

NO 100-16601/ev

5

OSWALD said it was his understanding that around one p.m. on August 12, 1953, he was to be taken into City Court, New Orleans, and charged with disturbing the peace.

For further identification OSWALD exhibited a U. S. Marine Corps, Inactive Reserve, IV-5 Identification Card, which showed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, USM Serial No. 1653230, had served on active duty from period of October 24, 1955 to September 11, 1959. This ID card had been signed by Lt. A. G. AYERS, USMC.

From observation and questioning, OSWALD is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	23
Date of birth	October 18, 1939
Place of birth	New Orleans, Louisiana (at time of arrest claimed from Cuba)
Height	5'9"
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue-gray
Teeth	Good
Marital status	Married, wife, MARINA OSWALD nee Prossa
Occupation	Mechanic
Military record	U. S. Marine Corps, October 24, 1955 to September 11, 1959, MSN 1653230, honorable discharge
Criminal record	Denies any
Residence	4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

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The records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 were examined on August 27, 1963. These records showed that OSWALD was arrested on August 9, 1963, by Lt. WILLIAM GAILLOT and Patrolmen F. HAYWARD and F. WILSON of the First District. He was charged with "disturbing the peace by creating a scene". The records showed that OSWALD claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban immigrants.

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Office of the Clerk of Court, Municipal Court, 501 North Rampart Street, advised on August 28, 1963, that OSWALD appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge EDWIN A. BABYLON on August 12, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10.00 or serve ten days in jail. OSWALD elected to pay the fine. Mr. LESSLIE advised that the three persons arrested with OSWALD were discharged.

Mrs. JEANNE RODGERS, Secretary to the Manager, Radio Station WDSU, 520 Royal, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available on August 22, 1963, a transcript of the radio broadcast of a program called "Conversation Carte Blanche" which was broadcast from Radio Station WDSU on August 21, 1963. This transcript revealed that on August 21, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on the above-mentioned program along with EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER, Staff Director of The Information Council of the Americas which organization specializes in the distribution of anti-Communist educational material to Latin American countries. During the program OSWALD stated that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee is not Communist-controlled and that he, OSWALD, is a Marxist.

On August 30, 1963, BILL STUCKEY, Ross Agency, 525 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had a conversation with OSWALD after the carte-blanche broadcast at which time the subject said that he had met his wife in Russia and had married her there. He claimed that she was the daughter of a Russian Army Colonel. OSWALD claimed that he had worked in a factory in Russia earning eighty rubles per month. OSWALD stated that the



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Russians had "gone soft" on Communism and that Cuba is the only real revolutionary country in the world today.

A Confidential Informant NO T-7, who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area, advised on September 9, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to informant.

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason-Smith Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, advised on September 10, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to him.

A Confidential Informant NO T-8, who is acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on October 1, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to the informant.

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"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist publication.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

"On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. How-



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APPENDIX

ever, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CORLISS LAMONT

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS F. BUDENZ testified before the United States Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States, had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CP because CORLISS LAMONT was ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. BUDENZ also recalled that LAMONT was a member of the CP when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

"Rights", self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), April - May, 1962 issue, reveals CORLISS LAMONT is Vice-Chairman of the ECLC.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. \*\*\* The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,

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established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. \* \* \* WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

\* \* \*

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist Law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist

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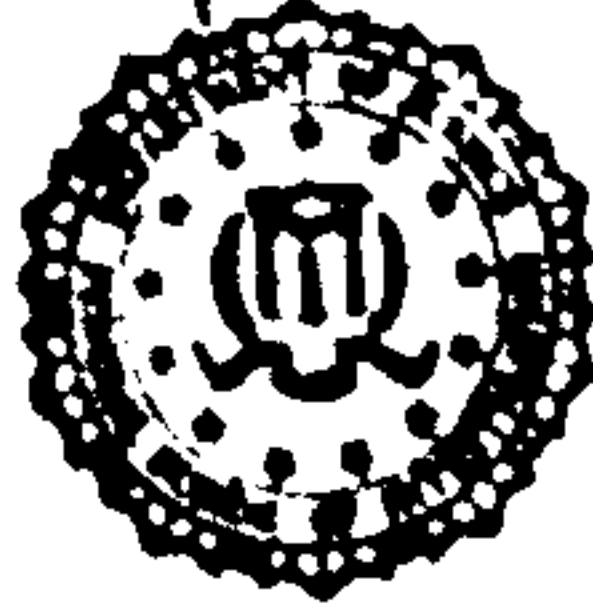
CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

Party itself is under fire these fronts  
offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the  
Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for  
Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956,  
p. 91.)"

CONFIDENTIAL





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Commission Exhibit No. 826

New Orleans, Louisiana  
October 31, 1963

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba
Reference	Report of SA MILTON R. KAACK, dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans

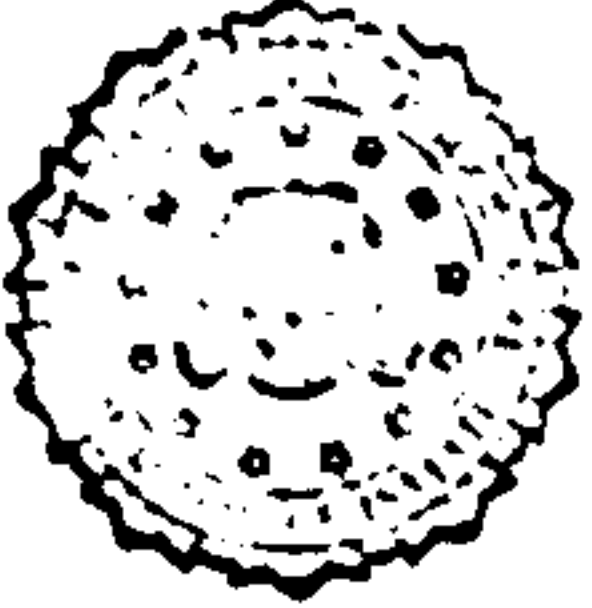
All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NO T-1 is an employee of another Government agency.

Contact with NO T-6 has been insufficient to judge the reliability of his information.

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.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Commission Exhibit No. 825

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 12, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of February 6, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by me, wherein I categorically state that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI.

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed nine additional affidavits, executed by personnel of this Bureau who, because of their assignments, would have been responsible for or cognizant of any attempt to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant of the FBI. In addition, there is enclosed an affidavit, executed by John W. Fain, retired Special Agent of the FBI. Mr. Fain took part in interviews of Lee Harvey Oswald on June 26, 1962, and August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas.

You will note that each of the individuals concerned denies any knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald ever was an informant of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures 10

Commission Exhibit No. 625

THE STATE OF TEXAS }  
COUNTY OF HARRIS }

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared John W. Fain, to me well known, and who, after being by me duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:

I am a retired Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and reside at 12711 Pebblebrook, Houston, Texas.

I was formerly employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from September 8, 1942, to October 29, 1962.

During the year 1962, I was assigned to the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and in connection with my work as a Special Agent I had occasion to interview Lee Harvey Oswald. This first interview occurred at Fort Worth, Texas, on or about June 26, 1962, and I was assisted in this interview by Special Agent B. Tom Carter.

Upon a second occasion I interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald on or about August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, and upon this occasion was assisted by Special Agent Arnold J. Brown.



Commission Exhibit No. 825

At no time during or in connection with the above interviews did I or either of the above named agents make any payment of any kind to Oswald for any information he furnished us or which he might furnish in the future. No effort was at any time made to recruit Lee Harvey Oswald's services in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other Government agency. Furthermore, no suggestion, either express or implied, was ever made that Oswald might act as an informant or employee in any capacity for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or for any Government agency.

During these interviews, Lee Harvey Oswald exhibited an arrogant and hostile attitude, and in view of his uncooperative attitude I never felt that he could be trusted to furnish any reliable information.

