wife was due to a special situation.

*Casey
Bryant*

FBI
Date: 11/23/63

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	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)
Via **AIRTEL** _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)
RE HARVEY OSWALD
(OO:DALLAS)

REC 18

gale

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER
(OO:DALLAS)

ReButel call 11/22/63.

Following summary airtel sets forth pertinent info contained in following State Department files and not known to be in Bureau's possession heretofore: Passport Office, Visa Office, Office of Special Consular Services, Office of Soviet Union Affairs (Bureau of European Affairs), Office of Finance and Office of Security.

It is noted there is a great deal of duplication in these files and numerous items not substantially different have been omitted.

3 1907 New Orleans La

Files of Office of Special Consular Services, Department of State (SCS), reviewed by SA KENNETH J. HARRIS 11/22/63 disclose copy of letter 3/6/60, from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 1605 8th Avenue, Ft. Worth, Texas, to Congressman JIM WRIGHT of Texas, explaining her son, an ex-Marine, sent to Moscow October, 1959, three days after discharge from USMC. Letter explained she had written to him, enclosing check

- 4 - Bureau
 - 2 - Dallas (AMSD) (RM)
 - 2 - WFO (1-89-78)
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(8)

ST-114

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AIRTEL
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SPY

WFO 105-37111

for \$20 but he replied he couldn't cash check but needed money. She sent him foreign money order for \$25 but has had no word from him. She would like assurance that if he changed his mind, he would be in a position financially or otherwise to return home. She requested any information the Congressman could possibly find re LEE OSWALD. This letter was acknowledged 3/21/60 and 3/30/60, to Congressman WRIGHT and Mrs. OSWALD, stating copy furnished to Embassy, Moscow, with request for report re his welfare. Follow-up sent to Moscow 6/22/60.

File contains memo of conversation 1/26/61, covering meeting attended by Mrs. OSWALD, EDWARD J. HICKEY of Passport Office, DENMAN F. STANFIELD of ~~Consular Services~~ and D. E. BOSTER, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, as follows:

State Dept

D.C

"Mrs. Oswald came in to discuss the situation with regard to her son, Lee Oswald, who had gone to the Soviet Union and attempted to renounce his citizenship in a visit to the Embassy on October 31, 1959. Mrs. Oswald said she had come to Washington to see what further could be done to help her son, indicating that she did not feel that the Department had done as much as it should in his case. She also said she thought there was some possibility that her son had in fact gone to the Soviet Union as a U. S. secret agent, and if this were true she wished the appropriate authorities to know that she was destitute and should receive some compensation.

"Mrs. Oswald was assured that there was no evidence to suggest that her son had gone to the Soviet Union as an 'agent' and that she should dismiss any such idea. With respect to her son's citizenship status, Mr. Hickey explained that he had not yet taken the necessary steps in order legally to renounce his citizenship. At the same time, we did not know whether he had taken any action which would deprive him of his American citizenship under our laws. Mrs. Oswald conceded that there was a good possibility that her son was acting in full knowledge of what he was doing and preferred the Soviet way of life. If this were the case, she would respect his right to do so.

"It was agreed that the Department would send a new instruction to the Embassy at Moscow asking that the Soviet Foreign Ministry be informed that Mrs. Oswald had not heard from her son in several months and was very anxious to have word from him.

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"Mrs. Oswald said that her address at the present time was Box 305, Boyd, Texas."

File reflects that on 2/1/61, Department of State informed Embassy, Moscow, that Mrs. Oswald had called at the Department on 1/26/61. She had not heard from her son since December, 1959, at which time he was residing Metropole Hotel. Embassy was requested to inform Soviet Foreign Ministry Mrs. OSWALD was worried re safety of her son and was anxious to hear from him.

Despatch 585 from Embassy, Moscow, 2/28/61, informed Department of State Embassy had received 2/13/61, undated letter from LEE HARVEY OSWALD postmarked Minsk, Feb. 5, and Moscow, Feb. 11. Letter stated since he had received no reply to his letter of December, 1960, he was again requesting consideration of his request for return of his American passport. Stated desired return U. S. if they could agree to dropping of any legal proceedings against him. He felt that if he could show Soviet authorities his American passport, they would give him an exit visa. He stated the Soviets had at no time insisted that he take Russian citizenship and he was living there with non-permanent type papers for a foreigner. He stated he could not leave Minsk without permission so was writing instead of calling in person. He maintained his American citizenship in letter.

