

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0319

*C Dec 23 1963*

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ORIGIN Field (Dallas)

OFFICE New Orleans, La.

FILE NO. CO-2-31,03

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	PERIOD COVERED November 23, 1963	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Anthony E. Gerrets		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

This report pertains to information obtained from Mr. Art Bero, Supervising Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, Louisiana, in a review of that agency's file on Marina Nikolaevna Oswald, a/k/a Marina Nikolilava Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Oswald is a native of Russia and the file at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, which was reviewed on 11-23-63, pertained to her application for admission into the United States as the spouse of a United States citizen.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas New Orleans	COPIES Orig. & 2 cc's 2 cc's 2 cc's	REPORT MADE BY <i>Anthony E. Gerrets</i> SPECIAL AGENT Anthony E. Gerrets	DATE 12-5-63
		APPROVED <i>John W. Rice</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE John W. Rice	DATE 12-6-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

On 11-23-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Art Bero, Supervising Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans. He stated that at approximately 5:55 P. M. on 11-22-63 he had furnished Mr. Jim Sheridan, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, complete information on Marina Nikolaevna Oswald, over long distance telephone, going through their file on her page by page.

Mr. Bero stated that one BYRON PHILLIPS, purportedly a credible resident and citizen of Willbarger County, Texas, had filed an affidavit on 3-13-62 before Thelma Land Notary Public, Willbarger County, Texas, vouching for Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Nikolilava Oswald; that he (Phillips) guaranteed that she would not become a ward of any political sub-division of this country, and that he has ample property holdings and assets to provide for her in the event that it should become necessary. Copies of this affidavit were furnished me by Mr. Bero and were forwarded to Chief and the Dallas office by SAIC Rice with his office memorandum dated 11-23-63.

During my interview with Mr. Bero on 11-23-63 he exhibited the Immigration and Naturalization Service's file No. A 12 530 645 on Marina Nikolaevna Oswald, nee Prusakova a/k/a Marina Nikolilava Oswald, with date of birth 7-17-41 at Severodvinsk, Province of Arkhangelskay obl., U. S. S. R., which file reflected the following with regard to Marina Nikolaevna Oswald:

Maiden Name of Mother: Klavdiya Vasilevna Prusakova - Deceased

Name of Father: Not shown

Next of Kin: Uncle - Ilya V. Prusakov, Minsk, St. Kommunisticheskaya 39/42, Apt.

Lived in Leningrad, USSR, from 1957 to 1959 as Student

Lived in Minsk, USSR, from 1959 to 5-21-62 (date of visa)

Child: June Lee Oswald - Born 2-15-62 at Minsk, USSR

Admitted to United States on petition of her citizen-husband. Petition approved under Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) on 2-28-62.

Admitted for permanent residence at New York on 6-13-62 as spouse of U. S. citizen

Arrived on S/S "MAASDAN", Passenger Vessel. Consular No. I-1229544.

Immigration Visa #52. Non-Quota Visa M-1 (Spouse of U. S. citizen) issued 5-24-62 at American Embassy, Moscow, USSR.

USSR Passport No. KU-37790, issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Moscow, USSR, on 1-11-62 - valid until 1-11-64.

Listed occupation on application for visa: Student - later shown as Pharmacist and also as Dental Technician.

On 6-25-63 applied at New Orleans Immigration Office for a new alien registration card, alleging she had lost her card - Immigration Form 151. New card issued on 7-25-63. Showed mailing address as: P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La. - also 49078 Magazine St. New Orleans, La.

Destination when arrived in U. S. was shown on visa as Fort Worth, Texas, and was destined to meet husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

Showed her address and that of her husband and child when applying for visa as: Minsk, St. Kommunisticheskaya 4, Apt. 24.

When husband filed petition for wife to enter U. S. on 10-9-61, he showed his local address as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, and his address abroad as Kalinina Street 4, Apt. 24, Minsk, USSR.

Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to renounce his American citizenship on 10-31-59 at American Embassy, Moscow, giving main reason that he was a Marxist. The file reflects that he was arrogant, and aggressive, and that he had declared that he had offered the Soviet any information he had acquired as an enlisted Radar Operator. The file reflected that action on his request for revocation of his American citizenship was delayed and he subsequently filed complaint saying that he had been deprived of his legal rights when his request was not granted on 10-31-59. He was advised as to how he could formally renounce his citizenship and that he should appear at the Embassy if he desired to prosecute his application.

Description of Marina Nikolaevna Oswald: White; female; 22 - DOB 7-17-41 at Severodvinsk, Province of Arkhangels - kay obl., USSR; 5-2; 105; blue eyes; brown hair; fair complexion; no identifying marks or scars.

The file reflected the following information re Lee Harvey Oswald:

Father: Edward Lee Oswald - Deceased

Mother: Marguerita Oswald, nee Claverie, 3124 W. 5th St., Fort Worth, Texas. On 4-28-60 employed at Methodist Orphan Home, 11112 Penning Ave., Waco, Texas.

Subject's birth recorded in Book 207, Folio 1321, with City Health Department, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. James E. Taylor, 4936 Collingswood St., Fort Worth, Texas, rented an upstairs apartment on 7-1-56 to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and her two sons - Robert and Lee Harvey Oswald. Did not know the third son (Mrs. James E. Taylor). Robert later married and moved to another address. Subject lived at above address when enlisting in U. S. Marine Corps on 10-24-56. Received an honorable discharge from Marine Corps on 9-11-59. On same date entered as PFC in U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, from which he received an undesirable discharge on 8-17-60.

Brother: Robert Lee Oswald, 7313 Davenport St., Fort Worth, Texas (1960). Employed as salesman by Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

Brother: John Edward Pic, (age 28 in 1960), Staff Sergeant, U. S. Air Force, then stationed in Hiroshima, Japan - Air Force Serial No. 11313239.

Mr. Bero furnished me with copies of a report dated 1-25-62 signed by E. W. Thurman, Investigator, which had been reviewed and approved by L. A. Mack, Officer in Charge also on 1-25-62, the report having been submitted from Dallas, Texas, with reference to Marina N. Oswald's application for admission to the United States from the U. S. For handwriting purposes he also furnished me with photostatic copies of three different hand written letters which Lee Harvey Oswald had written to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as well as photostatic copies of an "Affidavit of Support", dated Minsk, USSR, January 17, 1962, signed "Lee H. Oswald", affirming that he had the ability and desire to support his wife, Marina N. Oswald, from such time as she shall become a resident of the U. S. A., etc., etc. Photostatic copies of a fingerprint chart, dated May 24, 1962, bearing the fingerprints of Marina N. Oswald and signed by her, were also received from Mr. Bero.

Photostatic copies of the above-mentioned report, letters and affidavit of Lee Harvey Oswald, and fingerprint chart of Marina N. Oswald, were forwarded to Chief and to the Dallas office with SAIC Rice's office memorandum dated 11-23-63.

This phase of the investigation will be considered completed, unless additional information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, is desired and requested.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AP [Signature]

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ORIGIN Field OFFICE New Orleans FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE Assassination of President	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	PERIOD COVERED 12-6-63	Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC John W. Rice		Investigation of Oswald's contacts with Marilyn Marrett possession of and practice with rifle while in New Orleans and printing of

DETAILS SYNOPSIS FBI FPC literature

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, was contacted relative to their interview with Miss Marilyn Murrett, cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, and she denied having seen Oswald at any time outside the United States. FBI reported negative results in connection with their inquiries relative to possession of rifle in New Orleans by Oswald, the use of gun club for practice purposes, also travel from New Orleans to Mexico. Western Union records in New Orleans failed to reflect money orders sent to Oswald. The Fair Play For Cuba Committee pamphlets were printed in New Orleans at two different plants. Oswald reportedly was identified at one place as the person who placed the order, but was not identified at the other.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to various reports submitted in this case.

On 12/6/63, at approximately 12:30 PM (CST), telephone call was received from Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni, relative to information contained on page 10 of SA A. G. Vial's report dated 12/3/63, detailing results of interview with Miss Marilyn Murrett, 757 French Street, New Orleans, cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, who said she returned to New Orleans in January, 1963, after having travelled extensively in the Far East and elsewhere. It was requested that this matter be discussed with SA Vial to determine if Miss Murrett had mentioned having been in contact with Oswald at any time during her travels in the Far East while he was in the

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Marine Corps, not overlooking the possibility that she could have recruited him for the Communist cause, and could have instructed him in connection with the assassination while they were both in New Orleans the early part of 1963.

It was also suggested that we ascertain from the FBI if there was any information developed by them to indicate that Oswald had the rifle while in New Orleans or if he used a local practice range, and whether inquiries had been made to determine if Oswald travelled by bus from New Orleans to Mexico.

ASAC Joseph Sylvester and SA Paul Alker, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, were interviewed by telephone following my conversation with Deputy Chief Paterni.

Mr. Alker advised that Oswald obtained a permit on September 17, 1963, from the Mexican Consul in New Orleans to visit Mexico for 15 days, and that he entered Mexico at Laredo, Texas, on or about September 26, 1963.

Mr. Sylvester said that his office had made every possible effort to determine the mode of transportation. He said the airlines had been checked, with negative results, and that inquiries of the bus and railroad stations had also been negative to date due to the fact that the tickets do not bear the name of the traveler.

He further advised that they had interviewed - or had attempted to do so - all persons who had applied for permits to travel in Mexico at about the time Oswald applied, and that no information of value had been developed to date.

Mr. Alker advised that all persons interviewed in New Orleans had been questioned as to whether or not Oswald was in possession of a rifle while in New Orleans, and no information had been developed to indicate that he had a rifle at that time. He said that all gun clubs in the area had been checked, and there was no record of Oswald having used them for practice purposes. He said that it is necessary for all persons visiting Mexico for hunting purposes to register firearms with the local Consul, and that there is no record of a gun or rifle made with reference to Oswald's tourist permit.

Mr. Alker stated that Miss Marilyn Murrett had also been questioned by FBI Agents, and that she alleged that she had not seen Oswald at any time during her travels outside the United States. He stated that there is nothing to indicate that Miss Murrett is a Communist.

Mr. Alker also stated that since the Murrett's denied having seen a rifle in the possession of Oswald when he was in their home for a few days the latter part of April or first part of May, 1963, and since he reportedly had only two suitcases when he departed 4907 Magazine Street, according to a witness, it is unlikely that he had the rifle while in New Orleans, unless it was included among the household goods which Mrs. Ruth Paine brought to New Orleans when she drove Mrs.

Oswald here after Oswald's arrival, and was taken back to the Dallas area when Mrs. Paine moved Mrs. Oswald back there, prior to Oswald's departure.

Another FBI Agent had previously informed me that the Western Union office in New Orleans had been requested to make a careful check for money orders for Oswald; and also that the local printing shops were being canvassed to determine if any of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee literature had been printed in New Orleans.

During the conversation with FBI Agent Paul Alker, I inquired of him as to the results of these investigations. He stated that the inquiries at Western Union were negative; but that it had been ascertained that the pamphlets, etc., were printed at two different shops in New Orleans; that Oswald had been identified at one shop, and that he was not identified at the other. Mr. Alker was requested to furnish the names of the printing shops for our information, and he said it would be necessary to check their reports as he did not have the information at that time. He was informed that we were desirous of ascertaining if Oswald had placed both orders for the literature, or whether someone else - possibly A. J. Hiddell - had placed one of the orders.

At approximately 3:15 PM (CST) on 12/6/63 I telephonically contacted Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni, furnishing him the pertinent information received from the FBI relative to Miss Marilyn Murrett, the rifle, gun club check and inquiries regarding mode of travel from New Orleans to Mexico.

At approximately 4:30 PM on 12/6/63 I received telephone call from SAIC Harry G. Maynor, FBI, New Orleans, who advised that his headquarters office had issued instructions that liaison should be maintained at headquarters level in Washington, D. C. He specifically mentioned that the request which I had made of SA Alker concerning the printing plants involved had been brought to his attention, and that he felt he should communicate with his headquarters office before furnishing this information. He pointed out that the President had directed the FBI to conduct investigation relative to the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Oswald, and that presumably all information would be coordinated at headquarters level to avoid duplication, misunderstanding, etc. Mr. Maynor was informed that our interest was primarily in the security area, and that we were desirous of identifying anyone connected with Oswald who might possibly pose a threat to the security of President Johnson.

