

subsequent events must be clarified completely.

If the man accused of the assassination and then, assassinated himself, had had any connections with the radical right wing of the United States, with the white racists of the country, etc., a "St. Bartholemew Eve" would have taken place against the reactionary and racial elements during the critical moments endured by the North American people on learning of the death of President KENNEDY. However, all the evidence pointing to the guilt of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or "A. HYDELL" as he was also called (as if the syllables of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde had been combined), who had one other alias, showed him as a man inclined to the extreme left. He was a resident of the Soviet Union for several years and was married to a Russian citizen. He was a staunch critic of the United States and he tried to renounce his U.S. citizenship in order to become Russian. He defended the Communist regime of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and was a member of the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE which makes the propaganda of the Cuban Communists in the United States. He was on the mailing list ^{of} the Communist Party of the United States and he visited the Consulates of the Soviet Union and Communist Cuba in Mexico City weeks before the attempt against Mr. KENNEDY with the apparent purpose of obtaining a Communist Cuban transit visa to return to the Soviet Union, employing the same methods used two years ago

by two North American counterespionage officials. They were at the service of the Soviet Union and were about to be arrested in the United States for treason. They fled to Mexico and then, to Havana and from there, on board a Russian ship, they sought refuge in the Soviet Union, where they can still be found at present. All these facts and many more are extremely compromising for the Communists; but they, the Communists and the "useful idiots", to which Lenin referred, are making great efforts to clear themselves of all responsibility and connections with the crime and to accuse the radical right.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, scarcely 24 years old, had accumulated all the frustrations, scorn, resentments, hates, ambitions, hostilities, complaints and violence, which are found in all the fanatic Communists. Interested in Communism as a sympathizer since the age of 15, he enlisted in the Marines Corps and received the rigorous training^{of that military corps}, serving abroad. He became a sharpshooter and later, as a civilian, he never lost his interest in firearms to the extent that one of his difficulties with the Russians stemmed from the fact that while he lived in the Soviet Union, he met with restrictions in owning a rifle. OSWALD used a trick to get his discharge from the Marines and shortly afterwards went to Moscow. He showed up at the U.S. Embassy; threw his passport on the desk and notified the North American Consular official that he was going to become a Russian citizen and wanted no further links

with the United States. His brother, who had remained in the United States, tried to dissuade him; but LEE HARVEY OSWALD remained in the Soviet Union for three years. He did a bit of travelling throughout the country; endured privations and ended up marrying a Russian girl. He decided to return to the United States when a child was born out of the marriage. By then, the Marines had issued him a dishonorable discharge and when OSWALD found out about it, OSWALD wrote a threatening letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. CONNALLY, the same one who was seriously wounded in the automobile where he accompanied President KENNEDY. In his status as Governor of Texas, an office which he now occupies. OSWALD also demanded that Senator TOWER of Texas help him leave the Soviet Union with his family because the Soviet Government had placed obstacles to prevent his departure. Senator TOWER, who has very conservative tendencies, forwarded the letter to the State Department which supported OSWALD's request. The Kremlin, which is always opposed to the departure of its nationals abroad, allowed the departure of Mrs. OSWALD and their little girl and ignored the pleas of OSWALD himself. The return trip was paid by the United States with a loan which he never paid back. There is data from foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union who knew OSWALD over there and he lied to all of them about his background and he did the same thing on his arrival to New York with the Traveller's Aid Society/^{officials} who helped him.

OSWALD and his family arrived in New York, where he had lived as a child, from the Soviet Union, via Rotterdam, on June 13, 1962, when the Soviet Union was already actively setting up its nuclear bases in Communist Cuba. Aided by one of his brothers, he went to Texas and then, to New Orleans, the city of his birth. There, according to reports, he hired a stenographer by the name of Miss PAULINE V. BATES during June 18, 19 and 20, 1962, to polish up one of his manuscripts on the Soviet Union which he claimed a Fort Worth, Texas, engineer wanted to publish. OSWALD had a certain interest in books and he borrowed several volumes from a public library. One of the books was President KENNEDY's biography; another dealt with the sensational assassination of Senator HUEY LONG of Louisiana many years ago and the rest dealt with Communism. When he returned President KENNEDY's biography, one of its pages contained a sticker with the name of FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. This organization, devoted to CASTRO propaganda in the United States, began to function in April, 1960, when the New York Times (the newspaper in which HERBERT L. MATHEWS has heatedly defended FIDEL CASTRO RUZ) published a full page ad in favor of the Communist Cuban dictatorship. As it was found out afterwards in the investigation conducted by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, that ad, which cost several thousands of dollars, was paid for with a check from the Ministry of State of Communist Cuba made out to RAUL ROA KOURI, the (then) U.N. Cuban Ambassador and at present, CASIRO's Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro. Young ROA had to obtain an

endorsement from Ambassador MANUEL BISBE in order to cash said check, which he used to pay for the ad. The chairmen of the Committee were the writers WALDO FRANK (later the author of a book in favor of CASTRO, well-paid by Communist Cuba) and CARLETON BEALS (who was a salaried employee for several months of the official press of Communist Cuba). The FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE organized chapters in various cities of the United States and in many of its universities; it sponsored trips to Communist Cuba; it published bulletins; it organized propaganda activities over the radio and television and held meetings in defense of the CASTRO Regime. In one of them held at Harvard University, I had to debate the Communist Cuba issue with reporter WILLIAM WORTHY. Said meeting was presided by TRUMAN WINTER, the novelist who was the guest of CASTRO at the July 26, 1963, celebrations. I believe that I shook the Communists and their followers hard that day; but I recall very well that TRUMAN WINTER was on the side of my opponent and threw him a towel every time that I had him on the defensive. The reference to the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE in the book borrowed from the public library by OSWALD is very significant; but there is more to this as we shall see later on.

For about a year, OSWALD roamed between New Orleans, Fort Worth, Dallas and a small town by the name of Irving, near the Texan city where the November 22, 1963, tragedy took place. He had

various jobs but none of them permanent. However, he supported himself with various resources including his unemployment pension. His wife and daughter (another daughter was born later) lived practically from the charity of a family by the name of PAINE from Irving, whom they met in February, 1963. PAINE, an alumnae of Antioch College, a very liberal branch of the University of Ohio and the University of Pennsylvania, both institutions with chapters of the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, exchanged Russian lessons with OSWALD and his wife. It even seemed as if OSWALD's mother showed interest in learning that language, too. The PAINE garage was used by OSWALD to hide a special type rifle which he later used to fire against President KENNEDY.

OSWALD lived for a long time separated from his wife or visiting her at irregular intervals. He went to New Orleans at the beginning of 1963 and in June, requested there a new passport because he was going to take a trip that would take him to Great Britain, France, Germany, the Soviet Union, Finland, Poland and Italy. He did not mention Communist Cuba then; however, there is evidence that he had manifested plans for visiting Cuba and having expressed sympathies for the CASTRO regime. He was issued a passport with no difficulty and a few weeks later, when his landlord had already asked him to remove the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE poster from his room, OSWALD appeared at the New Orleans headquarters of the DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL DE CUBA (Revolutionary Student Directory of Cuba), an anti-Communist organization. There

he spoke to CARLOS BRINGUIER, the head of the Directory; asked him various questions and offered his help to train Cuban exiles in the handling of arms since he had been a soldier. He implied that he, himself, was willing to participate in any military operations against Communist Cuba. BRINGUIER instinctively suspected OSWALD's good faith. However, he did not imagine him to be a Communist sympathizer with the record he boasted of and in which, of course, he never mentioned his trip to the Soviet Union and his plans to become a Russian citizen. The young Cuban even thought that OSWALD was an FBI or CIA agent with orders to find out the activities of the exiles, even more so because at the time the North American federal officials had been persecuting the Cuban exiles. Furthermore, OSWALD used to hint that he was an agent of one of the law-enforcing agencies. Several days later BRINGUIER bumped into OSWALD in one of the streets of New Orleans and there, he discovered that the individual who had said to be willing to fight against the Cuban Communists was distributing printed propaganda of the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE in favor of CASTRO. An argument occurred and OSWALD was charged with provoking a disturbance and was fined \$10. OSWALD, using the name of "A. HYDELL", represented the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE; corresponded with its leaders and with certain Communists of New York.

At the end of August, the first news of President KENNEDY's trip through several Southern states was made known and it

was learned later that Texas would be one of them. It was about this time that KENNEDY made his famous speech in Miami urging the Cubans to reconquer their freedom and their independence; however, prior to that, CASTRO had launched a vitriolic attack against Mr. KENNEDY containing more than one threat.

OSWALD was seldom employed; however, he never lacked money to get along and it has not been ascertained where he used to obtain it. When his wife was about to have a baby, he arranged to send her to the PAINES in Irving and he travelled to Mexico by car on September 26, accompanied by two women and one man who have not been identified to date. In Laredo, he spent thirty dollars in clothes; he crossed the border and arrived in Mexico City. According to the newspaper "Excelsior", OSWALD visited the offices of the Cuban Embassy and Consulate on September 27. It is rumored that he wished to obtain a transit visa for the Soviet Union and that it was not granted. However, MITCHELL and MARTIN, who betrayed the United States and escaped to Havana through Mexico on their way to the Soviet Union, had also done the same thing. OSWALD also visited the Russian Consulate in Mexico City and returned to the United States on October 3rd. No one knows how he defrayed the expenses of the trip which, in the long run, must have been close to two hundred dollars. He also had money to rent a post office box, to buy a special rifle under a fictitious name which he ordered from Chicago and to which he adapted telescopic lenses of the kind that FIDEL and RAUL CASTRO RUZ are fond of and to buy a .38 caliber

gun, all of them with the right kind of ammunition.

By then, it was already known that President KENNEDY would tour the State of Texas and that he would naturally visit Dallas, the second most important city. Dallas had strong rightist organizations opposed to the KENNEDY Administration and around that time, Ambassador STEVENSON had been beaten and spat as he was finishing a speech there. If there was a city where an attempt against KENNEDY could be attributed to the radical right wing, that city was Dallas. Well, now, OSWALD who was to commit such a crime belonged to the radical left wing, was a sympathizer of the Soviet Union and Communist Cuba and had just arranged a trip to those countries. OSWALD got a job in Dallas in a book store, which was located in a strategic corner of the Avenue usually used for parades and political demonstrations. On the morning of November 22nd, when he was leaving for work, he took his rifle from the PAINE garage; he wrapped it up and told a fellow worker that the package contained some venetian blinds. When he arrived at the book store, he was identified as an employee and he was able to go up to the sixth floor where he could hide without any difficulty. From there, this sharpshooter fired three shots with his telescopic lens rifle: two hit President KENNEDY and killed him almost instantly and the other seriously wounded Governor CONNALLY. OSWALD fled from the book store; however, he was not able to continue the flight he had planned to cross the border into Mexico and go on to Communist Cuba. Someone failed to help him

at that critical moment and things got complicated when he killed a policeman. Confused and crushed, he entered a theater where he was arrested by the policemen without any more bloodshed because he was not able to fire again.

Twenty minutes later the Mexican government ordered the closing of the border with the United States. The plane "Britannia" of the stolen Compania Cubana de Aviacion, Captain ARMENGOL, was approaching Mexico City from Havana when the radio gave the news of President KENNEDY's assassination which was confirmed when it arrived in the City of Palaces. OSWALD was not able to enter Mexico again or to reach the "Britannia" in which he planned to reach Havana. Consul ALVARO AZCUE of Communist Cuba, with whom he had met several weeks before, had been called to Havana by the CASTRO dictatorship. His employee, SILVIA DURAN, was questioned by the Mexican police and when she mentioned RAUL ROA, the Minister of State of Communist Cuba, she was treated violently and forced to testify against the CASTRO regime and "to play the game" of those who were "trying to implicate" the CASTRO dictatorship in crime. Mexico rejected that note of RAUL ROA because of the incoherent tone in which it was written.

In Dallas, OSWALD raised his closed fist in greeting as the Communists do and refused to admit his guilt in the assassination of President KENNEDY, the shooting of the policeman and seriously wounding Governor CONNALLY. Firm in his denials during

the interrogations, OSWALS was murdered as he left one of them by JACK (RUBY) RUBINSTEIN, in whose nightclub OSWALD had been seen at least on one occasion.

The Communist propaganda throughout the entire world ignored or denied all evidence that might have complicated International Communism on the one hand or the CASTRO dictatorship on the other hand in President KENNEDY's Strange Assassination. At the same time, they resorted to the usual charges against the conservatives, the reactionaries and the racists, accusing them of a crime which was committed by a confessed Communist and one known as such. The "useful idiots" in Ghana, Italy, India, Nigeria, Great Britain and other countries were satisfied with the Communist propaganda and closed their eyes to the truth that the assassin was a Communist.

This explains why a special commission was assigned to render a last verdict on President KENNEDY's Strange Assassination, while it is evident that OSWALD had accomplices unidentified to date and who were much more crafty than he.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1893 out

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

29

CIA

REFERRAL

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

February 13, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReALairtel 2/4/64, a copy of which is attached.

The Laboratory has arbitrarily assigned "D" numbers to the exhibits submitted by Albany as follows:

D-102 Century Arms, Inc. Order Number 8934 dated 8/29/62, reflecting sale of 700 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois

D-103 Original list of serial numbers of 700 Carcano Italian carbines received by Century Arms, Inc. from Empire Sporting Goods, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (Serial Number 2766 appears on the last page of numbers)

Four photographic copies of D-102 and D-103 are transmitted to your office herewith.

If a report has been previously submitted regarding these exhibits, you should prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination identifying the report in which the pertinent information is set forth. Two photographs of each exhibit should be attached to the two copies of the letterhead memorandum for The President's Commission and one photographic copy of each exhibit attached to the copy of the letterhead memorandum which will become the Bureau's file copy. The fourth photograph is for your files.

If no investigative report has been submitted regarding the exhibits, then you should prepare an investigative report and attach two photographic copies of each exhibit to the two copies of the investigative

MAILED 5
FEB 12 1964
COMM-FBI

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

Enclosures (9)
1 - Mr. Stokes, Rm. 645 RB (sent direct)

JCC:GEM
79 FEB 17 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

EX-102

REC-33
105-82555-1894
FEB 14 '64

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1964
COMM-FBI

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten signature]

Letter to Dallas
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

report which will be furnished to The President's Commission and one photographic copy of each exhibit to the copy of the investigative report signed by the SAC which will become the Bureau's file copy.

FBI WASH DC

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

FEB 12 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	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI DALLAS

405 PM CST URGENT 2-12-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555), SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

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

Handwritten initials/signature

Handwritten signature: ST

RE PORTLAND TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS FEB ELEVEN REFLECTING INTERVIEW OF MRS. LOVING CONCERNING WHEREABOUTS OF ALBERT OSBORNE, ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

MRS. LOVING STATED THAT IN A RECENT LETTER FROM OSBORNE, NO LONGER AVAILABLE, HE HAD INSTRUCTED HER TO SEND A CONTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING TO HIM AS EITHER ALBERT OSBORNE OR JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, P.O. BOX THREE ZERO EIGHT, LAREDO, TEXAS, WHICH WAS ADDRESS OF FRIEND, NAME UNKNOWN TO MRS. LOVING.

SAN ANTONIO - AT LAREDO, CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT THIS POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER, IF NOT ALREADY DONE, IN EFFORT TO LOCATE OSBORNE, WHO WAS PASSENGER ON BUS WITH OSWALD FROM LAREDO TO MEXICO CITY SEPT TWENTYSIX LAST.

AIR MAIL COPY TO PORTLAND WHO SHOULD SUBMIT RESULTS OF RE-INTERVIEW WITH MRS. LOVING IN REPORT FORM.

OTHER STA ADV

END

ELP 79 FEB 17 1964

FBI WASH DC

Handwritten number: 5-88

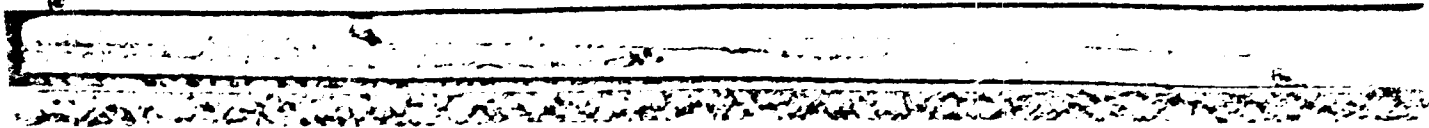
REC-33

105-82555

1895

FEB 14 1964

EX-102



FEB 12 1964
TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

5-28 PM CST URGENT 2-12-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM SAC, DALLAS 100-10,461 1-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUB. OO - DL.

RE BUTEL TODAY REQUESTING DALLAS TO SUTEL SUMMARY RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF MRS. PAINE RE ENTRIES IN HER CALENDAR AND ADVISE HOW AND WHEN RESULTS WILL BE REPORTED TO BUREAU.

DALLAS SUBMITTED AIRTEL FEB. ELEVEN LAST ENCLOSING TEN COPIES OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM REFLECTING COMPLETE RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. PAINE RE ENTRIES IN HER CALENDAR AND SAME SHOULD NOW BE AT BUREAU.

IN EVENT NOT RECEIVED BY BUREAU BY FEB. THIRTEEN NEXT, ADVISE AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS WILL BE SUBMITTED BY TELETYPE, HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE NOTED SUCH INTERVIEWS WERE LENGTHY AND IN GREAT DETAIL.

END

WS

FBI WASH DC

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REC-33 105-82555-1896
EX-102 22 FEB 14 1964

79 FEB 17 1964
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Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
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 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
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 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

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UPI-11

(ASSASSINATION)

DALLAS--DALLAS POLICE TODAY JOINED THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN DENYING A REPORT THAT AUTHORITIES WERE HOLDING AN EYEWITNESS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

DALLAS POLICE CHIEF JESSE CURRY AND THE DALLAS SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, AS WELL AS THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON AND THE SECRET SERVICE, ISSUED STATEMENTS SAYING THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY EYEWITNESS TO THE NOV. 22 SHOOTING.

THE FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM HAD SAID IN A COPYRIGHT STORY THAT A NEGRO JANITOR WHO WORKED AT THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY SAW LEE HARVEY OSWALD FIRE FROM A WINDOW OF THE BUILDING.

2/10--GE9A

*Do we know any-
thing about such a
person?*

EX-102
REC-33

1897

22 FEB 14 1964

79 FEB 17 1964 27

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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

FEB 10 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

HOLD FOR 2 MSGS

1031 AM CST URGENT 2-10-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR , 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 3P

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

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

not 33
 note
 [Handwritten initials and signatures]

RE TEL CALL TO BUREAU FEB NINE LAST RE STORY ABOUT ASSASSINATION WITNESS BEING HELD IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY APPEARING IN FEB TEN EDITION FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM.

THIS ARTICLE BY THAYER WALDO / Texas STATED INFORMED SOURCE HAD ADVISED THAT WITNESS BEING HELD IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY COULD IDENTIFY OSWALD AS SLAYER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. WITNESS WAS NOT IDENTIFIED BY NAME, BUT WAS DESCRIBED AS NEGRO EMPLOYED AS JANITOR AT TSBD ON NOV. TWENTYTWO LAST.

Texas School Book Depository

ORIGINAL STORY STATED SOURCE SAID WITNESS WAS WORKING ON SIXTH FLOOR OF TSBD AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION, BUT AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF FIRST EDITION THE SOURCE ALLEGEDLY STATED THAT THE WITNESS WAS ACTUALLY ON THE FIFTH FLOOR AT TIME OF SHOOTING, WHICH HE HEARD BUT DID NOT SEE, AND THAT THE WITNESS HAD HID BEHIND CRATES WHEN HE HEARD FOOTSTEPS COMING DOWN THE STAIRS AFTER THE SHOTS WERE FIRED. THE SOURCE MAINTAINED, HOWEVER, THAT THE WITNESS IDENTIFIED THE MAN COMING DOWN THE STAIRS AS OSWALD.

REC-33 10974 2-25-64
 22 FEB 14 1964
 MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

10974
 2-11-64 RDR/44
 SOVIET RECORDS
 6- RDR
 1898

79 FEB 17 1964

PAGE 2

DL 100-10461

Texas School Book Depository

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, NOV THIRTY, REFLECTS INTERVIEW OF THREE NEGRO EMPLOYEES, HAROLD DEAN ~~NORMAN~~ (PAGE TWENTYSIX), JAMES ~~JARMAN~~ (PAGE THREE THIRTYFOUR), AND BONNIE RAY ~~WILLIAMS~~ (PAGE THREE THIRTY), WHO WERE ON FIFTH FLOOR AT TIME OF SHOOTING AND HEARD SHOTS BUT DID NOT SEE WHO FIRED THEM. *TS*

REPORT OF SA GEMBERLING DATED JAN SEVEN, PAGE THIRTEEN, REFLECTS INTERVIEW OF EDDIE ~~PIPER~~, EMPLOYEE OF TSBD, WHO IS KNOWN TO BE THE ONLY JANITOR EMPLOYED THERE WHO WAS ON FIRST FLOOR AT TIME OF SHOOTING. MR. ROY S. TRULY, SUPERINTENDE^T TSBD, HAS ADVISED THAT PIPER IS ONLY NEGRO JANITOR EMPLOYED BY TSBD, IS IN HIS FIFTIES, AND STILL SO EMPLOYED. TRULY STATED HAROLD DEAN NORMAN, REFERRED TO ABOVE, IS ONLY EMPLOYEE OF TSBD WHO HAS LEFT SINCE ASSASSINATION, AND THAT NORMAN LEFT TO TAKE ANOTHER JOB A FEW DAYS PRIOR TO JAN. ONE. TRULY STATES HE CONSIDERS ENTIRE STORY TO BE WITHOUT BASIS, AND THAT HE IS MOST ANXIOUS TO DETERMINE SOURCE FOR STORY AND SHOULD HE DO SO HE WILL IMMEDIATELY ADVISE FBI. *Texas School Book Depository*

PAGE 3

DL 100-10461

CONTACTS WITH U. S. SECRET SERVICE, DALLAS POLICE CHIEF, AND
DALLAS COUNTY SO FAIL TO REVEAL ANY INFORMATION INDICATING IDENTITY
OF WITNESS OR ANYONE WHO IS IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. FORT WORTH STAR
TELEGRAM DECLINES TO REVEAL SOURCE OF STORY.

END

FBI WASH DC

*memo for Rankin
being prepared
done 2/11/64
HR*

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 2/7/64

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Classified by 2040 11/1/77
Exempt from GDS, Category III
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURES

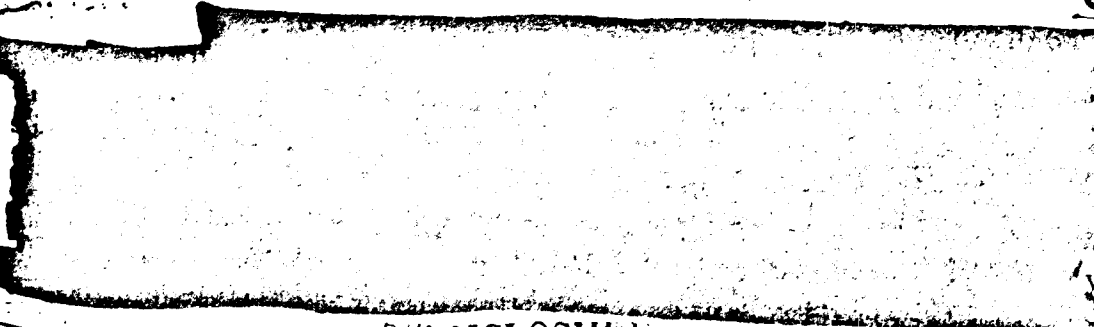
Enclosed are thirty copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above. ✓

REFERENCE

Mexico City cable to the Bureau, 1/29/64. ✓
Mexico City cable to the Bureau, 2/6/64. ✓

ADMINISTRATIVE

As pointed out in Mexico City cable dated 1/29/64, the Embassy at Mexico City on 1/23/64 made available a Spanish text letter dated 12/2/63, which had been directed to President Lyndon B. Johnson by PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a credit investigator for a Mexico City department store. This letter had apparently been in the possession of the White House or the State Department at Washington, D. C., and had been forwarded to the Embassy at Mexico City for appropriate action.



- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 30)
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 2 - Dallas, 100-10461
- 1 - Mexico City

ENCLOSURE

REC-41

RET:jhk
6)
9 MAR 19 1964

AGENCY: CIA
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORN: 3-4-64
HOW FORN: 100-147, 0-146
BY: M.S. [signature]
17cc encls on bulby [signature]
3/27/64

105-82555
FEB 18 1964
14

SOVIET SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

EXP. PROC.

1899

Handwritten notes:
Copies made in
cc destroyed
3-17-64
3-17-64
4-1
1-91 CC REMAINED
IN 645 R.B. 2/15/64
REL [signature]

For the Bureau's information, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA appears to be an intelligent and sincere individual who seems convinced that the American seen by him in the company of a Cuban at the Cuban Embassy on or about 10/1/63 is identical with photographs he later observed in newspapers at Mexico City of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The Legal Attache is of the opinion, however, that the possibility of a monetary transaction between OSWALD and an unknown Cuban on the sidewalk outside the Cuban Embassy in broad daylight where the transaction could be observed by anyone on the street is highly remote. It is also to be noted that the identification made by GUTIERREZ VALENCIA was based on newspaper photographs of OSWALD which he first observed more than three weeks after the events related by him had occurred. It is accordingly felt that further investigation concerning GUTIERREZ's allegations is not warranted inasmuch as substantiation of his allegations U

CONFIDENTIAL

through further investigation would appear to be unlikely if not impossible. ✓

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad, mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, is Special Agent ROLAND E. TRENT. ✓

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified CONFIDENTIAL to protect the Bureau's foreign operations and to protect the Bureau's interest in a foreign diplomatic establishment. ✓

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE ✓

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to follow and report investigation of leads arising in this case. ✓

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. |

CONFIDENTIAL

February 7, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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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.

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows: U

On January 23, 1964, Mr. ELDRIDGE A. SNIGHT, Regional Security Officer, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, made available a letter written in the Spanish language, dated December 2, 1963, which had been directed to President Lyndon B. Johnson by PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a credit investigator for a Mexico City department store. U

The letter from GUTIERREZ sets forth that he was at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, to conduct a credit investigation of an employee of that Embassy, and upon leaving he observed a Cuban in the company of an American citizen also leaving the premises of the Cuban Embassy. These two individuals, according to this letter, were engaged in a heated discussion in English involving "Castro, Cuba, and Kennedy." GUTIERREZ in his letter also alleged that the Cuban observed by him at that time was counting American dollars and that both persons departed the area in an automobile. GUTIERREZ's letter also indicated that he had later seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had concluded that the American seen by him as indicated above was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. U

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7/11/77 BIA

C O N F I D E N T I A L

On January 27, 1964, inquiry at the Credit Department of the Mexico City department store known as "Palacio de Hierro," Calle Durango #230, revealed that GUTIERREZ is known there as a credit investigator but is usually out on the street and contacts his office at infrequent intervals. ✓

On January 29, 1964, GUTIERREZ was located at Mexico, D. F., and he advised that he is currently employed by the afore-mentioned Mexico City department store as a credit investigator and that during the period 1947 to September 20, 1949, he was the Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary of the Federal District, located on Calle Lucumberrri, Mexico, D. F. He said that during the period 1943 to 1946, he was connected with the management of the restaurant "Le Rendez Vous," Mexico, D. F. ✓

GUTIERREZ on January 29, 1964, advised that when he was the Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary, JACQUES MONNARD, the alleged killer of LEON TROTSKY, was then incarcerated at that jail and that a well-known communist, Dr. ESTHER CHAPA, was then the Parole Board Director at that prison. During that time, according to GUTIERREZ, Dr. CHAPA and various of her communist friends were teaching communist ideology within the Penitentiary and were fomenting various problems there. He stated that these activities were brought to a head when there was a prison riot at the Penitentiary on May 10, 1947, by the prisoners who were against the communist principles of Dr. CHAPA and rioted in order to secure her dismissal. ✓

GUTIERREZ stated that Dr. CHAPA formally accused him of being an anti-communist at that time, which was a correct accusation since he most certainly was anti-communist. He stated that Dr. CHAPA was finally dismissed from her position by official order of her superiors. ✓

GUTIERREZ offered the above facts as substantiating his self-avowed anti-communist feelings over a long period of time. ✓

GUTIERREZ stated that he has, in his capacity as a credit investigator, investigated many highly placed ✓

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persons, such as the former United States Embassy Military Attache in Mexico City, Brigadier General PHILIP H. BETHUNE; BERTHA VALDEZ DE PORTUONDO, the wife of the former Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, JOSE ANTONIO PORTUONDO VALDOR; LEOPOLDO ROMERO, a Vice Consul in the United States Embassy Citizenship Section; and JUAN JOSE AREVALO, an ex-President of Guatemala, in addition to other highly placed Mexican officials.

GUTIERREZ on January 29, 1964, advised that he was the author of a letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President Lyndon B. Johnson, in which he furnished background information concerning himself and in which he set out that on September 30, 1963 or October 1, 1963, he visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and upon leaving that Embassy, he saw an American accompanied by a possible functionary of the Cuban Embassy also departing. In this letter he had set out that the Cuban was counting United States dollars and that both the American and the Cuban were engaged in a heated discussion when he observed them. His letter, a carbon copy of which he had in his possession on January 29, 1964, sets forth that he was able to overhear words such as "CASTRO, Cuba, and KENNEDY." His letter also set out that these two individuals, upon leaving the Cuban Embassy, got into an automobile and drove away. His letter further stated that when he later saw photographs of Subject OSWALD, he immediately recognized these photographs as being identical with the person observed by him at the Cuban Embassy, as described above.

On January 29, 1964, GUTIERREZ stated that on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, he had occasion to go to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., in connection with the investigation of a Cuban female employee of that Embassy who had desired to secure 2,000 pesos (\$160 U. S.) credit at the Palacio de Hierro department store. He said that he had been to the Mexican Foreign Office and had found that this woman, whose name he could not recall, was not registered with the Mexican Foreign Office as an employee of the Cuban Embassy and that, for this reason, he had gone to the Cuban Embassy and established that she was employed there.

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GUTIERREZ stated that on the dates indicated above, he went to see this woman and upon arriving at the Cuban Embassy in Colonia Tacubaya, Mexico, D. F., he parked his car on Calle Francisco Marques at about 10:30 a.m., parking just outside the parking area reserved for the use of the Cuban Embassy vehicles. U

He said that he entered the Cuban Embassy at about 10:30 a.m. on that date, and upon entering, he was able to locate the woman he wanted to see without engaging anyone that he could recall in a conversation about her. He said that this woman showed him a card which identified her as a "Second Counselor" of the Cuban Embassy, but that when he asked her to show him her "Carnet" to identify her as an employee of the Cuban Embassy accredited by the Mexican Government, she said that an application had been made to the Mexican Foreign Office but that her status had not, at that time, been recognized or accredited by the Mexican Government. GUTIERREZ said that this was an obvious falsehood because he had checked at the Mexican Foreign Office previously and had found that no application was on file for this female employee of the Cuban Embassy and that the Mexican Foreign Office had no knowledge of her presence in Mexico. U

GUTIERREZ stated that he told this Cuban Embassy employee that she would have to have a "fiador" (second person who would guarantee payment) in order to have her credit application approved. He said she indicated she could not furnish a "fiador" and that, for this reason, her credit application was not approved by the department store and no further action was taken. U

GUTIERREZ felt that he might be able to locate the application made by this woman, as well as any notes or report he may have made of his investigation in order to firmly establish the date he was at the Cuban Embassy and to establish her identity. U

GUTIERREZ further informed that upon leaving the Cuban Embassy, which was within a very few minutes after he had entered, he paused in the courtyard between the entrance to the main building and the gate in the wall which leads to U

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the outside sidewalk to light his cigarette lighter and that he was bumped into by a person who was also leaving the Cuban Embassy and who was accompanied by an adult American. GUTIERREZ said that the person who bumped into him had a very light complexion and that, since he was accompanying an American, he, GUTIERREZ, said in English, "Excuse me," and the person who bumped into him responded in Spanish, "Esta bien, chico," which is a common expression used by Cubans to indicate that no harm was done. GUTIERREZ stated that he then recognized that the person who bumped into him was a Cuban and he described this individual as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Nationality	Cuban
Build	Short, about 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches, but very stocky and appeared to be a person of considerable physical strength.
Hair	Black and curly
Complexion	Very white for a Cuban
Dress	Wore dark colored business suit, with sport shirt open at the collar, and no necktie.
Remarks	Not wearing a hat. Spoke English fluently and rapidly, and also spoke Spanish with a Cuban accent.

GUTIERREZ described the American who was accompanying this Cuban as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Citizenship	Presumed to be United States citizen.
Age	27 to 30 years
Complexion	Very light
Eyes	Unknown

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Build	Rather slender but not skinny
Height	5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches
Hair	Dark brown
Dress	Wore beige or khaki-colored slacks and shirt of unrecalled type, with short jacket or windbreaker; wore no hat.
Remarks	Appeared nervous and had appearance of an aggressive type. Heard to speak only English. U

GUTIERREZ stated that when the Cuban bumped into him and immediately thereafter, he noted that the American and the Cuban were engaged in a heated discussion in English and, although GUTIERREZ admittedly speaks very little English, he said he heard the words "Mr. CASTRO" and "KENNEDY" mentioned during the heated conversation between these two individuals. He said that he became interested because he noted immediately after the Cuban bumped into him that the Cuban had some American currency, the denominations of which he could not observe, in his hand and appeared to be running through or counting this money. U

GUTIERREZ stated that he walked across the courtyard toward the exit gate in the wall surrounding the Cuban Embassy about two yards behind these two individuals and that they continued their heated discussion. He said he could not determine the exact nature of the discussion, other than hearing the above-mentioned names, and he said that these two persons walked through the gate and turned to the left on the sidewalk in front of the Cuban Embassy, which faces on Calle Francisco Marques. U

Immediately after passing the gate, GUTIERREZ said he saw the Cuban hand the money he had in his hand to the American and that the American took this money with his left hand, folded it and pushed it into his lefthand trouser pocket. U

GUTIERREZ stated that although his car was parked to the right of the entrance gate, he continued to walk behind these two persons to the corner of Calle Francisco Marques and Calzada Tacubaya, which is the corner on which U

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the Cuban Embassy is located. GUTIERREZ further advised that the two persons he was following turned to the left at this corner, which is also along a side wall of the Cuban Embassy, and he observed the Cuban take a key from his pocket and unlock the door to an automobile which was parked there. Both the Cuban and the American then got into the car.

GUTIERREZ stated that he did not note the license number of this vehicle but was sure that the vehicle bore Mexican plates since these plates had white numerals on a black background, which is the coloring of the current 1962-1963 Mexican plate. He was unable to say whether the license plate was for the Federal District of Mexico; whether it may have been a "diplomatic" plate; or may have been from some other state or territory of Mexico.

He said he did note that this car was a Dina Renault automobile, was a solid light beige color, and was a fairly new or current model.

GUTIERREZ said that he then walked to his own automobile, which was parked down the block on Calle Francisco Marques to the right of the main Embassy entrance, and entered his car and drove back to the corner where he had last seen the Cuban and the American. He said he thought he possibly might follow them to determine where they were going but upon reaching the corner, the automobile these two had entered was nowhere to be seen.

GUTIERREZ said that because of his interest in the heated discussion and the fact that the American had taken money from the Cuban, he returned to the Cuban Embassy on October 4, 1963, in order to see if he could possibly identify the Cuban he had seen there previously as an employee of that Embassy. He said that on this occasion he used a pretext of a credit inquiry concerning an address in Cuba for the former Cuban Ambassador, PORTUONDO, but learned nothing and did not observe the Cuban he had seen on his previous visit anywhere on the premises.

GUTIERREZ stated that following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he observed photographs of OSWALD in

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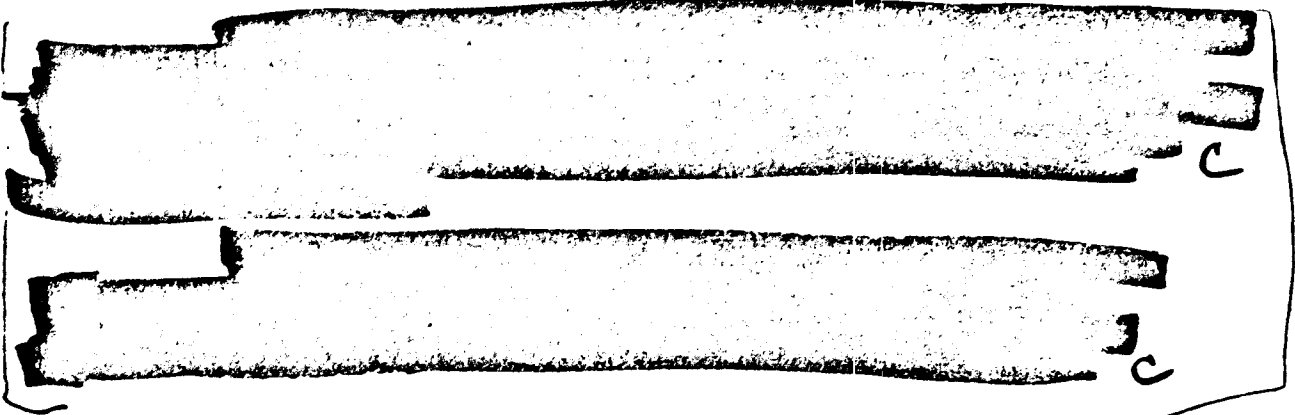
C O N F I D E N T I A L

various Mexico City newspapers and immediately came to the firm conclusion that the American he had seen with the Cuban, as indicated above, was identical with the person depicted in these newspaper photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that upon first viewing a photograph of OSWALD in a Mexico City newspaper, he commented to his wife that he was certain that OSWALD was the person he had seen with the afore-mentioned Cuban at the Cuban Embassy on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963. ✓

GUTIERREZ stated that the only additional information he can provide is that he seems to recall that the person he thinks was OSWALD during the conversation called the Cuban "ERNIE" on at least two occasions which he could overhear. He said that the use of the name "ERNIE" may indicate that this Cuban's name may be ERNESTO, which would be the normal Spanish name for a person who might be known as ERNIE or ERNEST. ✓

GUTIERREZ said that it is his recollection that the American was talking very rapidly and that the Cuban was speaking English in a very rapid fashion also. ✓

GUTIERREZ further advised that two days following the assassination of President KENNEDY (on or about November 24, 1963), he again returned to the Cuban Embassy for the purpose of trying to identify the unknown Cuban he had seen in the company of the American, but was again unsuccessful and saw no one there who in any way resembled this Cuban. ✓



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[REDACTED]

GUTIERREZ on January 29, 1964, also examined a photograph of OSWALD which had appeared in Mexico City newspapers and a front, side and full length photograph of OSWALD taken on August 9, 1963, by the Police Department at New Orleans, Louisiana, and he stated that these photographs are, in his opinion, identical with the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy, as mentioned above. ✓

A photograph of OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and depicts OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans was mixed in with sixteen miscellaneous photographs of other persons and demonstrated to GUTIERREZ, and he indicated no recognition of this particular photograph of OSWALD. ✓

It is to be noted that GUTIERREZ seemed to be an intelligent and mature individual who was apparently sincerely convinced that he saw OSWALD at the Cuban Embassy on one of the dates mentioned, and on January 29, 1964, he indicated his only desire is to assist the United States in its struggle against communism. He made no mention of possible compensation and, in fact, stated that he would attempt to secure the credit application made by the afore-mentioned female employee at the Cuban Embassy without asking for any compensation for costs of photographing or copying such documents. ✓

During a contact with GUTIERREZ's wife on January 27, 1964, it was noted that he resides in a dilapidated apartment building adjacent to the bull ring off Avenida Insurgentes Sur, Mexico, D. F., in a rather poor section of the city, and it would appear that such an apartment would normally be occupied by a person of very limited financial means. ✓

It was noted that the description of the American, as provided by GUTIERREZ, generally fits that of OSWALD except that he estimated the age at 27 to 30 years, with dark brown hair and very light complexion, which is at slight variance with the description of OSWALD. ✓

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On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ advised that an exhaustive search of the credit reports made by him in September and October, 1963, revealed that the credit report he made on a female employee of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City on or about October 1, 1963, had been destroyed because her credit application was rejected. ✓

GUTIERREZ stated that it is his definite recollection that the female Cuban Embassy employee was employed in the Commercial Department of that Embassy because that is the section he visited to contact her on or about October 1, 1963. ✓

GUTIERREZ stated that the Commercial Department of the Cuban Embassy has an entrance doorway on Calle Samora near the corner of Calle Francisco Marques and that he entered those offices through the entrance on Calle Samora. He stated that he left those offices through the doorway leading to the patio section of the Cuban Embassy property and exited the premises through the gate which leads onto Calle Francisco Marques, Mexico, D. F. These happenings occurred on or about October 1, 1963, when he observed the American believed by him to be OSWALD in the company of a Cuban as previously related by GUTIERREZ. ✓

GUTIERREZ stated that he was able to locate a credit report under the department store file number 121189 for one JOSEFINA ~~LORENZANA~~ HERNANDEZ, which shows that he conducted the credit investigation concerning this individual in Colonia Coyoacan, Mexico, D. F., on October 1, 1963. GUTIERREZ recalled that he had traveled to Colonia Coyoacan for the investigation of LORENZANA immediately following his visit to the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963, and that this is his only means of establishing the date of his visit to the Cuban Embassy as having occurred on October 1, 1963. ✓

On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ stated that he now estimates that he entered the premises of the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963, at about 10:30 or 10:35 a.m. and left those premises at about 10:50 a.m. on that same date. He said that he can fix the time rather closely because he was in Colonia Coyoacan conducting investigation concerning LORENZANA at about 11:15 a.m. on October 1, 1963. ✓

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FBI

Date: 2/11/64

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED - AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed to the Bureau are five copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

One copy of LHM is being furnished to Dallas, the office of origin.

The Agent who received the information was SA FREDERICK E. RODERICK.

3-Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1-Dallas (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM)
1-Los Angeles
CCO:dlb
(5)

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

100 - Secret Service
RM/2/17/64
JES/HP

REC 27

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 5 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
February 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On February 7, 1964, Henry Mundt, 21041 Avenue San Luis, Woodlawn, California, furnished the following information to a Special Agent of the FBI.

Mundt advised he was very much disturbed when he received a mimeographed notice from the Woodland Community Church dated January 23, 1964, from Minister Fred O. Doty, which requested that any donations of money for Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald could be sent to Minister Doty or to the address "Secret Service, P. O. Box 1407, Dallas, Texas." Mundt advised that this was the first time that he knew money was being contributed for Mrs. Oswald and he considered it to be "a crazy maneuver" and he wondered just what is happening to the people of the United States when they donate money to the wife of the assassin of an American President.

Mundt advised that the above address "P. O. Box 1407, Dallas, Secret Service" did not pertain to the United States Secret Service, but to a "Secret Service organization" which is assisting the cause for Mrs. Oswald. The latter was merely the opinion of Mundt.

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.

February 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On February 6, 1964, Inspector Tom Kelly of the Secret Service advised this Bureau regarding two telephone calls received by the President's Commission from David Fitch and Mrs. Maria Jacobs, which calls were pertaining to Mrs. Lee Oswald. Inspector Kelly requested a review of the files of this Bureau concerning these two individuals and there is enclosed a copy of the memorandum furnished to Inspector Kelly together with copies of its enclosures in response to his request.

This material is being furnished to you at the request of Inspector Kelly.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this document becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

EX-115

REC-41

FEB 10 1964

41

Enclosures (11)

JHS:ncb
(5)

FEB 17 1964

see note page 2

15-82555

FEB 12 1964

delivered 2040

FEB 10 1964

FEB 10 1964

NOTE: The 1948 investigation of Jacobs was generally favorable although one reference⁶ Jacobs reportedly signer of a petition for communist candidates in Ohio election in 1940. In 1960 fellow employee advised Jacobs had stated in 1959 that he agreed with Stalin's tenets and reportedly associated with the Russian editor of "America," on which basis source believed Jacobs to be pro-Soviet.

With regard to Fitch, on 6/12/63 he was in contact with the Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy regarding a proposed trip with his wife to the Soviet Union during the Summer of 1963. He advised the Bureau of his contemplated trip and also advised us upon his return as well as advising the Peace Corps of the trip. All of the above information has been furnished Secret Service and is being furnished to Mr. Rankin in the enclosures to this letter.

February 7, 1964

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, NEW YORK

Lee Oswald

At the request of Inspector Tom Kelly of the Secret Service, the files of this Bureau were reviewed for pertinent information concerning the captioned individuals in connection with their efforts to contact Mr. Lee Oswald.

David Fitch is believed to be identical with David J. Fitch, an employee of the Peace Corps. Enclosed herewith is one copy of a memorandum dated July 19, 1963 concerning David J. Fitch. In this connection, Mr. Fitch by letter dated February 6, 1963, advised that he was contemplating a trip during the summer of 1963 to Europe and the Soviet Union and in connection therewith would be contacting offices of the Soviet Government. By letter dated September 25, 1963, Mr. Fitch advised this Bureau that he did visit the Soviet Union from July 14 to July 26, 1963. Our files also reveal that Mr. Fitch advised the Peace Corps concerning his trip to the Soviet Union. (105-124423)

With regard to Mrs. Maria Jacobs, she appears to be the spouse of John Robert Jacobs. With regard to Mr. Jacobs, there is enclosed herewith one copy each of five reports containing the results of an applicant-type investigation conducted by this Bureau of Mr. Jacobs in 1948. Also enclosed is one copy each of four memoranda revealing additional information concerning him. Our files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Jacobs or his family.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this document becomes unclassified.

Enclosures (10)

Original and 1 - Secret Service

GHS:ncb
(7)

105-82055-

Handwritten initials and signatures

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. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

MAR 17 1964
FEB 9 1964



REC-43
Declassified
by 2040
8/21/77

FEB 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-124423-10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office CINCINNATI	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 2/11/64	Investigative Period 2/6/64 - 2/7/64
TITLE OF CASE LEE HARVEY OSWALD		Report made by ROBERT F. MAHLER	Typed By: jas
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

XNXXHX

REFERENCES:

Cleveland airtels to Bureau 1/2/64 and 1/21/64.
Detroit airtel to Bureau 1/31/64.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information furnished by NANCY MARLOWE concerning WILLIAM MARLOWE's alleged admission to the crime of robbery at Columbus, Ohio, during October, 1963, is being furnished to the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department.

*OK to go to
Commissioner
G.C.*

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44 FEB 14 1973

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) 1 - Cincinnati (105-2505)		1900	REC-41
1 - copy to [unclear]		REC-41	OT Xd
2 - Pres. Comm. 2/19/64 J. Edgar Hoover JMS/jff		SOVIET SECTION	
61 FEB 24 1964		<i>[Signature]</i>	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT F. MAHLER
Date: 2/11/64

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File #: CI 105-2505

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: NANCY JEAN MARLOWE, Nee McCLAIN, located Columbus, Ohio. Interviewed 2/7/64. Outlined her itinerary since 1/63; denied having known or met either OSWALD or JACK RUBY at any time; can furnish no information concerning subject.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

On February 6, 1964, inquiries were made at 922½ North High Street where WILLIAM and NANCY MARLOWE had lived at apartment 12. It was learned they had lived there until Friday, January 31, 1964, when they moved, destination not known.

Mrs. JUDY SPIRES, 60 West First Avenue, manager of the property at 922½ North High Street, on February 6, 1964, advised that WILLIAM and NANCY MARLOWE had occupied apartment 12, 922½ North High Street, beginning December 1, 1963, until January 31, 1964, when they both moved away giving no notice. She said they owe rent in the amount of \$9.60 and furnished no forwarding address. She advised NANCY MARLOWE stated that WILLIAM MARLOWE was employed by Ranco, Columbus, Ohio.

JOSEPH LEVINGOOD, Personnel Supervisor, Ranco Manufacturing Company, 601 West Fifth Avenue, on February 6,

CI 105-2505

1964, advised there is no record there of a WILLIAM MARLOWE being employed.

Mrs. CLAIRE ATKESEN, Payroll Supervisor, Doctors Hospital, Dennison Avenue and Third Avenue, on February 6, 1964, advised from records NANCY J. MARLOWE was employed there as a nurse's aide from October 28, 1963, until November 25, 1963, when she quit. Her address was listed as 867 Dennison Avenue. She said she has no information concerning the present address or employment of MARLOWE.

William Marlowe

DAVID AULD, Vice President, D. L. Auld Company, Fifth Avenue and North Fifth Street, on February 6, 1964, advised from records that WILLIAM A. MARLOWE, JR., Social Security Number 526-58-4398, born December 2, 1942, had been employed in the paint shop of this company beginning October 4, 1963, until January 28, 1964, when he walked off the job and did not return. His address was listed as 922 1/2 North High Street, former addresses as 1031 Dennison and 1508 Minnesota. No reason was given for his leaving the job, he did not formally resign, and Mr. AULD had no information as to his current whereabouts. There were no inquiries received concerning subsequent occupation.

RIFTH BRENOT, Superintendent of Manufacturing, D. L. Auld Company, on February 6, 1964, advised he received a telephone call from NANCY MARLOWE the night of January 31, 1964, during which she said her husband had deserted her. She said he had left Ohio and probably would return to his home at Arizona. She complained that her husband, WILLIAM MARLOWE, did not come home for several days and she wanted to know where he was. Mr. BRENOT said he did not know of WILLIAM MARLOWE's whereabouts.

After inquiry, Mr. BRENOT said he had learned that NANCY MARLOWE was living with another employee and his family, VICTOR HOLSINGER, at 833 Clarendon Avenue.

Inquiry on February 7, 1964, at 833 Clarendon Avenue, disclosed that NANCY MARLOWE is not known there.

CI 105-2505

KIETH BRENOT on February 7, 1964, telephonically contacted the Columbus Resident Agency of the FBI to advise he learned that NANCY MARLOWE was residing 58 South Hague Avenue and had obtained employment in the laundry of the Columbus State Hospital.

Date 2/11/64

1

NANCY JEAN McCLAIN advised as follows:

She is legally married to EDWARD RITZ from whom she is separated, but not divorced. She has been living with WILLIAM MARLOWE and has been using the name NANCY JEAN MARLOWE for at least the past year. She was born December 25, 1941, Shelby, Michigan. Since January 31, 1964, she has been residing at 58 South Hague Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, with the family of VICTOR and DOROTHY HOLSINGER. She had been living in various places with WILLIAM MARLOWE since April, 1963, until he deserted her January 29, 1964.

The two had lived in Columbus, Ohio, since September or October, 1963.

During January, February and March, 1963, NANCY lived at 246 Fifth Avenue, Elyria, Ohio, with her husband EDWARD RITZ. Both were living on city welfare payments. During the first week in April, 1963, EDWARD RITZ travelled to Cleveland and she stayed at Elyria. He returned and said he had met a man known to him as BILL at Cleveland, Ohio. Both she and EDWARD travelled to Cleveland on the following weekend and met BILL, whose full name is WILLIAM MARLOWE.

During the second week of April, 1963, NANCY, EDWARD RITZ and WILLIAM MARLOWE hitchhiked from Cleveland, Ohio, to Phoenix, Arizona. EDWARD travelled as far as Columbus, Ohio, then decided to return to Cleveland and left the trio. NANCY and BILL finished the trip to Phoenix together and arrived there approximately two weeks later. Their hitchhiking travels took them through St. Louis, Missouri, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Dallas, Texas. She explained they rode straight through the city of Dallas on a freeway and did not stop. They did not get out of the car at Dallas and they were riding with a stranger, name not known.

On 2/7/64 at Columbus, Ohio File # CI 105-2505

by SAS ROBERT F. MAHLER & HUGH THOMAS FORSHA dictated 2/7/64

- 4 -

Upon arrival at Phoenix, Arizona, they stayed at the Salvation Army for approximately one week. WILLIAM MARLOWE could find no work so both decided to hitchhike to the home of her aunt, Mrs. LOLA McDONALD, who lives at Tupelo, Mississippi. They arrived there about five days after leaving Phoenix. Again MARLOWE could find no employment and after staying there for about three days he disappeared and deserted NANCY. She stayed several days, then hitchhiked from Tupelo to Cleveland and arrived there early in May, 1963. There she met MARLOWE again at the Greyhound Bus Station and went to live with him on Fifth Street, Loraine, Ohio, and at 759 Broad Street, Loraine, Ohio. Again she said WILLIAM MARLOWE could find no employment.

During the last week in May, 1963, she, WILLIAM MARLOWE and a young man known to her as MARSHALL CARROLL were arrested by the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department and charged with suspicion of car theft. All were released two days later. The day following their release, she and WILLIAM MARLOWE left Cleveland and again hitchhiked to Phoenix, Arizona. They arrived there in June, 1963, and again their hitchhiking travels took them through Dallas, Texas. She said they did not stop at Dallas and she knew nothing of the city nor did she ever spend any time there. One day following their arrival at Phoenix, Arizona, they left and hitchhiked to Lovington, New Mexico, where she obtained a job as a babysitter for a family whose name she does not remember and WILLIAM MARLOWE got a job at the Perinun (phonetic) Oil Field at Lovington, New Mexico.

Both stayed in this place for about one week when WILLIAM MARLOWE again deserted her. Sometime during the first week of July, 1963, she hitchhiked to Cleveland, Ohio, and WILLIAM MARLOWE showed up four days later and met her at their usual hangout, the Greyhound Bus Station in Cleveland. Both then lived in Cleveland with a friend, DAVID (LNU), address not known. Both were unemployed.

On September 25, 1963, WILLIAM MARLOWE, FRANK REYNOLDS and NANCY MARLOWE were arrested by the Cleveland Police Department. She was charged with prostitution. All were released approximately three days later. At the time of their arrest, she and BILL were

living at the Ohio Hotel, Cleveland.

After their discharge from the Cleveland Jail, they returned to Loraine, Ohio, to live with a family known to her as ZUTERBERN (phonetic), unknown address, Eighth Avenue. About the first part of October, 1963, WILLIAM MARLOWE again deserted her and she stayed at Loraine. He was gone one week and then he returned. During a subsequent conversation with him, she said WILLIAM MARLOWE told her he had "pulled a job" in Columbus, Ohio, during his absence and asked if she had heard about the A & P Store robbery at Columbus where \$4,000.00 was taken. NANCY MARLOWE said she does not know whether to believe him, but at that time he was driving a 1957 Plymouth Convertible coupe, white body, black top. He has since disposed of this car.

Sometime in October, 1963, WILLIAM MARLOWE convinced her that they should go to Columbus and they travelled there by bus where both obtained employment, she at Doctors Hospital and he at the D. L. Auld Company. She maintains she quit because of health reasons.

NANCY MARLOWE denied having lived at the Dakota Hotel in Cleveland, but said occasionally she and WILLIAM MARLOWE stayed there for no more than two days at a time.

She further denied having ever met or known LEE HARVEY OSWALD, denied having known or met JACK RUBY, and denied knowledge of anyone threatening her dates with a knife. She said she never saw BILL MARLOWE with a gun. She claims to be three months pregnant by WILLIAM MARLOWE.

NANCY MARLOWE stated she can furnish no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anything in connection with him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- DATE: 1-28-64

Handwritten initials and signatures:
 A
 H
 P
 [List of names with checkmarks: Tolson, DeLoach, Mohr, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, Felt, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy]

FROM : MR. SULLIVAN

- CONFIDENTIAL**
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Moore
 - 1 - Mr. Branigan
 - 1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Classified by 2040
 Exempt from GDS, Category III
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

This memorandum briefly outlines the basis for our investigation of Oswald and the scope of this investigation prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. U

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION OF OSWALD:

We had no information on Oswald in our files prior to his defection to Russia. Our investigation of Oswald after his return from Russia in 1962 was to determine if he had been recruited by the Soviets for intelligence purposes. U

SCOPE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:

The investigation included two interviews of Oswald shortly after his return to the U.S. We developed background information and took steps to correlate in his file information received through our sources concerning any subversive activity. In this connection, as a result of our counterintelligence responsibilities, we have developed through the years many sources through whom it is possible to obtain information concerning communist-bloc intelligence activities in the U.S. U

Neither the interviews nor information from sources indicated that Oswald had been recruited by the Soviets. However, in September, 1962, a source reported that he was a subscriber to "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper. In April, 1963, a source reported that Oswald was in communication with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New York and reportedly had said that he passed out FPCC pamphlets. His arrest in New Orleans 8-9-63 which grew out of his distribution of FPCC literature, was called to our attention and the following day he was interviewed at his request. He admitted FPCC activities in New Orleans but there was no further indication of intelligence recruitment or other subversive activities. U



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 53 FEB 28 1964

* 6-26-62 and 8-16-62

FEB 14 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 P
 [Signature]
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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

ANALYSIS:

Lee Harvey Oswald had gone to the Soviet Union at the age of 19 and had attempted to renounce his American citizenship. But he had recanted, requested the return of his passport, been granted the passport, and permitted to return to the U.S. as an American citizen. After his return, he had subscribed to "The Worker," had distributed pamphlets for the FPCC and had admitted publicly during a radio broadcast that he was a Marxist. Also, it had been reported that he was in contact with the Soviet Embassies in Washington, D. C., and Mexico City. U

Oswald denied, and the investigation did not indicate, that he had been recruited or was acting as an intelligence agent for the Soviets. The information developed about Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy 11-22-63 did not suggest in any way that he represented a threat to the personal safety of the President. U

FACTORS AFFECTING SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS:

Literally thousands of people come to our attention each year who exhibit unusual behavior, oppose those in public office and profess support for extremist movements of both the right and the left. The Bureau is extremely careful to make certain we have sound basis for our investigation. Furthermore, we must conduct our investigations in such a manner so we do not violate the rights of individual citizens and engage in improper activities. We must always be careful to maintain a proper balance between the indiscriminate invasion of privacy and the need for protection of the national security. U

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CONFIDENTIAL

The Oswald investigation was only one of thousands of security cases handled by the FBI. For example, during the calendar year of 1963 we completed investigation in over 120,000 such matters (actual figure is 120,896).

These cases are handled by only a small portion of the Bureau's approximately 6,000 investigative Agents who are required to handle in addition to security matters all of our investigations in the criminal field, special inquiries, and related type work.

The extent of our investigation in each of these cases depends upon the facts of the individual case and the information available. For example, the investigation of known Soviet illegal agents such as Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baltch, now awaiting trial in New York, requires the constant services of numerous Agents and individuals like the Baltchs are closely followed and observed. To attempt to investigate individuals such as Oswald on a similar basis would require thousands of additional Agents.

ACTION:

For information.

Additional detail concerning our investigation is set forth on pages ten through sixteen of the brief previously prepared for the Director's information.

ETH. *over* W.E.S.

*Did we check with other
your agencies (e.g. State &
Defense) as to what if anything
they had on Oswald before the
assassination?*

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Turner
- 1 - Lenihan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

CONFIDENTIAL DATE: 2-2-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA-CUBA

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category III
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
DeLoach	✓
Sullivan	✓
Malley	✓
Branigan	✓
Turner	✓
Lenihan	✓
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Memorandum from Sullivan to Belmont 1-28-64 briefly outlined the basis for and the scope of investigation of subject prior to the assassination. The Director inquired if we checked with other Government agencies (CIA, State and Defense) to determine what, if anything, they had on subject before the assassination. U

State Department Checks:

Prior to the assassination, State Department furnished us copies of communications received from the American Embassy in Moscow at the time and subsequent to subject's defection to Russia in October, 1959. In a letter to State Department 2-27-61, we requested any additional information regarding subject and WFO agents also checked State Department files on 5-9-61, 8-22-61, 1-29-62 and 6-5-62. The last date was just before Oswald's return to the U. S. U

After the assassination we again checked State Department for data concerning Oswald and State Department made available to us a copy of the file the American Embassy in Moscow maintained on Oswald. This file consisted of communications from Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow while Oswald was in Russia, letters to him from the Embassy and memoranda prepared by consular officers concerning his case. There was nothing in the American Embassy, Moscow, file which would indicate or suggest that Oswald in any way represented a threat to the personal safety of the President. U

Department of Defense Checks:

Prior to the assassination we did not specifically check with the Department of Defense, but did contact Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) on 11-2-59 at the time of Oswald's defection to Russia, because Oswald was described in publicity as a former U.S. Marine. U

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CONFIDENTIAL

Nemo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA-CUBA
105-82555

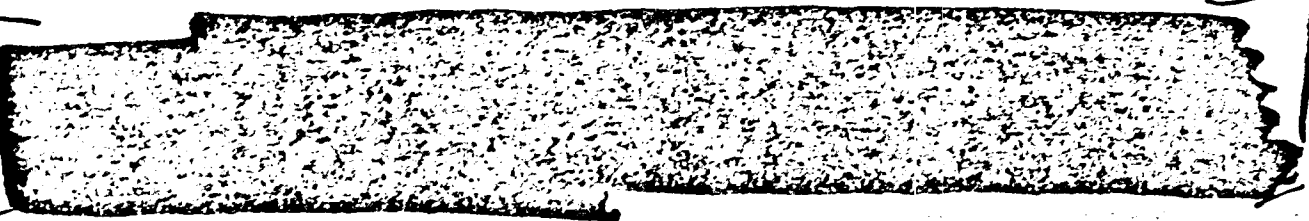
CONFIDENTIAL

At that time we obtained a summary of his Marine file and later, on 11-15-60, ONI informed us that subject had been given an undesirable discharge. U

Immediately following the assassination we again checked with ONI concerning Oswald and were furnished a copy of the Marine Corps file concerning Oswald. The only items of significance in the Marine Corps file that had not previously been obtained from Marine records concerning Oswald was information that Oswald was convicted by two Summary courts-martial hearings in 1958. The first was based on a charge that he possessed a privately-owned weapon, a .22 caliber derringer, that was not registered. The second was based on the charge that Oswald had wrongfully used provoking words to a staff non-commissioned officer. U

Subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy we also determined that Departments of the Army and the Air Force had no information of significance on Oswald in their files prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. U

CIA Checks:



Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy we again checked with CIA to see if they had any data in their possession not previously furnished us. CIA indicated it had no data in its possession that had not already been made available to Bureau prior to the assassination. U

INS Checks:

Prior to the assassination of the President we checked records of INS on 6-22-62. On 7-12-62 we checked INS files concerning subject's wife. No information was obtained from INS concerning subject or his wife of pertinence subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy. U

ACTION: None. This is for information. U

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