This despatch gave his address as: Ulitsa Kalinina, House 4, Apt. 24, Minsk, which Department of State might desire furnish Mrs. OSWALD. Embassy stated it was writing OSWALD suggesting he come to Embassy for interview. Embassy added that as last resort it would mail his passport to him. Embassy desired to be informed if OSWALD was subject to prosecution should he enter U. S. jurisdiction and if so, if any objection to communicating this to OSWALD.

On 3/22/61, SCS furnished Mrs. OSWALD Moscow address for son. By letter 3/27/61, from 1612 Barley, Ft. Worth, Texas, Mrs. OSWALD asked if her son would have to have money to return home and whether she was advised to write to him. SCS reply to her 4/7/61, stated Department of State perceived no reason why she should not communicate with him and briefly summarized info contained in despatch 659, below.

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By despatch 659 of 3/24/61, Embassy, Moscow, notified Department of State it had received letter from OSWALD 3/20/61, postmarked Minsk, March 5, and Moscow, March 17. Letter stated he found it inconvenient come to Moscow for sole purpose of interview, he did not think it would be appropriate for him to seek permission to leave Minsk, he did not intend to abuse his position there and say no reason why preliminary inquiries could not be sent to him by questionnaire. Embassy stated it had written OSWALD it was position of Soviet Government to interpose no objection to visits to Embassy by American citizens in Soviet Union, and in order for Embassy to determine his citizenship status, personal interview required so pertinent statements could be taken under oath before consular officer.

Mrs. OSWALD wrote to SCS 4/9/61, she felt inconvenience involved possibly concerned lack of funds, noting that on her trip to Washington she had borrowed \$135 on her life insurance. She claimed had had to sell personal belongings to move back to Ft. Worth to find work. She said she had 1954 car which she would be willing to sell in order to help son, if necessary. She added LEE's brother had told her LEE had gone over there on own accord, so let him get back same way. She stated there are lots of extenuating circumstances in case.

On 5/26/61, Embassy, Moscow, sent despatch 806 to Washington reporting receipt of undated letter from OSWALD, postmarked Minsk, 5/16/61, stating in part he desired full guarantees that he would not under any circumstances be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case, should he return to U. S. Stated if this "condition" could not be met, he would try to have relatives see about getting something done in Washington. Letter stated OSWALD married to Russian woman who would want accompany him to U. S. Letter stated his status with USSR was same as before, "without citizenship." Embassy set forth outline of proposed reply to him, along lines previously suggested by Department of State. Embassy noted that if OSWALD's designation as "without citizenship" in Soviet internal passport accurate, this is prima facie indication Soviet Government does not regard him as Soviet Citizen. Embassy stated it thus appeared he had not yet expatriated himself under Section 349 (a) (1) of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Embassy cautioned against mailing his passport to him, stated it would request instructions from Washington before granting him passport or certificate of identity and asked if OSWALD should be considered entitled to protection of U. S. Government abroad under circumstances. On 6/21/61, SCS furnished brief summary of above to his mother.

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By despatch 29 dated 7/11/61, Embassy, Moscow, reported OSWALD appeared at Embassy July 8 re desire return to U. S. with wife. He executed questionnaire re possible expatriative acts. In lengthy questioning no evidence was revealed of any act which might have caused loss of U. S. citizenship. OSWALD exhibited Soviet internal "stateless" passport number 311479 issued Moscow 1/14/60, which is prima facie evidence OSWALD not regarded as Soviet citizen. OSWALD claimed never to have applied for Soviet citizenship. OSWALD related had been employed since 1/13/60, at Belorussian Radio and TV Factory, Minsk, as metal worker in research shop. Claimed took bath and signed no papers for employment and listed earnings as 90 rubles per month. Stated did not join trade union organization. Stated had never been called upon to make radio, press or personal statements re decision reside Soviet Union. He stated had been interviewed briefly at Metropole Hotel third day after arrival by Radio Moscow, but only few routine comments made, no political significance.

This despatch continued that OSWALD stated had never been subjected to questioning or briefing by Soviets re life before entering USSR and never provided such info to any Soviet organization. Stated doubted he would have given info acquired as Marine Corps radar operator despite statements made at Embassy 10/31/59. OSWALD exhibited some anxiety re possible imprisonment for remaining in Soviet Union. OSWALD was told informally Embassy did not perceive on what grounds he might be prosecuted leading to lengthy imprisonment but he was clearly informed Embassy could give no assurance re prosecution, which he understood.

