

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

<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
Sr. VILLA Puebla, Puebla	3	September 28, 1963
Sr. RAMOS y Sra. Queretaro, Queretaro	5	September 28, 1963
FIDENCIO GARCIA San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	13	September 28, 1963
CARLOS MARQUES Veracruz, Veracruz	16	September 28, 1963
Sr. PEREZ y fam. Chihuahua, Chihuahua (Businessman)	22, 19	September 28 and October 1, 1963
Sr. RAMIREZ Torreon, Coahuila	23	September 28, 1963
SILVINO MARTINEZ Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 28, 1963
MARIO ALATORRE Puebla, Puebla (Businessman)	28, 3	September 28 and 29, 1963
LEONARDO BEZERRA Guanajuato, Guanajuato (Businessman)	2	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	12	September 29, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	13	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
FERNANDO MARTINEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	16	September 29, 1963
ALFONSO BELTRAN Chihuahua, Chihuahua	19	September 29, 1963

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<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
TOMAS GALVAN Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 29, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ y fam.	1	September 30, 1963
JUAN PEDRAZA (JULIAN PEDRAZA) San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	3	September 30 through October 1, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ	5	September 30, 1963
MANUEL SANTOS Saltillo, Coahuila	12	September 30 through October 1, 1963
SALVADOR HERNANDEZ Puebla, Puebla	16	September 30, 1963
Cap. ESQUIVEL Veracruz, Veracruz (Military)	19	September 30, 1963
GUILLERMO FLORES Queretaro, Queretaro	22	September 30, 1963
TEOFIL. (TEOFILO) VELAZQUEZ Irapuato, Guanajuato	24	September 30, 1963
ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ San Luis, Guanajuato (San Luis de la Paz)	26	September 30, 1963
GREGORIO PEREZ Puebla, Puebla	28	September 30 through October 1, 1963
RAMIREZ Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	1	October 1, 1963
Cap. DOMINGUEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	5	October 1, 1963
ROSAS RAMIREZ Celaya, Guanajuato	16	October 1, 1963

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<u>Name and Residence</u>	<u>Room No.</u>	<u>Dates of Occupancy</u>
Sr. MONTROYA Puebla, Puebla	23	October 1, 1963
FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ Puebla, Puebla (Chauffeur)	25	October 1, 1963
FELIPE ESCOBEDO	26	October 1, 1963
ALFONSO GARCIA Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	27	October 1, 1963

INTERVIEW OF MANAGER AND  
OTHER PERSONNEL AT HOTEL

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA advised on March 3, 1964, that he is the owner and manager of the Hotel del Comercio, which is located approximately five blocks north of the main east-west thoroughfare of Mexico, Paseo de la Reforma, and two blocks east of the principal north-south artery, Avenida Insurgentes. He explained that his hotel caters to commercial travelers, most of whom are Mexican citizens; that it has a total of thirty rooms, most of which are equipped with a private bath; that for a single room the minimum rate, without bath, is 13.00 pesos (\$1.04 U.S.) and the maximum, with bath, is 20.00 pesos (\$1.60 U.S.). He added that the hotel is in the heart of the area of many of the bus terminals in Mexico City and also is only a few blocks from the passenger railroad station.

GARCIA LUNA furnished the following observations concerning the stay of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Hotel del Comercio. He received OSWALD and caused him to sign the hotel registration book, which is utilized in place of registration cards. He believed OSWALD's arrival had occurred between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. The guest makes the initial entry in the registration book with data which includes his name, place of origin, occupation, and nationality; thereafter, so long as the guest remains at the hotel, his name and identifying data are transferred to the registration book page for the current date, after he has made payment in

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advance for his room for the ensuing night. Inasmuch as payment is made in advance, no effort is made to obtain an exact home address from the registrant.

The hotel has four floors, and OSWALD was assigned room No. 18 (with bath) on the third floor at a daily rate of 16.00 pesos (\$1.28 U.S.) The rooms on the latter floor are numbered from 18 through 23. The hotel registration book reflects that OSWALD paid for his room on October 1, 1963, which, according to GARCIA LUNA, indicates he was entitled to and probably slept at the hotel the night of October 1-2, 1963, and departed therefrom during the day of October 2, 1963. GARCIA LUNA stated he could not recall the circumstances of OSWALD's departure nor the hour thereof, but merely was judging normal procedure on the basis of information in his record.

GARCIA LUNA advised that he speaks a few words of English and received the impression that OSWALD neither spoke nor understood any Spanish. He had not observed OSWALD in the hotel during the day nor had he ever seen him accompanied by any individual or individuals. He recalled that OSWALD had been carrying a medium-size, brown handbag, which he believed had a zipper and was either of Naugahyde or canvas material. He did not remember that OSWALD had ever worn a coat and believed he usually appeared in a short-sleeved shirt of a knit variety.

Inquiry was made of GARCIA LUNA as to other personnel at the hotel who might recall OSWALD on the basis of having any reason to notice or contact him, and he stated that those persons would be his assistant, SEBASTIAN PEREZ, and the maid who cleans the rooms on the upper two floors, MATILDE GARNICA.

GARCIA LUNA stated that he was acquainted with a few of the guests who were at the hotel during the same period as OSWALD but did not have home addresses for any of them. He mentioned that several of the guests of that period are commercial travelers and return to the hotel from time to time. He agreed to advise the confidential source in the event any of those guests should return to the hotel.

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MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 3, 1964, that she recognized the photographs of OSWALD as being of the young American who had occupied room No. 18 for almost a week during the latter part of last year. She explained that she handles the daily housekeeping duties for the third and fourth floors of the hotel, comprising rooms numbered 18 through 30, and ordinarily arrives at work between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., leaving at 9:00 p.m., upon completion of her working day.

Mrs. GARNICA related that she clearly recalls OSWALD, as few Americans stay at the hotel, and was somewhat intrigued by his presence there. He had very few personal effects, which he carried in what she described as a "small, brown, zippered handbag," which was either of canvas or imitation leather material. She did not believe she had seen OSWALD in the hotel on more than two occasions, the day of his arrival and the following Saturday as he still was in his room when she checked to determine which rooms were available for cleaning. She remembered that when she saw him in the room on the Saturday morning in question he said "good morning" to her in English, and a short time later left the hotel.

She never saw him with any other person and had no conversation with him, having received the impression that he neither spoke nor understood Spanish.

SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, desk clerk and assistant to the owner of the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 10, 1964, that he had not conversed with OSWALD but remembered him clearly inasmuch as very few Americans have stayed at the hotel. To the best of his recollection, OSWALD left the hotel each morning and did not return until evening, possibly after PEREZ HERNANDEZ had completed his working day and left the hotel. He stated OSWALD was alone whenever he noticed him at the hotel and usually wore a knit, short-sleeved sport shirt and no coat or jacket.

PEREZ HERNANDEZ advised that since OSWALD paid his rent in advance for the night of October 1, 1963, there would have been little reason for contact with him on the presumed date of his departure, October 2, 1963, and he was unable to

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remember any details in this connection.

On the basis of information that OSWALD probably left Mexico City by bus on the morning of October 2, 1963, PEREZ HERNANDEZ was reinterviewed on April 10, 1964, and he stated it had not occurred to him previously but it was possible that the night watchman, who remains at the reception desk during the night, might have been aware of OSWALD's departure from the hotel. He identified the watchman as PEDRO RODRIGUEZ and stated he could be located at the hotel after 9:00 p.m. or during the early morning hours.

On April 18, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA advised that he resides at Santa Clara, State of Mexico, and for many years has been the night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, his working hours being from 9:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. He explained, however, that he often is able to leave the hotel by 8:00 a.m. or earlier if the owner and manager, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, has arrived to relieve him and handle reception duties. With respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's stay at the hotel he furnished the following information.

He clearly recalls the young American whom he later identified in his mind as OSWALD and remembers that on the date of the latter's departure from the hotel and on the basis of sign language and the word "taxi," which he interpreted to indicate that OSWALD wanted a taxicab, RODRIGUEZ walked around the corner from the hotel to Orozco y Berra and Bernal Diaz Streets where he obtained a taxicab which had just left a passenger at the "Estrella Blanca" ("White Star") bus terminal. He stated definitely that he did not know the taxi driver and had not known or discussed with the driver or OSWALD the latter's intended destination. He said OSWALD carried his own luggage downstairs and waited in front of the hotel with the luggage until RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxicab.

He believed OSWALD left the hotel between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m., since it was getting light when he went in search of the taxicab. He could not be more precise concerning the time. He believed that OSWALD gave him a small tip of one or two pesos (\$.08 or \$.16 U.S.) for his assistance in calling a taxi. RODRIGUEZ commented that while he had little

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difficulty obtaining a taxi at the early hour, it becomes very difficult to secure taxi transportation between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. because of the heavy traffic at that time.

RODRIGUEZ related that to the best of his recollection OSWALD always arrived at the hotel late at night, "midnight or thereafter," but he never noticed any indication that OSWALD had been drinking. He never observed OSWALD in the company of any person and did not recall his ever using the only telephone at the hotel, which is located at the reception desk.

With the exception of the morning of his departure from the hotel, RODRIGUEZ believed that OSWALD never left the hotel in the mornings prior to the former's completion of his work shift and leaving, which would have been between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.

On April 22, 1964, inquiry was made of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA with respect to the reliability of his watchman, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA, and he stated RODRIGUEZ is "humble but very serious, deeply religious, a family man, and highly reliable." He commented that he did not believe RODRIGUEZ would fabricate or misrepresent information in any way.

OTHER INQUIRIES IN THE AREA OF  
THE HOTEL DEL COMERCIO, TAXI  
STANDS, AND BUS TERMINALS

On March 4 and again on April 10, 1964, DOLORES RAMIREZ DE BARREIRO advised that she is the owner, manager, and sometimes cook at the small restaurant on Calle Bernardino de Sahagun (no number) immediately adjacent to the Hotel del Comercio. She explained that there is no commercial connection between the hotel and her restaurant, but because of its proximity many hotel guests eat some meals at the restaurant.

Upon viewing photographs of OSWALD, Mrs. BARREIRO affirmed that she remembered him as a young American who had eaten several meals at the restaurant in the late afternoon over a period of approximately one week. She said he appeared

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at the restaurant after the noon rush hour or some time after 2:00 p.m., always alone, and ordered his food by pointing on the menu, apparently with some consideration of costs. He always ate the soup of the day, rice, and either meat or eggs, but always rejected dessert and coffee. She thought this unusual, as the dessert and coffee ordinarily are included in the price of the daily lunch, but he did not appear to understand this and always waved the waitress away if she tried to serve those items. She recalled that he also rejected any efforts to sell him soft drinks, which she described as an important income item in her business. She estimated that OSWALD spent from five to six pesos (\$.40 to \$.48 U.S.) for his meals. She had assumed he was a guest at the hotel but never observed him contact or talk to anyone while at the restaurant.

The information recorded hereinafter was furnished by a second confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, on March 24, 1964.

In the area of the Hotel del Comercio at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, it was observed that this street is only one block long and has very little business or other activity. A photograph of subject was displayed to GUILLERMO CAMARGO, the owner and operator of a parking lot located directly in front of the Hotel del Comercio, and to RAMON RICO, who operates a cigarette and candy stand at the entrance to the parking lot, without any identification by those individuals.

On that same street, a photograph of OSWALD was displayed to the automobile watchman, JESUS TRIGO, who was unable to recognize OSWALD. A restaurant without a name is located at the corner of Bernardino de Sahagun Street and San Cosme, and the cashier of that establishment was unable to recognize a photograph of OSWALD.

A careful check was made in the area of the Transportes Frontera bus line, as well as the A.D.O. (Autobuses del Oriente - Autobuses of the East) bus line, which is next door, in an effort to locate any individual who might have furnished transportation to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to OSWALD between October 1 and 2, 1963.



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Immediately in front of the A.D.O. bus terminal is a taxi stand which maintains permanent service in that locality for that terminal and also the Transportes Frontera terminal. The number of the taxi stand is 119 and one of the drivers and owner of all the taxis operated there is JOSE LUNA CABRERA, who operates a 1953 Ford with Federal District taxi license plates 33-64. He was certain that neither he nor any of the other drivers at that stand would have provided transportation to OSWALD to Nuevo Laredo, inasmuch as they rarely accept fares outside of Mexico City. He stated, however, if a North American should request transportation outside the city, they normally would refer him to their colleague, JESUS "EL PINGUINO," who is the only one of their group who speaks English.

The foregoing individual was interviewed and shown a photograph of OSWALD. He stated he had not made any trips outside the city in October, 1963, and was unable to identify the photograph of OSWALD as anyone who had utilized his services as a taxi driver.

OSWALD's photograph was displayed to all the drivers at the above-mentioned taxi stand without locating any of them who could identify OSWALD as having been a passenger in their respective taxi cabs.

It was determined that a taxi stand operates from in front of the bus terminal of the "Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja" ("Red Arrow White Buses") on Heroes Ferrocarrileros Street, where the dispatcher is MANUEL VARGAS. A photograph of OSWALD was shown to VARGAS, as well as to the other chauffeurs who operate from that stand, four or five in number, without locating anyone who recognized OSWALD as having been a passenger. FERNANDO ORTIZ advised that he is the only driver at that stand who speaks English and usually handles English speaking fares for persons who leave the bus terminal in search of a taxi to transport them to a hotel. He stated that he and other drivers would be perfectly willing to make a special trip to Laredo but had not done so in the month of October, 1963. He stated he could not recognize the photograph of OSWALD but did comment it looked something like photographs he had seen of OSWALD in the newspapers.

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y In the area of the above-mentioned bus terminal, NICOLAS MARTINEZ, who operates a newsstand; the personnel of the "Museo" gasoline station, which is located immediately adjacent to the bus terminal; and the owner and manager of the Hotel "Museo," OBDULIO ANTON, as well as several employees and his nephew, MANOLO ANTON, were unable to recognize a photograph of OSWALD. Also in the area of the bus terminal the shoeshine boy, FELIPE GARCIA, as well as the candy salesman, ISABEL PALMAS, and the policeman who is stationed outside the bus terminal and has Badge No. 1128, were unable to recognize a photograph of OSWALD or furnish any information concerning him.

In the area of the Mexico City railroad station (located a few blocks from the Hotel del Comercio), it was determined that a taxi stand operates under the direction of Mr. ARCINIEGA and Mr. DIAZ, but neither of those individuals was able to recognize a photograph of OSWALD.

A photograph of OSWALD was displayed to IGNACIO RUIZ and JOSE TREJO, who sell travel handbags regularly at the doors of the A.D.O. and Transportes Frontera bus terminals; the shoeshine boys who operate regularly in the area; the National Lottery ticket salesmen, LUIS MELCHOR, ANTONIO CRUZ, and JUAN CRUZ; salesmen of belts and colored glasses, ROSENDO CORONA and ANTONIO LOPEZ; newspaper vendors, NICOLAS SANCHEZ and GONZALO CASTRO MIRANDA; VICTOR QROPEZA and his son, ALFREDO, who sell orange juice from an ambulatory stand; LADISLADO BADILLO and his cousin, JUAN BADILLO, who operate a gift stand near the entrance to the A.D.O. terminal and a similar shop at the German-American Hotel on the same block; and to JULIO GARCIA, who operates a parking lot next door to the A.D.O. bus station, and none of them was able to identify the photograph as being of any person who had been in that area inquiring for transportation.

Photographs of OSWALD also were displayed in other business establishments adjacent to the bus stations at the Mexican Aviation Company offices, the branch of the National Bank, the German-American Hotel, the Isabel lunch stand, the Aisa battery shop, the Hotel America and the bus terminal for "Autobuses Corsarios del Bajio," which offers transportation to Morelia, without locating any person who could

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recognize the photograph of OSWALD as having been in that locality.

INTERVIEWS OF GUESTS AT HOTEL

A second confidential source abroad reported that on January 24, 1964, ALFONSO PEREZ PLIEGO advised that his home address is Calle Espana No. 304, Guadalajara, Jalisco, and that he frequently stops at the Hotel del Comercio while in Mexico City, where he has a business address of Calle Bolivar No. 8, Room 401. He confirmed that he had occupied room No. 19 at the Hotel del Comercio from September 26 through 28, 1963, but stated that he had not observed OSWALD's presence at the hotel and was unable to furnish any information concerning the latter's activities in Mexico City.

A third confidential source abroad advised that on March 1, 1964, Captain SALVADOR ESQUIVEL SEGURA was located at the Hotel del Comercio and he advised that he resides permanently at Calle Colon No. 18, Fraccionamiento Reforma, Veracruz, Veracruz, and is a Mexican Army dental surgeon attached to the Military Zone Headquarters at Veracruz.

He stated he was at the Hotel del Comercio during the latter part of September, 1963, for one night only, and if the hotel records reflected he was there on the night of September 30, 1963, that data would coincide with his recollection of the matter. He advised that while he was most desirous of being of assistance, he could not recall anything whatsoever concerning OSWALD in connection with the hotel and could not identify photographs of him as being of a guest whom he had seen at the hotel.

The same source advised that on March 4, 1964, URBANO TORRES MENDOZA advised that he resides permanently at Calle Sangre de Cristo No. 51, Guanajuato, Guanajuato, and, being an automobile salesman, he makes frequent trips between Guanajuato and Mexico City for the purpose of transporting new automobiles. He related that he usually stays at the Hotel del Comercio, departing in the early morning and returning late at night. Upon viewing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he stated he does not recall him as anyone he has seen at any time.

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The first confidential source abroad furnished the information recorded hereinafter.

On March 3, 1964, MARTIN GUERRERO was located at the Hotel del Comercio, room No. 15, and advised that he permanently resides at Calle Anahuac No. 215, San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, and is a member of a "hand fiber manufacturing cooperative" known as "Sociedad Cooperativa Fabrica de Fibras Duras Atlas" in San Luis Potosi. He recalled having been at the Hotel del Comercio in late September and early October, 1963, explaining that he and his associates have been traveling to Mexico City with some frequency in recent years in connection with their business and always stay at the same hotel.

Upon viewing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, GUERRERO stated positively that he had no recollection of him and was certain he had never been aware of a young American's being at the hotel at any time. He pointed out that he usually leaves the hotel early in the morning and does not return until late afternoon or evening and never spends time in the small lobby or reception area.

JULIO LINAN also was interviewed at the Hotel del Comercio on March 3, 1964, and stated he resides in San Luis Potosi at Calle Altamirano No. 510 and is an associate of Mr. GUERRERO in the fiber cooperative. He acknowledged that he had been at the hotel in September and October, 1963, but upon viewing photographs of OSWALD advised that he did not recognize them as being of anyone he had ever seen.

On March 14, 1964, MANUEL SERRALDE was located at the Hotel del Comercio and related that he has resided "more or less permanently" at that hotel during recent years and surely was at the establishment during late September and early October, 1963. He viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that while he recognizes them from having seen them in the newspapers, he is certain he was never aware of his presence at the Hotel del Comercio and has no knowledge whatsoever concerning his having been a guest at the hotel.

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POSSIBLE IDENTIFYING DATA  
CONCERNING OTHER HOTEL GUESTS

On April 22, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA advised that on the basis of a search of abandoned correspondence, review of his records and accounts, and refreshing his memory through discussions with other personnel at the hotel, he had been able to develop the following additional data which might be of assistance in locating other guests at the hotel during the time OSWALD was at the establishment.

ANTONIO OLIVA is a Negro who had been considered Cuban but had clarified to GARCIA LUNA that he had grown up on the east coast of Mexico where "Cuban Spanish" is spoken. He had registered his occupation as "musician" but was known to have been employed as a cook or cook's helper in an unidentified Mexico City restaurant. He had been living at the hotel with a woman to whom he referred as his "wife" but because of their "way of life" GARCIA LUNA judged that she might have been his paramour. They left the hotel without paying a substantial hotel bill, and GARCIA LUNA has been attempting to locate them for several months without success. (Efforts have been made to locate OLIVA through checking records of various restaurant workers' unions, the Mexican Department of Immigration and the Mexican Institute of Social Security. All inquiries to date have been negative.)

FERNANDO VALENZUELA arrives in Mexico City from time to time but does not always stop at the Hotel del Comercio. He is a professional chauffeur who transports new automobiles for some automobile agency in Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

ANGELICA PEREYRA resided at the hotel for some time but several months ago married PEDRO QUIJANO, also a guest at the hotel, and the couple now resides in Merida, Yucatan.

PEDRO QUIJANO was an employee of an aviation company and shortly prior to his marriage to ANGELICA PEREYRA won a substantial lottery prize which enabled him to marry and move to Merida. (Inquiry was made at the main offices of the Mexican Aviation Company without locating any record identifiable with QUIJANO.)

CONFIDENTIAL

GABRIEL CONTRERAS is the owner of a business in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, involving cotton seed oil or related activity, and resides at Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua.

RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ of Chihuahua, Chihuahua, also is a driver for an automobile agency, possibly the "Opel or General Motors agency" in Chihuahua.

MARTIN SUMAYA is a retired "Army man" who occasionally has stayed at the hotel and resides in Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas.

RAFAEL ROCHA is an automobile driver and drives new automobiles from Mexico City to some agency at Turreon.

GARCIA LUNA believes JOSE GAMES is a bus driver, and the fact that his home address is listed as Aguascalientes causes him to assume that he is employed by the "Estrella Blanca" ("White Star") bus line, which offers service to the area of Aguascalientes.

FIDENCIO GARCIA may be a businessman in San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi.

The full name of "Cap. DOMINGUEZ" is Captain CARLOS DOMINGUEZ, and a letter which he left behind at the hotel reflects him to be the President of the "Unificacion Estatal de los Veteranos de la Revolucion" ("State Federation of Veterans of the Revolution"), Calle Alvaro Obregon No. 500, room No. 20, San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi.

GARCIA LUNA advised that he would continue to be alert for the arrival at the hotel of or information concerning other guests who might have some information concerning OSWALD.

Hotel owner GARCIA LUNA advised that MARIO RESENDIZ stops at the Hotel del Comercio periodically and travels throughout Mexico as a salesman of religious artifacts.

A fourth confidential source abroad advised on February 28, 1964, that extensive investigation had been made at Monclova, Coahuila, without obtaining any information as to the permanent address or further identifying data concerning MARIO RESENDIZ.

CONFIDENTIAL



REPUTATION OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO

On April 22, 1964, inquiry was made of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA as to his opinion of how OSWALD had selected and appeared at his hotel, and he stated that even though the hotel is three blocks and "around three corners" from the Red Arrow bus terminal, he considers his hotel to have the best general aspect and appearance of any of several in the area; furthermore, it is known by personnel in other hotels that GARCIA LUNA can understand and speak a little English. He also mentioned that his hotel is filled to approximately ninety per cent of capacity at all times because he makes every effort to provide superior accommodations to commercial travelers at competitive prices.

On April 17, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and is in a position to be informed with respect to the activities in Mexico of Cubans and individuals of other nationalities who are sympathetic to the Castro revolutionary regime in Cuba, advised that the Hotel del Comercio is not known to him as being frequented by pro-Castro Cubans.

On April 23, 1964, the first confidential source, who is well-acquainted with hotel operations in Mexico City, reported that he knows nothing unfavorable with respect to the character and reputation of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA of the Hotel del Comercio and considers the latter to be a reputable establishment usually frequented by commercial travelers and individuals of modest means.

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 4/21/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

*WCS*

ReBulet to Bonn dated 3/30/64. ✓

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5 - Bureau  
(1-Liaison)  
(2-Dallas: 100-10461)

1 - Bonn  
JCFM:eds (6)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

*CIC Wick*

CONFIDENTIAL  
Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC-20 105 82555-33507  
15 APR 1964  
SOVIET INFECTION



CONFIDENTIAL

BONN 62-36

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

It is suggested that Dallas conduct investigation to determine if KUNERT has returned to West Germany and that Dallas interview him if he has not.

CONFIDENTIAL  
CONFIDENTIAL

- Branigan  
- Lenihan  
- Sizoo

**SECRET**

Logat, Bonn (62-36)

4-29-64

REC-20

Director, FBI (105-82555)

3507

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 4-21-64, same caption, relating to two articles appearing in the "Deutsche National-Zeitung und Soldaten-Zeitung" (DNZSZ) on 11-29-63 regarding former General Edwin A. Walker and the assassination of President Kennedy.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

NOTE: "SEE PAGE 2"

MAILED 4  
MAY 1-1964  
COMM-FBI

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

MAY 6 1964

**SECRET**  
Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
JMS:mlw (9)  
7-14-77  
JMS

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

APR 2 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

621 PM CST URGENT 4-2-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY  
FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2P

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

RE BUREAU TELETYPE THREE TWENTYSIX PM TODAY.