At approximately 5:00 PM on 12/6/63 I received telephone call from SAIC Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section, who advised that he had been contacted by a representative of the FBI in Washington, and that a question had been raised about the printing of the literature in question and duplication of efforts. SAIC Bouck advised that no further inquiries be made relative to the printing shops, and that our investigation should be confined to the gathering of information pertinent to the protection of President Johnson.

At approximately 5:30 PM this same date SAIC Maynor, FBI, informed me that he had been in touch with FBI headquarters, and that he was told that this office

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would be advised by our headquarters office not to pursue further the matter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee literature. During this conversation Mr. Haynor indicated that the name A. J. Hidell, or Alek James Hidell, probably is fictitious and was used as an alias by Oswald since their investigation had failed to indicate that such a person exists.

On 12/9/63 I discussed with SA Vial the matter of his interview with Miss Marilyn Murrett. He said that while she was not specifically questioned as to whether or not she encountered Oswald while traveling in the Far East, she was given every opportunity to comment on this point, and she failed to do so.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Additional reports will be submitted covering other phases of this investigation.

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN Field OFFICE New Orleans, La. 9 Dec 63 FILE NO. 00-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	PERIOD COVERED December 1-5, 1963	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Anthony E. Gerrets and SA Roger D. Counts		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Extensive investigation conducted thus far has failed to establish that the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" had offices at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. It has likewise been impossible to find anyone who recalls ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at this address.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to report dated 12-3-63, submitted by SA A. G. Vial and covering investigation conducted during the period November 22, 1963, through December 2, 1963, by SA's A. G. Vial, Anthony E. Gerrets, and Roger D. Counts, as well as SAIC John W. Rice.

On Pages 14 and 15 of the above-mentioned report, comment was made on the address "544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.", which appeared on some of the literature in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald when he was arrested by members of the New Orleans Police Department on 8-9-63 for fighting with several Cubans. Mention of the address "544 Camp Street" is also made on Page 2 of my report of 12-4-63, covering investigation conducted by SAIC John W. Rice and myself during the period November 23-27, 1963.

On 12-1-63, reporting agent interviewed Mr. Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Sr., 1205 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Telephone: 523-3720.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. is 72 years of age, having <sup>been</sup> born in Havana, Cuba on 8-15-91. Mr. Rodriguez stated that he attended the Chenet Institute (no longer existent) at New Orleans, completing a high school course and specializing in English. This was about 1907. He said he subsequently attended the Soule Business College, New Orleans, graduating therefrom in September, 1909, having completed a 2-year commercial course. He said he returned to Cuba and subsequently established himself in the wholesale electrical business. He said he continued in the electrical business in Havana until

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		APPROVED <i>John W. Rice</i> 517	DATE 12-9-63
		SPECIAL AGENT Anthony E. Gerrets	
		EQUAL AGENT IN CHARGE John W. Rice	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

November, 1960, when Castro confiscated all of his assets, including his home in Havana, his country estate outside of Havana, and all of his other properties, bank account, etc.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Sergio Arcacha Smith, mentioned on Page 15 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63, was formerly the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, with offices at 544 Camp Street, Room #6, second floor, New Orleans, La. He said that Arcacha was "fired" from his position as New Orleans delegate to the "C R C" by the organization's main office in Miami, because practically all Cubans in New Orleans were against Arcacha and his activities - not because he was cooperating with Castro but because of his dishonesty. According to Mr. Rodriguez, Arcacha was misappropriating the organization's funds. Mr. Rodriguez was of the opinion that Arcacha may possibly be now in Miami but not at all certain as to this.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Carlos Quiroga, mentioned on Pages 14 and 20 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63 knew Arcacha well and was with him frequently (very close connection) at 544 Camp Street. Mr. Rodriguez did not know what happened to Quiroga's connection with Arcacha after the latter was fired.

Mr. Rodriguez stated that Arcacha made frequent visits to the office of Ronny Caire, then located at 705 Cagali Bldg, New Orleans. He said Ronny Caire was the principal organizer of the organization known as "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE", with headquarters at Ronny Caire's office and not at 544 Camp Street. He said that Ronny Caire had prevailed upon Arcacha to join or become a part of the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" and that Arcacha was connected with the "CRUSADE" even after he was fired as New Orleans delegate to the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL", against the opinion of the Cubans.

According to Mr. Rodriguez, Sr., Carlos Quiroga was not an actual member of either the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA" or the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" but participated in meetings held for the purpose of promoting unity among or between the several local anti-Castro organizations such as the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and the "STUDENTS' REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE."

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was founded primarily to raise funds with which to buy arms and supplies for use by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and that the "CRUSADE" had no actual revolutionary activities of any kind against Castro. He added that the "CRUSADE" was, however, definitely opposed to Castro and would offer cooperation in the overthrow of Castro.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Ronny Caire had a quantity of pamphlets or circulars printed, which he had distributed by hand, soliciting funds for the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE." According to Mr. Rodriguez, Ronny Caire showed that contributions were to be sent either to 544 Camp Street or to the Post Office box of Sergio Arcacha.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. said that he had never seen Oswald in his life and only knew that Oswald had had a fight with Carlos Bringuier and two other Cubans on Canal Street, New Orleans, for which he had been arrested on 8-9-63. He said that he had no idea why

the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" was using the address of 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, former address of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," an anti-Castro organization, whereas the "F P C C" was pro-Castro. Mr. Rodriguez said he did not know of anyone who had belonged to the "F P C C."

Mr. Rodriguez stated that recent newspaper articles had indicated that Oswald's former landlady at New Orleans had stated that Oswald's wife often attended meetings at New Orleans, yet she could only speak Russian, giving rise to the suspicion, in Mr. Rodriguez's mind, that there must have been other Russian speaking persons attending such meetings. (Subsequent to this interview with Mr. Rodriguez, Sr., reporting agent contacted Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, 4911 Magazine St., New Orleans, Oswald's former landlady. She denied having made any statements to the effect that Oswald's wife had frequently attended meetings at New Orleans, explaining that, as far as she knew, Oswald's wife very seldom left their apartment and when she did leave the apartment it was mostly to go to a neighborhood grocery to buy bread, milk, and items of that nature. She said she did not know of anyone who would have looked after Mrs. Oswald's 1½ year old child while she would have been attending such meetings. It was her definite belief that Mrs. Oswald did not attend any such meetings and certainly not on a frequent basis.)

On 12-1-63 interviewed Mr. Manuel Gil, 912 Egan St., New Orleans - Telephone: 944-1171, mentioned on Page 15 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63. Mr. Gil stated that he did not know Oswald personally and had never seen him. He said he had seen photos of Oswald on television and in newspapers since President Kennedy's assassination.

Mr. Gil stated that he has been a member of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" for about the past two years. He said that this organization formerly had offices at 544 Camp St., 2nd floor, for about six months during 1961-62; that Sergio Arcacha Smith had been the New Orleans delegate to the "C R C." He said that Luis Ravel, Ernesto N. Rodriguez, Sr., Ernesto N. Rodriguez, Jr., Sergio Arcacha Smith, and himself were authorized to sign checks in behalf of the "C R C," as was Carlos J. Grimader, CPA.

Mr. Gil stated that Corliss Lamont, publisher of the booklet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" is a notorious Communist or so he has heard. He also stated that the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" is a well-known Communist front and is directed from Havana.

Manuel Gil stated that he is presently employed as Production Manager by "THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS," explaining that he makes tape recordings of information received from refugees from Communist countries, which recordings are broadcast in Latin American countries. He indicated that some of these recordings are also used in some Louisiana schools. "THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS, INC." has offices at 620 Gravier Street, New Orleans - Telephone: 523-3614.

On 12-2-63 interviewed Mr. Luis Ravel, 4651 Marigny St., New Orleans - Telephone: 282-7281 (next door). This is actually the telephone number of Charles I. Camp, Sr. Ravel's son-in-law.

Mr. Ravel stated that he was formerly connected with the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," 544 Camp St., New Orleans, and had become the New Orleans delegate to this organization when Sergio Arcacha Smith was "fired" from that position. Mr. Ravel said he had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald personally and could furnish no information about him. Mr. Ravel was shown a copy of the booklet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" but could furnish no information as to why the rubber stamp impression "F P C C 544 Camp ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA." appeared on this booklet.

Mr. Ravel stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had left behind quite a few propaganda leaflets or pamphlets at 544 Camp Street when they moved from that address, at which time the headquarters for this organization were moved to his home at 1651 Marigny St., New Orleans.

Mr. Ravel stated that Billy Monteleone, of the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, had been Chairman and Sponsor of the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE."

Mr. Ravel stated that Sergio Arcacha Smith had a poor reputation for honesty insofar as financial matters were concerned; that Arcacha was suspected of having embezzled some of the funds of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL." He said that Arcacha had allegedly gone to Miami about a year or so ago after he had been fired as delegate at New Orleans by the "C R C."

On 12-2-63 reporting agent received a telephone call from Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez, Sr. He pointed out that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had moved from 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, better than 1½ years ago, whereas it appeared that the activities of the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" here apparently occurred during July and August, 1963.

On 12-2-63 reporting agent also received a telephone call from Mr. Luis Ravel. He stated that he had looked up some records and determined that he took over as delegate for the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," New Orleans, in February, 1962, and a short time thereafter moved this organization's office from 544 Camp Street to his home. He said that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was organized shortly thereafter and lasted only about a month or so. Mr. Ravel stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" is still in existence, the present delegate being Mr. FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason Smith Ave., Metairie, La. - Telephone: 835-3462, who maintains the organization's office at his home. Mr. Ravel also stated that Carlos Bringuier had also been a member of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" but is now a delegate for the "STUDENTS' REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE" at New Orleans.

During interviews with Luis Ravel he informed me that he had left New Orleans about a year or so ago and gone to Venezuela to take part in the anti-Castro movements in that country; that he overtaxed his strength by working too hard in such activities and suffered what could be classed as a nervous break-down. He is said to be presently under the care of a psychiatrist and to have divorced himself from any anti-Castro activities whatsoever because of his health.

On 12-2-63 called at the office of the Hotel, Motel, and Restaurant Employees' Union, Local 166, located at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, where I interviewed Mr. Robert Davis Unre, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Helen McCarthy, Office Secretary, with negative results. They stated that they had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald and knew nothing of the

"FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" ever being at this address.

On 12-2-63 called at the office of Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL-CIO, Division 1174, with offices on the second floor at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, interviewing Mr. George S. Gay, President. Mr. Gay stated that he has been in New Orleans for about three years; that he does not recall ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Newman Building located at 544 Camp Street or elsewhere in New Orleans; further, that he had never heard of the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE."

At approximately 2:00 P. M. on 12-2-63 reporting agent telephoned Ronny Caire, Advertising Agency proprietor, with offices at his home located at 616 Dumaine St., New Orleans. Mr. Caire stated that Sergio Arcacha Smith had at one time been a delegate to the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" at New Orleans. He said that funds collected by the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" were deposited in the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans; that the drive to raise funds was not too successful and the crusade gradually "folded up." He said he knew nothing of Lee Harvey Oswald ever having any connections with the address at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans.

On 12-2-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. William A. Monteleone, President, Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans. He stated that he had been persuaded by a number of his friends to join the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" and that he was chosen as General Chairman of the organization. Mr. Monteleone stated that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was organized to raise funds in support of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL"; that it was soon realized that all of the funds raised by the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" were being used to defray expenses incurred by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" such as newspaper, television and radio publicity, etc., etc. He stated that interest in the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" soon faded and the organization "folded up." Mr. Monteleone could furnish no information re Lee Harvey Oswald.

On the afternoon of 12-2-63 contacted Mr. Sam Newman, 1337 Mithra St., New Orleans, owner of the Newman Building located at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, and had him come to the office for interview. During the interview Mr. Newman stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had occupied office space in Room #6 of the Newman Building from October, 1961, through February, 1962; that the office occupied by them rented for \$50.00 per month; that the "C R C" failed to pay their rent monthly and owed him about \$250.00 in back rent when they moved. He stated that on 4-3-63 Mr. Carlos J. Grimader, Certified Public Accountant, Audubon Bldg., New Orleans, who acted as Accountant for the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE" on a voluntary basis, drew him a check for \$100.00 in part payment of the rent owed by the "C R C" and that he received no further payments from them. Mr. Newman stated that Sergio Arcacha Smith and Carlos Quiroga were connected with the "C R C".

Mr. Newman stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" left a lot of literature in their office when they moved from the Newman Building; that when they failed to return for it he had it disposed of by turning it over to the Salvation Army or some such organization. Mr. Newman was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald but stated that He could not recall ever seeing Oswald anywhere.

Mr. Newman stated that when the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" vacated the Newman Building they failed to surrender the keys to their office, adding that they had had several sets of keys to the office. He said that about ten days or two weeks after the Cubans had moved, he had occasion to visit the Newman Building one day and on that occasion he saw a young white man unlocking the door to the office formerly occupied by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL." He said he asked this fellow what he was doing and he remarked that he was taking over the office, whereupon Mr. Newman told him that the office had been closed and that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" no longer had office space in the Newman Building and that he would have to leave. He said there were no indications that the fellow had used the office previously. Mr. Newman described this individual as: White; male; 22/24; 5-9½; 185 lbs.; fair complexion; light brown or blond hair; spoke with a Spanish accent.

Mr. Newman stated that when last seen, Sergio Arcacha Smith claimed to be selling life insurance. The name SERGIO ARCACHA is listed in the 1962 New Orleans city directory with address at 4523 Duplessis St. His wife's name is shown as "Mariso L." and his occupation is shown as "Clerk." The above address is located in a housing development known as "Parkchester Apartments."

Mr. Newman stated during this interview that one Jack S. Martin, who lives at the corner of Esplanade Ave. and N. Prieur St., had brought Sergio Arcacha and Carlos Quiroga to him and recommended them to him as prospective tenants. He said that Martin had also brought them to Mayor Victor Schiro, New Orleans, and had helped them to get a charter or permit to operate in New Orleans. He said that on one occasion Quiroga appeared to have a short wave radio transmitter which he was trying to repair.

Mr. Newman stated that he has not rented any offices to new tenants in the Newman Building, 544 Camp Street, since about September, 1962. He could furnish no information as to why the rubber stamp impression "F P C C 544 Camp ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA." appeared in the booklet "The Crime Against Cuba" which had been recovered from Oswald when he was arrested at New Orleans on 8-9-63.

Mr. Newman stated that someone phoned him about three months ago and wanted to rent offices for night meetings and wanted to make an appointment to meet him. He said nothing transpired as a result of this telephone call. He also stated that about four or five months ago another fellow (white; male; about 37/38; 5-11; medium build; light olive complexion; dark eyes; dark brown hair) came to see him about renting an office which he wanted to use for night classes in Spanish. He said this office rented for \$30.00 per month and the subject paid him \$30.00 rental and came back the same week-end to see him. He said this fellow later told him he had not recruited sufficient students and that he no longer wanted the space. He told Mr. Newman to keep the \$30.00 which he had paid him as rental.

During the late afternoon of 12-2-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Ronny Caire, 616 Dumaine St., New Orleans, where he resides and where he also operates an advertising agency. Mr. Caire stated that he seemed to recall Oswald applying for a job with his agency while he had offices at 704-5 Cigali Bldg., corner Camp and Canal Sts., New Orleans. He said this was several months ago and about the time Oswald had a radio debate over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, in August, 1963. He said this was the only time

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CO-2-34,030  
December 9, 1963

he had seen Oswald and for that reason he could not be positive in identifying Oswald's photograph that he was the man he had in mind. Mr. Caire could furnish no information re Oswald using 544 Camp Street as an address.

During the interview with Mr. Ronny Caire, he stated that Sergio Arcacha may be wanted on a Dyer Act charge; that Arcacha allegedly drove a car from New Orleans to Miami.

On 12-5-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Robert E. Develle, Director of Finance, City of New Orleans, also Mr. Joseph Orlesh, Secretary to the Director of Finance, to determine whether the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" had applied for a permit from the City of New Orleans to operate in New Orleans. It was found that this organization was not of record with the Director of Finance.

On 12-6-63 SAIC Rice inquired of FBI Special Agent Paul Alker, New Orleans, as to the results of any investigation which they may have conducted in an attempt to connect Lee Harvey Oswald and the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" with the address 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. SA Alker advised that they had checked this angle out thoroughly but with negative results.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The overall investigation with reference to Lee Harvey Oswald is being continued at New Orleans and in the event any information is developed which would place him at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, it will be the subject of another report.

AEG/jl

No. 517

RECORD OF Correspondence, Reports  
Documents, Telephone Conversations,  
Oral Interviews and conversations

CO-2-34,030  
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald  
Assassination of President

Date & Time Received: DEC 12 1963

Received by: eed

Received from: New Orleans 12-9-63

Comments  
(Brief summary of Document  
conversation, etc.)

M/R 12-9-63 - NO.

Inv thus far failed to establish that  
FPCC had offices at 544 Camp St., N.O.

*Also - see 2<sup>nd</sup> report of  
same date underneath*

Information Passed for Action to:

No Action Necessary

517



UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0322

S/S

*[Handwritten initials]*

ORIGIN Field (Dallas) OFFICE Dallas, Texas

FILE NO. CO-2-34030

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 12/9/63	Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Inspector Thomas J. Kelley		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Partial information contained in notebook found on Oswald set out below for inquiry by other offices.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

A notebook found on Lee Harvey Oswald contained, among other things, the following names. Any connection with Lee Harvey Oswald should be established and explored.

Page 40 - Philadelphia

Russ-Amer Citizenship Club  
2730 Snyder Ave.

Russ Language School  
1212 Spruce

Russian. Lan. Trn.  
216 - S. 20th

Russ. Groth - Hosp. Organ.  
1733 Spring Gr. W.

\*\*\*\*\*

Page 39

Nat. Progressive Youth Organization  
80 Clinton St. N Y 2 - N Y

DISTRIBUTION Chief New York Houston Atlanta San Antonio WFO Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 2cc 2 cc 2 cc 2 cc 2 cc 2 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Signature]</i> Inspector <del>XXXXXXXX</del> Thomas J. Kelley	DATE 6 12-9-63
		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> 515	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

Advance Youth Organ. ✓  
N. O. City Editor "Cowen" ✓  
David Crawford - Reporter ✓

\*\*\*\*\*

Page 34  
Horace Twiford ✓  
7018 - Schley ✓  
Houston, Texas ✓

\*\*\*\*\*

Page 32  
Special Service ✓  
42 Franklin St. ✓  
New York 13, N.Y. ✓  
Worth 4-6363 ✓  
Mr. Isaacs ✓

\*\*\*\*\*

Page 27  
Nat Sec Dan Burros ✓  
Lincoln Rockwell ✓  
Arlington, Virginia ✓  
American Nazi Party ✓  
(Amer National Party) ✓  
Hollis Sec. of Queen N Y ✓

\*\*\*\*\*

Page 24  
Ruth Kloefer ✓  
306 Pine St. ✓  
N. O. 18, LA. ✓  
H Warner Kloepfer ✓  
UN 60389 ✓  
UN 62741 x 276. ✓

CO-2-34030  
12-9-63  
Page 3

Page 22

Inter Rescue Comm ✓  
251 Park Ave. South ✓  
New York ✓  
OR - 44200 ✓

\*\*\*\*\*

Page 20

Mrs. Hal Davison ✓  
4049 - Tuxedo Rd. ✓  
Atlanta, Georgia ✓

\*\*\*\*\*

Page 11

Texas Star Board of Pharmacy ✓  
Littlefield Build. ✓  
Congress & 6th Street ✓  
Austin Texas ✓

PH GR - 8 - 8146 ✓

TJK:mla

515

3321

BIA:RA  
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

CO-2-34,031

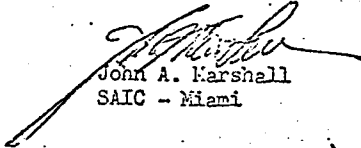
DATE: December 8, 1963

FROM : SAIC - Miami

SUBJECT: Assassination of President Kennedy - Dallas, Texas - Attribution of  
Assassination to Alleged Chicom/Castro Plot

Attached is a photostatic copy of information received from 3-11-14 on December 7, 1963 which relates to the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas.

Unless otherwise directed, this office is taking no further action on this matter and the above information is furnished for the attention of the Chief and the Dallas office.

  
John A. Marshall  
SAIC - Miami

Chief: Orig. & lcc w/att  
Dallas: cc w/att

514

X

7 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : CAS, Joseph Vidal

SUBJECT : Attribution of President Kennedy's Assassination to an Alleged Chicoms/Castro Plot

1. This office received information from a Western diplomat on 6 December 1963 which alleged that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by the Chicoms and Fidel Castro through intermediaries. The diplomat obtained this information from an as yet unidentified source whom the diplomat has tentatively described as "very good." The following are the basic ingredients of the allegation:

a. Reportedly, Fidel Castro is extremely worried about the current problems taking place into the assassination of President Kennedy and about the possible findings that may ensue.

b. The plot to assassinate President Kennedy was arranged by the Chicoms and Cuban sympathizers. About a dozen persons who were privy to the plot have been provisionally jailed in Cuba to prevent any indiscretions which could prove dangerous to the Cuban Government at this time. The diplomat's source himself is fearful that his arrest is imminent.

c. An individual by the name of (fnu) SAAVEDRA who is an alleged close friend of Fidel Castro, uttered indiscretions (in Cuba at an unspecified time) which pointed to the complicity of the Chicoms and Fidel Castro in the assassination of the President. There appears to have been no Soviet participation in the plot because at this time the Soviets are too close to the Americans.

d. The intermediaries in the plot, located in Dallas, Texas, were:

1) Ramon B. CORTES, identified only as half-Mexican and half-American.

2) (fnu) FERNANDEZ Feito, identified only as Cuban. These men were contacted through an unidentified bank located at 14 Wall Street, New York City.

e. It appears that a Cuban refugee, Roberto NIETO living at 5049 Foxwood Lake Drive, South Miami, can give details on CORTES and FERNANDEZ Feito.

Page 2

2. A check of this office's files revealed no identifiable traces on (fnu) SAAVEDRA, Ramon B. CORRES, or (fnu) FERNANDEZ Peite. Our files do confirm the location of a Robert <sup>H</sup>WILSON at the above address, who was born 29 September 1943 at Victoria de las Tunas, Camaguey Province; entered the U.S. 4 March 1962; listing his occupation as student.

3. Though this office cannot at this juncture vouch for the reliability of the original source nor the credibility or veracity of the information, steps have been initiated to develop the information further and to identify the original source. If this action produces any additional data, it will be forwarded to you immediately.

Distribution:  
Orig. & 1 - F.B.I.  
1 - Secret Service

514

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0323 601

ORIGIN <b>FISRM (Dallas)</b>	OFFICE <b>Dallas, Texas</b>	FILE NO. <b>CO-2-34030</b>
TYPE OF CASE <b>Proactive Research</b>	STATUS <b>Continued</b>	TITLE OR CAPTION <b>Assassination of President Kennedy</b>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <b>Fort Worth, Texas</b>	PERIOD COVERED <b>12-2-63</b>	<b>Miss Pauline V. Bates</b>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <b>Special Agent Maurice A. Miller</b>		

**DETAILS**

SYNOPSIS

This report covers <sup>6</sup>interview of Miss Pauline V. Bates, public stenographer, Fort Worth, Texas, in regard to her transcription of Lee Harvey Oswald's notes following his return from Russia.

ELEMENTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 12-2-63 interviewed Miss Pauline V. Bates, public stenographer, who resides at 4505 Collinwood, phone PE 2-2351, offices in Room 1004, 502 Main, phone ED 2-8791, Fort Worth, Texas.

Miss Bates stated that Tom Carter and Joe Schott, FBI, Fort Worth, had interviewed her on 11-30-63 and on 12-2-63. She surrendered to them a work sheet, about 5" x 8", on which she had recorded the dates and hours she was engaged in typing the dictation of Lee Harvey Oswald. She does not possess any other notes.

Miss Bates furnished this agent the November 29, 1963 issue of the Fort Worth Press, and advised that she spent approximately three hours with Caroline Hamilton, Press staff writer, so that the story would be as accurate as possible. She wrote on the paper, "This article is a true and correct account of my contact and work record with Lee Oswald 6-10-62 through 6-10-62, as I recall it and from a work sheet I maintained. /s/ Pauline V. Bates, 12-2-63."

The article is self-explanatory and because of its accuracy has been marked for identification in lieu of a formal affidavit. The article follows:

" **THE C. WILD MIND**  
**His Notes on Russia Revealed by Steno**  
**EXCLUSIVE**

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas	COPIES 13 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>M. A. Miller</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 12-9-63
		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 601 12-9-63

✓

" (Editor's Note: All the world wants to know what went on in the twisted mind of Lee Oswald, the turncoat accused of assassinating President Kennedy. Here is the first story of how Oswald tried to picture life in Russia . . . as he told it to a public stenographer and as she told it to PRESS Reporter Caroline Hamilton.)