USSR
OSWALD advised Embassy he was married 4/30/61, to MARINA NIKOLARVNA OPISAKOVA, dental technician, and was arranging for wife to join him in Moscow for visa interview. Passport was returned to him valid only for return to U. S. for making exit visa application in Minsk. Despatch continued: "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him." He stated that he is in contact with his mother and a brother in

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the United States. He stated he had about 200 rubles and that he and wife would save more for eventual costs of traveling to United States.

Under date of 8/16/61, SCS informed OSWALD's mother briefly of report from Embassy citing his desire return U. S. with wife and noting he was in touch with mother and brother.

By despatch 317, 10/12/61, Embassy, Moscow, furnished texts of four letters from OSWALD between July and October detailing his difficulties in obtaining Soviet exit visas for himself and wife and noting they were subject of increasing harassment in Minsk. He requested Embassy make official inquiry re visas but Embassy said it informed him it had no way of influencing Soviet action on exit visas. Embassy also told him wife's visa petition not yet approved.

By Operations Memorandum (OM) 1/16/62, Embassy, Moscow, forwarded copies of correspondence between OSWALD and Embassy. OM noted he had been issued new Soviet residence permit until 7/5/62, and had been assured by Soviets of exit documentation upon request valid 45 days. Embassy notified by Soviet authorities of issuance of foreign passport to Mrs. OSWALD with exit visa good until 12/1/62. OSWALD desired delay departure until wife's immigration visa in order for departure together, adding wife expecting child in March. OSWALD also raised question of repatriation loan and Embassy requested appropriate advice. Telegram about 2/1/62, to Moscow advised loan not approved pending receipt of application per regulations and stated mother endeavoring raise money but success doubtful. By letter 1/25/62, SCS briefed OSWALD's mother re developments and requested advice re repatriation funds.

File reflects 1/24/62, SCS telephoned International Rescue Committee (IRC), 251 Park Ave., NYC, re possible payment of transportation for OSWALD family. IRC advised had received info re case but unable take action but in any event would not furnish funds for return, since they handle only refugees. On 2/1/62, SCS replied to wire (not in file) from Mrs. OSWALD stating IRC assistance possible only for wife but doubtful and that her suggestion of publicizing son's story with appeal for help would not offer solution to his problem.

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Texas D.C.

On 2/9/62, SCS sent to Senator JOHN G. TOWER copies of correspondence between OSWALD and SCS between July, 1961, and January, 1962, and correspondence sent to Senator TOWER by OSWALD, copies not in file. As of January, 1962, Mrs. OSWALD residing Box 982, Vernon, Texas. File contains correspondence between Moscow and Washington, Feb., March, 1962, re repatriation details, telegram from Moscow 3/6/62, mentioning daughter born to OSWALD's February 15th.

File contains letter 5/25/62, from Mrs. OSWALD at 316 E. Donnell, Crowell, Texas, explaining inability to raise funds, pointing out LEE spent three years in Marines and brother 14 years in Air Force and that circumstances that sent LEE to Moscow are same as those keeping him there -- lack of money. Letter from SCS to Mrs. OSWALD 6/1/62, informed her and family leaving Moscow that date for Rotterdam, where would board SS "Maasdam," arriving NYC 6/13/62.

By letter 6/15/62, SCS notified Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., re OSWALD family travel plans and address of mother in Texas.

Files of Office of Finance, Department of State (OF) reviewed by SA KENNETH J. HASER 11/22/63, disclose loan record account number 38210 for LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Account shows original debit dated 7/26/62, of \$435.71. It was repaid generally with small payments except for the following: \$190 paid 12/12/62, \$100 paid 1/10/63 and final payment of \$1 on 7/7/63. Addresses shown in file were: 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, and P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, in that order.

This file contains a copy of promissory statement signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on 6/1/62, at Moscow, witnessed by WINIFRED WILLIAMS at the American Embassy. This statement outlined cost of transporting family as \$418 plus \$105.94 rubles. LEE OSWALD contributed 90 rubles toward price of rail tickets so total obligation to him was \$435.71. OSWALD agreed therein to repay this sum and agreed with understanding that he would not be furnished a passport for foreign travel until his obligation to reimburse Treasurer of U. S. was liquidated. In statement he also authorized repayment of loan from any monies due him from Veterans Administration or other U. S. Government agency.

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Files of Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State, reviewed by SA KENNETH J. HASER 11/23/63, disclose additional information that by Airgram G-184, classified confidential, Embassy, Moscow, notified Department of State of receipt of following letter dated November 3rd/1969 from OSWALD, Metropole Hotel:

"I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

"I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct 31st, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time.

"I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States government.

"My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident."

"/s/ Lee Harvey Oswald"


Embassy stated it was replying to OSWALD, reiterating his right to renounce citizenship and pointing out that only renunciation in manner prescribed by law is valid and that, as he was informed on Oct. 31, if he appears at Embassy on normal business day and so requests, necessary documents would be prepared.

These files contain Operations Memorandum-Visa No. 97 dated 1/24/62, from Embassy, Moscow, to Washington noting OSWALD had informed Embassy 1/16/62, he would not consider going to U. S. along for any reason, particularly since it seemed his passport would be confiscated upon his arrival. OSWALD pressed for action on wife's visa petition, submitting support affidavit for wife stating he was fully employable in fields of metals and electronics. Embassy told OSWALD considerable doubt re adequacy of documents he submitted to meet public charge provision, and urged him get support affidavit from close relative in U. S.

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By letter dated 6/7/62, Office of Soviet Union Affairs (SOV), Department of State, furnished Mrs. OSWALD at Crowell, Texas, plans for return from USSR of family. Letter expressed regret she was caused so much unhappiness by son's actions. Letter noted his unfortunate situation was result of his original decision to live in USSR and Embassy and State made every effort assist him. Letter stated LEE originally informed Embassy he wished remain permanently in Soviet Union and when changed mind later, Embassy advised him re procedures to follow re exit permits, and Department of State granted him loan for return transportation. Letter expressed trust her son is aware and appreciative of assistance rendered by U. S. Government.

On 11/22/63, the Visa Office file re MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSKOVA, was reviewed by SA RUSSELL JEAN GRAY, JR., and the following information obtained:



State made various name checks and learned CIA had no additional; State Security had info re her husband; Biographic was negative; Passport felt he had not expatriated himself.

By letter dated 10/6/61, State forwarded to INS in Dallas, Texas, OSWALD's petition re his wife and ventured the opinion that she was not ineligible based upon investigation by State. They noted that OSWALD had the address of 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

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On 10/13/61, Moscow, by Despatch #317, sent in texts of four letters from Mr. OSWALD in which he discussed the discouraging results of his contacts with the OVIR regarding an exit visa for his wife and the harrassment his wife was experiencing at work. He later asked if State would help him get a military aircraft hop home since he was low on funds. The frustrations continued through the Fall of 1961.

By letter dated 11/1/61, to the AmembMos, OSWALD pointed out that his Soviet residence document for foreigners expired the next January and that since the Soviets would not issue exit visas they would have to extend his residence permit. OSWALD asked the Embassy if it was legal for the Soviets to extend this if he did not request an extension.

By letter, 1/16/62, AmembMos advised State that the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs had advised through channels that a Foreign Passport properly visaed for departure from the USSR valid until 12/1/62, had been issued to Mrs. OSWALD. Mr. OSWALD had requested that his U. S. passport be renewed and that he be given a loan to finance his return to the U. S. He also wanted to travel with his wife.

By letter 2/28/62, INS, San Antonio, Texas, advised that OSWALD's petition for a non-quota immigrant visa for his wife had been approved; however, waiver of the sanctions imposed by Section 243 (g) of the I & N Act was not authorized. The Visa Office passed this on to Moscow noting that in view of the last Mrs. OSWALD would have to proceed to a third country and then make application for a visa to enter the U. S.

Internal State correspondence from the Office of Soviet Union Affairs to the Visa Office, dated 3/16/62, pointed out that the AmembMos had been authorized to issue OSWALD a passport and the Office of Special Consular Services had authorized a loan of \$500 to OSWALD for return travel expenses. Soviet Affairs felt OSWALD was "An unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable," who might refuse to return to the U. S. if his wife could not travel with him and recommended that the matter be referred back to INS for further consideration of a waiver of Section 243 (g) since they felt we would be in a position where the Soviets could say they offered to let Mrs. OSWALD out but the U. S. refused to let her in.

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On 3/27/62, State sent a letter to INS asking further consideration of the waiver and on 5/9/62, INS, Washington, D. C., replied to State that since State felt it to be in the best interests of the U. S. to waive, they were waiving the sanctions imposed by Section 243 (g).

On 11/23/63, the file pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD maintained by the Office of Security, Department of State, was reviewed by SA GRAY. The file consisted in large part of information from FBI, and State info of which copies were furnished to the Bureau. Of interest was a letter dated 3/19/62, from ONI to the Director of Security, State, enclosing a letter from the USMC to OSWALD in Minsk, dated 3/7/62, advising him that in view of the information that he had sought to renounce his American citizenship to become a citizen of the USSR, the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, convened a board which met on 8/8/60, and as a result of their recommendation OSWALD was discharged as undesirable on 9/13/60. A copy of his discharge certificate was sent to him.

By letter dated 3/22/62, OSWALD requested the USMC to make a full review of his case since he felt it both immoral and illegal to change his honorable discharge dated 9/11/60, to undesirable and he asked to appear before a reconvened board after returning to the U. S.

On 11/23/63, the U. S. Passport file of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reviewed by SA GRAY and the following info noted:

Passport No. 1733242 was issued to OSWALD on 9/10/59, by the Los Angeles Passport Agency. He was residing at 3124 West 5th St., Fort Worth, Texas. He gave his occupation as shipping export agent and said he was planning to depart the U. S. 9/21/59, for a four-month trip to attend the College of A. SCHWETZER, Chur, Switzerland, and the University of Turku, Turku, Finland. He planned to make tourist visits to Cuba, Dominican Republic, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Finland and Russia.

In addition to info from this file which the Bureau already has, on 11/3/59, OSWALD wrote the Ambassadors from the Metropole Hotel claiming that he wanted his U. S. citizenship revoked as set forth above.

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By Airgram 12/1/59, the Embassy advised that OSWALD was missing from the Metropole Hotel. On 3/28/60, the Embassy advised that OSWALD's whereabouts were still unknown.

On 3/7/60, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 1605 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, wrote the Secretary of State requesting aid in helping her son in the USSR and expressing the belief that he was stranded there. On 6/18/60, she followed this with another letter asking what had been done. On 6/7/60, State wrote Mrs. OSBORN with some observations on her son's legal position. Indications of the interest of Congressman JIM WRIGHT were also noted in that State sent him copies of correspondence from Mrs. OSWALD.

On 4/13/61, State notified AmembMos that regarding Despatch 585, if OSWALD had a bona fide intention to return to the U. S. and he had been thoroughly interviewed and no evidence of expatriation noted, the Embassy was authorized to amend his passport for direct return to the U. S. No advice could be given to OSWALD about whether or not he would be liable to prosecution upon his return. For security reasons his passport was to be delivered to him in person. Referring to Despatch 806 (which appears elsewhere in this airtel) the Department noted in letter W-7 dated 7/11/61, that OSWALD had a Soviet internal passport showing him to be "without citizenship." They noted it was unclear whether this meant without Soviet citizenship or without any citizenship and instructed the Embassy to carefully consider the facts and submit them to the Department for consideration unless an emergency situation precluded this. Regarding renewal of his passport on 7/10/61, and as enclosures to Moscow Despatch 29, were submitted an application and a questionnaire in which OSWALD said in response to questions that he had appeared at the Embassy on 10/31/59, to advise of future residence in the USSR and again on 7/8/61 when he applied for return of his U. S. passport. He said his Soviet documents showed residence in the USSR but American citizenship. He said he had never sought or obtained registration as a national of a foreign country. He said he received a Soviet residence document but it described him as "without citizenship." He ~~said~~ said he had not been a member of any foreign political party, faction, etc.; had not taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign state or worked for the government of a foreign power, noting that he did not feel factory employment in the USSR comes within the meaning of the last question.

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By Operations Memorandum 8/18/61, State advised Moscow that the information with Despatch 29 did not indicate OSWALD had expatriated himself. Renewal of his passport for return to the U. S. was authorized if he appeared with indications he was returning home.

On 5/24/62, OSWALD's passport, number 1733242, was renewed and amended to include his daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD. He planned to depart for the U. S. in a few days.

The following description was obtained from passport records:

Name:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Birth:	8/18/39, New Orleans, La.
Height:	5' 11"
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Grey
Father:	ROBERT LEE OSWALD, born New Orleans, La., 1895.
Mother:	MARGRET CLAVER, born New Orleans, La., 1907.

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

DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE

VERY URGENT 11-25-63
 TO DIRECTOR
 FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 181

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

AMBASSADOR MANN IS GREATLY CONCERNED THAT CUBANS POSSIBLY BEHIND SUBJECT'S ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT. HE FEELS THAT BOTH WE AND CIA DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE HERE TO ESTABLISH OR REFUTE CUBAN CONNECTION BUT THAT NO STONE MUST BE LEFT UNTURNED. LATE THIS AFTERNOON AMBASSADOR, WHILE DISCUSSING ANOTHER MATTER WITH ROBERT SAYRE, MEXICAN DESK OFFICER IN STATE DEPARTMENT, SUGGESTED IT WOULD BE MOST DESIRABLE TO HAVE BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE FROM WASHINGTON SPEND FEW DAYS IN MEXICO CITY TO FILL HIM AND US IN ON FULL SCOPE OF CASE IN U.S. AND TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS FOR INVESTIGATION HERE IN ADDITION TO WHAT WE ARE ALREADY DOING.

SAYRE AND KENNEDY CROCKETT, ANOTHER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICER, QUESTIONED WISDOM OF AMBASSADOR'S SUGGESTION, POINTING OUT BUREAU HAS REPRESENTATIVE HERE WHO IS DOUBTLESS RECEIVING ALL PERTINENT INFO FROM U.S. AND IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH HANDLING INVESTIGATIONS IN MEXICO. THIS AROUSED AMBASSADORIAL IRE. AMBASSADOR DID NOT CONSULT ME PRIOR TO HIS CALL TO SAYRE BUT DID SO THEREAFTER. HE EMPHASIZED TO ME THAT HE IS MOST SATISFIED WITH OUR WORK BUT FEELS NOTHING MUST BE LEFT UNDONE TO RESOLVE THIS MATTER. HE ASKED MY OPINION CONCERNING ADVISABILITY OF SOMEONE FROM BUREAU COMING TO MEXICO. WHILE OF NECESSITY ASSURING HIM THAT WE ARE IN COMPLETE ACCORD WITH COOPERATING WITH HIM IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE, THE LEGAT TACTFULLY TRIED TO POINT OUT THAT BUREAU IS FURNISHING US ALL

REC-310 105-82553 38068

MR. BELMONT
 MR. TOLSON
 MR. DELOACH
 MR. MOHR
 MR. WALKER
 MR. CROCKETT
 MR. CASPER
 MR. CALLAHAN
 MR. CONRAD
 MR. EVANS
 MR. MALONE
 MR. ROSEN
 MR. SULLIVAN
 MR. TAVEL
 MR. TROTTER
 MR. HOLMES
 MR. GANDY

DEC 12 1963

- 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

NO. 181

PERTINENT INFO AND IT WOULD APPEAR UNNECESSARY TO HAVE A BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE COME HERE FROM WASHINGTON FOR PURPOSES OUTLINED BY HIM. THE AMBASSADOR WAS NOT TO BE DISSUADED AND TONIGHT SENT A CABLE TO SECRETARY RUSK REITERATING HIS REQUEST.

THIS IS FOR BUREAU INFO. LEGAT FEELS NO USEFUL PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED BY HAVING BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE COME HERE. IF STATE PASSES AMBASSADOR'S REQUEST TO BUREAU IT IS SUGGESTED REQUEST BE TACTFULLY DENIED WITHOUT LEGAT RECOMMENDATIONS BEING MENTIONED TO STATE.

IT IS DESIRED TO EMPHASIZE THAT OUR RELATIONS WITH AMBASSADOR ARE EXCELLENT AND HE IS MOST OUTSTANDING AMBASSADOR WITH WHOM LEGAT HAS EVER WORKED. THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO SINCERITY OF HIS MOTIVES. HE HAS BEEN THROUGH A MOST TRYING THREE DAYS AND PROBABLY HIS REQUEST WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE UNDER MORE NORMAL CONDITIONS.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED:

11-26-63

3:17 AM

ENT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

3RD CO. 11-26-63

MR. BRANNAN

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

NOV 27 1963

LEADS

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.

ORIGIN/ACTION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-131

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AIR POUCH

TO : Department of State

DEC 9 1963

FROM : Embassy Port-au-Prince

DATE: December 8, 1963

SUBJECT : Information Concerning Lee Harvey Oswald

REF : Deptel 195 L T EHRICK

Enclosed is a detailed account given to the Embassy on December 4, 1963 by Mr. and Mrs. George DeMOHRENSCHILD concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD. The DeMohrenschilts are American citizens who have been living in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, since the spring of 1963. They had become acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Oswald in Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, during the summer of 1962 and saw them on a number of occasions between then and early 1963.

The DeMohrenschilts had notified the Embassy immediately after President Kennedy's assassination that they had been acquainted with Oswald. They have indicated their willingness to respond to any additional questions which investigating authorities may have.

For the Charge d'Affaires, a.i.:

Norman E. Warner
Norman E. Warner
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure:

Information on Lee Harvey Oswald. REC 14

NOT RECORDED

25 DEC 11 1963

EX-105

SOVIET SECTION

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In Out

FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: POL: Warner/abs - 12/6/63

Contents and Classification Approved by: Edw Glien Curtis

Clearance:

ENCLOSURE

105-82555
105-82555-396

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REC'D
DDP INTELL DIV

Information Furnished by Mr. and Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt
to Norman E. Warner, December 4, 1963

TEXAS

(1) Original Meeting with Lee Harvey Oswald

The DeMohrenschildts 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 ~~MARY 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. DeMohrenschildt took her back to her home in Fort Worth the following night. The precise chain leading to the DeMohrenschildts 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 DeMohrenschildts' lawyer), and to Mr. George Bouhé (a sort of local philanthropist who always is ready to help in unfortunate cases). George Bouhé and the Clarks then spoke to the DeMohrenschildts about Mrs. Oswald, asking for help.

(2) Subsequent Contacts

On the occasion of the Greek Orthodox Christmas in early January 1963 the DeMohrenschildts 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/

(3) Employment Application

When the DeMohrenschildts first met the Oswalds, he had a job as a metal worker, as Mr. DeMohrenschildt 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 DeMohrenschildts 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 DeMohrenschildts 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. DeMohrenschildt 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 Resumé of Oswald's Life in Russia

In the summer or early fall of 1962 Oswald gave Mr. DeMohrenschildt a typed resumé of his experiences in a factory in Minsk, USSR. This resumé was about 20 pages long. It was not a stupid resumé; 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. DeMohrenschildt 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. DeMohrenschildt 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 DeMohrenschildts were never aware of any connection Oswald might have had with any organizations. Mr. DeMohrenschildt always considered him a complete lone-wolf.

(6) Other Persons Who Knew Oswald

On one occasion the DeMohrenschildts took the Oswalds to meet a friend, Everett Glover, in Dallas. The Glovers introduced a Mrs. Ruth Peine (an American girl who was learning Russian) to the Oswalds.

(7) Last Meeting

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(7) Last Meeting with the Oswalds

The DeMohrenschildts believed that the last time they saw the Oswalds was at the Christmas party in early 1963. The DeMohrenschildts 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. DeMohrenschildt did come to Haiti in March 1963.

(8) General Impressions

According to the DeMohrenschildts, 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. Bouhé (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. DeMohrenschildt Told of the "Gun"

In the fall of 1962 Mrs. Oswald said to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt one day when the latter was visiting her: "Look how crazy he is, now he has bought a gun". (Mrs. DeMohrenschildt received the clear impression that he had very recently acquired the gun). Mrs. DeMohrenschildt saw the gun, which she described as being about four feet long. She was not sure if it was a rifle or a shot gun. She did not take it in her hands or examine it closely. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt 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. DeMohrenschildt 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 DeMohrenschildts' 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/

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always bickering, picking on each other and fighting. They both adored their baby, however. In fact, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt 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 DeMohrenschildts 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 DeMohrenschildts never heard Oswald make any threats against any individuals whatsoever. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt 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.

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FBI

Date: 12/2/63

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. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Misc. Files _____
- Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN. ASST. DIR: W.C.SULLIVAN
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-10823) (100-43728) (P)
 RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 IS - R

Re Los Angeles telephone Call 12/2/63.

On 12/2/63 Agent KAZUO YAKURA, U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles telephonically contacted SA SAMUEL W. NORTH, JR. and requested an appointment be made to discuss [REDACTED]. YAKURA stated he did not care to discuss the matter telephonically but briefly explained that his office had received information from the U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C. that one [REDACTED] son of [REDACTED] of Los Angeles, had been an associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, further advised that [REDACTED] allegedly had been associated with a subversive organization.

[REDACTED] is currently included in the Security Index at the Los Angeles Office and is the subject of Bureau file [100-404929] and Los Angeles file [100-43728].

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (Info)
- 1 - New Orleans (Info)
- 2 - Los Angeles

SWN/AY
(7)

Place in 100-404929

REC-22 105-82555-409

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Approved: _____

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E. G. Wick
Delaney
12/2/63

SOVIET

LA 100-43728

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 12/2/63 [REDACTED] telephonically advised SA NORTH she recalled [REDACTED] making a statement some time prior to summer of 1963 that his older son, [REDACTED] was going to visit the then coming summer. [REDACTED] stated neither she nor [REDACTED] had ever seen [REDACTED] and they could offer no further information concerning him.

Indices of the Los Angeles Office were searched and no derogatory information concerning [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] was found.

Agent YAKURA accompanied by Agent JOHN LARSON, U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, personally appeared at the Los Angeles Office where SAs PAUL L. MACK and NORTH talked with them. Agent YAKURA explained his office had received a telephone call from U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C., advising of the above information and directing that the FBI be contacted regarding the matter. He stated that the only information he had of [REDACTED] was that he was then reportedly residing with his wife, [REDACTED], in Texas, City unknown, and that he had reportedly associated with OSWALD in New Orleans, Louisiana, and in Texas. The nature of the association, the dates involved and location in Texas were unknown to YAKURA.

Agent YAKURA asked if this office had any record of [REDACTED] activities. He was answered in the negative. However, he was advised of [REDACTED] remarks concerning [REDACTED] proposed visit during summer of 1963. He then inquired about [REDACTED] current activities, if any, in a subversive organization. He was told that [REDACTED] was currently a member of the Los Angeles Local Correspondence (LALC) but that both the LALC and [REDACTED] had been inactive since about March, 1962.

Agent YAKURA advised he was primarily interested in ascertaining [REDACTED]'s current residence and employment, was he at work on 11/22/63 and for a few days prior thereto. He asked if the FBI would object to a [REDACTED]

LA 100-43728

Secret Service interview of [REDACTED] to ascertain that information. He was advised that, whereas the FBI would interpose no objection to such an interview, this office would obtain the desired information and advise the Secret Service.

Agents YAKURA and LARSON were told the information furnished them by this office concerning [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was highly classified and could be used only pursuant to classification regulations. YAKURA and LARSON stated that they understood and would handle the information accordingly.

On 12/2/63 [REDACTED] (conceal per request) who has furnished reliable information in the past, [REDACTED] Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association, 650 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, telephonically advised SA NORTH that [REDACTED] was then employed as a [REDACTED] Continental Service Company, a subsidiary of the Bank of America, 1335 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, and was then residing at [REDACTED], Los Angeles and worked from 11:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. 11/18/63 and 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. every day from 11/19/63 to 11/22/63 inclusive.

On 12/2/63 Agent LARSON was telephonically advised by SA NORTH of [REDACTED] current residence and employment, and that he was reportedly at work the entire work week 11/18 -- 22/63 inclusively.

Agent LARSON then expressed his sincere thanks for the cooperation extended the Secret Service by the FBI in this matter.

Information copies of this airtel are being furnished to the Dallas and New Orleans Offices to advise them of the information furnished by Secret Service and to apprise those offices of Secret Service interest in this matter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE LEGAL ADVISER

December 12, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ORRIN H. BARTLETT,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Oswald Case

The F.B.I. may be interested in the attached.

Thomas Ehrlich
Thomas Ehrlich
Special Assistant to the
Legal Adviser

Attachments:

Memo from Security Officer, Bonn,
with enclosure.

REC-54

551

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ENCLOSURE

79 DEC 18 1963

UNCLASSIFIED

Chief, Division of Investigations
Office of Security
Regional Security Officer, Bonn

December 3, 1963

Letter from Franz SPACIL

Attached hereto in triplicate are copies of a letter from Franz SPACIL pertaining to a man named OSWALD. It is doubtful that this OSWALD is identical to the President's assassin because the letter refers to SPACIL's dealings with the man after World War II. The assassin's age is not known, but at the end of the war he was probably only a child.

Enclosure:

a/s

cc: RSO-Munich

SY:SCReed: jm

UNCLASSIFIED

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ENCLOSURE

100 Mr. NEED

FRANZ SPACIL

Letter in German, from ~~FRANZ SPACIL~~, 5 Marktstaette, Konstanz, Baden

Addressed to Ambassador, American Embassy Bonn

Austria GE

Date of letter: Nov 14, 1963

Your Excellency:

With regard to Your President's assassination I have some information which might be insignificant or of importance.

I operated a tailor's shop for children's clothing in Vienna. After the war, I had on store a considerable amount of accessories for suits. One day, a young man accompanied by several Russian officers in civilian clothes appeared and they bought accessories for several suits at prices above the blackmarket rates prevailing then. In the course of the following years, this young man often visited us; he bought accessories or bartered such items for meat which was scarcely available at that time. In answer to my question how he was able to obtain the meat, he told me that he had authorization from the Russians, by means of which he could buy all black points. Once he brought meat and several cartons of American cigarettes. Since we had become rather well acquainted with him by that time, I asked him if he also bartered with the Americans. He replied that he had a close relative in the United States of America and this relative would send him things from time to time.

Now, this young man's name was OSWALD; he spoke fluent Russian, Polish and rather good German.

When I was reading the article concerning Kennedy's suspected murderer, I was struck that the name was OSWALD.

Maybe it is only a fancy, but I felt I had to write you this letter.

Respectfully

/s/ Franz Spacil

105-82555-551

ENCLOSURE