John W. Fair


SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, this 29th day of January  
A.D. 1964

Kathleen Hewitt

Notary Public in and for  
Harris County, Texas

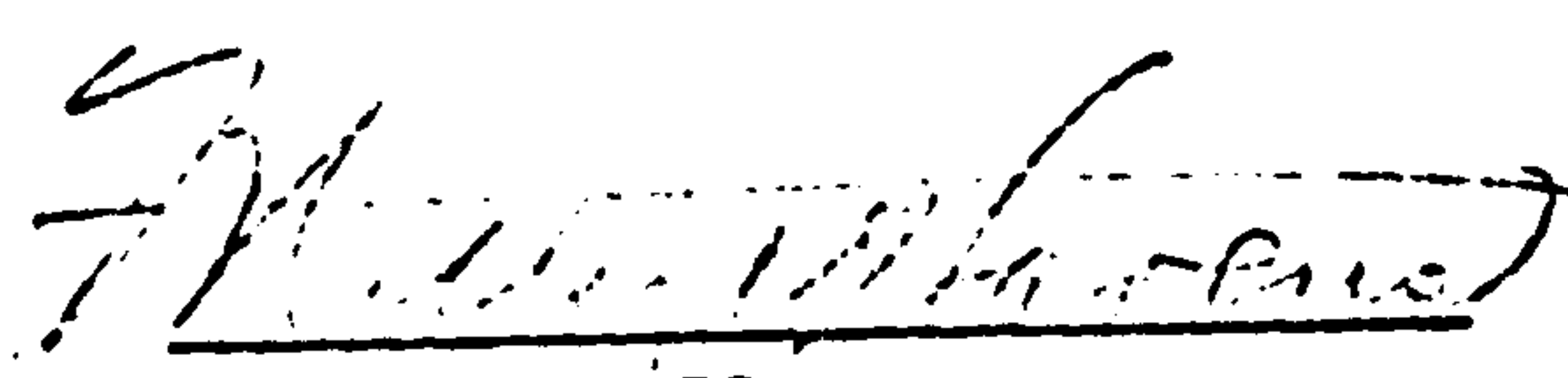
AFFIDAVIT

I, J. GORDON SHANKLIN, being duly sworn, depose as follows: I have been Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since April 22, 1963. In my position as Special Agent in Charge, it is my responsibility to authorize and approve any payments to confidential informants. I have never made, nor have I authorized to be made, any payment to Lee Harvey Oswald for information furnished or for any other purpose. I have reviewed the records of this office and there is no record of any payment ever having been made or authorized for Lee Harvey Oswald.

  
J. GORDON SHANKLIN  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 11<sup>th</sup> day of

February, 1964.

  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Dallas County, Texas



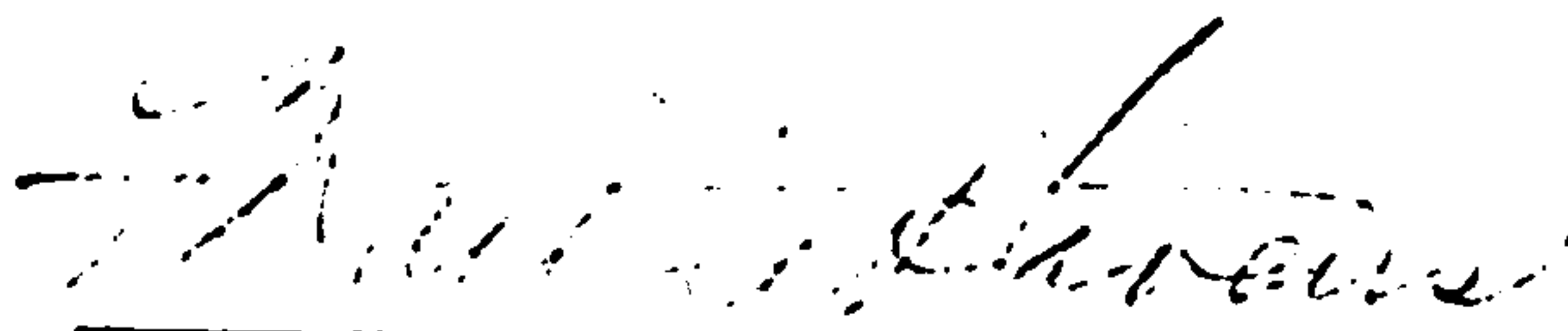
AFFIDAVIT

I, KYLE G. CLARK, being duly sworn, depose as follows:  
I have been Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since August 23, 1961. In such position, in the absence of the Special Agent in Charge, I must authorize any payments to informants or sources furnishing information. I have never made or authorized any payment to Lee Harvey Oswald. I have reviewed the records of this office and there is no record of any payment ever having been made or authorized for Lee Harvey Oswald.



KYLE G. CLARK  
Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 11/17 day of  
Nov, 1964.




NOTARY PUBLIC  
Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 825

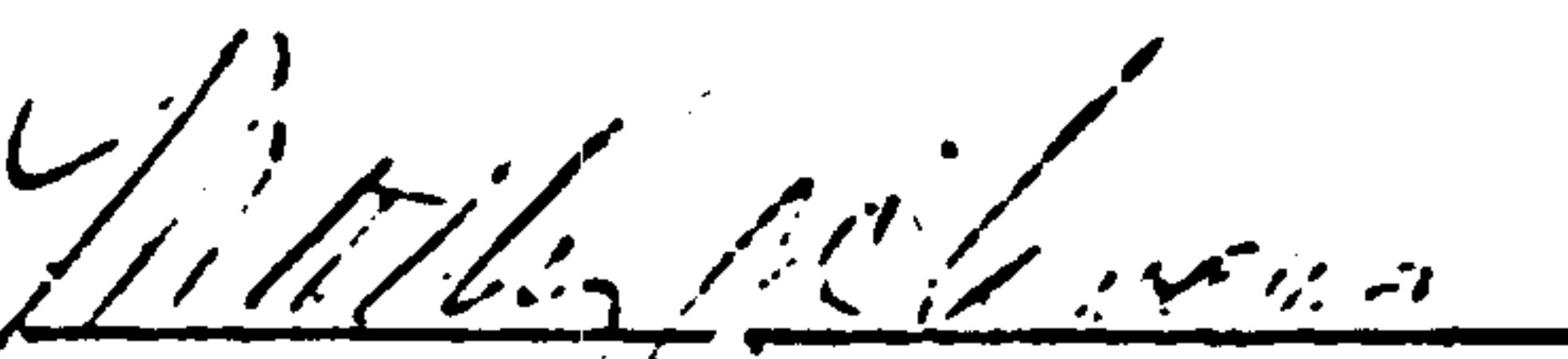
AFFIDAVIT

I, JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since January 21, 1952, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

At no time prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy did I ever see or talk to Lee Harvey Oswald. I have never made payments of any kind to him. In addition, I have never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 5th day of July, 1964.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Dallas County, Texas



AFFIDAVIT

I, BURNETT TOM CARTER, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since October 19, 1936, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

On June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, I sat in on an interview of Lee Harvey Oswald which was conducted by former Special Agent John W. Fain (retired). In the course of this interview neither Special Agent Fain nor myself made any payment of any kind to Lee Harvey Oswald for any information he was furnishing or might in the future furnish; no effort was made to recruit his services in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government; and no overtures, or promises of payment or otherwise, looking toward his possible future recruitment in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government, were made to him.

I never saw or talked to Lee Harvey Oswald on any other occasion.

*Burnett Tom Carter*

BURNETT TOM CARTER  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 5th day of

February, 1964.

*[Signature]*

NOTARY PUBLIC  
Dallas County, Texas

AFFIDAVIT

I, ARNOLD J. BROWN, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since February 23, 1949, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

On August 16, 1962, at Ft. Worth, Texas, I sat in on an interview of Lee Harvey Oswald which was conducted by former Special Agent John W. Fain (retired). In the course of this interview neither Special Agent Fain nor myself made any payment of any kind to Lee Harvey Oswald for any information he was furnishing or might in the future furnish; no effort was made to recruit his services in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government; and no overtures, or promises of payment or otherwise, looking toward his possible future recruitment in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government, were made to him.

I never saw or talked to Lee Harvey Oswald on any other occasion.

Arnold J. Brown  
ARNOLD J. BROWN  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 5<sup>th</sup> day of  
Feb., 1964.

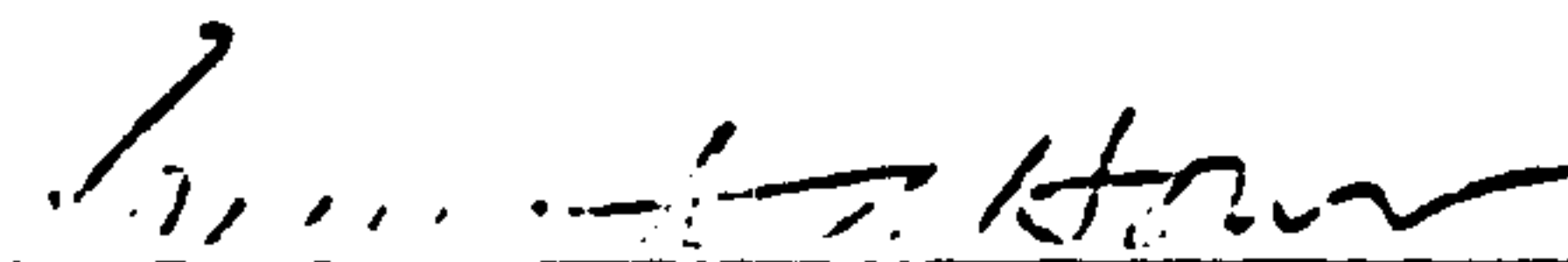
[Signature]  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Dallas County, Texas



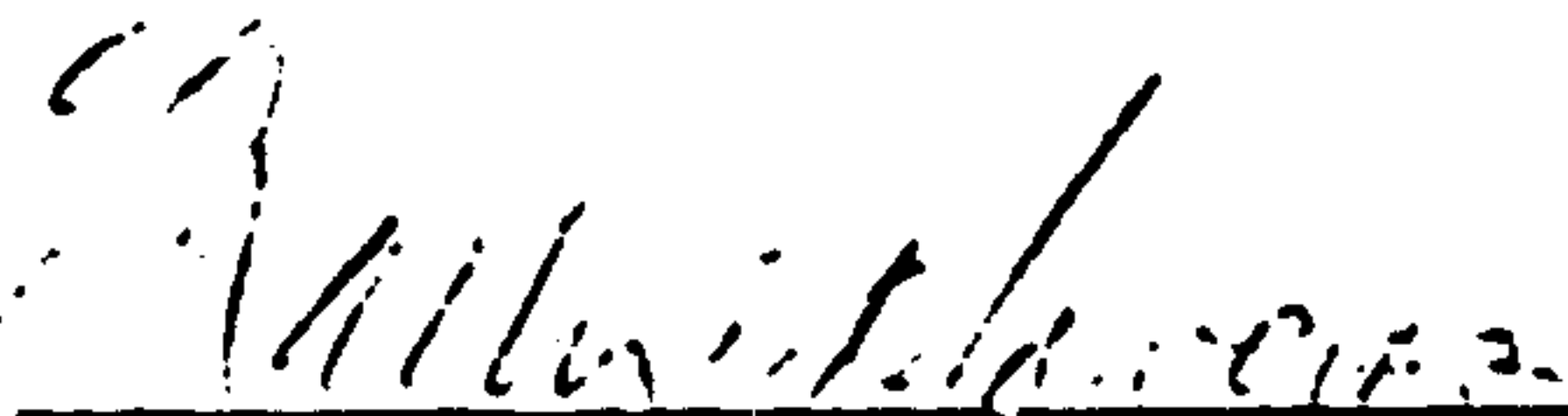
AFFIDAVIT

I, KENNETH C. HOWE, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since January 6, 1941, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

I never saw or talked to Lee Harvey Oswald and never made any payments of any kind to him. I have no knowledge indicating he was ever an informant or source of information for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

  
KENNETH C. HOWE  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation


Sworn to and subscribed before me on 5th day of February, 1964.

  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Dallas County, Texas

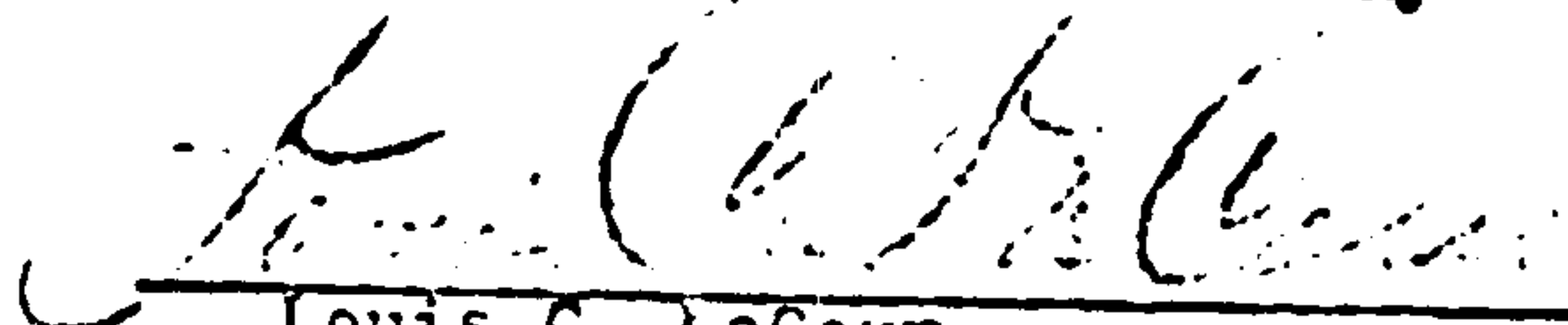
AFFIDAVIT

I, H. G. Maynor, Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I have been assigned as Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since June 12, 1961, and specifically during the period that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, during 1963. All matters relating to informants are my responsibility and at no time have I instructed any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make any effort to develop LEE HARVEY OSWALD as an informant. During the above period, I am aware that no effort was made to develop LEE HARVEY OSWALD as an informant. In view of my responsibility and knowledge of all informant matters, I am aware that no money was paid to LEE HARVEY OSWALD as an informant or for allegedly serving as an informant. Payments to informants are personally approved by me and it would be impossible for LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have been paid any funds without my knowing of same.

  
H. G. Maynor,  
Special Agent in Charge,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 10th day of February, 1964.

  
Louis C. LaCour,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, New Orleans, La.  
(My commission expires at my death)

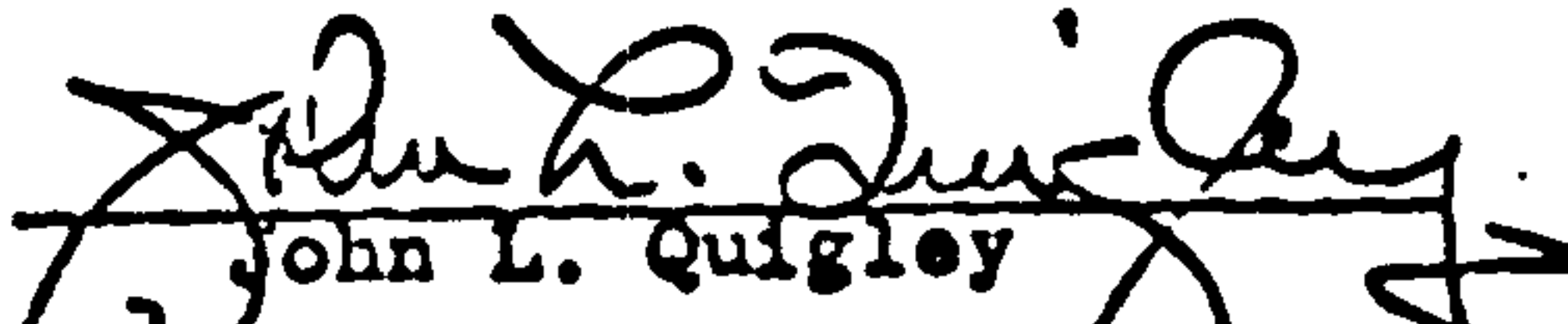
A F F I D A V I T

I, John L. Quigley, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

On August 10, 1963, I questioned Leo Harvey Oswald at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the purpose of obtaining data concerning himself and his activities. At this time Oswald was under arrest on a local charge of Disturbing the Peace. This was the only time I ever saw or questioned Oswald.

During the questioning of Oswald, I neither attempted to induce or suggest to Oswald that he become an informant; nor did I give any consideration to such action.

In view of the above, I did not at any time give Oswald money for serving as an informant.

  
John L. Quigley

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME this 7th day of February,  
1964.

  
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas



Commission Exhibit No. 825

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
 )  
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ) SS

CURTIS O. LYNUM, being by me first duly sworn,  
deposes and says:

That he was Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from December, 1958, until April 18, 1963. In this position he had the responsibility for authorizing any payment to informants or sources of information; that he never made or authorized to be made any payment to LEE HARVEY OSWALD; that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not used as an informant or source during his tenure in Dallas.

*Curtis O. Lynum*  
CURTIS O. LYNUM

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 10th day of February, 1964

*Quint A. Johnson*  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
in and for the City and County of  
San Francisco, State of California

My Commission Expires February 5, 1968





Commission Exhibit No. 339



# LEE HARVEY OSWALD—THE MAN AND THE MYSTERY

## Suspected Assassin of Kennedy Was Withdrawn and Friendless

By DONALD J. LAMON  
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 7.—Two weeks ago President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. The days later the assassin of Lee Harvey Oswald was identified in the Dallas City Hall. The man was a young man, 26 years old, who had spent a short time in the Soviet Union. He was a loner, a loner who had spent a short time in the Soviet Union. He was a loner, a loner who had spent a short time in the Soviet Union.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born Oct. 10, 1939, in New Orleans. He was the son of a naval officer. He was a loner, a loner who had spent a short time in the Soviet Union. He was a loner, a loner who had spent a short time in the Soviet Union.

At the age of 3 he was sent to a boarding school in New Orleans. He was a loner, a loner who had spent a short time in the Soviet Union. He was a loner, a loner who had spent a short time in the Soviet Union.

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A Dallas policeman holds the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy.

## Turned to Marx In High School

That he was working at the... On Nov. 24 Dallas... It was announced that... It could be assumed that... The night before the...

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DO NOT FORGET THE MURDER!



# OSWALD LINKED TO MURDER GUN

Continued from Page 1

Oswald has shown in his own mind that he was a Communist. He said he had been in contact with the Communist Party in New Orleans and had been active in the party for some time.

The chief of FBI police reported that Oswald, in New Orleans, had been in contact with a man who was known to be a Communist. The man's name was not given.

Officers said Oswald was in the line of duty when he was shot. The assassin was not identified.

The assassin was a young man, about 25 years old, with dark hair and a mustache. He was wearing a dark suit and a light-colored shirt.

Carry said Oswald was in the line of duty when he was shot. The assassin was not identified.

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on the policeman's good will. That a suspicious character was reported to the Texas Theater by the officers and Oswald was a man near the theater.

"This is it," Oswald said, speaking from his seat in the theater. He was looking at the policeman's good will.

The officers dragged Oswald to the theater. He was looking at the policeman's good will.

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12

Times

11/20/63

(S 700 / 101)

## Oswald Is Not in Party—Reds

NEW YORK (AP)—Oswald was not a member of the Communist Party in New Orleans, according to a report from the party's New Orleans branch. The report said Oswald was not a member of the party and was not active in the party.

The report said Oswald was not a member of the party and was not active in the party.



# Violent Dallas— A New Chapter

By BOB CONSIDINE

Continued from First Page

house, awaiting their turn in the chair.

## THIS IS DIFFERENT

But the shooting of Warren Reynolds was different.

The Reynolds Motor Co. is close to the spot where Officer J. D. Tippit stopped Oswald as he hurried away from the scene of the assassination. Oswald reportedly shot the officer three times and killed him.

The sound of shooting brought Reynolds out of his office. He told police that he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did. He later joined with others in identifying him as the man.

Last month Reynolds was packing up his office for the night and had pushed two of the 30 buttons which doused the lights of the establishment when a man rose from behind a filing cabinet and shot him in the temple with a .22-caliber rifle.

Mr. Reynolds has made a remarkable recovery after doctors had feared permanent loss of speech.

## SUSPECT CLEARED

A local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the Reynolds shooting but was cleared. His girl, Betty (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped spring Garner. Two weeks ago she was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with her roommate. Last week she hanged herself in her cell.

Betty never won any beauty contests, but she always said she had a claim to fame.

She had worked as a stripper at a place called the Carousel Jack Ruby's Carousel.

There is pathetically little to mark the spot at which John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated just three months ago today.

The sixth floor window of the ugly Schoolbook Depository,

the window from which briefly protruded the barrel and muzzle of the 6.55 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano, is shut now. It alone among the windows on that top floor of the building where Oswald worked, is shuttered—with a Venetian blind.

The bend around which the open car was passing is heavy with traffic, trucks and cars hammering along the one-way street on assorted errands toward the complex of overpasses just down the road. None stops. Few slow down.

There is a little rise of lawn at the place where President Kennedy's head was shattered, while he acknowledged cheers that had caused him to agree with the Governor's lady, riding on the jump seat, that Dallas certainly had turned out fine for him.

The lawn leads gently up to a concrete perula and walking gallery, part of the decor of Dealey Plaza, a bit of park provided by the publisher of the Dallas Evening News to relieve the hard features of the neighborhood.

Against the wall of the gallery huddles a sad patch of wreaths, sprays and potted plants, none of them bearing either his name or the name of the donors.

A little bowl of three bright red full-blooming tulips was a relief, but not enough of one to keep the eyes off a blanket of red roses decorated with a few Christmas tree balls.

The story turns from chapter to chapter, never ending. It resounds in the sometimes thunderclap trial of the man who killed the man who killed the man. It is debated in the solemn councils of the Warren Commission in Washington. It remains "open" on the books of the FBI and the Secret Service.

And the spot where it happened. It is as ferocious as an unkept grave.

Commission  
No. 342  
(cont'd)

2/23/64  
New York Journal-American

# BOB CONSIDINE AT SCENE

# Violent Dallas: A New Chapter

## Oswald's Identifier Also Shot

By BOB CONSIDINE

(Special to N. Y. Journal-American)

DALLAS, Feb. 22.—One of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald after President Kennedy was killed also has been shot.

And the girl friend of a local resident who was questioned about this second shooting turned out to have been a stripper in the Dallas nightspot owned by Jack Ruby, on trial now for killing Oswald.

Adding to this incredible skein of circumstances that came to light today is the revelation that the stripper has committed suicide.

These facts, pieced together today—exactly three months after President Kennedy was slain—provide a strange epilogue showing that the fur of violence continues to persist around figures involved in the assassination, one way or another.

Call it a series of coincidences, if you will. But here they are:

Last month a Dallas used-car dealer named Warren Reynolds was shot in the head. A shooting is not necessarily front-page news here, particularly if the victim lives.

There were 113 murders here last year. At one time, not long ago District Attorney Wade had five men in the death

Turn to CONSIDINE, Page 15

2/23/64  
P.M. Journal American

Conrad Ex No 511



# TRAFFIC HELD UP BUS

## Oswald Planned to Ride by Scene

By MUGH AYNESWORTH and LARRY GROVE

Lee Harvey Oswald planned to ride a Dallas Transit bus past the scene of his infamous crime just 20 minutes after he assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

The traffic was congested on streets around the Texas School Depository. He caught a bus—on North Beckley—just as it was about to leave the building for use for his ambush—and rode it less than a block. Impatient with the delay, he stepped to the Greyhound Bus Station and took a taxi.

"Take me to 200 North Beckley," he ordered.

For the past two days, we have retraced Oswald's escape route. We have pored it together for the first time here, from actual interviews with the men and women whose testimony has been related to officials. Sometimes, as the careful reader will note, the information apparently was garbled in its transmission to reporters.

A POLICE OFFICER detained Oswald temporarily in the backroom of the School Book Depository building. But the detention was short. The building superintendent, R. S. Truby, identified Oswald as an employee, and the assassin was allowed to leave the building.

Less than 10 minutes after he had fired the fatal shot, the 30-year-old sniper was walking with a crowd that was surging, screaming, toward him. He worked his way a lone block north to Pacific Street, turned right, and hurried east on Pacific for six blocks.

APPARENTLY, he had found enough during to reject the crowd.

He turned right one block and made his way back to Elm, near the old Blue Front Restaurant, where he tapped on the door of a Marvin's bar.

"It couldn't have been later than 12:45 p.m., said 45-year-old C. J. (Mac) McWatters, a cigar-smoking bus driver of 222 Blyth Drive.

"I was driving down Elm and had reached Old Griffin. The run originated in Lakewood, and I was on schedule at the checkpoint on St. Paul Street—12:35 p.m. There weren't more than five or six passengers....

"Then this young man knocked on the door of the bar—there is no regular bar stop at Elm at Griffin—and I let him in. "He took the third chair back on the right...."

FROM THAT seat, Oswald would have had a window view of crowds when the bus would stop at the foot of Elm Street, cross Beckley further west, and turn at Houston Street.

Contrary to slushy reports released by law enforcement sources earlier, Oswald said nothing about the assassination, the veteran bus driver said.

By the time we had gone to the middle block of Poydras and Elm, traffic was held up. We were stalled there in the traffic. A man about 30, and dressed in working clothes, got out of his car in front of me and walked toward the bus. I knew I hadn't done anything to offend him.



Bill Whaley, driver of bus that Oswald rode past the scene of the assassination.

"If you can call a nickel a tip, I guess he tipped me."

THERE WAS no reaction from Oswald when the working man told the driver "The President has been shot—that's a traffic jam."

The bus driver said "A lady behind me had been giving me a hard time—she wanted to catch a train at the depot. She wanted off so she could make it."

And Lee Harvey Oswald, also, wanted off.

"Give me a transfer," he said.

THE TRANSFER that he got was punched with McWatters' one mark. Each driver has a different kind of punchmark. FBI agents, about midnight, 10 hours later, would trace this transfer to McWatters' bus and learn the intriguing story of Oswald's first moments after the shooting.

The time is now approximately 12:45 to 12:46 p.m. Oswald hurries south across Elm to Lamar Street, then two blocks south to the Greyhound Bus Terminal on the corner of Lamar and Commerce.

"CAN I TAKE the cab?" he shouts to the driver, 38-year-old William Wayne "Chief" Whaley. Whaley—top man in seniority of the entire tax system, a quiet, burly-haired ex-Navy gunner and Navy Cross winner—lets Lee James—old Oswald to get in.

"Take me to 200 North Beckley," the slender passenger said.

"I didn't notice anything particularly unusual," the driver declared. "I've hauled a lot of wins in my time."

Whaley whipped his cab around to the right on Jackson Street, drove one block to Austin and turned left to Wood. The cab was past the Dallas Hotel to Houston Street.

MORE THAN 20 minutes had elapsed since the assassination. Oswald still was only four blocks

away from the scene of his crime.

The driver, a resident of Lakewood, tried to make conversation with Oswald.

"What the hell was that happened out there?" he recalled asking Oswald as an operator.

Oswald hasn't answered him yet.

"I just thought he would be a gunner who came to be left alone," Whaley said. "So I left him alone."

The cab went across the Houston Street underpass and turned left on Beckley, not far across the bridge.

WHEN THE CAB made that turn it was almost directly in front of the marbled brick building where Oswald received his transfer at 192 North Beckley. The taxi hurried on for five more blocks, and Oswald snapped "This is fine, right here."

"I pulled over to the curb and he got out. Didn't say anything else," Whaley said.

The fare was \$1.00. Oswald wasn't too gracious. He handed Whaley a dollar bill and got out.

"DID HE LEAVE a tip?" Whaley was asked.

"Well, if you can call the nickel a tip, I guess he did, the last, rather regular."

Whaley's logbook shows that he had gone to the Greyhound Bus Station with a passenger. He had picked up at Methodist Hospital about 15 minutes before he picked up Oswald.

"Why did he take a regular route to Oak Cliff?"

"I guess two stoplights that way."

THE LOGBOOK shows he had 12 calls that day, 4 pickups and 20 passengers in all. The station that recalls the route of his mission is marked "12:35 to 12:45."

"That's understandable," Whaley said. "I always start 'em down at 15 minutes after work."

The next we know of Oswald's whereabouts is only one hour later.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, housekeeper at the 17-room boarding house where Oswald had spent most of his night's except work ends in a 317-foot bedroom public, was watching television.

"A FRIEND HAD called and said the President had been shot," said Mrs. Roberts. "I said 'You're pulling my leg, but I turned the set on. She was right."

"And then Mr. Lee (Oswald) came in, in an awful hurry. You're sure so a hurry," I said, and he didn't say anything—just rushed through the living room to his room, there through that door...."

It was there that Oswald changed coats. He discarded the dark jacket that fitted the police description of the assassin and changed into a light tan jacket.

HE MAY HAVE grabbed a pistol, too. For taxi driver Whaley said he would have noticed a "bulge" if Oswald had been wearing a pistol in his cab.



C. J. McWatters, bus driver who carried Oswald past the scene of the assassination.

he didn't know Oswald was his passenger until the FBI traced a yellow transfer slip to him 12 hours after the President's death.

Well, as Mrs. Roberts' presence in the house remained unnoticed, she says she saw as a regular for her rooming in Oswald's hand the name O. H. LIFE, as printed boldly.

That is the name he used when he moved in last Oct. 14—the day before he started work as a 50-a-week employee at the book depository. "I asked him for some of his in case something happened," he said. "It's not important for me, so I forgot it...."

"NO, HE NEVER was out much that I noticed. He was gone on weekends, never got any mail that I recall—I put the mail on, all the corners. He never made much noise. He never spoke any English on the telephone, some foreign language...."

"The alarm clock always went off at 7 in the morning.

"You did remember seeing a Humble filling station map of Dallas all folded up and I never disturbed anything that was his. Just dived around it...."

THE MAP IS among the evidence that officials say they have, with markings on it, to prove Oswald's premeditation of the assassination.

Mrs. Roberts noticed Oswald stand momentarily at a bus stop on North Beckley after he left the house. She could see him there, through the front window, as she watched TV from the oval couch in the front room.

But Oswald didn't wait long. He bolted to his left and hurried south on Beckley—the last time Mrs. Roberts saw him until his image appeared on the TV screen an hour later.

SHORTLY BEFORE 1:30 p.m. Oswald was walking by

interior driver and Police Sergeant Law 1963—the cop of Beckley and north enough almost as a driver for and built-up between his own house and the 221 S. Irving apartment of the man who would later be his assassin, Jack Ruby.

Three witnesses say Oswald was ordered to stop under the black in Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit.

Tippit was crossing alone in car 10 in front of the 1:30 p.m. when he signaled the late Oswald to halt.

AS TIPPIT JUMPED from his patrol car to check the man who fired the all-powerful bullet in he had returned just minutes before Oswald fired three shots into the former police captain.

The three witnesses told police Oswald ran off—changing his course toward the bus-depository at Oak Cliff. This is where he came up with other reports of a fleeing man.

Oswald was reported in a good furniture store that occupies a tall, weather-beaten, green frame building at 413 E. Jefferson. About the same time operators at a service station for their cars up the street saw him run into a garage for a few minutes. The killer discarded his worn, acquired jacket and three pistol shells.

THE FOLLOWING day in and out of attention at the Jefferson Beckley Collins land Zang area.

About 1:45 p.m. Julie Posa, cashier at the Texas Theater at 221 W. Jefferson saw a hurrying stranger rush past her into the theater.

To this day, she can't recall whether or not it struck a ticket.

"I was an agent listening to the radio about the President and all," she said.

FIVE MINUTES or more elapsed before John Brewer, manager of a shoe store a few doors east, ran to Mrs. Posa and said he thought he had seen "somebody running from the police" duck into the theater.

The cashier immediately called police—who had just sped on their way to a false alarm at the Dallas Library branch on Jefferson, further to the east. The police never waited again.

Oddly enough, it was in the theater that Mrs. Posa—the bus driver who, unbeknownst, had Oswald as a passenger earlier—had his second brush with fate. He had pulled up at the intersection as a swarm of 10 or 15 police cars roared in on the library.

"I COULDN'T imagine what was going on," McWatters said. "Little did I know!"

Police went to the Texas Theater to the machine-gunning cluster of a movie called "War in Hell." They found their man—hiding in a middle-section seat.

Three officers dragged him to a waiting unmarked car where two others had the man gunning.

Fifteen minutes later the assassin of President Kennedy was made in a jail cell.

Sole for a few more hours.



Police officer J. D. Tippit, who shot Oswald.



Filed  
11/15/67

# PHOTO



This remarkable picture shows Lee Harvey Oswald with the rifle he used to kill President Kennedy and wound Gov. Connally of Texas. The pistol (on his hip) was used to murder Officer J. D. Tippitt, who was tracking him down. Oswald probably used the same rifle in an attempt to kill Maj. Gen. Edward A. Walker. This strange, belligerent photograph of the assassin was taken by his wife, Mrs. Marina Oswald.

By Associated Press Wirephotos — Copyright 1964, The Detroit Free Press

## Long Talked-About Oswald Picture

The picture tells the story of Oswald, a 24-year-old man who was shot to death in 1963. It shows him with the rifle he used to kill President Kennedy and wound Gov. Connally of Texas. The pistol (on his hip) was used to murder Officer J. D. Tippitt, who was tracking him down. Oswald probably used the same rifle in an attempt to kill Maj. Gen. Edward A. Walker. This strange, belligerent photograph of the assassin was taken by his wife, Mrs. Marina Oswald.

### THE WEATHER

Clouds today, rain tonight, and clearing tomorrow. High 60, low 40.





Commission Exhibit No. 336





Commission Exhibit No. 335



# OSWALD

E-1

SEE  
OSWALD  
with the  
propaganda  
used to kill  
President Kennedy  
and  
the CIA



FEBRUARY 21 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Commission Exhibit No. 824

1 - C.I.I., New Orleans (RM)  
- Immigration & Naturalization Service,  
Dallas (RM)

JOHN W. PAIN  
8/30/62

Office DALLAS

Bureau File Nos 105-62555

Office File Nos Dallas 100-10431

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis

LEE HARVEY OSWALD reinterviewed by Bureau Agents on 8/16/62, and stated contact made with Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., for purpose of notifying Embassy as to wife's current address. OSWALD has established separate residence, and is currently employed as a machinist at Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD stated upon arriving in Soviet Union, and prior to leaving, he was interviewed by representatives of KVD, a Russian secret police organization; however, continues to deny he made any "deals" with them or any other representative of the Soviet Union. OSWALD continues to decline to explain why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance, stating he considers it "nobody's business." OSWALD agreed to report to FBI any information concerning contacts or attempted contacts by Soviets under suspicious circumstances. Background information on MARINA OSWALD reported. OSWALD and wife unknown to confidential informants.

- C -

DETAILS:

At Dallas, Texas

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES P. KOSTY, JR.:

On July 12, 1962, MR. JEFF WOOLSEY, Supervisory Clerk, INS, Dallas, Texas, made available their file A100-10431 on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA. This file reflects that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was born July 17, 1941, in Severodvinsk (formerly Molotovsk) Arkhangel'skaya District, USSR. She was destined for her husband.



DL 100-10461

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 7313 Devonport, Fort Worth, Texas. The person furnishing the affidavit of support for MRS. OSWALD was BYRON PHILLIPS of Vernon, Wilbarger County, Texas (no street address given). PHILLIPS furnished an affidavit of support on March 15, 1962. MRS. OSWALD listed her occupation as pharmacist.

Description:	Race	White
	Sex	Female
	Complexion	Fair
	Eyes	Grey-blue
	Nationality	Soviet
	Relatives	Daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD, born February 15, 1962
		Father (This space was left blank)
		Mother, KLAVDIYA VASILEONA PRUSAKOVA, deceased
	Nearest relative in country of immigration	Uncle, ILYA V. PRUSAKOVA <i>no loc.</i>
	Address	Kommuneshchenskaya 39/42, Apt. 20, Minsk, USSR
	Previous residences and occupations	Student at Leningrad, USSR, 1957 - 1959 Pharmacist at Minsk, USSR, 1959 - 1962
	Languages spoken	Russian only
	Organizations	None listed

This file contained a U. S. Department of State foreign service birth certificate for JUNE LEE OSWALD, whose birth was recorded on May 24, 1962, at the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, USSR, by LEE HARVEY OSWALD for JUNE LEE OSWALD, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR.

JOSEPH B. NORBURY, U. S. Consul, was the recording official.

MRS. OSWALD was granted Immigration Visa No. 52, issued May 24, 1962, at U. S. Embassy, Moscow, and traveled under USSR Passport No. KU 37790, issued on January 11, 1962, good until January 11, 1964. MRS. OSWALD entered the U. S. at New York City June 13, 1962, on SS MAASDAM.

Those records reflect the subjects were married on April 30, 1961. This immigration file contains a photograph of MRS. OSWALD attached to her immigration visa, a copy of which may be obtained if desired.

DL 100-10431

at Fort Worth, Texas

On August 14, 1962, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7813 Devonport Street, advised his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and family had moved to an apartment on Mercedes Street, house number unknown to ROBERT; however, he volunteered this particular street is only about two blocks in length, and his brother could easily be located. MR. OSWALD also advised his brother, LEE, had recently gone to work as a machinist for a company located in White Settlement Village, but MR. OSWALD stated he did not have the name or address of this concern.

Inquiries conducted in the vicinity of the 2700 block of Mercedes Street on August 15, 1962, revealed LEE HARVEY OSWALD was residing at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth.



Commission Exhibit No. 824

Date August 23, 1962

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, reinterviewed near his residence, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated he has resided at this address since about the middle of July, 1962 with his wife, LIRIA, and daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD. He stated he has been employed as machinist for LESLIE'S MACHINE SHOP, 200-E North Vassar (White Settlement Village), Fort Worth, since about July 15, 1962.

OSWALD stated contact had been made by letter with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., to advise the Embassy of his wife's current address, saying this is something that is required by Soviet law. He stated she would continue to make reports periodically to the Soviet Embassy in instances where they moved to another address.

OSWALD advised the matter of his having been given an undesirable discharge on August 17, 1960, from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness has not been reviewed, and, he did not know when the matter would be heard.

OSWALD volunteered he had never enjoyed his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. He also stated he had not enjoyed his trip to the Soviet Union any more than he had enjoyed his service in the U. S. Marine Corps.

OSWALD stated positively no individual had made any contact with him since his arrival in Fort Worth in the interest of the Soviet Union.

OSWALD denied he had on October 31, 1959, or any other time, requested his U. S. citizenship be revoked. He denied he ever took any steps to apply for Soviet citizenship. He advised he never at any time affirmed allegiance to the Soviet Union, or indicated a willingness to do so.

OSWALD advised when he first arrived in the Soviet Union, and also when he started to leave, he was interviewed by representatives of the MVD, which he characterized as being the secret police, who, for the most part handle criminal matters among the population generally. He stated their operation is wide-spread. He denied he ever made any "deals" with the MVD, and stated he was never asked to undertake anything or do anything for them.

On 8/16/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10401

by SAs ARNOLD J. BROWN and JOHN V. FAHEY Date dictated 8/22/62

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.

NY 100-20401

OSWALD advised no representative of the Soviet Union, the KGB, or any intelligence agent of the Soviet Union ever attempted to recruit him in any way. He stated no one in the Soviet Union ever attempted to divulge any secret information concerning the United States or its defense from him.

OSWALD denied he ever told the Soviets at any time he would make available to them information concerning his U. S. Marine Corps speciality.

OSWALD advised in about May 10, 1961, he became fearful some reprisals might be taken against him for having made the trip to the Soviet Union. He stated he then inquired of the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, as to the possible legal complications. He stated the Embassy assured him they were aware of no evidence which would warrant prosecution against him, should he return to the United States. In this connection, OSWALD stated the American Embassy tried to persuade him to return to the United States alone, and without his wife, MARINA. He told the Embassy he could not do that.

The Embassy reportedly pointed out to OSWALD it would be a difficult matter to obtain a passport for OSWALD's wife, who was a Russian. The Embassy tried to influence him to come back alone, find a job, get established, and later head for his wife. OSWALD stated he refused to follow this course. He told the American Embassy he feared he would never see his wife again if he left her in Russia. OSWALD stated he finally furnished a "document of support" in the interest of his wife and the passport was eventually granted. OSWALD stated he was his wife's sponsor, and only sponsor.

U.S. OSWALD stated he has had no contact with his half brother, JOHN EDWARD PIC, a Staff Sergeant, in the USAF, and, so far as he knows, PIC is still stationed in Japan.

OSWALD stated he might have to return to the Soviet Union in about five years in order to take his wife back home to see her relatives. He stated no definite plans have been formulated to this end.

OSWALD still declined to answer questions as to why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance. He stated he considers it "nobody's business" why he wanted to go the Soviet Union. OSWALD finally stated he went over to Russia for his "own personal reasons." He said it was a "personal matter" to him. He said "I went, and I came back!" He also said "It was something that I did."



DL 100-10491

OSWALD was asked to explain a statement which he was quoted in the press as having made to his mother in a letter to the effect his and his mother's (and his father's) values had been different. OSWALD stated he had written something to that effect as he prepared to leave for Russia or while on the way. OSWALD admitted he might have referred to a difference in political ideologies, however, he declined to go into further detail.

In this connection, OSWALD criticized the newspaper reports which were issued concerning his trip to Russia. He stated most of the newspaper stories were "only about ten per correct."

OSWALD stated he did not take his birth certificate to Russia. He thinks it is packed in a trunk at his mother's home.

OSWALD declined to furnish the names of his wife's relatives because they are on file in the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, and he thinks it "safer for their welfare to let the names remain on file there."

During the entire interview, OSWALD appeared to downgrade the possibility the Soviet intelligence service might at any time attempt to use him or obtain any information through him. He agreed to contact the FBI if at any time any individual made any contact of any nature under suspicious circumstances with him. OSWALD stated his employer has no government contracts, and is not engaged in any kind of sensitive industry or manufacturing. He stated he could see no reason why the Soviets would desire to contact him; however, he promised his cooperation in reporting to FBI any information coming to his attention.

DL 100-10461

On August 17, 1950, Dallas Confidential Informants T-1 and T-2, who are familiar with local Communist Party (CP) activities at Fort Worth, Texas, advised neither JAMES HARVEY OSWALD nor OSWALD are members of the Communist Party at Fort Worth, and neither name has been mentioned in connection with CP membership or CP activities at Fort Worth.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
August 30, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-10431

Commission Exhibit No. 824

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Report of Special Agent JOHN W.  
BROWN dated August 29, 1962, Dallas,  
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 823

Copy to: 1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)  
1 - I&NS, Dallas, Texas (RM)

Report of: JOHN W. FAIN  
Date: July 10, 1962

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

**Synopsis:** Background information concerning subject's stay in Russia reported. Subject reported to have resided at Minsk, Russia, where he was employed as a metal worker for the Bolo Russian Radio and Television Factory at Minsk. Subject reported to have married a Russian girl on 4/30/61 at Minsk, Russia. Subject has a daughter born 2/15/62 at Minsk. Subject, his wife and daughter returned to Ft. Worth, Texas on 6/14/62. Upon interview by Bureau Agents at Ft. Worth on 6/26/62, subject denied he furnished any information concerning his experience in the U. S. Marine Corps to the Soviets. Subject also denied he was recruited by Soviet Intelligence or that he had made any deals with the Soviets in connection with his return to the United States with his wife and child. Subject is currently unemployed, is seeking work and is temporarily residing with his brother at 7313 Davenport, Ft. Worth.

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**DETAILS:**

On March 20, 1962, the Office of Naval Intelligence advised that on October 31, 1959, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, hereinafter referred to as subject, an ex-Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Serial No. 1653230, had visited the United States Embassy, Moscow, Russia, where he had signed a handwritten statement requesting his U. S. citizenship be revoked, stated he had applied for Soviet citizenship, and had affirmed his allegiance to the USSR. Subject allegedly told the Embassy he had advised unnamed Soviet officials that as a former Marine radar operator, he would



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make available to them information about his Marine Corps speciality when he became a Soviet citizen.

On June 5, 1962, a review of the files of the Passport Office of the U. S. Department of State (USDS), revealed that by a personal letter dated January 30, 1961, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, subject advised he was preparing to return to the United States of America and wished to have rectified the "gross injustice" done to him by the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) in giving to subject a "belated dishonorable discharge." Subject also stated in his letter he had received an honorable discharge after three years service on September 11, 1959. In his letter, subject asserted he was still a citizen and alleged he had gone to the Soviet Union to reside only for a "short time."

The files of the Passport Office further revealed that subject had been released under honorable conditions to inactive duty in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on September 11, 1959, with obligated reserve service until December 8, 1962. On August 17, 1960, subject was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed a USDS memorandum dated May 4, 1962, stating that on the basis of evidence, subject had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office of the USDS, Washington, D. C., on August 22, 1961, concerning subject revealed the following information:

By letter dated May 1961 to the American Embassy, Moscow, USSR, subject advised he had no intention of returning to the United States unless he were given a guarantee that he would not be prosecuted for any act pertaining "to this case." Subject also indicated he had married a Russian girl born in Leningrad, Russia, and wanted to bring her to the United States with him.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 8, 1961, subject appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow at which time he stated he was employed in the Belo Russian Radio and Television Factory, Minsk, Russia, as a metal worker, in the research shop. Subject stated he took no oath of allegiance of any kind to the Soviet Union nor was he required to sign any paper in connection with his employment. He gave his earnings as 90 rubles a month. Subject also stated he was married on April 30, 1961, to MARIAN NIKOLAEVNA PUSAKOVA, a dental technician. Subject stated his intention to apply for an exit visa immediately upon his return to Minsk. He said he

desired to bring his wife with him to the United States.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 10, 1961, subject executed an "Application for Renewal of Passport," at the American Embassy in Moscow. His residence at that time was USSR, Ulipsa Kalinina 4, Apartment 24, Minsk. This renewal application indicated that subject was issued U. S. Passport No. 1733242 on September 10, 1959, at Washington, D. C. Subject's renewal application was referred to the State Department for consideration and decision.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also reflected that by memorandum dated August 18, 1961, the State Department had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to renew subject's passport for direct travel to the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office on the USDS, Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1962, revealed the following information:

In a letter of July 15, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject advised he was continuing his efforts to obtain an exit visa for his wife and for himself.

By letter dated "August 1961," to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject furnished a copy of his marriage certificate and a copy of his wife's birth certificate.

By letter dated August 8, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject inquired if it would be permissible for him to travel through Poland by train after leaving Minsk. Subject pointed out he could not afford to fly from Moscow to New York City. He added he believed he could catch a military flight to the United States from Berlin, Germany.

By letter dated October 4, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject asked the Embassy to assist him in obtaining exit visas from the Soviet authorities.

U. S. Department of State Operation's memorandum dated January 16, 1962, at the American Embassy in Moscow, pointed out that a letter dated January 5, 1962, was received from subject stating he expected to receive an exit visa within 45 days. This memorandum also pointed out that the American Embassy in Moscow had been formally notified by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of a foreign passport and an exit visa to subject's wife.



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On September 18, 1961, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, the subject's brother at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, who is a sales coordinator, Marketing Department of Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, stated he had received a letter dated September 10, 1961, from subject who mentioned that he was working in an "electrical shop" at Minsk, Russia. Mr. OSWALD advised that subject had stated in this letter he owned a shot gun and occasionally went hunting. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject had married a Russian girl, an orphan, first name MARINA, age 18 or 19. Subject had told his brother that she was a nurse. This girl prior to her marriage to subject resided with an uncle and aunt. Mr. OSWALD stated that from description of subject's wife furnished by subject she seems to be a very intelligent and attractive girl. According to Mr. OSWALD, subject's wife desired to come to the United States with subject. Mr. OSWALD also stated that subject's letter was not too optimistic as to his chances of getting to return to the United States at an early date. Mr. OSWALD indicated his belief that the Russians were "holding up" subject's return to the United States. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject has been "critical of the Russians" in his letters and he, Mr. OSWALD, was surprised that the Russians would allow subject to make such criticisms.

On October 13, 1961, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1808 Eagle Street, Apartment No. 3, Vernon, Texas, advised that about two months previously she had received from her son, the subject, a letter in which he advised that he and his wife had been to Moscow to contact the American Embassy in order to obtain renewal of his passport and obtain permission to return to the United States. In this letter subject indicated that the prospects were good for him to be allowed to return to the United States but he did not know whether his wife would be able to return with him. Subject indicated he would not return unless she were allowed to accompany him. Mrs. OSWALD advised she had not received a letter from subject for a period of about six weeks and had begun to think he might be on his way home even though he had not told her for sure he was going to return home nor had he furnished the date on which he might arrive. Mrs. OSWALD also stated she had received another letter about a week before October 13, 1961, from her son, the subject, who made no reference whatever to his trip to Moscow or to his returning home. In this letter subject stated he was "Okey". Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no information as to whether or not subject and his wife were going to be allowed to return to the United States. She had no idea when they might be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

By letter dated October 19, 1961, L. A. MACK, Officer in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service (I&NS), 1100 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that subject, of Apartment :



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No. 4 Kalinin Street, Minsk, Russia (File No. A12530845), had filed a petition for a non-quota immigrant visa in behalf of his wife, MARINA N. P. OSWALD, a native and citizen of Russia. According to Mr. MACK, subject had listed his occupation as electrical technician and his former address as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On February 28, 1962, HENRY KUPIEC, Foreign Adjudications Division, Passport Office, USDS, advised that subject, by a letter dated January 16, 1962, to the American Embassy in Moscow had advised he would not consider returning to the United States alone for any reason as it appeared to him that his passport would be confiscated upon his return. Subject also forwarded to the American Embassy an affidavit for support of his wife.

On March 27, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that subject had filed an application for a repatriation loan at the American Embassy in Moscow on February 24, 1962. Subject indicated his desire to return to the United States with his alien wife and a one-month old child. Subject had \$200.00 of his own money. The USDS approved a loan about March 1, 1962, for subject in the amount of \$500 for minimum accommodations. Mrs. VAN COTT also advised that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PRUSKOVA, was having difficulty obtaining an American visa.

On March 29, 1962, WILLIAM ABBOTT, Office of Security, USDS, advised his files reflected information to the effect that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, AF 11313239, had on February 12 and 16, 1962, reported receipt of a letter from his half-brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, concerning subject of this case. Sergeant PIC reported subject was expected to return to the United States in the Spring of 1962 and subject would be traveling with his Russian wife who had recently acquired a visa to enter the United States. Sergeant PIC stated he was unable to determine from ROBERT OSWALD's letter whether the purpose of subject's travel to the United States was to re-establish a permanent residence or to visit on a temporary basis. Sergeant PIC advised that he, PIC, is scheduled to return to the United States in July of 1962 but he does not know the location of his next assignment. Sergeant PIC also advised that subject might possibly visit him at his next duty station and that if this occurred, Sgt. PIC would notify his superiors at his station concerning the visit. Sergeant PIC also advised that his cousin, MARILYN MURRETT, U. S. citizen, formerly employed in Japan as a school teacher in 1959, has since departed Japan. Sergeant PIC did not know the current address of MURRETT, or whether she had been corresponding with the subject.



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A review conducted on June 5, 1962, of the files of the Special Consular Services, USDS, revealed that by a telegram dated March 7, 1962, the USDS had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to furnish a repatriation loan to subject to cover the cost of his passage to New York only.

On May 4, 1962, R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps, advised that subject wrote the following letter dated March 22, 1962:

"LEE H. OSWALD  
Kalinina St. 4-27  
Minsk U.S.S.R.  
March 22, 1962

"R. McC. TOMPKINS  
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.  
Ass. Direct. of Personnel

"Dear Sirs:

"In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undiresable discharge and your conveying of the process at which at was arrived.

"I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

"I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U. S. department of State\_ Washington\_ D. C., for the verification of this fact.

"Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

"My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

"You mention 'reliable information' as the basis for the Undiserable discharge. I have no douth it was newspapers speculation which foreward your 'reliable information'.

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"Under U. S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

"I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U. S. code, therefore you have no legal or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a unciserable discharge.

"You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you receive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

"If you choose to convene a review board you my contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

"LEE H. OSWALD  
7313 Davenport St.  
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Sincerely,  
"/s/ LEE H. OSWALD"

A review on May 5, 1962, of the files of the Security Office, USDS, revealed that the Office of Security had advised the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., that subject had not ex-patriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

On May 18, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, subject's sister-in-law, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, advised she had received a postal card from subject or about May 15, 1962, which had been dated April 10, 1962. On this card, subject stated he had nothing to report concerning his move to the United States; that they were waiting for the Embassy to finish its paper work which had been "very slow". Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not know



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when subject and his family would arrive in Fort Worth. She stated that subject had first set the date for his arrival as May, 1962, but that he had changed it to June, 1962. Mrs. OSWALD advised that her husband had written to subject and invited him to come to Fort Worth. Subject replied to this invitation that he did not know where they would be going. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she got the impression from subject's letters and cards that subject desired to return permanently to the United States. Mrs. OSWALD promised to advise the local FBI office immediately upon subject's arrival at Fort Worth.

On June 4, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that by a telegram dated May 31, 1962, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow had informed the Department of State that subject, his wife and child planned to depart Moscow, Russia, on June 1, 1962, for Rotterdam, Holland, where they would board "Marsdam" on June 4, 1962. The SS "Marsdam" was scheduled to arrive in New York, New York, June 6, 1962. The Department of State had notified subject's mother by letter relative to this schedule.

In the "Fort Worth Star Telegram," evening edition, a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 8, 1962, there appeared a photograph of subject and a headline, "Ex-Marine Reported on Way Back from Russia." This article stated that subject, a former U. S. Marine, who denounced his American citizenship to become a Russian, was reported June 8, 1962, to be en route home. This article went on to state that subject had turned in his American passport October 31, 1959, at the Embassy in Moscow, saying he would "never return to the United States for any reason." This article further quoted subject as having later told American newspaper men that leaving the United States "was like getting out of prison." This article also contained the following information: It quoted subject's sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, as saying her husband had received frequent letters from his brother indicating he was anxious to return to this country. She said she and members of the family had not learned that subject was en route home. This article stated that subject's mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, could not be reached for comment.

This article also stated that subject's appearance at the American Embassy in Moscow came as a shock to his mother and brother; that he had left Fort Worth following his discharge from the Marines, telling his family he was going to New Orleans in search of a job.

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In the "Fort Worth Press," a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, issue of June 8, 1962, carried a front-page story to the effect that subject, a former Fort Worth Marine, who once vowed he would "never return to the United States for any reason," was on his way home from Russia.

This article stated further that United Press International had reported on June 8, 1962, that subject, along with his Russian wife and child had left the Soviet Union within the past ten days and was en route to the United States.

This article further stated that subject's brother, R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, told the press that he and his mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, have been hearing from subject regularly. R. L. OSWALD was quoted as saying that subject had wanted to come back for sometime but that he had not heard that subject had left Russia.

This article further stated that subject had arrived in Moscow in November, 1959, two months after his release from active duty in the Marine Corps; that subject had been refused Soviet citizenship at the time but that he was allowed to live in Russia as a "resident alien." Subject was reported to have been a student while in the Soviet Union, possibly at Minsk.

This article went on to say that subject was never granted Soviet citizenship and that he is believed to have retained his American citizenship. This article stated that several days after subject arrived in Moscow in 1959, his mother called him long distance and at that time subject refused to talk to her. She did not hear from him again until a letter came January 6, 1960. According to this article, when subject first went to Russia he told newsmen he was a worker and wanted to live in a workers country

This article further quoted that subject said "I would not want to live in the United States and be either a worker exploited by capitalists or a capitalist exploiting workers or become unemployed." This article also quoted subject as having said "I could not be happy living under capitalism."

This article went on to quote subject as saying/his <sup>that</sup> own personal experiences in civil and military life had shown him the correctness of communist theories.

This article also quoted subject as having said he began studying communism when his family was living in New Orleans, Louisiana; that he had discovered a book in the library titled "Das Kapital," by KARL MARX. This article also quoted subject as having stated that he had joined the Marine corps at age 17 because



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he felt he could not get a job and because he wanted to relieve the financial burden of the family. This article also quoted subject as having said that when he left America it was like "getting out of prison." This article concluded by saying that when subject had visited his family shortly after his release from the Marine Corps he had talked optimistically about the future and that some of his plans had included going to college, writing a book or joining CASTRO's Cuban Army.

On June 22, 1962, ALISTAR McDONALD, Assistant Manager, Cabin-Tourist Department, Holland-America Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York, advised that the records of Holland-America Line reflect that subject, his wife and child arrived in the United States on June 13, 1962, aboard the SS Maasdam at Hoboken, New Jersey. Subject, his wife and child traveled tourist class and were destined to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On June 22, 1962, the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service (I&NS), 20 West Broadway, New York, New York, revealed that subject, his wife and child, I&NS file No. A12336726, arrived in the United States aboard the SS Maasdam on June 13, 1962. This file reflected that subject had U. S. Passport No. 1733242, that his daughter, JUNE, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR, had the same passport and that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, had Russian Passport KY 37790. Subject was admitted as a U. S. citizen with a renewed U. S. Passport. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD was admitted with an M-1 Immigrant Visa as the spouse of a U. S. citizen. This M-1 Immigrant Visa was issued at Moscow on May 24, 1962.

On June 22, 1962, FREDERICK J. WIEDERSHEIM, Inspector, I&NS, advised he had interviewed subject upon the latter's arrival in the United States and that subject had said that he was employed as a mechanic in Russia; that he had threatened to renounce his U. S. citizenship but never carried through with the threat, never voted in Russia and held no position in the Russian Government.

On June 26, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, sister-in-law to subject, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, stated the subject, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and that they were currently residing at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had not notified the local FBI office of subject's arrival in Fort Worth for the reason that the family had been harrassed by newspaper reporters and that for that reason subject did not desire to leave his residence.

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Date 7/6/62

LEE HARVEY OSWALD currently resides at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, with his wife, MARINA and daughter JUNE LEE OSWALD. OSWALD is unemployed but is seeking work at Fort Worth.

OSWALD and his family arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962. He stated they left Holland June 4, 1962, by the SS Maasdam, and arrived in New York City June 13, 1962, and flew to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where they arrived on June 14, 1962.

OSWALD stated that he borrowed approximately \$435.00 from the American Embassy with which to make the trip to the United States. OSWALD declined to answer the question as to why he made the trip to Russia in the first place. In a show of temper he stated he did not care to "relive the past."

During most of the interview, OSWALD exhibited an impatient and arrogant attitude. OSWALD finally stated that Soviet officials had asked him upon his arrival why he had come to Russia. OSWALD stated that he told them, "I came because I wanted to." OSWALD added that he went to Russia to "see the country."

OSWALD advised that newspaper reports which have appeared in the public press from time to time are highly exaggerated and untrue. He stated that the newspaper reports had pictured him as out of sympathy with the United States and had made him look attractive to the Russians. OSWALD stated that by reason of such newspaper reports he had received better treatment by the Soviets than he otherwise would have received.

OSWALD stated that upon his arrival in Russia in October, 1959, he was sent immediately to Minsk, Russia, where he was given a job as a metal worker in a television factory. He stated that he spent his time reading blueprints and translating blueprint instructions into the finished product. He advised that he earned eighty rubles per month which was the equivalent of about \$72.00 per month in American money. He advised that he was permitted to reside at Minsk as a "resident alien."

OSWALD stated that he was able to speak the Russian language upon his arrival. He explained that while he was in

On 6/26/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # 100-10461

by SAC E. TOM CARTER and JOHN W. PAUL /jag Date dictated 7/2/62

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the U. S. Marine Corps in California he had studied and mastered the Russian language by self instruction.

OSWALD denied that he has ever been a member of the Communist Party in the United States. He denied that he went to Russia because of his lack of sympathy for the institutions of the United States or because of an admiration for the Russian Revolution. He stated that he had read books by KARL MARX who is a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, but he stated that he was more interested in the economic theories.

OSWALD declined to explain what he meant when he wrote his mother while on route to Russia that his "values" and those of his mother and brother were different.

OSWALD stated he does not know where his birth certificate is and he denied that he took same to Russia with him.

OSWALD denied that he had renounced his United States citizenship and stated that he did not seek Soviet citizenship while in Russia. OSWALD stated that he was never approached by the Soviet officials in an attempt to pull information from him concerning his experiences while a member of the U. S. Marine Corps. OSWALD also stated that he was not recruited at any time while in Russia by the Soviet Intelligence. He stated that he made no deal with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States. He stated that the Soviets made it very difficult for him to obtain permission for his wife to leave Russia, and that the process of obtaining permission for her to leave was a long, difficult course requiring much paper work. He stated that no attempt was made by the Soviets at any time to "brainwash" him. OSWALD stated that he never at any time gave the Soviets any information which would be used in a detrimental way against the United States. He stated that the Soviets never caught any such information from him. OSWALD denied that he at any time while in Russia had offered to reveal to the Soviets any information he had acquired as a radar operator in the U. S. Marines.

OSWALD stated that his wife's passport, a Russian passport, No. KY37750, requires that she give notice to the Soviet Embassy in the United States as to her address while in the United States. OSWALD stated that the passport also requires her to make reports as to her whereabouts periodically. OSWALD stated that he plans to contact the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., within a few days for the purpose of notifying the Soviet Embassy of his wife's current address.