LT. J. CARL DAY, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, REINTERVIEWED TODAY REGARDING PAPER AND TAPE SAMPLES OBTAINED NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, LAST FROM TSBD. HE ADVISED FOUR ROLLS OBSERVED BY HIM AT WRAPPING TABLE, HOWEVER, AT HIS INSTRUCTION PHYSICAL REMOVAL OF PAPER SAMPLE WAS MADE BY HIS ASSISTANT, DETECTIVE ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, BUT DAY RECALLS STUDEBAKER OBTAINED SAMPLE FROM ROLL OF PAPER LOCATED NORTHEAST CORNER OF WRAPPING TABLE. STUDEBAKER ADVISED TODAY HE RECALLS SPECIFICALLY OBTAINING PAPER SAMPLE FROM ROLL LOCATED AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF WRAPPING TABLE AT INSTRUCTION OF LT. DAY AND SAMPLE OF GUMMED THREE INCH TAPE FROM THE ONLY TAPE DISPENSER.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, WRAPPING TABLE HAS TWO ROLLS MOUNTED BENEATH TABLE ON EAST SIDE OF WRAPPING TABLE AND TWO ROLLS ON WEST SIDE AND THEY ADVISED NORTHEAST ROLL MOST CONVENIENT. LT. DAY AND DET. STUDEBAKER UNABLE TO RECALL WHETHER ROLL NEARLY EXPENDED AT THE TIME SAMPLE TAKEN. DAY FURNISHED

END PAGE ONE

58 MAY 6 1964

*Leif...*  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

*7-jc*

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	

*NCR*

*d*

REC-20 111 X 2 - 3508

APR 2 1964

PAGE TWO

THIS PAPER SAMPLE AND ONE SAMPLE FROM ONE AVAILABLE ROLL GUMMED TAPE TO BUREAU AGENT AND IS IDENTICAL TO EXHIBIT K TWO THIS CASE.

WRAPPING PAPER AND GUMMED TAPE UTILIZED TO FORM REPLICA PAPER SACK LIKEWISE OBTAINED FROM ROLL LOCATED NORTHEAST CORNER OF TABLE DECEMBER ONE, LAST, BY BUREAU AGENTS AND IS ONLY ROLL UTILIZED IN FORMING REPLICA.

ROY S. TRULY, WAREHOUSE MANAGER, TSBD, ADVISES DUE TO FACT FALL OF YEAR IS BUSY SHIPPING SEASON, POSSIBILITY EXISTS PAPER ROLL AT NORTHEAST CORNER WRAPPING TABLE WOULD BE EXPENDED DURING FOUR WORKING DAY INTERVAL FROM TIME OF OBTAINING SAMPLES K TWO, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, LAST, AND REPLICA K FIFTYTWO, DECEMBER ONE, LAST, AND REPLACE WITH NEW ROLL. NO RECORD IS MAINTAINED AT TSBD INDICATING WHEN EACH ROLL IS CHANGED.

ABOVE SAMPLES OF PAPER AND TAPE ARE ONLY SAMPLES OBTAINED FROM DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

END

NHH

FBI WASH DC

TUP

*cc. Mr. Sullivan*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 4/22/64

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

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

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES:

Mexico City cable #560 dated 4/17/64, which advised that data requested by Presidential Commission Representatives concerning analysis of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's possible expenditures in Mexico was completed and letterhead memorandum was in preparation.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

On 4/13/64, DAVID W. SLAWSON, Representative of the Presidential Commission, while at the Legat's Office, U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F., requested that the cost of the enumerated items in the enclosed letterhead memorandum be obtained and submitted in memorandum form for dissemination to the Presidential Commission. Mr. SLAWSON explained that there have been allegations that OSWALD might have received money while in Mexico and that the Presidential Commission was desirous of computing the possible expenses of OSWALD while in Mexico.

Mr. SLAWSON advised that the Presidential Commission is of the opinion that OSWALD attended a bullfight while in Mexico, D. F., because OSWALD's wife advised that she knew he was going to Mexico and upon his return OSWALD told her that he saw a bullfight and "some museums" while in Mexico City. Mr. SLAWSON added that, inasmuch as OSWALD did not

*107 1210  
4  
Drop for info and report by 4/22/64  
2cc Bureau of 7/23/64  
2cc returned 6/24/64  
2cc for info 07 info. Note changes on 8/8/64  
2cc 7/23/64 mem under destroyed.*

*EX-103  
32*

- 5 - Bureau (Encs. - 12)
  - (1 - Liaison Section)
  - (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
- 1 - Mexico City

FER:eim  
(6) 58 MAY 6 1964

ENCLOSURE

REC-20

MAY 23 11 54 AM '64  
APR 28 1964

3509

*[Signature]*  
SOVIET SECTION

MC 105-3702

say anything to his wife about attending a jai alai game, it was not believed that he attended such a game and it was not considered necessary to include the cost of admission to a jai alai game in the enclosure.

Mr. SLAWSON specifically noted that the information he furnished concerning the admission made by OSWALD's wife that she knew OSWALD was going to Mexico and regarding what OSWALD told her he saw in Mexico was CONFIDENTIAL and not to be disseminated.

Mr. SLAWSON advised that the Presidential Commission was desirous of knowing the cost of a telephone call made from a public telephone in Mexico City in order that the Presidential Commission could determine the number of telephone calls OSWALD might have made while in Mexico City and, therefore, the cost of same.

In keeping with Mr. SLAWSON's request, no figure was estimated in the enclosed letterhead memorandum with regard to the exact amount of money which might have been spent by OSWALD while in Mexico and the individual costs are set out in order that the Presidential Commission may make its own conclusions.

SOURCES:

The confidential sources abroad referred to in the enclosure by "T" symbols are as follows:

T-1 is [REDACTED]

T-2 is [REDACTED]

T-3 is [REDACTED]

T-4 is [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's [REDACTED]

MC 105-3702

COPIES:

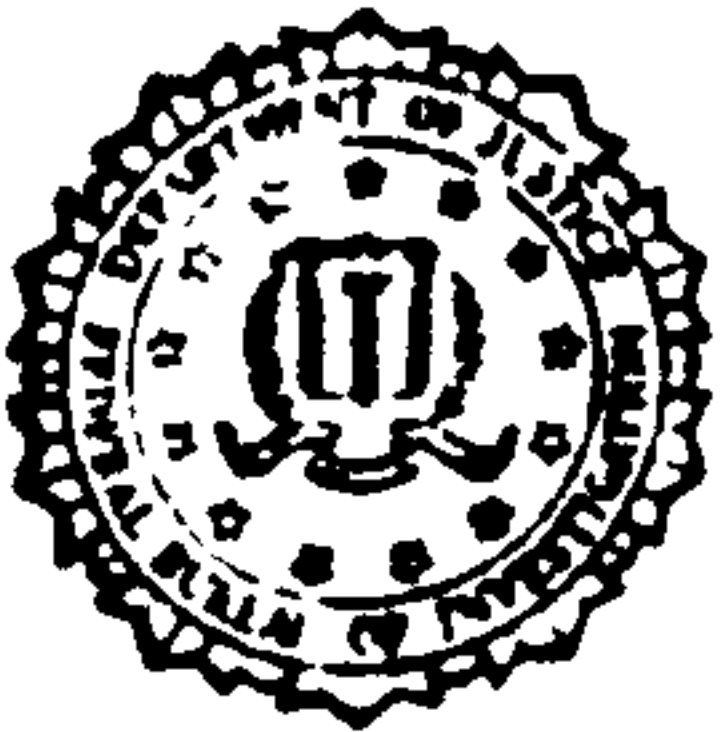
Two copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being submitted for the Dallas Office as the domestic office of origin.

LEAD:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report the results promptly.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information is being set forth for the purpose of formulating an approximation of expenditures which LEE HARVEY OSWALD possibly made during his travel and stay in Mexico from September 26, 1963, to early morning hours of October 3, 1963:

1. MONEY EXCHANGE IN MEXICO  
FOR COST COMPUTATIONS

T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that the present monetary exchange between the United States and Mexico is 12.49 Mexican pesos to one U. S. dollar. To simplify computations, the exchange rate of 12.50 pesos to one dollar is commonly used in Mexico and conversions at the 12.50 rate can be made by simply multiplying the number of Mexican pesos by eight; therefore, one Mexican peso amounts to eight cents in U. S. currency and ten Mexican pesos equal eighty cents U. S. currency.

Hereinafter the peso and centavo (meaning cent) amounts refer to Mexican currency, and the U. S. dollar equivalent set forth in parenthesis behind the peso amount.. was computed at the 12.50 exchange rate.

2. COST OF BUS FARES IN AND OUT OF MEXICO

A. Travel from Laredo,  
Texas, to Mexico, D. F.

T-1 advised that ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, Manager of the bus line, "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos, Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V.," (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) located at Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal

CONFIDENTIAL  
Group 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification.

*original*

*At 10:00 AM 10/22/64*  
*C. J. [unclear]*  
*[unclear]*



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

District of the Mexican Federal Capital) stated on April 15, 1964, that the bus line he manages is commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line. In September, 1963, this bus line charged 71.40 pesos (\$5.71 U.S.) for the trip from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F. SAUCEDO said this did not include a 3.00-peso (\$.24 U.S.) charge for travel from Laredo, Texas, across the Rio Grande River (commonly referred to in Mexico as the Rio Bravo del Norte) to Nuevo Laredo.

The total cost from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., via the Flecha Roja bus line in September, 1963, would have been 74.40 pesos (\$5.95 U.S.).

(LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reported as having traveled on a Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26 to 27, 1963.)

B. Travel from Mexico, D. F.,  
to Laredo, Texas

T-1 advised that on April 1, 1964, TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, Manager of "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.) located at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5, Mexico, D. F., made available reservation and purchase order No. 14618 issued to "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (Transportation Autobuses of the North), commonly referred to as the Transportes del Norte bus line, located at Avenida Insurgentes No. 137 Sur, Mexico, D. F., in the name of Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963. This order No. 14618 reflects that H. O. LEE, who is considered identical with OSWALD, paid 93.75 pesos (\$7.50 U.S.) for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, on the Transportes del Norte bus line.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD is considered to have made both the above and the following travel under the name of H. O. LEE.

C. Travel from Laredo, Texas,  
to Dallas, Texas

T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that

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

1  
TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE also made available on April 1, 1964, Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 issued to Mr. H. O. LEE by the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," for travel by Greyhound bus from Laredo to Dallas, Texas. This order reflected that it was issued on October 1, 1963, for the amount of 160.00 pesos (\$12.80 U.S.). SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE stated Mr. H. O. LEE paid 253.75 pesos (\$20.30 U.S.) in cash to the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Dallas, Texas.

3. COST OF LODGING AT HOTEL DEL COMERCIO, MEXICO, D. F.

T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised that GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and manager of the Hotel Del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., stated OSWALD registered at the Hotel Del Comercio on September 27, 1963, and was assigned Room No. 18 (with bath) on the third floor at a daily rate of 16.00 pesos (\$1.28 U.S.). OSWALD paid for his room on October 1, 1963, which, according to GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, was an indication that OSWALD was entitled to and probably slept at this hotel on the night of October 1-2, 1963, and departed therefrom during the morning of October 2, 1963.

OSWALD stayed at the hotel from September 27, 1963, to October 2, 1963, for five nights' lodging at 16.00 pesos (\$1.28 U.S.), which amounts to 80.00 pesos (\$6.40 U.S.).

On April 18, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA commented that the room prices at the Hotel Del Comercio had been raised due to the local publicity which this hotel had received since OSWALD stayed there and that the price for Room No. 18 is now 19.00 pesos (\$1.52 U.S.).

4. APPROXIMATION FOOD COSTS WHILE IN MEXICO

A. Food Costs While Traveling to Mexico, D. F.

T-1 advised that ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, Manager of

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

of the Flecha Roja bus line, stated on April 15, 1964, that meals are available for passengers at bus stops en route from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F. ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO advised that the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 2:00 PM on September 26, 1963, would have stopped at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at 6:00 PM on the same date for thirty minutes and passengers could have eaten at that time. This same bus, while en route to Mexico, D. F., would have stopped at Saltillo, State of Coahuila, Mexico, for thirty minutes at 8:00 PM on the same date when passengers could have eaten a second time. ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO added that there is only a ten-minute stop for this bus at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, from 3:20 AM to 3:30 AM and that passengers generally are sleeping at this time and do not normally eat again until after their arrival at Mexico, D. F., usually at 9:30 AM.

He stated that the price of meals available to passengers en route to Mexico, D. F., varies from 8.00 to 12.00 pesos (\$.64 to \$.96 U.S.) or more, depending on individual eating habits.

T-2 related that on April 21, 1964, ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, co-driver with bus driver ROBERTO MORALES on Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., advised as follows with regard to bus stops and meals eaten by passengers en route:

Bus No. 516 makes stops at Sabinas Hidalgo, State of Nuevo Leon; Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon; Saltillo, State of Coahuila; San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi; Matehuala, State of San Luis Potosi; and San Juan del Rio, State of Queretaro, before arrival at Mexico, D. F., and food is available for purchase by passengers at each of these stops. The stops are for five to ten-minute periods, except for the stops at Monterrey and Saltillo where the bus stops for thirty minutes. Passengers generally can obtain a meal at any of these stops for 10.00 pesos (\$.80 U.S.) depending on the individual. He advised that bus No. 516 skirts the main downtown area of San Luis Potosi even though it does stop there briefly.

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

B. Food Costs While in Mexico, D. F.

T-3 advised that, from information developed at the Hotel Del Comercio and neighboring restaurants, a breakfast generally costs 3.00 to 4.00 pesos (\$.24 to \$.32 U.S.), mid-afternoon meals, 5.00 to 6.00 pesos (\$.40 to \$.48 U.S.), and any light meal in the evening, 2.00 to 3.00 pesos (\$.16 to \$.24 U.S.). The price of a meal in the neighborhood of the Hotel Del Comercio would vary dependent on the person's eating habits.

T-3 related that in a more fashionable area located close to the travel agency "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5, Mexico, D. F., food at neighboring restaurants would cost 8.00 to 10.00 pesos (\$.64 to \$.80 U.S.) for breakfast, 10.00 to 15.00 pesos (\$.80 to \$1.20 U.S.) for lunch, and 15.00 to 20.00 pesos (\$1.20 to \$1.60 U.S.) for dinner.

T-3 advised that Mrs. DOLORES RAMIREZ VDA. (meaning widow) DE BARREIRO, owner and manager of the small restaurant, "Fonda La Esperanza," immediately adjacent to the Hotel Del Comercio, clearly recalled on March 4, 1964, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had appeared at this restaurant. OSWALD generally arrived at the restaurant after 2:00 in the afternoon when the noon rush was over and always ate sparingly.

She remembered that OSWALD ordered with care and apparent consideration for the cost, having soup, meat or eggs, and rice, but declining either a drink or coffee and dessert. OSWALD usually spent from 5.00 to 6.00 pesos (\$.40 to \$.48 U.S.) for each meal. OSWALD was alone always and never made any contacts or ate with anyone else.

C. Food Costs While Traveling to Laredo, Texas, from Mexico, D. F.

T-3 advised that RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, Manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, stated on April 17, 1964, that meals are available for passengers en route from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, at bus stops when there is time to eat and the meals generally cost

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

10.00 pesos (\$.80 U.S.).

MEDINA BELTRAN indicated there is a daily bus departure at 8:30 AM from the Transportes del Norte terminal in Mexico City en route to Laredo, Texas. A twenty-minute stop is scheduled at 2:00 PM on the same date at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where passengers can eat. Subsequently this bus stops for about five minutes at 7:55 PM at Saltillo, State of Coahuila, Mexico, and later stops for thirty minutes at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at 9:30 PM where passengers may have a meal. This bus arrives at Laredo, Texas, at about 2:00 AM the following morning where passengers may again have time to eat.

(Investigation discloses that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in all probability, utilized the afore-mentioned itinerary upon departure from Mexico City to the United States-Mexican border in October, 1963.)

5. BULLFIGHT ADMISSION PRICES

T-4, a confidential source abroad, advised that bullfight cartels have been held regularly at the Plaza Mexico and El Toreo arenas in Mexico, D. F., but during September and October, 1963, only the cartel of the "Novilladas" (literal meaning - baitings of young bulls) was held at the Plaza Mexico, reportedly the largest bullfight arena in the world with a seating capacity of 50,000. The El Toreo arena, which is located just outside of Mexico, D. F., was closed during September and October, 1963. The Plaza Mexico is in the Federal District of Mexico and located at a center bounded by streets named Avila Camacho, Rodin, Balderas, and Carolina, next to the Ciudad de los Deportes (Sporting Events City) on Avenida Insurgentes Sur, in Mexico, D. F.

Source explained that the "Novilladas" season is that portion of the bullfight season in which apprentice bullfighters perform and that younger and smaller bulls are utilized; consequently, the admission prices are not as high as admission prices for cartels featuring professional bullfighters.

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T-1 advised that on April 17, 1964, MARCELO L. RODRIGUEZ, Secretary at the Departamento de Turismo de Mexico (Tourist Bureau of Mexico), Paseo de la Reforma No. 89, Mexico, D. F., made available the following price list for admission to the Plaza Mexico bullfight arena during the "Novilladas" season:

Entrance Prices

<u>Barrera (Barricade):</u>	<u>Shade</u>	<u>Sun</u>
First Row	30.00 pesos (\$2.40 U.S.)	14.00 pesos (\$1.12 U.S.)
Second Row	29.00 pesos (\$2.32 U.S.)	13.00 pesos (\$1.04 U.S.)
Third Row	27.00 pesos (\$2.16 U.S.)	12.00 pesos (\$0.96 U.S.)
Fourth Row	25.00 pesos (\$2.00 U.S.)	11.00 pesos (\$0.88 U.S.)
Fifth Row	23.00 pesos (\$1.84 U.S.)	10.00 pesos (\$0.80 U.S.)
Sixth Row	21.00 pesos (\$1.68 U.S.)	9.00 pesos (\$0.72 U.S.)
Seventh Row	20.00 pesos (\$1.60 U.S.)	8.00 pesos (\$0.64 U.S.)
<u>Primer Tendido (First Rows or Tiers):</u>		
First to Third Rows	19.00 pesos (\$1.52 U.S.)	7.00 pesos (\$0.56 U.S.)
Fourth to Sixth Rows	18.00 pesos (\$1.44 U.S.)	6.50 pesos (\$0.52 U.S.)
Seventh to Ninth Rows	17.00 pesos (\$1.36 U.S.)	5.50 pesos (\$0.44 U.S.)

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<u>Segundo Tendido</u> <u>(Second Rows or Tiers):</u>	<u>Shade</u>	<u>Sun</u>
First to Fourth Rows	15.00 pesos (\$1.20 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)
Fifth to Seventh Rows	14.00 pesos (\$1.12 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)
Eighth to Ninth Rows	12.00 pesos (\$ .96 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)
Tenth to Eleventh Rows	10.00 pesos (\$ .80 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)
Twelfth to Thirteenth Rows	9.00 pesos (\$ .72 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)
Fourteenth to Fifteenth Rows	8.00 pesos (\$ .64 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)
Sixteenth to Seventeenth Rows	7.00 pesos (\$ .56 U.S.)	4.50 pesos (\$ .36 U.S.)
Eighteenth to Nineteenth Rows	6.00 pesos (\$ .48 U.S.)	4.50 pesos (\$ .36 U.S.)
Twentieth to Twenty-first Rows	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)	4.50 pesos (\$ .36 U.S.)
Twenty-second to Twenty-third Rows	4.00 pesos (\$ .32 U.S.)	3.50 pesos (\$ .28 U.S.)
Balcones (Balconies)	19.00 pesos (\$1.52 U.S.)	6.00 pesos (\$ .48 U.S.)
Lumbreras (Luminaries- skylights)	(None)	5.00 pesos (\$ .40 U.S.)
Asiento de Palco (Box-Seats)	20.00 pesos (\$1.60 U.S.)	(None)
General (General Admission)	3.00 pesos (\$ .24 U.S.)	2.00 pesos (\$ .16 U.S.)

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

T-4 advised that the Plaza Mexico is an encircled arena and the price of tickets is divided primarily according to the shady and the sunny side of the arena, as listed above. T-4 noted that the prices on the sunny side of the arena always are more nominal. The choice seats are those which are in the "Barrera" close to the arena and, accordingly, the "Primer Tendido" is followed by the "Segundo Tendido" to the General admission section, which are the sections higher up and farther away from the arena, with the prices respectively cheaper as an individual sits further away from the arena.

It was the opinion of T-4 that American tourists in Mexico, D. F., generally pay the price of 15.00 pesos (\$1.20 U.S.) to attend a "Novillada" at the Plaza Mexico and OSWALD may have paid this price for admission to the "Novillada."

6. LIKELY MUSEUMS ATTENDED IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-1 advised that the March 14-20, 1964, issue of "Esta Semana-Que Ver, Que Hacer, Donde y Como" (meaning This Week-What to Do, What to See, Where and How) magazine printed in Mexico set out on pages eleven and twelve the names of the following Museums in Mexico, D. F.:

- (1) Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Located at Ninos Heroes No. 19. This is a permanent exposition of Inter-American art and industries. Visiting hours are 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM, except Sundays. Free admission.
- (2) Juarez Museum-National Palace, located at the Zocalo Plaza (meaning Principal Square) in Mexico, D. F. This is an exposition of historical documents and articles connected with the life and death of Benito Juarez, revolutionist, former President of Mexico and restorer of independence to Mexico from the French imposed empire and includes the reconstruction of the Juarez bedroom, office, and receiving room. Visiting hours are



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

10:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Mondays through Saturdays, and 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Sundays. Free admission.

- (3) Museum of Natural History, located at Dr. Enrique Gonzalez Martinez No. 10. This museum includes the specimens and studies of all types of animals from the prediluvian era to present times. This museum advertises its special collection of "dressed fleas." Visiting hours are from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM daily. Free admission.
- (4) National Museum of Anthropology, located at Moneda No. 18. This museum includes interesting monoliths, manuscripts, and pre-Hispanic objects. Visiting hours are 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM, Mondays through Saturdays, and 10:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Sundays and holidays. Admission is 2.00 pesos (\$.16 U.S.).
- (5) National Historical Museum, located at the annex of the Castillo de Chapultepec (meaning the Chapultepec Castle). This museum maintains historical objects from the time of the Conquest of Mexico to the present time. Visiting hours are 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM, Mondays through Saturdays, and 10:00 AM to 1:30 PM, Sundays. Admission is 2.00 pesos (\$.16 U.S.), except for Fridays when admission is free.
- (6) Pre-Hispanic Zone of Old Aztec Temple, located at the corner of Seminario and Guatemala Streets, annexed to the Cathedral at the Zocalo. This includes the remains of old Aztec buildings and artifacts which were recovered when buildings were destroyed to build the present Cathedral. Admission is 1.00 peso (\$.08 U.S.).

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

T-1 advised that on April 17, 1964, MARCELO L. RODRIGUEZ of the Tourist Bureau of Mexico stated the above-quoted prices were the ones existent during September and October, 1963.

7. TRANSPORTATION COSTS WHILE IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-3 advised that, inasmuch as taxi cabs are numerous and their fares are nominal in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD might have engaged the services of a taxi cab for transportation to the following points with the designated taxi cab fares furnished by this confidential source abroad:

A. Transportation to the Point Designated in Mexico, D. F., from the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. To United States Embassy, Lafragua No. 18, (Sanborn's Building) -  | 2.50 pesos<br>(\$ .20 U.S.) |
| 2. To travel agency "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5 -                  | 2.50 pesos<br>(\$ .20 U.S.) |
| 3. To bus terminal of "Transportes del Norte, S. A. de C. V.," Avenida Insurgents Sur No. 137 -   | 2.60 pesos<br>(\$ .21 U.S.) |
| 4. To "Consulado de Cuba" (Cuban Consulate), Zamora and F. Marquez streets -  | 3.30 pesos<br>(\$ .26 U.S.) |
| 5. To "Embajada de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Soviet Consulate and Embassy), Calzada Tacubaya No. 204 - | 3.60 pesos<br>(\$ .29 U.S.) |

CONFIDENTIAL

6. To Plaza Mexico (bullfight arena) located next to the Ciudad de los Deportes (Sporting Events City), Avenida Insurgentes Sur - 5.50 pesos (\$ .44 U.S.)

B. Transportation from and to Points Designated

1. From office of "Agencias de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," to bus terminal of "Transportes del Norte, S. A. de C. V." - 1.75 pesos (\$ .14 U.S.)
2. The distance from the Hotel Del Comercio to the bus terminal "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V.," Calle Buenavista No. 7, is about one block, which OSWALD could have walked.
3. From the Hotel Del Comercio to the bus terminal "Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." is about four blocks, which OSWALD could have walked. 1.65 pesos (\$ .13 U.S.)

8. COST FOR TELEPHONE CALLS IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-1 advised that the cost of a telephone call made at a public telephone in Mexico, D. F., is .20 centavos (\$ .02 U.S.).

T-3 related that GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and Manager of the Hotel Del Comercio stated there are no telephones in the rooms at this hotel and OSWALD was not known to have used the hotel telephone maintained at the front desk.

The amount of money expended by OSWALD through the use of public telephones, which are available throughout most of Mexico, D. F., is dependent upon the number of calls he made, each of which would have cost him .20 centavos (\$ .02 U.S.).

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

3  
9. COST FOR SIX POST CARDS  
PURCHASED IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-2 advised that colored post cards depicting scenes in Mexico, D. F., printed in Mexico by MARCOLOR and created by E. FISCHGRUND, which are similar to those post cards reportedly among OSWALD's possessions, can be purchased at F. W. Woolworth Company, S. A. de C. V., Paseo de la Reforma No. 99, and at Sanborn's Reforma (restaurant, department store, and tourist center), Paseo de la Reforma No. 45. Source advised that the price of these post cards at these two stores is 50 centavos (\$.04 U.S.) and the price for six post cards would be 3.00 pesos (\$.24 U.S.).

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

SECRET

- 1 - Belmont
  - 1 - Mohr
  - 1 - Conrad
  - 1 - DeLoach
  - 1 - Sullivan
  - 1 - Malley
  - 1 - Branigan
- May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Mail Room
- 1 - Rose

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of seven reports and three memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies each of two memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated April 9, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan, and April 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C., respectively.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.  
 08 MAY - 1  
 COMM - FBI

Enclosures (25)

105-82555

BFR:pah  
(12)

REC-20

19 MAY 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

declassified by 2040 on 7-14-77  
 [Redacted]

MAY 19 3 50 PM '64  
 READING ROOM  
 81  
 105-82555-117

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

1964  
 MAY 6 1964

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

**SECRET**

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

**NOTE:**

This letter is being classified "Secret" because one of the enclosures is so classified. These reports and memoranda consisting of 179 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

8

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 4-21-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (105-1067) (P.)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

Re Paris letter 4-13-64.

There are enclosed for the Bureau pertinent portions of the April 8 - 15, 1964, issue of "Le Nouveau Candidé", which contains the second and concluding article by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, the subject's mother. In the present article she continues her recital of the events occurring in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY and her son's subsequent death. In her account she evidences a certain bitterness toward MARINA OSWALD, wife of her late son, as well as toward MARINA OSWALD's manager, JAMES H. MARTIN. TEXAS

During her account MARGUERITE OSWALD mentions that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, an FBI agent named ODHAM asked her to identify a photograph of an individual, which she was unable to do. She mentions that a few days later she saw a photograph of the same individual on the front page of a newspaper and immediately recognized it as being the same person whose picture had previously been displayed to her. She does not elaborate further but presumably the picture was that of JACK RUBY.

In summary, she re-states her theory that a political rival of the late President with "accomplices everywhere" was responsible for the assassination and that her son, who had come upon the plot during his duties as an intelligence agent, had been eliminated in order that he could not be a witness.

The present article by MARGUERITE OSWALD does not appear to contain any substantially new information, and its complete translation is being left to the discretion of the Bureau. If a translation is made, it is requested that a copy be furnished to this office.

- 5 - Bureau (1 - Dallas, 100-10461)
- 1 - Washington Field
- 1 - Liaison Section (Enc. 1)

1 - Paris COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.  
REP: HD  
(6)  
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

*Handwritten notes:*  
5-19-64 JHS:mc  
1 copy of translation  
to Paris & Dallas  
1cc to New York  
07/16/64: JMS:JLF  
4 Cards  
5-20-64 JHS:mc  
let to New Orleans  
JUN 9 1964

REC-26  
115-20000  
2 APR 20 1964

3511

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
Rel  
JMS

Paris 105-1067

At the bottom of page 10, which contains the present article by MARGUERITE OSWALD, there are set forth what are said to be four main objections advanced by those who believe that OSWALD was not responsible for the President's murder, together with what are purported to be official answers thereto by the FBI:

1. Did all the shots fired at President KENNEDY come from the book warehouse?

According to police, no one observed a gun on the bridge ahead of the motorcade, and the wound in the late President's throat was determined to have been caused by a fragment of a bullet leaving the body rather than entering.

2. Did OSWALD have time to descend from the 7th floor prior to the arrival of Mr. TRULY and the policeman accompanying him?

TRULY's estimate of the time lapse was only approximate, and it appears that it took longer than he believed for him to enter the building and arrive at the 3rd floor.

3. Could OSWALD have fired the three shots?

Police state that the 5 1/2 second estimate for the firing of the shots is approximate. Furthermore, on the weapon itself police found a palm print resembling that of OSWALD as well as fibers similar to those in the shirt worn by OSWALD.

4. Did OSWALD slay Patrolman TIPPITT?

Although one witness described TIPPITT's murderer as not resembling OSWALD, three other witnesses have stated that he did in fact resemble him.

This case is being maintained in a pending status because of other separate outstanding leads, and we will continue to follow this matter closely.



TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

(An article in "Le Nouveau Candide,"

April 8 - 15, 1964)

My Son Did Not Assassinate Kennedy

by Marguerite Oswald

The FBI Showed Me Ruby's Photograph on the Eve of the Day  
He Assassinated My Son. Then, .....

---

A woman has decided to fight to prove that Oswald did not assassinate Kennedy. This woman is Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald. She is 55 years old. With the help of a lawyer, she has put together a file which speaks eloquently, so she assures us, of her son's innocence. In a previous article (see "Candide," issue No. 153), she showed that her son was not mentally unbalanced in his younger years, as has been claimed, and that he never was a shooting champion and, also, that a certain photograph was doctored in order "to throw him to the dogs."

---

"I left immediately for Dallas. I went to Police Headquarters. There, I found Marina, Lee's wife. She was carrying Rachel, a one-month-old baby, in her arms.

"We kissed each other in tears. I did not know that they had had a second baby. My surprise was so great that for one moment I forgot what had happened to my son.

"They consoled us. A detective said: 'Maybe it is an error.' Another announced with a smile: 'Your son will be released. We have just arrested another suspect.'

"But they did not allow us to see Lee. Marina was interrogated. I told her not to be upset. Here, in the United States, the rights of a citizen are respected. Later, she told me that she was mistreated by the police.

*Examined by  
Page to be checked  
May 8, 1964*

## "I Went To Garage"

"She had told me before that she had learned that Kennedy had been assassinated from Mrs. Payne. On the day of Kennedy's murder, Marina was watching television, but had not fully understood the news that had been announced by the commentator. She was deeply saddened. 'The man who did that must be a monster.' She said. 'Poor Mrs. Kennedy....'

"She told me that she was visited by policemen wearing large hats and wielding pistols in their fists shortly thereafter. They asked her if her husband had a rifle. 'Yes,' she went on to say, 'I replied to police, and went to garage to show them place, but no gun.... I not know where is....' Never, never did Marina recognize the murder weapon as the rifle belonging to her husband. She did not know anything. She told me 'Now police say Lee kill Kennedy, very ridiculous....' I told her not to worry. I told her everything would be all right.

"Mrs. Payne joined us in Dallas. I asked if I could retain a lawyer for my son. They replied: 'Wait till he is charged.'

## His Last Words

"My feelings at the time were those which must be any mother's who is being told by reliable persons such as the police, a judge, a lawyer, a bunch of journalists, etc.: 'Your son has been killed in an automobile accident. He has assassinated his wife. He has broken into his boss's safe. He has thrown himself out a window.' Everything is possible in life.

"Mrs. Payne invited us to spend the night at her house. I slept on a couch. I found there a journalist and a photographer. They were from 'Life' magazine. I learned that they had paid Mrs. Payne a lot of money to be able to photograph us. Mrs. Payne told them a number of stories about Lee Oswald. They were made out of whole cloth. I protested and issued a threat to throw everybody out. I was polite, but firm.

"Marina and I had to devote nearly all our attention to the children. My daughter-in-law told me: 'Lee home yesterday; Lee very cheerful; he play with baby. Lee live in Dallas because Lee work in Dallas. No car, so no come home always.... Lee leave in morning, I sleep...'

"As a matter of fact, she never got up in the morning to see her husband off or prepare his breakfast for him. No doubt, however, Lee would have awakened her to say 'Good-bye' to her if he had had such a plan in his head.

"On the other hand, isn't it ridiculous to believe that, setting forth from Dallas to go to kill the President, he should ask for a ride in a neighbor's automobile with a long package in his hands, as though he were absolutely looking for a witness....?

"On the morrow, Mr. Gregory, who introduced himself as the representative of 'Life' magazine, proposed that we stay at the Adolphus, one of Dallas's better hotels. We accepted. He gave me \$50 (250 French francs). 'You will be closer to your son,' he added. Marina and I went to the prison. Robert, my youngest child, joined us. We were admitted to see Lee.

"He smiled. He looked unconcerned. There were scars on his face. He kissed his wife, shook hands with me, and kissed the baby. 'Don't worry, mama,' he said, 'it's nothing - I know my rights.'

In a Newspaper,  
On the Front Page.

"I did not ask him if he had killed Kennedy. I heard my son deny it on television. Why should I, his mother, doubt his word? He kept on chatting as though we were there to while away the time of day. He asked his wife for a book. Marina looked at him and said to me: 'Mama, we love each other much, we cannot be separated....'

"'I love you a lot, Marina,' said Lee with a smile. Then, with a look of concern, he added: 'Don't forget to buy a pair of shoes for June, I left money in the chest of drawers. Nice shoes....' Those were the last words I heard from my son.

"We went back to the hotel. During all this time, nobody watched us or protected us.

"Not a single policeman. Not a single Secret Service Agent. If it had been thought that Lee was truly the assassin, care would have been taken to afford full protection to his mother and wife: important witnesses. Even 'Life' abandoned us. I had to pay the hotel bill out of the \$50. It would appear that the reporter's interest in us had waned due to doubt being cast on the evidence gathered against my son.

"Nevertheless, an FBI Agent showed up later that day. I still remember his name: Odham. He showed me a photo and asked: 'Do you know this man?' I said no, I didn't. It was Saturday, November 23. The date is important and should be noted.

"A few days later - which means considerably later - I saw a photograph in a newspaper. It was on the front page. I stopped dead in my tracks. I said: 'But I know that face. It is the face on the picture which FBI Agent Odham showed me.'

At the Six-Flame Motel

"I am sure of that, one hundred times sure. I swear it by all that I hold dear.

"On Sunday, early in the afternoon, we had more visitors. A few Agents came; then, my son Robert; then, a few motorcycle cops..... We were told that we were supposed to go to Irving, but not to Mrs. Payne's house because of the journalists. We were taken to the residence of a Chief of Police whom I knew.

"They told me that something had happened to Lee.

"We had wanted to watch television in the morning. However, the care of the children had taken up all our time. I am still thankful to God for having been spared the horrible spectacle of my son's assassination.

"Suddenly I had a premonition. I yelled into the very face of one of the policeman: 'Lee is dead, my son is dead....' He did not reply. Still screaming, I clawed him. 'Yes,' he admitted.

"For a second, everything around me swam and then disappeared. When I regained consciousness Marina threw herself into my arms and burst into tears.

"We were taken to a motel called 'Six Flames' and installed in an apartment. The Agents of the Secret Service became our day and night companions. We were not allowed to telephone.

Two Ministers Plead Off

"The only time we went out was to attend Lee's funeral. One minister refused to hold the service. A second minister followed suit. At the last moment, the Chief of Police managed to persuade a minister to come. Christian charity and courage.....

"On the following day, Marina received a sailor's bag containing her husband's papers. We spent the eight days together. Marina repeated constantly that she was sure of Lee's innocence.

"A fellow kept hovering around us. It was Martin, the hotel manager. I did not like him. It seemed to me that he was showing more than a passing interest in Marina. Yet, he was a married man.

#### Now She is Using Make-Up -

"Soon I felt that Marina was avoiding me. She hardly spoke a word to me. Robert came to see us. I told him how astonished I was by my daughter-in-law's aloofness. 'Mother, Marina has decided to separate from you. She will live with Martin's family. She has been promised security for the future and an education for her children.'

"Then, Marina came to kiss me. I have not seen my daughter-in-law since. Once at the cemetery, I tried to accost her. Agents stepped between us and kept us from talking.

"I am convinced that she is under somebody's domination. Marina has changed a lot. She did not smoke. Now she smokes. Before, she could not stay in one room if her baby was in another room, Now she goes to Washington all by herself without her children. She never used any make-up. Now she wears scads of it. She sports a permanent. Her clothes are very smart.

"She seems to be enjoying herself. She should not forget that she is the widow of a man accused of a horrible murder and the mother of two children who will be cursed as long as they live. She makes statements. She sells compromising photographs. What happened?

"The ex-manager of a small hotel becomes her agent and, with the help of a lawyer, sells 'documents' right and left, receiving enormous commissions for them. Very strange rumors noise abroad concerning the relationship between Marina and this Mr. Martin.

"On the other hand, it really does not matter too much. What matters is neither Marina nor Marguerite Oswald; it is the future of Lee's two daughters, little June and little Rachel. I am fighting for them.

"I have made certain discoveries. In the first place, why didn't they say that my son was left-handed? He has always been left-handed. How could he possibly have fired the shot with his left hand if he was placed on the right-hand side of the window?

### Mrs. Tippit's Piggy Bank

"Who saw my son at the Texas Book Depository before and after the crime? Manager R. S. Truly. However, is Truly telling the truth? If there was a plot, certain witnesses, including witnesses who are police agents, may be telling lies....

"I have learned that Ruby and Tippit were seen together before the crime at the Carousel Night Club. What were they doing together?

"A witness states that the man who shot Tippit was big, heavy-set, blonde. My son was tall, thin, and the color of his hair was brown....

"Why did Tippit's wife receive more than \$600,000 (three million French francs)? Isn't it much too much? Never did the family of a policeman who died on duty receive such an amount, not even those who defended Truman.

Footnote: Two policemen were killed as a result of an attempt on Truman's life.

"Why is the source of the amount sent to Mrs. Tippit kept a secret? I tried to learn the names of the donors. Impossible.

"What is one to think of a photograph which appeared in 'Time' magazine showing my son's arrest and, right in front of him, a smiling man who looks like Ruby?

"My theory on this entire affair is very simple. My son was an agent of a service of the American Government and, in this capacity, was trying to foil a plot against Kennedy. Kennedy's assassins, knowing his activities in Dallas, decided to kill two birds with one stone by accusing him of the crime and by getting rid of a dangerous witness whose inquiry was brought to a sudden halt....

In this case, who killed Kennedy? Possibly a political rival, a man who had accomplices everywhere, in the most important positions....

"Crazy theory"?

"Why, then, did the President of the Special Commission which was created to shed light on Kennedy's assassination, Chief Justice Earl Warren, the highest judicial officer of our land, publicly declare: 'There are certain facts in this case which cannot be made public in our generation.'?"

THE END

The FBI Assures That It Has A Decisive  
Piece of Evidence Against Him.

Oswald Given Away By His Shirt.

The Warren Commission, which is in charge of preparing the final report on Kennedy's assassination, is said to have reached its own conclusion that the President's assassin is Oswald and Oswald only. How the Commission will manage to refute the troublesome arguments of Oswald's mother and her legal counselor, Attorney Lane, remains to be seen. In addition, there are also the arguments of such investigators as Joachin Joestin who, in "Candide," issue No. 141, explains why, in his opinion, the assassination could not have been committed by Oswald.

In the United States and in Europe, those who continue to be doubtful about Oswald's guilt pose four main questions which have already been officially answered by the FBI. Here they are:



1. Were all the shots fired at Kennedy coming from the book depository building where Oswald worked?

After the assassination, it was said that at least one shot was fired from the railroad bridge under which the motorcade was about to pass. It has been claimed that the Dallas physicians found an entry bullet hole near the President's Adam's apple. This bullet, it was said, came, therefore, from the front.

### The Hole in the Windshield

The police reply that no witness saw a rifle on the railroad underpass, whereas several witnesses saw the barrel of a rifle in the window of the book depository building.

On the other hand, the second autopsy on President Kennedy indicated that the throat wound was caused by the exit of a fragment of the third bullet. Another fragment struck the windshield of the Presidential limousine giving rise to the theory that a bullet came from the front. However, the windshield is marked from the inside and not from the outside.

2. Did Oswald have sufficient time to come down from the 6th floor before the arrival of the depository manager, Mr. Truly, and of the Police officer who was accompanying him?

Truly stated that he saw Oswald 30 seconds after the last shot. Oswald was calmly sipping a Coca-Cola on the second floor.

Now then, it takes more than half a minute to descend from the 6th floor to the 2nd floor. However, the time indicated by Truly is, at best, an estimate. Truly was in the street at the time the motorcade passed and the police doubt that he was able to get to the 2nd floor of the building so quickly.

### Three New Witnesses

3. Could Oswald have fired the three shots?

It has been said that Oswald could not have fired the 3 shots on target within a lapse of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. The police reply that this  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -second figure is only a very uncertain estimate of the time which lapsed between the first shot and the third shot.

On the other hand, on the rifle they found a palmprint which corresponds to Oswald's and an even more convincing clue which consists of cloth fibers similar to those of the shirt that Oswald was wearing on that particular day.

#### 4. Was Oswald the assassin of Patrolman Tippit?

A witness gave a description of Tippit's assassin which does not match Oswald's description. Marguerite Oswald made a reference (in the article above) to this witness's account. But there are three other witnesses who are said to have furnished a description of the man who killed Tippit indicating that Oswald was the man.

Even if Oswald is indeed Kennedy's assassin, it remains to be proved that he acted alone. It is a difficult undertaking because it calls for a negative proof. "After all," a high-ranking official of the Department of Justice of the United States has stated, "I would have a lot of trouble to prove that I was not in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate Kennedy!"

The Warren Commission, which is giving the finishing touches to its report, did not confine itself to giving its stamp of approval to the conclusions of the FBI. It started the investigation all over again and called about 40 witnesses in addition to having about 150 witnesses interviewed by its representatives. "Our investigation," one of the Commission members declared, "has been much more thoroughgoing than the FBI's!"

#### (Translation of the Captions Under the Photographs)

##### Marina Oswald's Strange Transformation

Lee Oswald's widow, Marina, is living today under the tutelage of a strange personage, one Mr. Martin, co-manager of a motel near Dallas. She has taken up smoking and using make-up (see above), which she never did before her husband's death. The little small-town girl (see below, the picture was snapped on her wedding day) has suddenly turned into a sophisticated woman. According to Oswald's mother, Marina is a "captive."