"By CAROLINE HAMILTON, Press Staff Writer

"Lee Oswald wanted the world to think he'd gone to Russia 'on a job' for the State Dept.

"He left that impression with Miss Pauline V. Bates, public stenographer in the Dark Burnett Bldg.

"He did it by evasiveness.

"When the State Dept. granted my visa,' Lee Oswald told her, 'they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way.'

"Oswald went to see Miss Bates June 13, 1962. He had in his hand a manila envelope full of notes condemning and criticizing life in Russia. Lee Oswald had found Soviet Russia no Utopia.

"Or so he said.

"It was shortly after 11 A.M. when he walked into her office, a pale man, lean almost to gauntness, with eyes that looked beyond her as he talked.

"He had on a dark, lightweight, zip-up, waist-length jacket, a white T-shirt and dark slacks - Miss Bates never saw him in anything else.

"I saw your name in the phone book,' he said. 'Can you do some typing for me?'

"What?'

"Notes I made in Russia of conditions there.'

"Miss Bates agreed. He told her his name Lee Oswald - she didn't recognize it then. And gave her a phone number where he could be reached, mentioned he was living with his brother.

"Where?' she asked.

"In Arlington Heights,' he said.

"In his manila envelope Oswald had several sheaves of papers, stapled together in sequences on different cities of Russia. The first was Minsk. The second Kiev. The papers were all sizes and all shapes, some chips like strips pulled from envelopes, some full sheets, some heavy brown wrapping paper.



"The notes were handwritten in pen and pencil and typed. 'I had a portable typewriter,' Oswald explained, 'and my wife used to muffle the sound when I typed at night.'

"He hoped to get a Fort Worth engineer to help him publish a book from the notes. Miss Bates is not sure today who.

"One name, like the Russian names that abounded in the well-written, gripping narrative, has gone from her memory. Miss Bates just typed as he spelled. 'The names didn't sound like names even, they were so unfamiliar,' she commented.

"He never allowed her to remain alone with his notes. He brought them when he came, took them when he left. And he made sure he had all typed copy, all carbons.

"During the three days he sat, for hours at a time, in her office while she typed from his notes, Lee Oswald told her little about himself.

"He said he had 'just gotten back' after two years and 11 months in Russia where he worked in a factory at Minsk. He told her he was more than ready to return to the U. S. when his two-year visa expired but that he had married a Russian girl.

"The Russians told him to go ahead back to the U. S. and they'd send his wife later. 'But I know I'd never see her again if I did ... so I stayed,' Lee Oswald said.

"Eventually, he'd raised so much fuss ... he said ... they granted permission for him and his wife to leave Russia. Miss Bates thinks he told her they came across the Austrian border.

"He sounded very brave in his fight for his wife.

"'Lee,' she asked, 'aren't you afraid her relatives might be in danger?'

"'No,' he told her. She thinks he said his wife was an orphan whose relatives were killed in the war.

"'Does she like America?'

"'Yes,' he answered, 'She is impressed with the skyscrapers, cars, food, clothes, the happy expressions on people's faces, likes TV.'

"Then he probably came as close to a smile as he ever did in her presence. The food here was plentiful and rich and she over-ate.

"'We both did,' he almost smiled. Miss Bates' impression: Lee Oswald was very fond of his wife.

"Lee Oswald said he had taken a course in elementary Russian, applied for a visa after he got out of the Marines. He said he could speak Russian better than his wife could speak English. But she enjoyed U. S. TV.

"Miss Bates, who has had offices in the Bank Barnett Bldg. for 10 years, typed for Oswald by the hour. He was in her office from shortly after 11 to 12:05 p.m., again from 1:30 to 2 p.m. on June 18. The next day he was there from 9 a.m. to 11:15, her work sheets show. He was back in the afternoon when she worked on his typing from 3 to 3:25 p.m.

"On June 20 he came in soon after 10 a.m. 'That last day he was worried or scared,' Miss Bates said. 'He was fidgety, up and down, looking over my shoulder, wondering at what point I was in typing the manuscript.' She was typing about Kiev.

"He was there the rest of the morning, part of the afternoon. When she finished the 10th page of typing -- single line -- he stopped her.

"Ten dollars is all I've got,' he said. She was about a third through his hand-to-decipher notes. 'I'll finish it for you, Lee, and you can pay me when you get some money,' she offered, for Miss Bates was caught up in the bitter realism of the factual account.

"No,' he said, pulled a \$10 bill from his front pocket, handed it to her and walked out. After that she saw him twice on downtown streets but he neither spoke nor nodded.

"What does Miss Bates remember about the pages she typed?

"It's jumbled,' she admitted. 'When you are typing you are copying and not reading to remember.' But --

"Conditions in Russia were terrible in his eyes. Several families living in one room. Everyone working, women as well as men, children in nurseries until they were old enough to go to the state school.

"The continual, perpetual pressure of the Communist Party. The spying and the fear of 'bugs' -- electronic listening devices. People spoke openly only in parks. He wrote about the May Day parades, carefully arranged. 'You better turn out unless you were really sick.'

"Oswald said he worked in a factory at Minsk for 12 and 14 hours a day on a quota basis. If you did more than your quota, you got a citation -- but it didn't show on your paycheck. No coffee breaks. No paid vacations. Just a chosen few get vacations from each factory but even then they were not alone, but under a Party boss. Long lectures on Communism are conducted during lunch.

"The TV carries nothing except the Communist party line but you have to turn it on or someone gets suspicious.

"A few have hidden radios and are enthusiastic over Voice of America. Here he had names, towns ... but commented:

"I'll have to change the names if my book is published or they will be in real trouble."

"The food was monotonous. Oswald didn't like it. He ate black bread, potatoes, occasionally fish. The little meat -- and it wasn't much good even if you got it -- and fresh vegetables were rationed. Milk was hard to buy. He had voluminous notes on the prices of food, but Miss Bates can't remember them.

"Somewhere she remembers something about his earning 60 rubles a month in the factory and that a pair of shoes cost 100 rubles. He readily turned rubles into U. S. dollars when helping her with the notes.

"He reported verbatim conversations with many individuals -- all critical of Russia -- and had names and times and places. She recalls none of them.

"She recalls a comment that Soviet education is only the Party line -- and that their history began with Lenin and Marx.

"In the notes -- as far as she typed -- there was no mention of Lee Oswald's renunciation of his U. S. citizenship.

"One coat is all you can have in Russia -- and it gets cold there, Lee Oswald wrote. He had traveled some before he went to work in the factory, found travel restricted, reasons required ... and trips cleared through a Party boss.

"Lee Oswald somewhere implied that his permission to leave Russia with his wife came from Khrushchev because 'he is the only person who ever gives permission to leave.' But Oswald never said he had seen Khrushchev himself.

"He never said he was a U. S. secret agent either. But he gave that impression.

"And the impression raised questions in Miss Bates' mind: Why would a secret agent have a public stenographer type his notes? Why was he short of money? Why couldn't he find a job? Why did he leave the impression he was a secret agent? Why did he watch his notes so carefully?

"She never found out.

"But she thought about it again after Nov. 22. And she still doesn't know."

CO-2-34030  
12-9-63  
Page 6

Miss Jones was questioned regarding the Fort Worth engineer who might have helped publish a book from the typewritten notes. She stated she believed his name to be Peter Gregory, but could not be sure.

DISCUSSION

Inquiry closed unless directed otherwise.

MAM:mla





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*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes in the middle section]*

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<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>

*[Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom left]*

1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
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51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or reference number.

Vertical text on the left side of the page, possibly a page number or identifier.

The table is a large grid with approximately 10 columns and 10 rows. The text within the cells is extremely faint and illegible. There are several circular stamps or marks scattered across the grid, including one in the top-left, one in the top-middle, one in the top-right, one in the middle-left, and one in the bottom-right. The overall appearance is that of a heavily degraded or low-quality scan of a document.

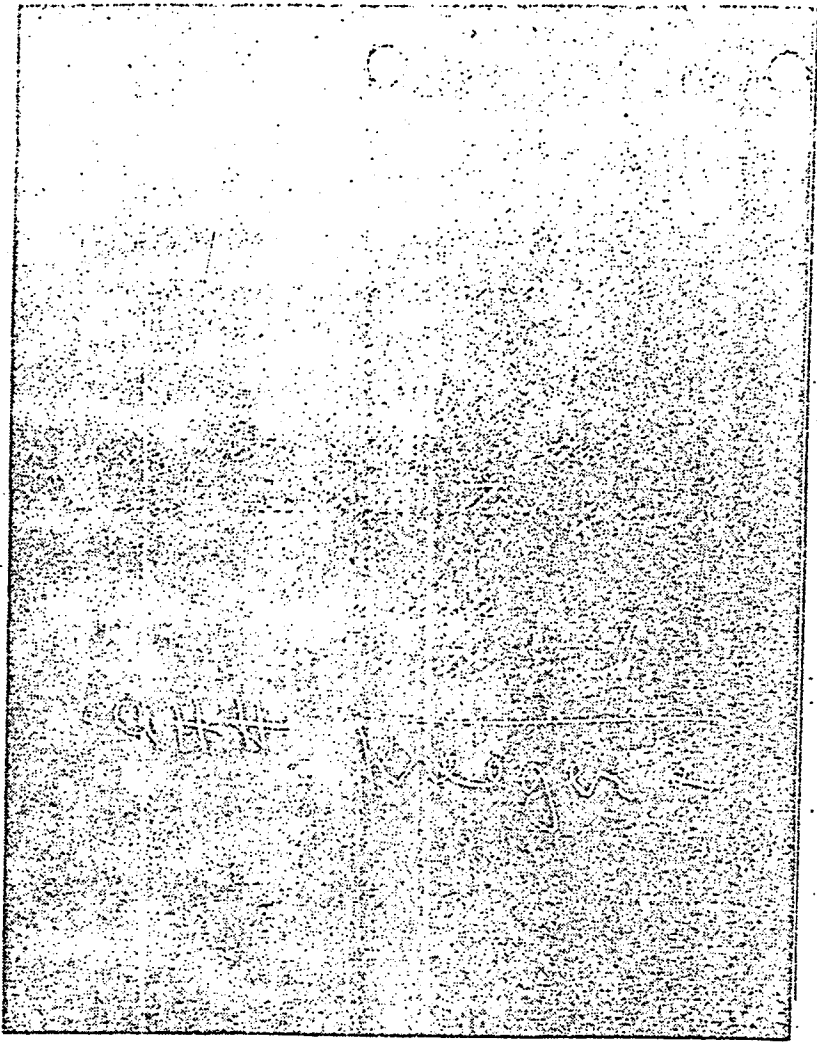
CONFIDENTIAL

713

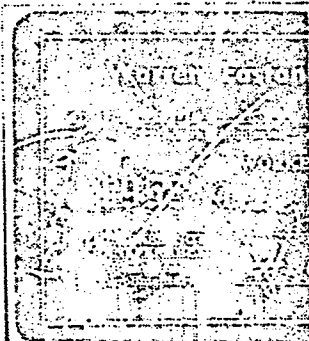
CONFIDENTIAL



Table with a grid structure, likely a ledger or account book. The grid consists of approximately 15 columns and 30 rows. The content within the cells is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. The table appears to be a standard ledger with columns for dates, descriptions, and monetary amounts.



CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

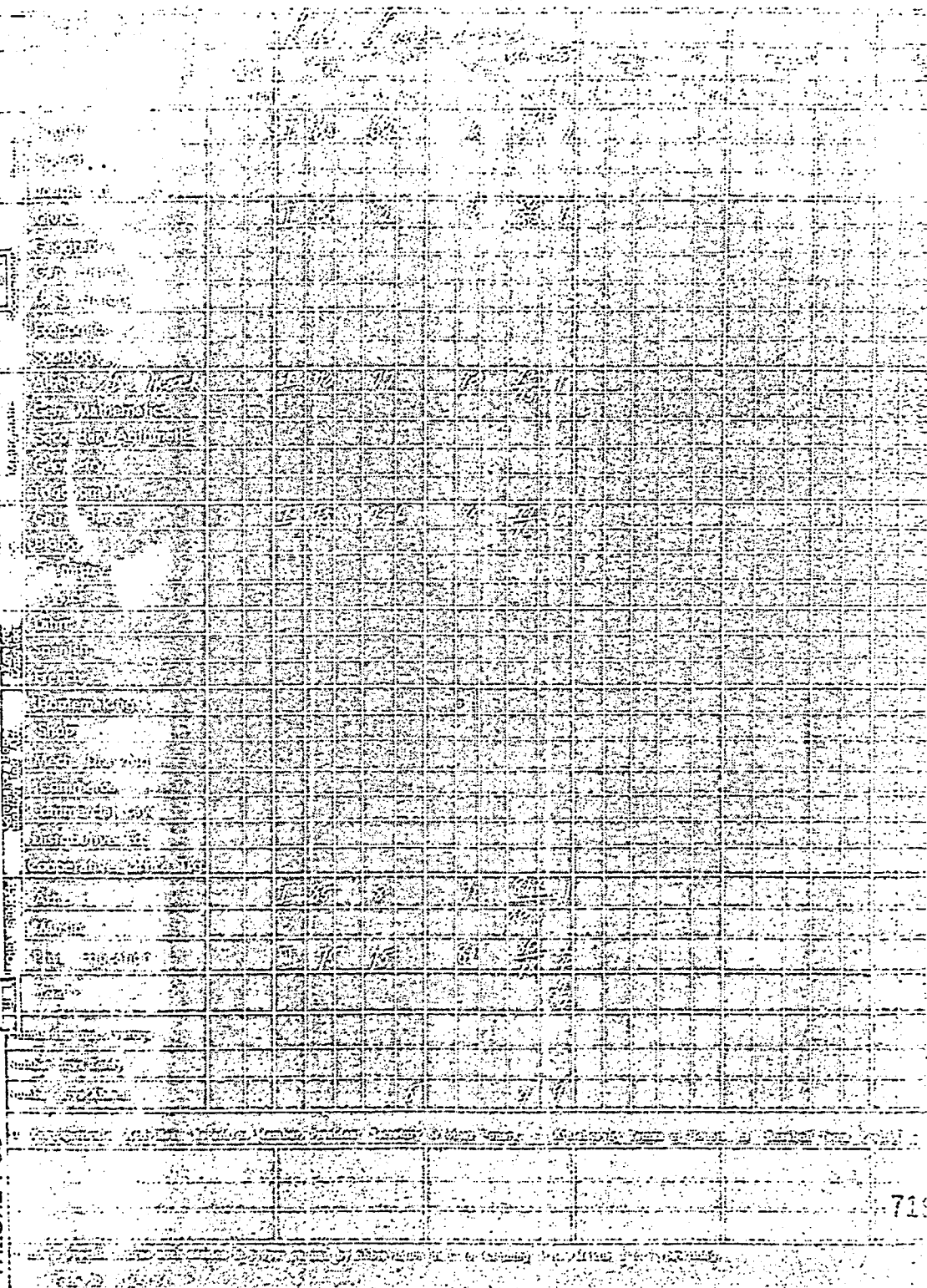
The image shows a large, dense grid of data, possibly a ledger or a table with many rows and columns. The grid is mostly empty, with some faint markings and lines. The grid is oriented vertically on the page. The grid is composed of many small cells, some of which contain faint markings or lines. The grid is surrounded by a border, and there are some faint markings and lines around the grid. The grid is oriented vertically on the page.

0.2 LINE

30 PERCENT

0.2 LINE

30 PERCENT



718



CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1005 (Revised)  
MEMORANDUM FOR  
(7-1-59)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Encl 4 19

ORIGIN Dallas 12-12-63 GRS

OFFICE New Orleans

FILE NO. 62-24,030

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, La.	PERIOD COVERED December 19-27, 1963	JH
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Anthony E. Gerrets and SAIC John W. Rice		
DETAILS		
<u>SYNOPSIS</u>		
Copies of records obtained from P. G. Breaugard Junior High School and Warren Easton High School, New Orleans. Effort is being made to ascertain additional background information developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans.		
<u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u>		
Reference is made to report dated 12/12/63 by SA Gary R. Seale, Dallas, requesting additional background information on Lee Harvey Oswald, to be reported to Protective Research Section, attention of Inspector Kelley.		
It will be noted in report dated 12/6/63 by SA Roger D. Counts that the records of the FBI, New Orleans, disclosed that Oswald was enrolled at P. G. Breaugard Junior High School, 4621 Canal St., New Orleans, from 1/1/54 until the end of the term in June, 1955; and that he was enrolled at Warren Easton Senior High School, 3019 Canal Street, New Orleans, from 9/8/55 until 10/14/55.		
It will also be noted in SA Counts' report dated 12/17/63 that appropriate inquiries were made covering Oswald's employment in New Orleans, including Gerard F. Tuiague, Inc., 300 Sandlin Building, and the Pristerer Dental Lab Co., 227 Dauphine Street.		
On 12/19/63 SA Anthony E. Gerrets contacted Mr. George Maddocks, Assistant Passport Agent, Department of State, Passport Agency, New Orleans, in an effort to ascertain the name of the ship on which Oswald sailed for Russia from New Orleans on or about 9/19/59. He advised that Oswald had been issued a passport on 6/25/63, but that it was his understanding that he had never used it. He said that the State Department Passport Office, Washington, D. C., would have the application which Oswald filed for		
DISTRIBUTION Chief (Attn. Insp. Thomas J. Kelley) Dallas New Orleans	COPIES Orig 2cc 2cc cc	REPORT MADE BY  DATE 719  DATE 12-28-63
APPROVED J.W. Rice		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

(CONTINUED ON PLAIN PAPER)

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passport in 1959; that the port of departure and name of ship or airline should be shown on the application, but that the department does not insist that this information be shown.

Mr. Paul T. Green, Agent in Charge, Customs Agency Service, New Orleans, was contacted 12/19/63 by SA Gerrets, and he advised that no ships were being cleared from New Orleans directly for Russia in 1959, and that it is possible that Oswald departed New Orleans on a vessel going to Poland or some other country, and then proceeded to Russia by some other means. He suggested that possibly Smith and Johnson, Steamship Agents, who represent the Brovig Line at New Orleans, which firm operates Norwegian tankers out of New Orleans, could furnish some information of value regarding Oswald in the event he did leave for Russia via the port of New Orleans.

Mr. Robert Trosclair, Assistant Manager, Smith & Johnson, Inc., National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, was contacted by SA Gerrets on 12/19/63. He advised that the Motor Tanker "ANDREA BROVIG" sailed from New Orleans on 9/20/59 for Ioghorn, Italy, but that his office here has no record of anyone signing on as a crewman aboard this vessel while in New Orleans. He said he had no record of any passengers aboard the vessel on the mentioned voyage, and expressed doubt that there were any passengers.

Mr. Patrick E. Duvall, Investigator, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, was contacted by SA Gerrets on 12/19/63, and he advised that in the event Oswald left New Orleans aboard the "ANDREA BROVIG" on 9/20/59, either as a passenger or as a crew member, such information would be on file with the I&NS, District Director, Verification Center, New York, N. Y.

On 12/20/63 SA Gerrets obtained from the P. G. Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, a total of 12 office record cards (duplicates), reflecting Oswald's grades, attendance, etc., for the school sessions 1953-54 and 1954-55. These cards are being furnished the Protective Research Section with this report.

Also on 12/20/63 SA Gerrets obtained from Warren Easton Senior High School, New Orleans, the complete file covering subject's attendance at P. G. Beauregard Junior High and the Warren Easton Senior High School. Photostatic copies were made of all these records and same are being furnished PIS with this report. It will be noted that all the records pertain to attendance at Beauregard Junior High School, except Form No. 71-3500-8-55, which indicates that he enrolled at Warren Easton Senior High on 9/8/55 and left on 10/14/55. The records at the junior high school were transferred to Warren Easton Senior High.

Inquiry by SA Gerrets on 12/19/63 of Mr. Edwin Greve, Administrator, Bethlehem Welfare Association, 9100 Grant St., New Orleans, disclosed that all records pertaining to Oswald were turned over to the FBI several weeks ago. No information of value was obtained from Mr. Greve.

On 12/27/63 SAIC Rice contacted SAC Harry G. Maynor, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, who advised that he believed his office had ascertained the name of the ship on which Oswald sailed to Russia. He said he would check this matter. 719

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and advise me of the pertinent details.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

This case remains open pending receipt of information from the FBI, New Orleans, as to the name of the ship on which Oswald sailed to Russia, also for inquiry of the FBI relative to records of the Bethlehem Lutheran Home where Oswald allegedly was placed by his mother when he was three years of age.

ATTACHMENTS

Copies of records of P. G. Beauregard Junior High School and Warren Easton Senior High School, New Orleans

(For attention of Inspector Thomas J. Kelley)

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Record of Lee Ann Cornell

Subject Science Course No. 8 R. Deane

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	INSTRUCTOR
1					SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
2					
3	70			1	
TERM GRADE					
4	70		2-c	2	
5	81		2-c	1	
6	72		2-c	1	719
TERM GRADE					
SESSION AVERAGE	74			5	

SEE OTHER SIDE

CREDIT EARNED: 1 UNIT  
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
R. Deane, for  
Unity E. Bruce, Reading Teacher

Record of Lee Harmon Cornell

Subject English Course No. 8 A. Menting

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	INSTRUCTOR
1					SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
2					
3					
TERM GRADE					
4	78		5	2	
5	60		5	2	
6	82		4	1	
TERM GRADE	73		5	5	
SESSION AVERAGE					

SEE OTHER SIDE

CREDIT EARNED: 1 UNIT  
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
A. R. Menting, for  
Unity E. Bruce, Reading Teacher

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1963-12-20

OFFICE RECORD

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FORM 761 REV. 12

SEE N. 1963-1964

P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

LAST NAME

Subject *Social Studies*

Course No. 8

*E. Murrette*

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
1					
2					
3					
TERM GRADE					
4	65		3-5	2	
5	70		5		
6	75		3-5	2	
TERM GRADE	70		3-5	4	
SESSION AVERAGE					

CREDIT EARNED: - 719

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
*Evelyn Murrette, for  
Anthony E. Murrette, Principal, Teacher*

1963-12-20

OFFICE RECORD

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FORM 761 REV. 12

SEE N. 1963-1964

P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

LAST NAME

Subject *Phy. Sci.*

Course No. 8

*Brickman*

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
1					
2					
3	70			2	
TERM GRADE	70				
4	75			3	
5	70			0	
6	75				
TERM GRADE	73				
SESSION AVERAGE	72				

719

CREDIT EARNED: 2 UNIT

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
*C.J. Brickman, for  
Anthony E. Murrette, Principal, Teacher*

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Record of Lee Thomas Arnold  
 Subject Mathematics Course No. 8 Mr. Beckett  
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
1					
2					
3					
TERM GRADE					
4	60		1-3-5	2	
5	70		1-3-5	1	719
6	80		1-3-5	1	
TERM GRADE	70		1-3-5	4	
SESSION AVERAGE	70		-	-	

CREDIT EARNED: - UNIT  
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
Mr. Beckett, per  
Janet E. Dwyer, Ranking Teacher

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Record of Lee Thomas Arnold  
 Subject Math Course No. 8 Frank W. Brillion  
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
1					
2					
3					
TERM GRADE					
4	70		5	2	
5	80		5	1	719
6	85		5	2	
TERM GRADE	78			5	
SESSION AVERAGE					

CREDIT EARNED: 0 UNIT  
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
Frank W. Brillion, per  
Janet E. Dwyer, Ranking Teacher

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1963-12-20

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P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Harvey Crowl Subject General Math Course No. 9 M. Roman

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN	INSTRUCTOR
1	75	/	/	2		
2	65	/	/	5		
3	65	/	/	3		
TERM GRADE	69	/	/	5		
4	70	/	/	2		
5	75	/	/	1		
6	70	/	/	1		719
TERM GRADE	72	/	/	4		
SESSION AVERAGE	70	/	/	9		

CREDIT EARNED: 10 UNIT INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE M. Roman, per Emily E. Crowl, Parent Teacher

1963-12-20

OFFICE RECORD NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS SES N 1962-1963 FORM 101 REV. 12

P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Harvey Crowl Subject Civics Course No. 9 A. Crowl

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN	INSTRUCTOR
1	85	/	/	0		
2	70	/	/	0		
3	90	/	/	0		
TERM GRADE	82	/	/	0		
4	90	/	/	2		
5	91	/	/	0		
6	70	/	/	2		719
TERM GRADE	84	/	/	0		
SESSION AVERAGE	83	/	/	5		

CREDIT EARNED: 10 UNIT INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE A. Crowl, per Emily E. Crowl, Parent Teacher

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OFFICE RECORD

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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SES N 1963 - 1964

P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Hester Oswald

Subject Drama Course No. 9 R. Deane

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN	INSTRUCTOR
1	73	X	X	2		
2	72			0		
3	82			3		
TERM GRADE	75.6					
4	85					
5	75					
6	70			719		
TERM GRADE	77					
SESSION AVERAGE	76			5		

SEE OTHER SIDE

CREDIT EARNED: One UNIT

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE

L. Deane, per Dorothy E. Smith, Reading Teacher

Duplicate 1963-12-20

OFFICE RECORD

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FORM 141 REV. 2

SES N 1963 - 1964

P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Hester Oswald

Subject English 202 Course No. 9 L. Deane

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN	INSTRUCTOR
1	68	X	X	0		
2	55			1		
3	65			1		
TERM GRADE	62			2		
4	72			3		
5	82			0		
6	78			719		
TERM GRADE	77.3					
SESSION AVERAGE	70					

SEE OTHER SIDE

CREDIT EARNED: 1 UNIT

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE

L. Deane, per Dorothy E. Smith, Reading Teacher

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NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
SES N° 1963 - 1964

FORM #61 REV.

P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Thorne Carroll  
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME  
Subject Art Course No. 9-2 Snider  
INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
1	85		ctr	2	
2	76		5		
3	80		5	2	
TERM GRADE	80				
4	70		ctr	2	
5	75		5	1	
6	80		5		
TERM GRADE	81.6				
SESSION AVERAGE	80.8			7	

CREDIT EARNED: 1 UNIT  
INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
Julius Snider, per  
Barney E. Truitt, Acting Teacher

Revised 1963-12-20.

OFFICE RECORD

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
SES N° 1963 - 1964

FORM #61 REV.

P. G. BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Thorne Carroll  
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME  
Subject Physical Education Course No. IX Alfred W. Weller  
INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CONDUCT	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
1	75			2	
2	75			1	
3	75			2	
TERM GRADE	75			5	
4	80			1	
5	80				
6	80				
TERM GRADE	80				
SESSION AVERAGE	78			6	

CREDIT EARNED: 2 1/2 UNITS  
INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE  
Alfred W. Weller, per  
Barney E. Truitt, Acting Teacher

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Encl 8  
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[Handwritten initials]

ORIGIN Dallas 12/9/63 TJX OFFICE Houston, Texas

FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Houston, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 12/17-18/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC Lane Bertram		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Horace Elroy Twiford interviewed by FBI Agents on 12/15.  
He denied knowing Oswald.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to memorandum report by the writer dated 12/14/63 advising that Horace Elroy Twiford was expected to return to Houston on December 15.

On December 16 in a long distance telephone call Inspector Thomas J. Kelley made inquiry about subject matter.

SAIC Robert E. Rightmeyer, FBI, advised that Twiford was interviewed on December 15 and copy of their report would be made available to the Houston Office when it had been prepared. On December 18 SAIC Rightmeyer furnished a copy of the statement of interview with Horace Elroy Twiford. Twiford stated that in late September or early October his wife advised him she had received a telephone call from an individual who wished to speak to him but he was gone at the time. Twiford stated that the man claimed to be Lee Oswald and was in Houston for only a short period of time. He advised that he did not remember the name until after the assassination when his wife called his attention to the telephone call she had received and advised him that the caller was probably identical with the Oswald charged with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Twiford released to the FBI Agents a brown envelope which had been sent to him by the Socialist Labor Party, return address on which is the New York Labor News Company, 61 Cliff Street, New York 38, New York. It was post marked Dallas, Texas, November 10, 1962 and bears the hand printed and hand written address as follows: "L. H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas." Twiford advised that a notation on the envelope indicated that he had mailed Oswald a copy of the "Labor Day Issue" issued by the Socialist Labor Party on September 11, 1963.

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		[Signature]	715
LB:hd		APPROVED	DATE
		[Signature] Lane Bertram SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12/21/63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

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page 2

Twiford stated that he had never met or talked to Lee Harvey Oswald as far as he could recall.

DISPOSITION

This inquiry as to Horace Elroy Twiford is considered closed unless otherwise directed.

ATTACHMENTS

Chief - Copy of FBI Memorandum

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... she had received a  
... from an individual who wished to speak to him  
... was at sea. TWIFORD advised that the man claimed to  
... OSWALD and was in Houston for only a short period of  
... TWIFORD stated that he did not remember this name or  
... the incident until he had returned from his last voyage  
... arriving in Houston on December 14, 1963. He said that, when  
... he arrived at his home, his wife had reminded him of this  
... telephone call and had pointed out that this was possibly the  
... same individual who is said to be responsible for assassinating  
... the late President KENNEDY. TWIFORD turned over to the  
... interviewing agent a small brown envelope which had been sent  
... to him by the Socialist Labor Party. This envelope is a return  
... address envelope for the New York Labor News Company, 61 Cliff  
... Street, New York 20, New York. It is post marked Dallas,  
... Texas, November 10, 1963, and bears the hand printed and hand  
... written return address reading: I. H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas,  
... Texas. TWIFORD advised that there is a notation on this  
... envelope that he had mailed this individual a copy of the  
... Labor Day Issue of the Newspaper issued by the Socialist  
... Labor Party on September 11, 1963.

TWIFORD stated that he has never met or talked to  
... LEE HARVEY OSWALD as far as he can possibly recall.

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 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*Emitt*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Dallas	FILE NO. CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research		Continued		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED		
Dallas, Texas		December 10, 1963		Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas
INVESTIGATION MADE BY				
ATSAIC Leon I. Copadze				

SYNOPSIS

Additional information received from Marina Oswald regarding attempted assassination of former General Walker. Also concerning whereabouts of Lee Oswald during the month of October 1962.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to memorandum report of ATSAIC Copadze dated December 10, 1963.

On December 10, 1963, the reporting agent accompanied by SA Kunkel proceeded to the Martin's residence where Marina Oswald was questioned for additional information she may have relative to the attempted assassination of former General Walker by her husband Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that Lee Oswald also told her that once before prior to taking shot at General Walker on April 10, 1963, he went to the Walker residence for the same purpose but that he changed his mind as the place did not look just right for him, that three days prior to April 10 he took his rifle out of the house and buried it in a field near the Walker's house. According to Marina Oswald, upon her husband's return to the house after he tried to kill General Walker and telling her about it, three days later she saw him taking his military green rain coat for the purpose of wrapping the rifle and bringing it home. However, stated that when he returned home she did not see the rifle but several days later she saw the rifle on a shelf in the apartment where he always kept it. Marina Oswald also stated that the evening her husband shot at Walker, he told her that the church which is located near the Walker's house had some gathering, that there was plenty of noise and that after shooting at Walker he buried the rifle in the same place. Lee Oswald also told her, after reading in newspapers

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		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12-11-63 632

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that some young man saw an automobile containing three men pulling away from the scene of shooting, that the Americans always think they should have a car to get away from the scene of the crime and that he would rather use his feet to do so than to have a car. He also told her that he took buses to go to the Walker residence and that he took a different bus to return home after the shooting.

In connection with Lee Oswald's places of residence after he moved from the YMCA on October 19, 1962, she stated that at that time she was staying with Elena Hall, that Lee had some apartment in Dallas but that she did not know where and that when she was moved from the Hall's home to 602 Elsbeth Street in the early part of November, Lee and his friend Gary Taylor moved there. Regarding Gary Taylor, she stated that Gary was the son-in-law of George De Mohrenschildt and his wife, being married to the daughter of George's wife from the previous marriage by the name of Alexie; that Gary was a taxi driver and that after his divorce from Alexie he moved to live with his parents in Dallas but she did not know where. Marina Oswald was asked if she ever saw her husband doing any dry practice with the rifle either in their apartments or any place else, and she replied in the negative. She also was asked how she was able to explain to her mother-in-law, Marguerite Oswald, concerning the attempted assassination of General Walker by her husband, and she replied that she did to the best of her knowledge of English language and that no one else knew about the shooting except her and her mother-in-law.

Concerning Lee Oswald's being in Mexico City and his visits to the Cuban and Russian Embassies, Marina Oswald stated that she had no prior knowledge of him going to Mexico City, but that due to their family difficulties she on several occasions expressed her desire to return to Russia on which he agreed and that he also expressed a desire to return to Russia to save their marriage and on account of their children. She also stated that in order to return to Russia she wrote to the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Marina Oswald was asked why her husband used the name of "Aleck" and she stated that the name of "Aleck" was given to him by his co-workers in Russia because they did not like the name of Lee as it usually is connected with Chinese persons. She was also asked if to her knowledge her husband used the name of Aleck Hidell, and she replied in the negative. During the interview with Marina Oswald, she advised the reporting agents that she signed contracts the previous evening with Attorney John M. Thorne to handle her business on 10% commission basis for a period of ten years; that she also signed a contract with Vin Martin to receive 15% as her business manager; and that Robert Oswald also would receive 10% as her adviser. Marina Oswald stated that Robert Oswald examined and approved the contents of the contracts.

#### UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Possible additional interview with Marina Oswald.

REC:amr

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT-

File 6

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ORIGIN	Field (Dallas)	OFFICE	Dallas, Texas	FILE NO.	CO-2-34030
TYPE OF CASE	Protective Research	STATUS	Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION	Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	Arlington, Texas	PERIOD COVERED	11/27 - 12/10/63		Mrs. Marina Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze				

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Details of interview of Marina Oswald by FBI Agents Hosty and Brown at the Six Flags Inn on 11-27-63 which was translated by ATSAIC Gopadze.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R of ATSAIC Gopadze dated 11-29-63, page 2, setting forth general information as to what transpired during the interview between the FBI agents and Marina Oswald, at the Six Flags Inn, on 11-27-63. However, it was deemed advisable that additional information concerning the meeting be furnished.

After the reporting agent introduced himself to Marina Oswald under the name of "Lee" and as being a Government agent, the following statements were made by Marina Oswald in reply to questions asked by the FBI agents:

At the outset of the interview before reporting agent could advise Marina Oswald of her rights, she asked, "Do I have a right not to answer questions if I do not want to?" She was advised by the FBI agents she did not have to talk; that anything she said could be held against her. She was asked if she would mind answering questions to be asked; she replied that she did not wish to be asked, as anything she had to say she had said before and she had no further information. Marina Oswald was advised that there were many unanswered questions. She stated that she would not care to be asked. She stated she was tired and worried about one of her babies who was ill and she did not care to be interviewed. Marina Oswald was told that her cooperation was needed in this investigation and she was asked whether she would consider an interview later on some other occasion. She stated she desired no further interview. Marina Oswald stated the Government knows the facts and that she has no other facts except what is known. Asked why she did not want to be interviewed, she

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		APPROVED <i>Robert J. Sovel</i> 562	DATE 12-10-63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	

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12-10-63  
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replied that she did not have a friendly feeling toward the FBI. When asked if she intended to stay in the United States, Marina Oswald stated she would like to remain in the United States because of her children and also to be near where her husband is buried. She then asked for assurance that she would be allowed to remain in the United States and she was advised that this was a matter coming within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Marina Oswald was told that the Government needs her cooperation and this might help her. She stated if she were not allowed to remain in the United States then that was all right, too. Marina Oswald was asked how she intended to make a living for herself and her children; she said she would find some type of work. She was then told that her cooperation with the Government could also be of assistance. Marina Oswald stated she was tired of answering questions and she was told the Government just wanted the facts; she stated that she had the same facts as everyone else. When asked if Lee Oswald had ever had any conversations about President Kennedy, Marina Oswald said "no"; asked if he ever stated he intended to kill President Kennedy, she stated "no, but I feel he did not because he never spoke of President Kennedy." When asked if he had ever spoken against Governor John Connally, Marina stated that Lee Oswald had no grudge against Connally; she then stated "I swear before God Lee did not intend to kill the President." Asked if she believed in God, Marina Oswald stated that she has believed in God since the death of her mother. Asked if she were a Christian, she stated "yes".

Marina Oswald was then asked about associates of Lee Oswald and she stated she knew of no associate as he was a "loner". He was always by himself and he never expressed political views to her and he was of the opinion that women did not belong in politics. When asked if he had any friends in Russia, she said "no"; he was always studying and reading Marxist books like "Das Kapital". Marina stated that one time she said to Lee Oswald, "What are you trying to do, start another revolution?" Marina described Lee Oswald as strong-willed and stubborn; he was hot-headed and had his own ideas about everything. She was asked if she had ever seen Lee Oswald with a gun, had she seen him go hunting? She stated that there was no place to hunt where they lived and he had no transportation to go hunting and he did not know how to drive an automobile. When asked if she would resent another visit by the FBI, she stated that there was no reason for such a visit. Marina Oswald stated that she had been treated well; that she hoped she would not be bothered again. Marina Oswald stated that the Government has all the facts and, in her mind, due to what she has been told, she is satisfied that Lee Oswald had killed the President. Marina Oswald was advised that they desired to get all the facts and that if she had any additional facts that he had not killed the President it might possibly clear Lee Oswald. She stated that if she knew any additional facts to clear Lee Oswald she would furnish them. Marina Oswald stated the Government knows more than she does. At one point during the conversation, when momentarily interrupted, she snapped "Let's come to the business". Marina Oswald then requested termination of the interview.

LIG:mla

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Ends

Form No. 1073 (Rev. 5-22-62)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FILE NO. CO-2-34030

ORIGIN <u>Fisla (Dallas)</u>	OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>
TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Continued</u>	Marina Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>12/6/63</u>	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze</u>		

SYNOPSIS

Marina Oswald stated that her husband had no other means of transportation but by a bus or walking. She also states that Mrs. Marguarita Oswald had information concerning the attempted assassination of former general Walker.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R of ATSAIC Gopadze, dated 12-5-63.

In order to ascertain the mode of transportation used by Lee Oswald during his stay in Dallas and its vicinity, and because of reports that he had been seen practicing a rifle at the Sports Dome Gun Range, Grand Prairie, Texas (M/R of SA Kunkel dated December 3 and 4, 1963), Marina Oswald was interviewed by the reporting agent on 12-6-63 at the Martin residence. She stated that she is positive that her husband had no car nor ever borrowed one from anybody. They were too poor to buy one and he was too independent to be obligated to anyone by borrowing anything from them. According to Marina Oswald, whenever they needed transportation to move from place to place they were helped by either Ruth Paine or Elena Hall and that when they moved from the apartment on Elsbeth Street to the apartment on Wesley Street they moved their own belongings as the apartments were only a few blocks apart.

As set forth in the M/R of SA Kunkel, Lee Oswald has been identified as being at a rifle range on October 28 and 30, 1963 and on November 2 and 16, 1963. By furnishing Marina Oswald with a calendar and also by calling her attention to a notation found in Lee Oswald's address book, the name of FBI Agent James P. Hosty, his phone number, his address and the date of November 1, 1963, she stated that this notation was made by her husband the same day (November 1, 1963) when she and Ruth Paine advised him that two FBI agents were at their house asking for him. Her husband arrived at the house about an hour after the agents

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		ATSAIC <u>Leon I. Gopadze</u>	
		APPROVED <u>J. T. Kunkel</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE <u>12-9-63</u>

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departure. She said she would like to correct her previous statement concerning the visit of two agents either on November 3 or 4, 1963, as previously reported, as she is sure now the visit was on November 1, 1963.

Marina Oswald went on to say that her husband was with them over the weekend of November 2 and 3, 1963, that he did not go any place, that the following weekend, November 9 and 10, he also spent with them, and that it was the weekend of November 16 and 17 when he did not show up at their house. Marina Oswald further said that she did not think her husband had the rifle any place but Mrs. Paine's garage as she or Mrs. Paine would have seen him with the rifle during the weekends. According to Marina Oswald, she saw the rifle in the garage about three weeks prior to November 22nd and she thinks that the rifle was taken out of the garage by her husband in the morning of the assassination of the President.

Marina Oswald was further questioned concerning the attempted assassination of former General Walker by her husband on April 10, 1963, and whether any one else knew beside herself about this act. She stated that the day of her husband's arrest and after she and her mother-in-law returned to the Paine's from visiting Lee Oswald at the City Jail, she told her mother-in-law that she thought Lee was responsible for shooting the President as he previously unsuccessfully tried to kill General Walker with his rifle. That was the same day when Mrs. Oswald, Sr., told her to destroy Lee's pictures in her album showing him standing with the rifle. Marina Oswald further stated that her husband twice saw the TV showing of a moving picture depicting a plot to kill a Cuban dictator with a bomb where the plotters had to dig a tunnel and that Lee did not like the picture as he said that was the way they did in the old days. She also thought Lee saw a TV showing of a movie where an attempt was made to kill a President at the railroad station with a rifle, from a house, but she was not sure about it. The way Marina Oswald was describing the later picture, it leaves very little doubt that this picture is entitled "Suddenly" starring Frank Sinatra.

Marina Oswald also was asked for assistance in transcribing various names, words and addresses written in Russian by her husband in his small notebook, reproduced pages of which were furnished this Service by the FBI. Nothing was found there of interest to this Service except various names of their friends while they were living in Russia, their addresses, and telephone numbers, various names of Government offices, Russian calendar, proper pronunciation of Russian words, items to be obtained for Marina's departure from Russia and a hand-drawn map of the Kremlin and its vicinity.

English meaning of notations found in Lee Oswald's book and written in Russian are set forth by pages in the attached separate page.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Further contacts will be maintained with Marina Oswald for possible additional information she may have.

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Upon return of the reporting agent to his hotel, a message was received to telephone Mr. Martin at his residence. An effort was made to talk to Mr. Martin but SA James Johnson advised that Mr. Martin was not in, that he was conferring with his lawyer and that he wanted to talk to the reporting agent about newspaper reporters who are requesting a personal interview with Marina Oswald. At the time of placing the call to the Martin residence, Inspector Tom Kelley was in the room and the above information was related to him. Inspector Kelley requested to advise Mr. Martin in the event of his call to the reporting agent to tell him not to agree on any conferences between Oswald and the newspapermen, or any other people, until such conference will be approved by either this Service or by the FBI. Later, when Mr. Martin telephoned the reporting agent at his room concerning the matter, he was advised of Inspector Kelley's request and he said that he would try to convince the newspapermen to postpone the interview until he would allow it.

On December 5, 1963, SA Seale made inquiry at the Crozier Technical School, 2218 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas. This was done in an effort to determine if Lee H. Oswald had ever attended this school. Mr. Troy C. Bond, Principal, produced a registration form which reflected that Lee H. Oswald registered here on January 28, 1963.

The application form further reflected that Oswald took a typing course; that he attended classes each week from 6:15 P.M. to 7:15 P.M. Mr. Bond stated that Oswald attended classes on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week. The application form indicated that Oswald dropped out of school on April 8, 1963; however, Mr. Bond stated that it is possible that Oswald had stopped attending classes prior to this date.

Mr. Bond stated that this registration card is the only existing record of Oswald's attendance at this school. He said that, since Oswald did not desire high school credit for the typing course, all the other records of his attendance were destroyed.

Neither Mr. Bond, Mrs. Gladys Yoakum, Oswald's typing teacher, nor Mrs. Juanita Richey, who registered Oswald, were able to recall him personally.

A copy of Oswald's registration card is attached to the original of this report. \*

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Further information will be reported as developed.

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Name: OSWALD, LEE H.  
 Last Name First Middle  
 Address: 22 ELSBETH  
 City: NEW ORLEANS  
 State: LOUISIANA  
 Zip: 70119  
 Home Address: 537 BRANDER  
 Telephone numbers: Residence: \_\_\_\_\_ Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: 23  
 How far did you go in day school? N.S. Do you desire high school credit? no

PAYMENTS		
Date	Receipt No.	Am't.
<u>1/20/63</u>	<u>24218</u>	<u>9.50</u>

TIME	ROOM	SUBJECT	TEACHER	Date if Changed
_____ to _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4:15 to 5:15	_____	_____	_____	_____
5:15 to 6:15	_____	_____	_____	_____
6:15 to 7:15	<u>119</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Y...</u>	<u>2-4-63</u>
7:15 to 8:15	_____	_____	_____	_____
8:15 to 9:15	_____	_____	_____	_____

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOL  
 REGISTRATION CARD  
 Form 2-6-53-1253-63  
 Schedule arranged by: 15  
 Date enrolled: 1-16-63

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English translation of Russian words found in Lee Oswald's book:

- Ⓢ Page 1 - Russian word for "to-day"
- Ⓢ Page 4 - Hand-drawing of Kremlin, its vicinity and names of streets
- Ⓢ Page 5 - Items to be obtained for departure from Russia
- Ⓢ Page 6 - Addresses of various establishments in Russia
- Ⓢ Page 9 - Russian word for a wedding ring. Bank
- Ⓢ Page 12 - Russian word for "thanks"
- Ⓢ Page 13 - Name of a street
- Ⓢ Page 14 - Hand-drawing of Russian calendar
- Ⓢ Page 15 - Proper pronunciation of Russian words
- Ⓢ Page 16 - Name of Colonel Aksanov in Foreign Section - Minsk
- Ⓢ Page 17 - Bank of Commerce and address in Moscow - Name of Mr. Koslov and phone number
- Ⓢ Page 19 - Names and addresses of friends in Minsk
- Ⓢ Page 20 - Name, address and phone number of their child doctor
- Ⓢ Page 21 - South Germany Consulate. Address of a friend in Minsk.
- Ⓢ Page 22 - Names of Russian Government Departments
- Ⓢ Page 23 - Russian names in Russia and Minsk. Name "Rose Kooznetzova" - employed by Intourist Hotel in Minsk
- Ⓢ Page 24 - Communist Party in USA and its address.
- Ⓢ Page 25 - Name of "Lucy", her address and phone number - a girl Lee knew in Minsk who attended a medical school
- Ⓢ Page 26 - The name and address of Yura Mareschanski who introduced Marina to Lee
- Ⓢ Page 27 - Office of the Government Attorney
- Ⓢ Page 28 - "Ostankino" - name of a hotel in Moscow
- Ⓢ Page 29 - Marina's address while she was on vacation

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*E-104*

ORIGIN <u>Field (Dallas)</u>		OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	FILE NO. <u>CO-2-34030</u>
TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Continued</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>	
INVESTIGATION UNIT <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>12/2/63 to 12/5/63</u>	<u>Mrs. Marina Oswald</u>	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze</u>			
<u>SYNOPSIS</u>			
<p>The note written in Russian and recovered from the Russian book entitled "<u>Book of Helpful Instructions</u>" was translated and traced to Lee Harvey Oswald. Marina Oswald was questioned about the note and statement obtained. She was also questioned concerning other matters pertaining to the case.</p>			
<u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u>			
<p>Reference is made to M/R of ATSAIC Gopadze dated 12-3-63. Further reference is made to office memorandum of 12-3-63.</p> <p>On 12-2-63 the reporting agent, with SA Kunkel, proceeded to the Martin residence where Marina Oswald was questioned by the reporting agent as to whether she knew anything about telegrams allegedly sent and received by Lee Oswald prior to his death. She stated that she has no knowledge of any telegrams sent or received by her husband. She was also questioned about Lee Oswald's rooming house where he registered under the assumed name and about placing a phone call to this place as related by Mrs. Ruth Paine. Marina Oswald stated that when Lee Oswald did not show up over the weekend (believed to be November 16 and 17, 1963) she asked Ruth Paine to telephone the rooming house and upon contacting the house, Ruth Paine was told that they had no one by the name of Lee Oswald. According to Marina Oswald, when her husband telephoned her the following day from his place of employment, she (Marina) asked him why he gave her a telephone number where he was not known and he stated that it was none of her business. Marina Oswald also stated that they had a quarrel over the telephone and when Lee showed up on Thursday evening (November 21, 1963) he more or less indicated that his arrival was to patch up the quarrel. Marina Oswald was also asked the reason she moved, for about a week, when they lived at 602 <u>Elisabeth Street</u> and she stated that it happened before Thanksgiving Day of 1962 when her husband beat her up and that she moved, first to stay with a friend by the name of <u>Anna Keller</u>, and then with <u>Anna Ray</u>, whose addresses she did</p>			
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		APPROVED <u>Robert J. Sorensen</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE <u>12-5-63</u>

*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*

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not know. Both women are Russians and she has met them through Mr. Peter P. Gregory. Further questioning of Marina Oswald was discontinued due to the arrival of FBI Agents Wallace Heistman and Anatoly Bogoslov. Agent Bogoslov spoke Russian and acted as translator between Agent Heistman and Marina Oswald.

Upon return of the reporting agent to the office, he was given two Russian books to examine, which were entitled "Our Child" and "Book of Helpful Instructions" and other items written in Russian which were received the same day from the Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas. There were two letters written in Russian by Ruth Paine concerning various offers received by her for Marina Oswald to live and work, post cards, and one unsigned page taken from a writing pad, written in pencil, giving various instructions concerning a post office box, disposition of the writer's personal belongings, about the paid bills, his possible apprehension and where he could be located in the event of his arrest. In view of the contents of the note and indication that the note was written by Lee Oswald prior to his assassination of the President, Marina Oswald was interviewed over the telephone by the reporting agent at her place of residence but she disclaimed any knowledge of such note. The note was constructed in very poor Russian and many words were misspelled which were hard to understand. Translation of this note was furnished to Chief with office memorandum of the reporting agent dated 12-3-63, together with the statement later obtained from Marina Oswald in her own handwriting. In the evening of the same day, Ruth Paine was interviewed by the reporting agent and SA Brady regarding the above-mentioned note as set forth in the M/R of SA Brady dated 12-3-63.

On December 3, 1963 the reporting agent, with SA Brady, proceeded to the Martins' residence where Marina Oswald was questioned about the note between 11:30 A.M. and 12:30 P.M. Marina Oswald immediately stated that she did not want to talk about the note over the telephone the previous evening but that the note has nothing to do with the assassination of the President. She went on to say that the note was written by her husband, Lee Oswald, prior to his attempted assassination of former General Walker, the head of the Fascist organization in the United States who lived in Dallas, Texas, when they lived on Mesley Street in Dallas; that the note, together with a post office key, was left on a dresser of their bedroom and after reading the note she was afraid that her husband was planning to do something dreadful due to his hatred toward the Fascist organizations and their beliefs. She also stated that when her husband returned home late that night he was very nervous and finally told her that he shot Walker with his rifle and that it was best for everybody that he got rid of him. She further stated that when the following day they learned from radios and newspapers that the rifle shot fired by an unknown person missed Walker, she decided to keep the note as a threat against her husband so that he would not repeat the same thing again, which he promised not to do. She also stated that she did not report this matter to the police as she loved her husband and, particularly, on account of their child. However, she stated

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if the shot had taken its mark, she would have reported the matter to the police. She also stated that prior to the shooting, her husband was seen drawing all kinds of maps, etc. which he did not do prior to shooting the President. Statement concerning the Walker incident was obtained from Marina Oswald in her own handwriting. She requested that the matter not be reported to the police but that, if asked by the FBI, she would tell them everything.

On December 4, 1963, the reporting agent interviewed Marina Oswald as to whether she knew of any place or of a rifle range where her husband could do some practicing with a rifle, and whether she ever saw her husband taking the rifle out of the house. She said she never saw Lee going out or coming in to the house with the rifle and that he never mentioned to her doing any practice with a rifle. She also said that every time he came home over the weekend he either would call, requesting Mrs. Paine to pick him up at the bus point, or he would request Mrs. Paine to take him to the bus point to return to Dallas. Marina Oswald was asked again about a school where her husband took his typing lessons and she again stated that she did not know the name of the school, its location and suggested that Mr. George A. Bouhe be contacted as she believed that Mr. Bouhe attended the same school many years ago. At the time of interview with Marina Oswald, Jim Martin arrived at the house with a man who was introduced as Attorney John M. Thorne, with offices at 302 West College Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone number AN 2-2608. Prior to this date, Mr. Martin indicated that, in view of legal matters involving money received by Marina Oswald, establishing funds and various offers, he was contemplating the hiring of a lawyer and that Mr. Thorne agreed to act in such capacity.

The reporting agent acted only in the capacity of interpreter between Marina Oswald, Mr. Martin and Mr. Thorne who were making arrangements to establish a bank account, to find a business manager who would represent Marina as an agent, to deal with various offers received, and will be received, by her in the future. Apparently Marina Oswald is satisfied with her life with the Martins and trusts Mr. Martin implicitly. Therefore, she agreed that Mr. Martin will represent her in the business capacity, as her manager.

At the conclusion of the above-mentioned interview, the reporting agent and SA Brady returned to the office before the arrival of FBI agents Heidtman and Bogoslov.

By checking the telephone directory, it was ascertained that George A. Bouhe resides at 740 Homer, Dallas, Texas, phone number TAvlor 7-2288. Mr. Bouhe was interviewed over the telephone by the reporting agent about the night school that Lee Oswald may have attended and he stated that in all possibility Lee attended the Crozier Technical School, located on Bryson Street in Dallas, as he recommended the same school to Marina Oswald to learn the English language.

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN <b>Field</b>	OFFICE <b>Dallas</b>	FILE NO. <b>CO-2-34,030</b>
TYPE OF CASE <b>Protective Research</b>	STATUS <b>Continued</b>	TITLE OR CAPTION <b>ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS</b>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <b>Dallas, Texas</b>	PERIOD COVERED <b>November 29 - December 1, 1963</b>	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <b>ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze</b>		
<p align="center"><u>SYNOPSIS</u></p> <p>Additional information received from <u>Marina Oswald</u> concerning her life with Lee Harvey Oswald and other pertinent information regarding the case.</p> <p><u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u></p> <p>Reference is made to memorandum report of ATSAIC Gopadze dated November 29, 1963, relative to the investigation conducted in this case.</p> <p>On the afternoon of November 29, 1963, the reporting agent, accompanied by SA Art Blake, proceeded to the <u>Six Flags Inn</u> in the anticipation of <u>Marina Oswald</u> and her children to be moved to the residence of the <u>Martin's</u> residence the same evening. <u>Mr. James Martin</u> is the assistant manager of the Inn and had invited <u>Marina Oswald</u> and her children to stay at his house.</p> <p>Upon arrival of agents at the cottage, <u>Robert Oswald</u> was also there, and he asked for assistance of the reporting agent to translate important information concerning his brother <u>Lee Oswald</u>. He stated that apparently the cemetery officials through the <u>Miller's Funeral Home, Fort Worth</u>, are concerned about retaining <u>Lee Oswald's</u> body at the cemetery due to the pressures of families who have relatives buried there as the cemetery officials received all kinds of threats, even to the extent that the body would be exhumed. According to <u>Robert Oswald</u>, the funeral home officials suggested to him either the body be removed from the cemetery or be cremated. He also stated that he had been told that it would take three signatures of <u>Marina Oswald</u>, his mother's and his to accomplish the necessary action. The information furnished by <u>Robert Oswald</u> was translated to <u>Marina Oswald</u> who at first refused to consider such request but after various reasons for such action were explained to her she agreed for cremation of her husband's body in preference that the body be removed to another cemetery.</p>		
DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ DALLAS	COPIES Orig. & 2 2	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT
		DATE 12-3-63
		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
		DATE 12-3-63 415

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During the ensuing general conversation with Marina Oswald she indicated that she was very tired from the previous evening due to the interrogation by the FBI agents and that she was worried whether the Martin family liked her during the time she spent with them on Thanksgiving Day. She was also worried as to the length of time she could stay with the Martins and what sort of work they are expecting from her. Upon arrival of James Martin at the cottage occupied by Marina Oswald, the above mentioned problems were related to him and he stated that Marina could stay with them as long as she wanted and that all they wanted her to do was to be happy and for her to feel as a member of their family. Marina Oswald also indicated that she would rather move from the cottage the following day than the same evening which was agreeable to Mr. Martin. During that evening the reporting agent felt that Marina Oswald expressed additional confidence in the reporting agent and in fact she was very disappointed when the agent departed.

On November 30, 1963, the reporting agent accompanied by SA Blake proceeded to the Six Flags Inn for the purpose of additional questioning of Marina Oswald about some matters which were of interest to the Service. Marina Oswald was questioned concerning the origin of the black wallet containing \$180.00 in cash and the identity of Byron Phillips of the Hilbarger County, Texas, who executed an affidavit of financial responsibility for her entree into the United States. She stated that the money in the amount of \$170.00 represented their savings from her husband's wages and that \$10.00 was given to her by the newspaper man; that Lee Oswald was very stingy with his money, tried to exist and eat on little as possible and never bought anything for himself. She was asked whether he was lazy and did not like to work and she replied in the negative as he needed to work and was very concerned about his financial responsibility.

Regarding Byron Phillips, she stated that neither she or Lee ever saw Byron Phillips, that she has heard that her mother-in-law Mrs. Marguerite Oswald worked for him as a practical nurse during the time she (Mrs. Oswald) was residing in Vernon, Texas, and that Mrs. Oswald asked Mr. Phillips to execute the necessary affidavit. Marina Oswald further stated that the wallet in question was given to her husband by his mother upon their arrival in Fort Worth, Texas, from Russia, and that she kept it always in the places where they lived. She was also questioned concerning whether or not she ever saw in Lee's possession pamphlets showing pictures of the late President Kennedy requesting that he be indicted for treason and she replied in the negative. In connection with curtain rods mentioned by Lee Oswald to Masley Frazier as the latter drove Lee to work Friday morning, she stated that she never saw any rods in the Paine's house or in the garage as Mrs. Ruth Paine only had venetian blinds.

Marina Oswald also stated that when she was shown, by the reporting agent, pictures of Lee Oswald holding a rifle she did not advise at that time that she had the same pictures but in smaller sizes pasted in her family album but that upon suggestion of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald she destroyed them upon learning that

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her husband was a prime suspect in the shooting of the President. She also related that the Thursday evening (November 21, 1963) when Lee Oswald appeared at the Paine's house uncorrected, he told her to buy anything the children needed from their savings, that he appeared to be nervous, that he tried to make up to her due to their previous domestic quarrel and that he went to bed at about 8:00 P.M. the same evening. According to Marina Oswald, when she went to bed around 10:00 P.M., she felt that he was not asleep as shortly after he touched her to see if she were asleep. Marina Oswald further stated that the following day (Friday) when she got up from her bed, after the departure of her husband, she noticed his wedding ring laying on the top of their bedroom dresser. She stated that he never, to her knowledge, took off his ring before, and that at that time she thought it was a strange thing for him to do.

During the ride transporting Marina Oswald and her two children to the Martin's residence located at 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas, Marina Oswald was constantly talking concerning her husband trying to analyze his emotions and possible reason for killing the President. She said that on numerous occasions he would drop on his knees in front of her crying, saying that he was lost, did not know what to do and was confused in his way of life. Marina Oswald also stated that her husband always tried to improve himself, but that he mostly was concentrating in reading books about the great men of the world, their achievements and their contribution to the world. Marina Oswald is of the opinion that her husband was an ego-maniac who wanted to be a "big man" but that in failing to be so he decided to show the whole world who he was by killing the President so that the whole world would know his name. Marina Oswald also stated that while they were living in the Soviet Union, Lee Oswald indicated the lack of freedom of speech in Russia, the travel restrictions and in some way he was disappointed in the way he was treated there.

The trip from the Six Flags Inn to the Martin's residence was without any incidents and no further pertinent information was received from Marina Oswald in this case.

On December 1, 1963, the reporting agent accompanied by SA Gintz proceeded to the Martin's residence for the purpose of taking Marina Oswald and her family to the cemetery which visit she previously requested. Upon arrival of the Robert Oswald family from Denton, Texas, with Special Agents James Lackey and Talmage Bailey, the Oswalds decided that only Marina and Robert Oswald would go to the cemetery. Both Oswalds, including Marina's daughter Junie, were taken to the Rose Hill cemetery located in Fort Worth, Texas, in the government car preceded by plain police car occupied by two plain clothes police officers. On the way to the cemetery Marina Oswald bought azalea plant and one dozen white carnations from a florist shop. Upon arrival at the cemetery Marina Oswald placed the flowers at the Lee Oswald grave with two separate notes written in Russian that the azalea plant was from his wife and for him to rest in peace. The carnations were from his children. Marina Oswald was very pleased to see that the grave contained a white flowered cross with many other flowers. There were not many onlookers and the grave was guarded by one Fort Worth police car with a uniform policeman.

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Marina Oswald remained at the grave for about twenty minutes, and the party returned to the Martin's residence. At the residence Mrs. Martin suggested that Marina Oswald change her appearance for the security reasons while residing at their house and Marina Oswald did not object to that request. Mrs. Robert Oswald, who is a professional beauty operator, cut Marina Oswald's hair, making it short. No other conversation was conducted by the reporting agent with Marina Oswald that day.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Further contacts will be maintained with Marina Oswald for any possible information she may have in this case.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Memorandum

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

DATE: December 3, 1963

FROM : ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze, