

COPY 8

SECTION 68

105.82555

OSWALD

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS	DATE 1/21/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/16/64 - 1/20/64
TITLE OF CASE LEE HARVEY OSWALD		REPORT MADE BY EDWARD P. GAZUR	TYPED BY ral
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R	

REFERENCE

Bureau airtel to Cleveland, 1-15-64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report is being designated to Cleveland file 105-3792 on ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER.

This matter is being retained in a pending status to facilitate handling of investigation as requested by the Bureau in their airtel, dated January 8, 1964, concerning NANCY JANE MC CLAIN, aka., a prostitute who is alleged to have come in contact with subject.

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21 FEB 14 1973

1-CC Retained in 645 gte

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW				
COPIES MADE: 10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM) 3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM) 2 - Cleveland (105-7674) (1 - 105-3792)	1457-38 6 JAN 30 1964 Notations				
Dissemination Record of Attached Report					
Agency	PRES. Comm				
Request Recd.	2 copies				
Date Fwd.	1/30/64				
How Fwd.	Hand				
By	JMS/lkt				

79 FEB 1 1964

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COVER PAGE

UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA EDWARD P. GAZUR
Date: January 21, 1964

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: (105-7674)

Bureau File #: (105-82555)

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER, a United States citizen who defected to the U.S.S.R. during the Fall of 1959, and who eventually returned to the United States as an immigrant, 5/62, on 1-17-64, advised he had no contact whatsoever with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, although while in U.S.S.R. heard during late 1959 that OSWALD defected to the U.S.S.R.

- P -

DETAILS: AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date January 20, 1964

Mr. ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER, Room 11, In-City Motel, Main Street, Wellsville, Ohio, advised he had no contact whatsoever with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated his only knowledge of OSWALD was limited to his having overheard a conversation between some Americans at the American National Exhibit in Russia during the latter months of 1959, to the effect that OSWALD had defected from the United States to live in Russia. WEBSTER said he could not recall the identities of the persons who were involved in that conversation. He said OSWALD's name was never mentioned to him by anyone in the U.S.S.R., or in the United States.

WEBSTER stated that after his defection from the United States during the Fall of 1959, he lived common-law with VERA IVANOVNA PLATONOVA at Kondratievski Prospect, House #63, Apartment 18, Leningrad, K-197, U.S.S.R., and was employed as a plastics technician by the Soviet Government at the Plastics Institute of Leningrad where he earned approximately \$270.00 per month (the equivalent to a scientist's pay in the U.S.S.R.) until he decided to return to the United States.

WEBSTER stated that on August 18, 1960, a baby girl was born from his aforementioned common-law relationship, and he later adopted this child which was named SVETLANA ROBERTOVNA WEBSTER. He said he occasionally sends money to the U.S.S.R. for the support of this child and occasionally receives a letter from the mother of this child, who continues to reside in the Soviet Union.

He explained that during 1960, a letter written by his father convinced him that he should return to the

On 1-17-64 at Wellsville, Ohio File # Cleveland 105-7674
by SA JAMES W. DE GARMO, JR.:ral Date dictated 1-17-64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CV 105-7674

(2)

United States and face his responsibilities. He added his mother at that time suffered a nervous breakdown over his defection to Russia.

He said he first applied for permission to leave Russia about August of 1960 and was advised in October of 1960 that such had been refused. He re-applied for permission to leave during October, 1961, and received notification that such had been approved in March, 1962. He said that it took the United States Government a couple of months to grant him a visa to enter the United States as an immigrant. He advised he plans to become a naturalized United States citizen after the expiration of a waiting period which will conclude about 1967.

WEBSTER stated that upon re-entering the United States in May, 1962, he had been employed by the Luger Boat Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, as a foreman for about one month during 1962, and then came to Wellsville, Ohio, where he has been employed for approximately one year by Wesco Manufacturing Company, Wellsville, Ohio, as a plastics technician.

WEBSTER stated that since he left the U.S.S.R., he has had no contact with any official of the U.S.S.R., and no pressure of any type had ever been exerted on him by VERA PIATONOVA to cause him to commit any act on behalf of the U.S.S.R.

WEBSTER advised he is 35 years of age, and appeared to be approximately 5' 7"; 145 lbs.; blond hair; blue eyes; fair complexion and medium build.

AN 21

FBI

Date: 1/13/64

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 AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) *BY AIRMAIL*

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

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

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, Atlanta, Dallas, and Miami, dated 1/15/64.

All offices receiving copies of re airtel should include in their search of names the alias of ALIKSEI OSWALD, which name appeared on a Russian hunting license obtained by OSWALD.

- 3-Bureau
- 2-Atlanta (105-3193)
- 2-Miami (105-8342)
- 2-New Orleans (100-16601)
- 1-Dallas
- RPG:mja
- (10)

D. C. Wick

REC-38 105-82555-1458

JAN 17 1964

JAN 14 1964

5/Gewman

Approved: 53 JAN 24 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1-8-64

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached teletype relates to contact with Clyde J. Watts who was interviewed on Bureau instructions in connection with his request that the Bureau furnish information developed by us implicating Lee Harvey Oswald as the person who shot at General Edwin A. Walker on 4-10-63, at Dallas, Texas. Dallas Police Department investigated William McEwan Duff as a suspect in the Walker shooting, but developed no information connecting him with the shooting or with Lee Harvey Oswald. We are checking with the Dallas Office concerning the statement that Duff was seen on one occasion with Oswald. If approved, when this information developed a letter will be directed to J. Lee Rankin advising him of the information relating to Duff.

Q *Effredt*
H

1459

ENCLOSURE

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

JAN 8 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI OKLACITY

235

7 PM CST URGENT 1-8-64 MLK

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY /105-783/ 3P

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

REBUTEL JAN. SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR.

CONTACT AT OFFICE OF CLYDE J. WATTS, ATTORNEY, TWO ONE NINE COUCH DRIVE, OKLAHOMA CITY, ON JAN. SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, REFLECTED WATTS ON BUSINESS TRIP AND UNAVAILABLE FOR CONTACT PRIOR TO JAN. EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

WATTS PERSONALLY CONTACTED INSTANT DATE AND RECEIPT OF HIS TELEGRAM TO BUREAU ACKNOWLEDGED. WATTS WAS INFORMED OF BUREAU-S POLICY AS OUTLINED IN REBUTEL.

HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS TELEGRAM, AND INDICATED HE WOULD POSSIBLY COMMUNICATE WITH THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION HE HAD REQUESTED FROM THE BUREAU.

WATTS STATED THAT SHORTLY AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON GENERAL WALKER-S LIFE IN SPRING OF SIXTYTHREE, TWO PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS HIRED BY WATTS TO INVESTIGATE THE INCIDENT,

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1459

REC-12 105 20
ST-103
22 JAN 23 1964

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

9 JAN 29 1964

MR. DEWENT FOR THE DIRECTOR

SOVIET SECTION

PAGE TWO

DEVELOPED AS A SUSPECT ONE BILL DUFF, A SCOTSMAN, WHO RESIDED AT FIVE FOUR TWO ZERO LEWIS STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. DUFF HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN SOME CAPACITY BY GEN. WALKER OR HIS STAFF. DUFF WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE STATEMENT TO SOMEONE HE WAS THE ONE WHO SHOT AT GEN. WALKER. DUFF WAS APPROACHED BY THE TWO PRIVATE DETECTIVES AND WAS OFFERED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SHOOT WALKER, IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF DUFF WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WALKER SHOOTING. THE DETECTIVES MADE A TAPE RECORDING OF THEIR CONVERSATION WITH DUFF AND THE RESULTS OF THEIR INVESTIGATION WAS TURNED OVER TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. WATTS STATED DUFF NEVER ADMITTED TO THE DETECTIVES HE WAS THE PERSON WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY SHOT AT GENERAL WALKER.

WATTS FURNISHED ABOVE INFORMATION, STATING THERE IS POSSIBLY SOME CONNECTION BETWEEN DUFF AND OSWALD.

DALLAS TELETYPE TO OKLAHOMA CITY DEC. NINETEEN, SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTS WILLIAM MC EWAN ~~DUFF~~, AKA., WILLIAM MC EWAN ~~MC DUFF~~, SCOTTY, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN ON ONE OCCASION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

WOULD APPEAR TO BE IDENTICAL WITH THE BILL DUFF MENTIONED
BY WATTS.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WAWS

FBI WASH DC

DLMW

FBI DALLAS

P:NVYB>@

Mr. Sullivan

FBI

Date: 1/8/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) & SAC, DALLAS (105-10461)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
(OO - Dallas)

J. C. [Signature]
T. [Signature]
J. M. [Signature]

The New Orleans Times Picayune and States-Item, both daily newspapers, New Orleans, carried short news articles which have previously been forwarded to the Bureau stating the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., has issued a booklet entitled "The Assassination of President Kennedy: An End or a Beginning?".

Copies of the aforementioned booklet have been obtained. Three copies are enclosed for the Bureau and one copy being furnished Dallas with their copies of this communication.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - 2 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - New Orleans
- HGM:jam
(6)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

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12 JAN 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

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JAN 28 1964

53 JAN 28 1964

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

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10/15/12

By unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors, Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Inc., in meeting on November 26, 1963, publication was ordered of this statement prepared and presented by Managing Director Aaron M. Kohn.

METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION

of New Orleans, Inc.

1107 National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
New Orleans, La. 70112

A nonpartisan organization of citizens, voluntarily financed, fulfilling citizen responsibilities in law enforcement and the administration of justice.

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Leon M. Wolf
*Past Presidents

The Assassination of President Kennedy

An End or a Beginning?

On November 22, 1963, riding through the streets of a great American city justly boastful of thriving growth and wealth, the President of all the people of the United States appeared stimulated by the acclaim at a Fort Worth gathering, and by those who had cheered him along the way.

In Dallas, en route to address a large luncheon group awaiting his arrival, the President must have experienced some anxiety because of the incidents of hatred and violence which had accompanied an earlier visit of his appointed Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson. With maximum possible protection of an alert Secret Service, President John F. Kennedy, unlike the reigning heads of some other nations, exhibited that sense of freedom which is shared as natural right by Americans as he was transported in an open car exposed to public view and to the calculating eye of a hidden assassin.

One man, one gun, one bullet shattered the brain which had been dedicated to the solution of our nation's, and the world's, problems. The uncivilized act shocked all Americans into awareness of the over-riding importance of the President of the United States; an importance which, even in those who disagreed vigorously with his policies and beliefs, suddenly su-

perceded all other feelings, all other considerations.

One man, one gun, one bullet overruled the decision of the majority of voters of this nation who had chosen John F. Kennedy to be Chief Executive of their country, to direct its destinies for four years.

The heavy weight of sorrow and personal loss, and of sympathy for the President's wife and family, for most people was accompanied by a sweeping disbelief that our nation's chosen leader and spokesman could be so swiftly, so unexpectedly, so wantonly destroyed as a vital human being.

In varying ways each of us sensed that his death was, in part, our's. There was some measure of reassurance in the essential decency and justice of most persons, for relatively few reacted with spontaneous rage or desire for vengeance against the assassin. Rather there was a querulous reaching out for understanding of the motivations leading to this abominable act of destruction by one human being against another.

It is hard to know when the emotions of mourning and shock and, perhaps a vaguely undefinable feeling of shared guilt, will drift into the background of experience. Certainly no one who knew the impact of the assassination, of the almost simultaneous shooting of Texas Governor John B. Connally, and of the tragically bizarre occurrences in the minutes and days which followed, will ever forget. And recorded history will remind those who follow us.

No murder occurs without cause, al-

though irrational to others. Each killer is motivated by some force or combination of influences which leads to his act of destruction.

The life of assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was taken by another ruthless killing just two days after his arrest, thus limiting the possibilities for fullest possible understanding of the twisted motivations for committing his immeasurable crime. Certainly the efficiency and resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ultimately will make known more than is now available to understand the reasons why this man had appointed himself executioner of President Kennedy and of democratic decision.

But enough is now known of the crime and of the accused criminal to lend emphasis to unresolved problems in our community out of which arise the stimuli for so appalling an act. Lee Oswald, to the degree that we now know of his background and activities, was what many people dismiss as an "oddball" or "crackpot", if they give attention to him at all. In the lives of most of us we have contacts with persons whom, because of unrelenting hatred or abnormal pattern of conduct, we avoid as being in these categories. Such individuals exist in every community.

The heinous acts which occurred in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and in the days immediately thereafter, could have transpired in any American city.

Unfortunately, no large community is free of that lunatic-fringe which is endowed with intelligence, impelled by hate

and capable of murder. Nor is any city free of persons who believe themselves beyond the law.

Our nation of peoples has been swept by the emotional impact of President Kennedy's tragic death. If it is to have meaning beyond temporary sympathy and shock, if from it shall be constructed a monument of greater wisdom, then the interment of his remains must stimulate widespread dedication to the solution of those problems which contributed to his death.

For the living, there is an obligation to search out those problems, and those solutions.

There is need to examine exhaustively the short life of Lee Oswald, to determine the influences which led to his abandonment of faith in our system of government and justice, in their stead his acceptance of the philosophy of Marxism, and the eventual conviction that fulfillment of his life goals required the taking of the lives of others.

There is need for evaluation of growing American cynicism towards the political processes and orderly government by law; to face squarely the implications of a popular wise-guy attitude which is titillated by "putting things over" in technical violation of the law. Among other alarming products of such attitudes has been tolerance of the growth of organized crime and racketeering into America's biggest business and one of its most influential forces in shaping the course and character of political government.

Citizens everywhere, community leaders and public officials must generate themselves, and stimulate in others, a demand

for integrity in the law enforcement processes. It is the awareness for this need to which our Crime Commission gives impetus - but not enough.

Each murderer in the Dallas tragedy acted as jury, prosecutor, judge and executioner outside the law. And the histories of both accused killers indicate that they were conditioned to disrespect law and its orderly procedures:

Lee Harvey Oswald during 1954 and 1955 attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans, where other students frequently were in conflict with police. He then resided with his mother in a dingy apartment at 126 Exchange Alley, a narrow street extending one block from the main business thoroughfare of Canal Street, to the Iberville Street boundary of the French Quarter.

Their substandard living quarters were above a pool hall, where Oswald is reported to have taken his one close schoolmate, a hangout for gamblers. The bleak street which he called home was occupied also by sordidly operated bars, including some in which aggressive homosexuals and prostitutes were frequenters and others the scene of operations for illegal bookies. This also was when New Orleans Police officers, as part of their corrupt practices, could readily be observed patronizing or on friendly terms with vice and gambling joints.

It is of special interest that Oswald was impressing his school teachers with outstanding performance in the study of civics. As he was being taught the theory of responsible government, in the same teen years he was surrounded by cynical evidences of its betrayal.

Leon Rubinstein, better known as

Jack Ruby, the killer of Oswald, had previously indicated his attitude towards law as reflected by a police record of carrying concealed weapons and aggravated assault. For those who understand how profits are derived from operation of a strip-tease joint, Ruby's means of livelihood gives further emphasis to his disdain for functioning within the law. And his disrespect for symbols of law enforcement is appallingly revealed in reports of his hospitality and generosity to some Dallas Police officers and, most important, their acceptance of him as host.

Can it be dismissed solely as coincidence that both accused assassins were exposed to tolerated community conditions which bespoke the rejection of law and acceptance of corruption?

Remembering the ease of Lee Oswald's acquisition of the rifle which destroyed our President and seriously injured Governor Connally; remembering that he also acquired the pistol with which he killed Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippitt and attempted the murder of one of the officers who later apprehended him; recalling that Dallas night club operator and police character Jock Ruby was able to possess and carry the gun with which Oswald was killed in police custody, we must come to grips with, and bring about, for more stringent screening of persons before they are authorized to sell, purchase or possess firearms.

For many years law enforcement officials have emphasized the need for more cautious weapon controls. Proposals in our legislative bodies, for such increased regulation, are invariably met with solid,

well-organized opposition from sportsmen's organizations, which understandably feel that such requirements would impose hardships upon them. They must recognize that some additional inconvenience is a small price to pay for reducing, to any degree, the frequency with which deadly weapons reach the hands of deadly persons.

Several years ago a man in his mid-twenties came to the Metropolitan Crime Commission office, placed a loaded, small caliber pistol on the Managing Director's desk, sat down and cried. He stated that because of a long-festering bitterness against alleged injustices of a former boss, he decided to kill him. Having no disqualifying police record, he had no difficulty securing a permit to purchase a gun, which he did, with murder his sole objective. In his particular case it did not happen. His gun was purchased in a shop on Rampart Street, perhaps the same one where Oswald had observed a .45 caliber pistol which he had planned to steal until his schoolmate, in whom he confided, pointed out the burglary detection system.

Greater attention must be given to the related problems of mental health and crimes of violence. In New Orleans, as in every major city, there is a lunatic-fringe, combining intelligence with distorted emotions. Some of them become identifiable through active evidences of destructive hate. Which of them is incapable of duplicating the shocking acts of Oswald and Ruby?

Also we must thoroughly evaluate the

merits and demerits of capital punishment as a penalty prescribed by society. As a self-governing people, do we thus create a culture in which killing is acceptable punishment for wrongdoing? Do we plant the seed of logic for independent action by the self-appointed judge and executioner, when taking of human life is considered responsibly-arrived-at decision in the criminal law? Especially with statistical studies failing to establish capital punishment as a deterrent to capital crimes, is the policy of destroying life, in the name of justice, a proper one for civilized society?

We amass national resources of money, skills, public opinion and manpower to compete with foreign and abhorrent ideologies. With these resources we also challenge and overcome the mysteries of outer space.

There is perhaps a greater and more important challenge presented in stark reality by the tragic recent events in Dallas; that we must dedicate more of our resources to the task of closing the gap between philosophy and fact in the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" - to make equal justice under law prevail.

Many of the ingredients of this challenge are now discouraging or disillusioning to those who seek to make democracy work:

widespread demand for increased government services accompanied by clamor against the cost, the scramble to pluck fruits from the tree of democ-

racy while evading responsibility for nourishing its roots;

corrupting pressures on government officials and agencies for special privileges;

lack of individual and group indignation in reaction to corrupt practices in government, business and organized labor;

spreading trend of court decisions to impose excessive restraints on police in dealing with serious crimes, as in the "exclusionary rule" which prohibits seizure of evidence of a crime if a warrant fails to anticipate such evidence will be found, or the Mallory rule which ignores the difficulties of investigation as it clamps a too-tight lid on confessions;

the growing tide of crime in the U.S., with inattention to the needs of law enforcement agencies, which almost everywhere are undermanned, under-equipped and underpaid;

the arrogant posture of organized crime and racketeering in the American scene, met with timid and inadequate legislation at the national level, largely ignored at state and local lawmaking levels;

the crime-deterrent value, and decency, of "speedy justice", too often lost in technical or unjustified postponements of trials;

judges more concerned with partisan politics than with impartial justice;

unprofessional parole and pardon procedures which return unreformed criminals to destructive careers;

prisons unequipped to accomplish their assigned task;

communities unready to help ex-convicts find their way in useful society.

These and many more are gaps to be filled to advance law and order, and to stimulate "government of laws, not of men" as our way of life, bringing vital reality to the inscription on the courthouse facade.

On November 22nd our President, John F. Kennedy, and police officer J. D. Tippitt were both engaged in performance of their duties when fatally struck down by an assassin. The living, in the future performance of citizen and official duties, will determine whether national mourning is shortlived sentiment, or the beginning of dedication to correcting those conditions which mold the atmosphere of evaded responsibility in which these heinous crimes occurred.

THE END

or

THE BEGINNING?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Belmont *[initials]*

FROM : A. Rosen *[initials]*

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

DATE: 1/21/64

The Chicago Office, by letterhead memorandum dated 12/19/63, received in the Bureau on 12/21/63, furnished information concerning one Lloyd John Wilson, aged 18, who two days previously had been discharged from the Air Force after less than two months' service, as a "schizoid personality with strong paranoid trends."

On 12/19/63, Wilson, after calling a Chicago newspaper, appeared at the Chicago Office and reported that he met Oswald at a wrestling match at the Cow Palace in San Francisco during the last week of August or first few days of September, 1963, and that he gave Oswald \$1000 in cash to assassinate President Kennedy. This letterhead memorandum covers six pages of miscellaneous information concerning Wilson's background and sets forth his activities and interest in the American Nazi Party while he was in California.

On 12/19/63 Wilson was taken into custody by Chicago authorities on a disorderly conduct complaint filed by the Chicago Secret Service and on that date he was held for psychiatric examination by the Psychiatric Institute of Chicago Municipal Court.

After this material was reviewed at the Seat of Government it was disseminated to the Civil Rights Division of the Department inasmuch as it contained information showing Wilson was engaged in neo-Nazi group activities as well as racial activities. The Department subsequently made available this letterhead memorandum to the President's Commission and J. Lee Rankin, on 1/17/64, indicated an interest in Wilson's activities and inquired as to whether the Bureau had more specific information.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Previous Inquiries Made by Bureau concerning Wilson:

On September 9, 1963, San Francisco received an anonymous telephone call alleging that Wilson was forming a White Resistance Organization, that he was in favor of Nazi-type activities, and had written a letter to President Kennedy

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan *[initials]*
- 1 - Mr. Stokes *[initials]*

Enc. (1)

JRM:mpd (8)

102 *5-85* *1461*

1964 201 REC-12

1-62-109090

sent 1-22-64

22 JAN 23 1964

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

which was probably not sent but which contained a threat to the President. This information was immediately furnished to the Secret Service by the San Francisco Office and investigation was instituted into the allegation concerning Wilson's organization of a White Resistance group. Inquiry into the latter allegation was completed and the case closed by San Francisco 10/4/63 by letter. Investigation did not verify that Wilson had actually established any such group as claimed.

Based on an inquiry from the Air Force in response to a name check, information available in Bureau files concerning Wilson was made available to the Air Force on 12/4/63.

After Wilson appeared at the Chicago Office on 12/19/63, in view of his statement that he had paid Oswald \$1000 to assassinate the President, immediate additional investigation was conducted to determine whether there was any basis for his statement.

Inquiry has shown that the only two wrestling matches at the Cow Palace in August and September, 1963, were matches held on August 10 and September 14, 1963. On August 10, 1963, Oswald was in custody of local authorities in New Orleans, Louisiana (he was arrested 8/9/63) and he was interviewed by Bureau Agents at his request on 8/10/63 in New Orleans. We cannot place Oswald definitely on 9/14/63 as he was out of work from late July, 1963 until he obtained the job at the Texas Schoolbook Depository in Dallas, Texas. We do know, however, that he was seen by his landlord in New Orleans on 9/16/63, that he obtained his Mexican tourist card in New Orleans on 9/17/63, and that he filed claims at the New Orleans Division of Employment Security on September 3, 10, and 17, 1963. In addition, books were charged out against his New Orleans Public Library card on September 9, 1963. Our inquiry of Oswald's activities in the New Orleans area between early May and September 25, 1963, when he departed on his trip to Mexico, has developed no evidence to show that he left the New Orleans area except for an overnight trip with his wife in the Summer of 1963 to the Jesuit House of Studies in Mobile.

From the findings in San Francisco concerning the wrestling matches, it is apparent that Wilson could not have met with Oswald as he alleges during the last week of August or the first few days of September.

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

On January 3, 1964, local charges in Chicago were dropped against Wilson in favor of Federal charges filed there by the Secret Service. Wilson was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner in Chicago on January 3, and held in default of \$25,000 bond. The Psychiatric Institute of the Chicago Municipal Court diagnosed Wilson as "delusional, hostile and potentially homicidal" and said that he was possessed of a "paranoid condition, maybe true paranoid." On January 17, the Federal Court in Chicago remanded Wilson to the U. S. Federal Hospital at Springfield, Missouri, for fifteen days or such additional time as is necessary to complete a psychiatric examination. This aspect is being followed by Chicago.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin furnishing him reports covering investigation conducted by the Bureau relative to Lloyd John Wilson and furnishing him current information relative to Wilson's status relative to his arrest and commitment for psychiatric examination in Chicago, Illinois.

v *Jim* *602* *OH* *2*

TRUE COPY

Route 3 Box 357
Molalla, Oregon 97038
January 15, 1964

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

If Lee Oswald had gone to trail for the murder of John Kennedy what was the evidence you would have presented. I have heard that much of the information that you had supposedly collected was false. So if possible would you send me the evidence that you really did have to present.

Thank you very much.

/s/ Sincerely,
Charles Lange

REC-43

1462

JAN 16 1964

[Handwritten initials]

Route 3 Box 357
Molalla, Oregon 9703
January 15, 1964

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

If Lee Oswald had gone to trial
for the murder of John Kennedy what
was the evidence you would have presented.
I have heard that much of the information
that you had supposedly collected was
false. So if possible would you send me
the evidence that you really did have to
present.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Charles Lange

me
1/15/64
1/15/64
1/15/64
1/15/64

1/15/64

REC-43

January 22, 1964

JAN 22 2 44 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

146-
Mr. Charles Lange
Route 3, Box 357
Molalla, Oregon 97038

Dear Mr. Lange:

Your letter of January 15th has been received.

Pursuant to the instructions of President Johnson, our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald has been forwarded to the Presidential Commission. We have not made the report public inasmuch as this Commission has been charged with the responsibility to study all available information and make a finding in these matters. Any public dissemination of our report, therefore, will rest with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:rsp (3)

MAILED 10
JAN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

Bob

DeLoach

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHOENIX	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS	DATE 1/20/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/24/63 - 1/14/64
TITLE OF CASE LEE HARVEY OSWALD		REPORT MADE BY SA GERALD J. FLYNN	TYPED BY ebt
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES

Las Vegas teletype to Phoenix dated 12/24/63.
 Phoenix teletype to Las Vegas dated 12/24/63.
 Phoenix teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Las Vegas dated 1/9/64.
 Dallas teletype to El Paso and Phoenix dated 1/11/64.

-P-

LEADS

EL PASO, CHICAGO, DENVER, OKLAHOMA CITY, LAS VEGAS DIVISIONS: INFORMATION

Information copies are being forwarded to offices indicated because of instructions or previous investigation conducted by offices.

PHOENIX DIVISION

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

1463
 102
 RECD-SE
 JAN 21 1964
 576

COPIES MADE
 21 FEB 14 1973

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE: 10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RAM) 4 - Dallas (100-10461) (RAM) 1 - El Paso (105-1264) (Info) (RAM) 1 - Chicago (62-6115) (Info) (RAM) 1 - Denver (89-41) (Info) (RAM) 1 - Oklahoma City (Info) (RAM) 1 - Las Vegas (105-166) (RAM) 2 - Phoenix (105-1529)		1463		
COVER PAGE 2cc's - Pres Comm. 100-645RB 1/30/64 Liaison IMJ/jit 100-1119 1/30/64 RE-L/HC				

RECD
 TELETYPE SECTION

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

79 FEB 6 1964

PX 105-1529

Will re-interview ROBERT J. KAYE.

Will advise the INS authorities of his presence in Tucson.

ADMINISTRATIVE

No leads are being set forth by Phoenix since this office is not in possession of complete investigation conducted to date.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA GERALD J. FLYNN
Date: 1/20/64

Office: PHOENIX

File Number: PX 105-1529

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: ROBERT J. KAYE was interviewed at Tucson, Arizona, on 1/9/64. KAYE is presently residing at 2116 E. 17th Street and is employed as a serviceman by Falcon Automatic, Inc., a Tucson vending machine company. KAYE repeated his story of meeting unknown man named LEE (LNU) at the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, Colorado, on a Saturday during early October, 1963. Advised that LEE gave him \$300.00 for traveling money and promised him another \$3,000.00 if he would go to Mexico City and obtain a package from a man who would contact him at a certain building in that city. KAYE claimed LEE (LNU) gave him a small hand drawn map and a calendar on which certain dates were marked and stated that he gave these items to a Secret Service Agent in El Paso, Texas. KAYE advised that he traveled to Mexico City but was not met by anyone and that he eventually returned to El Paso, Texas, and then to Tucson, Arizona. KAYE advised that he never went to Amarillo, Texas, where he was to deliver package to LEE (LNU) and that he never again saw LEE. Believes that LEE is identical with OSWALD but admits that he cannot be certain. KAYE suggests possibility that package which he was to deliver to LEE (LNU) may have contained narcotics.

-P-

DETAILS:

PX 105-1529

The following investigation was conducted at Tucson, Arizona:

On December 24, 1963, Clerk DANIEL L. POTTER, Y.M.C.A., 516 N. 5th Avenue, advised that a ROBERT KAYE had stayed there from 11:00 AM, December 12, 1963, until he left during the early morning on December 23, 1963. KAYE's registration card reflects that he listed his date of birth as December 25, 1934; his marital status as single and his residence as 13396 E. Colfax, Denver, Colorado. POTTER advised that on the day before KAYE left he placed a long distance telephone call to his "wife or ex-wife" at Denver, Colorado, and that this call was completed to Las Vegas, Nevada. After talking to his wife, KAYE made the statement that he would have to go back. KAYE left early the next day without leaving a forwarding address.

On January 9, 1964, inquiry at the Falcon Automatic, Inc., 727 S. Campbell Avenue, revealed that ROBERT J. KAYE was employed by this company as a vending machine serviceman.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/64

ROBERT J. KAYE was interviewed at the office of the Tucson Resident Agency. KAYE was told that he was entitled to be advised by an attorney, that he did not have to make any statement unless he desired to do so and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law.

He advised that he is presently living in Apartment 9, 2116 E. 17th Street, Tucson, Arizona. He is employed as a vending machine service mechanic of the Falcon Automatic, Inc., 727 S. Campbell, Tucson, Arizona. KAYE advised that although he could sign his name, he was able to read and write only to a very limited extent.

KAYE advised that sometime in the early part of October, 1963, the exact date not recalled, he was employed as a vending machine serviceman by the Colorado Vending Company which is operated by GLEN JENKINS. This was a small operation and the repair shop was located in a garage in back of KAYE's house.

About this time, JENKINS and KAYE were interested in purchasing an amusement type vending machine from a man by the name of SAM (LNU) who operated a small vending machine business in Denver, Colorado. SAM told KAYE to go down to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, where he would be able to observe a similar machine.

During early October of 1963, the exact date not recalled, but very likely on a Saturday, KAYE went to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, Colorado, and there looked at the amusement machine which he and JENKINS intended to buy. While KAYE was looking at this machine in the Greyhound Bus Terminal, a man standing nearby asked KAYE if he had ever seen KAYE before. KAYE said no. KAYE advised that the man then said a few words in Russian such as "What are you doing" or "How are you doing". After a short further conversation, KAYE sat down at a table with this man and they both had a cup of coffee. The man told KAYE that his name was LEE (no last name given). LEE then asked KAYE if KAYE would like to make \$3,000.00 and advised KAYE that he would only have to pick up a package. He also stated that KAYE would get a free trip out of the transaction. KAYE stated that he said "It sounds too easy - nobody gives away \$3,000.00 just like that". KAYE then told LEE that he

On 1/9/64 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by SAs HENRY J. BOEGER and GERALD J. FLYNN/ehb Date dictated 1/11/64

PX 105-1529

had to make a service call at the Tower Building. LEE stated that he would go along with KAYE and actually did ride to the Tower Building with KAYE in the station wagon which the latter used during his work. KAYE asked LEE where he would have to go to make this money and LEE advised him he would have to go to Mexico City. During this conversation which took place in the station wagon, LEE took from over the sun visor a strip of four photographs of the type in a picture of a vending machine. KAYE advised that these were test photos which he had taken of various machines after having made repairs to the particular machine. After making the service call at the Tower Building, KAYE drove LEE back to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, Colorado, and there left him.

On the same evening about 8:30 PM just as KAYE was about to sit down and eat a sandwich, LEE came to the KAYE house. LEE refused to come into KAYE's house and together with KAYE, he sat in his car. KAYE advised that LEE's car was a Chevrolet either a 1959 or a 1960, turquoise in color, probably a two door and appeared to be in good shape. He stated that it was so dark that he was unable to decipher the license on the car.

LEE advised KAYE that in Mexico City he would have to pick up a package for LEE. LEE told KAYE that when he got to Mexico City, he should walk to a large building which is the former presidential palace. KAYE forgot what LEE called this building and stated he had always referred to it as a museum. The building was located near the biggest park in Mexico City and the park contained a zoo. When he reached the building, KAYE was to go upstairs at about 4:30 PM. This was also to be on a Saturday and KAYE was not exactly sure of the date but believed it was early in November. On the second floor of this building, he was to look at a large picture or a mirror, depicting Mexican history, presidents, indians, priests and so forth. At this time KAYE would be contacted by a man and would follow this man into the nearby restroom. LEE advised KAYE that the man would know him from the photos which LEE had taken from KAYE's station wagon and also from the decided limp

with which KAYE walked. This man was to give KAYE a package (not further described). KAYE was not instructed to give this man anything or to say anything to the man.

At this point, KAYE advised that LEE gave KAYE instructions and wrote them down on a small piece of paper and marked the dates on a small paper calendar. The small piece of paper contained a rough map or diagram to assist KAYE in reaching the building in Mexico City. KAYE advised that he gave this small scrap of paper and the small calendar to a Secret Service Agent in El Paso, Texas. Two weeks after picking up the package in Mexico City, KAYE was to meet LEE in the bar terminal in Amarillo, Texas, also on a Saturday. There he would give the package to LEE and LEE was to give him \$3,000.00.

✓ KAYE asked LEE what the package contained but LEE did not answer this question. During this conversation, LEE took some money out of his right hand pocket, looked at it, put it back in his pocket and then took a dark brown wallet of the folding type from the left rear pants pocket. He took some money from this wallet and gave it to KAYE for traveling expenses. The money was in 50 and 20 dollar denominations and amounted to \$300.00.

At no time during the conversation did LEE make any threats to KAYE.

KAYE advised that he left Denver on a Monday morning sometime around the end of October. Before leaving, he gave his wife between \$90 and \$100.00. He did not tell his wife what he was going to do but said he would be back in about a week or a week and a half. Mrs. KAYE did not ask him any questions at the time. KAYE drove to El Paso, Texas, in his own car, a blue 1961 Thunderbird, bearing Colorado license. He advised that he had purchased this car at Denver, Colorado, for \$2700. When he reached El Paso, he sold his Thunderbird to a used car dealer. He received \$1600 in cash and a 1957 Ford. The Ford was white over orange, four door and had an automatic transmission. He advised that eventually this car threw a rod and he left it in El Paso. Before going to Mexico City, KAYE tried to telephone his wife from El Paso but learned that she had left. At

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PX 105-1529

El Paso, KAYE purchased a visitor's permit at the border for \$3.00. He advised that he bought this on the Mexican side of the border and that it was to be good for 15 days. He left El Paso and went by bus to Juarez, Chihuahua, and subsequently Mexico City. At Juarez he met a girl by the name of GLORIA (LNU) and stayed with her for about two or three days. KAYE advised that GLORIA was an exotic dancer at a small club in Juarez. In Juarez he had also met a man by the name of MIGUEL (LNU). MIGUEL spoke Spanish and English well and wanted to go to Mexico City, so KAYE paid his fare to Mexico City.

KAYE advised that he and MIGUEL arrived in Mexico City about 6 AM, two days before he was to meet the unknown man. He advised that LEE had given him no description of this man and that he, KAYE, was to be contacted by the man. In Mexico City, along with MIGUEL, he stayed in a small red stone hotel. He advised that this hotel is about three blocks away from the post office in Mexico City. It is about four or five stories in height and around the corner from a well known market place. When he left this hotel, he paid the bill in cash in the amount of 120 pesos. KAYE advised that he paid in pesos rather than in dollars because while at El Paso, he had converted \$100 into Mexican pesos and had received something between 1200 or 1300 pesos.

On a Saturday in November, 1963, the exact date he was unable to recall, accompanied by MIGUEL, KAYE went to the monument about noon time. They walked around the park and observed the animals in the zoo. About 3:30 PM, they took the elevator to the second floor of the monument. They found the very large picture which covered an entire wall and depicted the history of Mexican life. He recalled that when they left the elevator on the second floor and followed the sign, the picture was on his left hand side. KAYE waited in the vicinity of the picture and later found the rest-room but was ^{NOT} contacted at either place by anyone.

KAYE returned to the hotel with MIGUEL and on the next morning, a Sunday, left Mexico City alone by bus. He traveled first to Chihuahua where he stayed for two days at the home of a man named RAOUL (LNU). He advised that

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PX 105-1529

RAOUL had worked at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Hollywood for a number of years as a waiter and spoke very good English. He stated he came to know RAOUL through GLORIA whom he met in Juarez. When he left Chihuahua, he went by bus to Juarez where he stayed with GLORIA for a few days. He then returned to El Paso. He advised that he never went to Amarillo, Texas, that he never again saw the man whom he knew only as LEE. At El Paso he stayed at the Y.M.C.A., which is located in the downtown section of the city. He picked up the 1957 Ford and traded it to an El Paso Ford Dealer (name unknown) for a 1955 four door Oldsmobile, color black. He advised that he paid \$200.00 for the Oldsmobile plus the trade-in value on the Ford. Subsequently, he sold the Oldsmobile back to the El Paso Ford Dealer and received \$75.00. He advised he did this because the transmission was bad.

After selling the Oldsmobile, he went back to Juarez and tried to get a job. Again he lived with GLORIA and stayed there a couple of weeks.

KAYE advised that on the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he saw a picture of LEE OSWALD on TV at El Paso, Texas. KAYE advised that he believes that OSWALD is identical with LEE (LNU) whom he met in Denver, Colorado, but admitted that he cannot be absolutely certain since he saw LEE only briefly on two occasions on the day he met him at Denver.

KAYE advised that after seeing the picture of OSWALD on TV, he went to the Secret Service Office in El Paso, Texas, but found it closed. He returned the next day and furnished all the information concerning his association with LEE, his trip to Mexico City, to a Secret Service Agent. KAYE advised that he gave this agent the map drawn by LEE and the calendar which LEE had given to him. He advised that the Secret Service Agent wrote down apparently what KAYE was telling him and that he, KAYE, signed the paper. KAYE advised that he did not know what was contained on the paper because he cannot read very well.

KAYE described LEE as follows:

6

PX 105-1529

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	5'9"
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark brown

At the time of their meeting, LEE was wearing an open neck sport shirt, a light gray zipper sweater, loose fitting, slacks and no hat. KAYE advised that he walked easily and appeared to have no physical disability. LEE wore no glasses.

The following descriptive and background information was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	ROBERT J. KAYE
Alias	Robert J. Klonowski
Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	5'2"
Weight	131 lbs.
Hair	Brown, curly
Eyes	Blue
Scars and Marks	Scars on right hip and back (claims to have been shot nine times while a child in Europe)
Family Name	BOTA or BUTA (not certain)
Marital Status	Married
Wife	ALICE
Present Address	Believed to be Las Vegas
Date of Birth	December 25, 1934
Place of Birth	Poland
Nationality	Claims to be an American States he was naturalized at Portland, Maine, in 1945. Advises that he was smuggled into the United States at the age of six about six times and then de- ported and he was finally allowed in by orders of President TRUMAN Sponsor in the U. S., EDDIE-KLONOWSKI, 2146 Gray Street, Chicago, Illinois.

8

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PX 105-1529

At the conclusion of this interview, KAYE recalled that he had once assisted some detectives in Chicago in breaking a dope ring and suggested that the package which LEE wanted him to pick up might have contained dope.

KAYE was fingerprinted and photographed and stated that he would be willing to take a polygraph test if such a test was desired.

9 *

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office El Paso	Office of Origin Dallas	Date 1/20/64	Investigative Period 1/16/64-1/17/64
TITLE OF CASE LEE HARVEY OSWALD		Report made by SA GORDON F. ELLISON	Typed By: mad
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES

WFO teletype to Director dated 1/16/64,
6:10 p.m.

El Paso teletype to Dallas dated 1/17/64,
6:29 p.m.

-RUC-

6 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

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COVER PAGE

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made:		110	1464	REC-46
10-Bureau (105-82555) (AM)		10 JAN 23 1964		
3-Dallas (100-10461) (AM)		<i>[Signature]</i>		
3-El Paso (105-1264)		SOVIET SECTION		
(1- 89-50)				
(1- 44-274)				

EXP. PROC.

1 cc retained in 645
jtf

2cc Pres. Comm.

1/30/64

By LIAISON

JMS/jtf

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA GORDON F. ELLISON Office: El Paso
Date: January 20, 1964
Field Office File No.: EP 105-1264 Bureau File No.: 105-82555
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis:

LUISA ELENA MARTINEZ DE CORONADO was determined not to be identical with ELENA S. DECORONADO who left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. BERTHA ALICIA RAMOS ALMANZA was determined not to be identical with the BERTA ALICIA RAMOS who left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963.

-RUC-

DETAILS

Investigation in this matter was initiated to ascertain whether LUISA ELENA MARTINEZ DE CORONADO was identical with ELENA S. DECORONADO and whether BERTHA ALICIA RAMOS ALMANZA was identical with BERTA ALICIA RAMOS, each of whom left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo between midnight and 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963.

AT JUAREZ, MEXICO

On January 16, 1964, LUISA ELENA MARTINEZ DE CORONADO was located at her permanent residence, 404 Tacuba, Juarez, Mexico by Detective REFUGIO RUBALCAVA of the Juarez Police Department. In the presence of Detective RUBALCAVA, Mrs. CORONADO advised that she is an American citizen having been born at Omaha, Nebraska on August 18, 1931. She stated that she is married to JUAN CORONADO and that she works in El Paso, Texas as a domestic. She advised that she has not

EP 105-1264

been out of the El Paso-Juarez area for the past seven years and has never visited Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

BERTHA ALICIA RAMOS ALMANZA, 652 Tampico St., El Paso, Texas, advised SAs GORDON F. ELLISON and RICHARD K. GRAHAM in the presence of her mother, MARIA LUISA ALMANZA, that she had been born in El Paso, Texas on June 1, 1950 and that she has not left the El Paso-Juarez vicinity for the past two years at which time she and her mother traveled to Los Angeles, California to visit relatives. Miss RAMOS advised that she had never been to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and the above information furnished by Miss RAMOS was substantiated by her mother.

Interview conducted on January 17, 1964.

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

JAN 15 1964
TELETYPE

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Handwritten signatures

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Mr. Malone
Mr. Gandy

Handwritten signature

FBI DALLAS
5-26 PM CST URGENT 1-15-64 MH
TO DIRECTOR 105-82555
FROM DALLAS 100-1-461 1P
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

FBI LAB REPORT NO. P C DASH SEVEN EIGHT SEVEN ZERO ONE JV BX,
DATED DEC THIRTYONE LAST DESCRIBES BLUE JACKET AS Q THREE FIVE ZERO.

LAB REPORT NO. D DASH FOUR THREE SEVEN FOUR SIX FOUR AX, DATED JAN
TEN LAST DESCRIBES AIRMAIL ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA,
POSTMARKED HABANA, CUBA, SIX PM, DIC. THREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AS
Q THREE FIVE ZERO.

REC-205-825-1465

5 JAN 23 1964

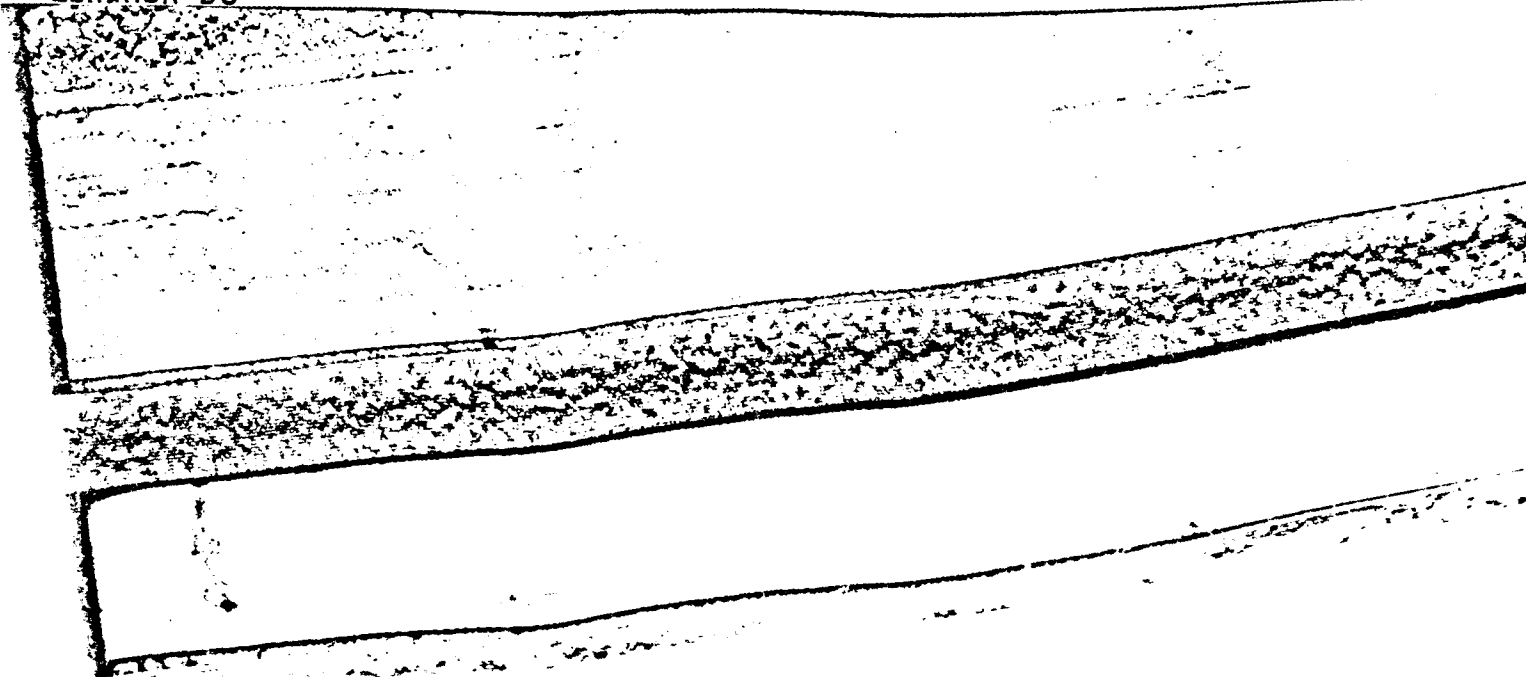
PLEASE RESOLVE DISCREPANCY AND ADVISE AS RESULTS OF BOTH EXAMINATIONS BEING INCLUDED IN NEXT REPORT.

Handwritten notes:
teletype
1/16/64
KAG

SOVIET SECTION

Handwritten signature

END
CC-MR. SULLIVAN
BRAWASH DC



Mr. Conrad
Mr. Cadigan
1 - Mr. Frazier
2 - Mr. Griffith
1-16-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-1-461)

REC-20

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) - 1465

Bratigan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REURTEL JANUARY FIFTEEN LAST. CHANGE Q THREE
FIVE ZERO DESIGNATION IN LABORATORY REPORT JANUARY TEN LAST
D FOUR THREE SEVEN FOUR SIX FOUR TO Q THREE FIVE ZERO A.
BUREAU RECORDS BEING SIMILARLY CHANGED.

WDG:mb:mn
(9)

- 1 - Mr. Turner (Room 649 RB) *WJ*
- 1 - Mr. Schutz, (Room 5722) *WJ*

1 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

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

JAN 27 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

JAN 16 1964

TELETYPE

745

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 20, 1964

FROM : MR. D. E. MOORE

cc Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. D. E. Moore
 Mr. Branigan
 Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R: CUBA

At 5:20 PM, 1-20-64, I telephonically contacted ASAC Clark, Dallas, with regard to the three metal boxes of personal correspondence obtained from Mrs. Paine.

I told ASAC Clark that we contemplated furnishing the material to the President's Commission and wanted to be sure of the two following facts:

- (1) That Dallas had reviewed this material and that there was nothing pertinent in it and
- (2) That Mrs. Paine was aware that we were furnishing the material to the Commission.

I advised ASAC Clark that unless informed to the contrary on the morning of 1-21-64 we would assume the above statements are correct. I told Clark that, of course, in furnishing the material to the Commission we would advise them of Mrs. Paine's request that the material not be made public and that it be returned to her as soon as possible.

ASAC Clark stated that he was quite sure that the material had been reviewed and that there was nothing pertinent in it and also that Mrs. Paine was aware that the material was going to the Commission - that he would check and in the event it was not correct we would be advised early on the morning of 1-21.

ACTION

For record purposes.

DEM:td (5)

REC-20

1466

22 JAN 24 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

-20- XEROX
 JAN 20 1964
 JAN 27 1964

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

- Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan

1/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (105-9958)
2 - Dallas (105-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LKE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA John R. Wineberg dated 1/20/64 at Philadelphia in captioned matter.

Bureau notes that SA Wineberg's report contains form FD-302 setting forth results of interview of Joseph Goulden, wherein Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer who allegedly furnished information to Goulden that Ruby had gained entrance to the basement of the Dallas Police Department by posing as a television cameraman's helper on the day that Oswald was shot. However, there is no mention in this FD-302 that Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer in Dallas who allegedly informed him that Oswald was solicited as an informant by the FBI, although such data is set out in the cover pages of SA Wineberg's report. Philadelphia Office should immediately submit an amended FD-302 setting forth complete results of Goulden's interview on 12/16/63 by the Philadelphia Office.

The Dallas Office will note that in SA Wineberg's report of 1/20/64 Goulden indicated that the law enforcement officer, whom he refused to identify, told him that the data he furnished concerning Ruby's obtaining entrance into the Dallas Police Department was being "handled through proper channels." The Dallas Office should immediately contact appropriate officials in the Dallas Police Department to determine if such information was made a matter of record in the Dallas Police Department and, if so, Dallas Office should determine the identity of the original source of these allegations and should interview such source in detail concerning such allegations.

This matter should be given the immediate attention of both offices.

JUN 27 1964

REL:pa
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-20
MAILED 25
JAN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

105-10461-1467
22 JAN 24 1964

Airtel to Philadelphia
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Joe
Joseph

~~X~~ Goulden is a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer" in Philadelphia and prepared an article for the 12/8/63 edition of this newspaper indicating he had been told by a law enforcement officer in Dallas that Oswald had at one time been contacted to become an FBI informant. We instructed Philadelphia by airtel 1/15/64 to expedite recontact of Goulden to fully resolve his source alleging FBI had attempted to recruit Oswald as informant. This lead was covered by Philadelphia Office but was set forth in cover page of SA Wineberg's report. This should be set forth in details of report, inasmuch as the President's Commission received our first report containing the initial interview of Goulden and should have a report setting forth the fact that we recontacted Goulden in our efforts to fully pin down and resolve this unfounded allegation.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 1/13/64

FROM : *WJA* LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed for the Bureau are 30 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bureau cable 1/8/64.
Mexico City cable 1/10/64.

11 2CC SENT EL PASO & DALLAS WITH 2CC ENCL. OPS TO BUREAU 1-24-64. HOLD FOR WORK FOR 11/1/64 BEFORE DESSEN. 11

CLASSIFICATION

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect our foreign operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Interview of YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA was conducted at Guadalajara on 1/10/64 by SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON, Guadalajara Resident Agent. SA JOHNSON advised that ROJAS gave no outward indication of being a psychopathic case, but did admit that he is desperately in need of money. Flaws in the story of ROJAS, such as his inability to describe the car in which he allegedly traveled with the Cuban from Guadalajara to Ciudad Juarez, his inability to give the name or address of the hotel where he allegedly stayed with the Cuban in Ciudad Juarez, and his inability to furnish the names of the three Cubans with whom he supposedly was in contact for a period of almost three months in Cozumel, would perhaps indicate fabrication of the story on his part.

OSWALD OSWALD traveled as alleged from Jamaica to Cozumel

- 7 - Bureau (Encs. 30)
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - (2 - Dallas)
 - (2 - El Paso)
- 1 - Mexico City

*2CC - Bureau
2/25/64 - Liaison
WJG/ptf*

1468

CDA:plb *rec LHM*
 (8) AGENCY *RAC(ISO) (IA) STATE*
 REG. REC'D
 DATE FILED *3 24-64*
 FILED IN *115*
 BY *LLA/ASH*

*Hold for work
before
1/24/64*

REC-16
 REC-5
 10 JAN 24 1964
 EX-105
 counting slip for
 info action
 date *2-7-64*
 by *LLA/ASH*

SOVIET SECTION

121 FEB 14 1973

*100-151070-20
100-11664-123*

*2CC-EL PASO - 0/7 - 1/27/64 JCS/ltf
2CC-DALLA - 0/7 - 12/64*

MC 105-3702

in late December, 1962, and again in February, 1963, the logical ports of entry in Mexico for such travel would be either Merida, Yucatan, or Cozumel. A check is presently being made of the central Mexican Immigration records to ascertain whether these records reflect any travel on the part of OSWALD into Merida or Cozumel at the times indicated.

Copies of the attached letterhead memorandum were disseminated locally to the Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy and to the CIA.

COPIES

Four extra copies of this letter are attached for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the letterhead memorandum, to Dallas, office of origin, and to El Paso for information and possible use in the future in the event it becomes necessary to conduct investigation there in connection with ROJAS' allegation concerning the trip with the Cuban to Ciudad Juarez where he allegedly met OSWALD.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will report the results of the check of Mexican Immigration records and will conduct all other investigation to cover leads arising in this case.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



January 13, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

An undated letter contained in an envelope postmarked
December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was
received by Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. The following
is a translation of this letter:

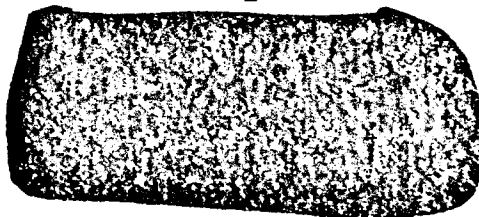
I ask you to forgive these few bold lines
addressed to so distinguished a person.

Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and
nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating
with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter
I intend to deal with.

I am referring to the death of your brother.
Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even
though various officials of the United States may be
involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am
willing to identify them. I will tell you only later;
however, with patience. It concerns the plan which
I never thought would be carried out.

I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and
also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew
about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn
out to be a true plan.

-1-



Dec 31 1963
1/13/64
CIA: [unclear]
A/ [unclear]

17 COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 14 1973

[REDACTED]

I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

Signed YLARIO ROJAS,
Manuel Acuna 1367,
Guadalajara

Upon interview on January 10, 1964, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, 1367 Manuel Acuna Street, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, furnished the following information:

In either June or July, 1962, ROJAS was in Mexico City on a visit and was sitting in a park in the Tlalpan area when he was approached by a Cuban who talked to him about smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico. The Cuban said he would see him later in Guadalajara.

Around the middle of August, 1962, the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara in an automobile, a description of which ROJAS was unable to furnish, and drove ROJAS in the automobile to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, across from El Paso. They drove at night and arrived at Ciudad Juarez in the forenoon. ROJAS went to a movie in a theater, the name of which he cannot recall, in Ciudad Juarez and apparently the Cuban went over into El Paso.

When the movie was over, ROJAS was picked up in front of the theater by the Cuban, who at that time introduced him to an individual. ROJAS has no independent memory of this individual's name, but recognizes him by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The three went to a bar where they discussed the introduction of CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula.

[REDACTED]

They talked at length, including discussion of everyday matters, for about four hours, and they also did quite a bit of drinking. The Cuban apparently turned his car over to OSWALD, and the Cuban and ROJAS spent the night in a hotel in Ciudad Juarez, name and location of which hotel ROJAS cannot remember. ROJAS said he did not sign a register since the Cuban was paying all the expenses.

ROJAS said the following morning they left Ciudad Juarez on a flight of Aeronaves de Mexico and flew to Monterrey. After a short stop in Monterrey, they proceeded directly to Guadalajara. It is to be noted that Aeronaves de Mexico has no such flight as that described by ROJAS. After arrival in Guadalajara the Cuban gave ROJAS 400 pesos (\$32 U.S.) and told him he would receive further instructions at a later date.

In about the latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban came to Guadalajara and gave ROJAS 900 pesos (\$72 U.S.) and told him to proceed to Cozumel by bus within about five days. ROJAS went to Cozumel as instructed, arriving there just after Christmas, 1962. There he was met by two Cuban men and a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. ROJAS explained that, although he cannot recall the names of the Cubans, he has them written down in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel, Mexico. ROJAS stated SOLIS would not deliver the book to anyone but him.

*CUBA
MEXICO*

About December 28, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA). OSWALD, the three Cubans, and ROJAS again discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico, taking it off boats on the high seas, then to Cozumel, and from there by boat to the mainland of Yucatan where it would be taken inland by either bus or truck. During the time of these discussions OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS stayed with DANIEL SOLIS.

OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and then returned to Jamaica by air. The three Cubans and ROJAS continued to reside in Cozumel until about February 15,

[REDACTED]

1963, when OSWALD again came to Cozumel from Jamaica. On this occasion OSWALD stayed three days in Cozumel. The day after his arrival an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica. All conversations between this American, OSWALD, and the three Cubans were in the English language, ROJAS stating that all three Cubans spoke very good English. The Cuban woman, CRISTINA, told ROJAS that they had discussed the elimination of President KENNEDY. She stated that OSWALD was for killing President KENNEDY, but that ALBERT and the Cubans did not agree with OSWALD.

10-11-11-1963
MEXICO

ROJAS stated that he has ALBERT's last name entered in the notebook which is in the possession of DANIEL SOLIS. He claimed he got ALBERT's name from a United States Government credential in the bath house of the Hotel Islena where ALBERT stayed. ALBERT returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel. ROJAS was told by CRISTINA that OSWALD had stated to the Cubans that he and ALBERT had laid plans to eliminate the President. OSWALD allegedly stated that, no matter what the opposition, he would have to go through with it because otherwise he might lose his life, indicating that he was acting under orders.

ROJAS stayed on in Cozumel until early March, 1963, and then returned by bus to Guadalajara. He stated that he never helped to bring in any Cuban propaganda to Mexico and wanted to break relations with the Cubans. For this reason he moved to his present address in Guadalajara without leaving a forwarding address because he fears the Cubans may try to contact him again.

ROJAS could not explain why he cannot remember the names of the three Cubans in Cozumel after having been with them for nearly three months. He described the first Cuban in Cozumel as a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight to nine inches in height, heavy build, dark brown hair, medium complexion, wearing small mustache. The second Cuban who was in Cozumel was described as about 45 years of age, five feet nine to ten inches in height, medium build, medium dark complexion, short beard, dark brown in color.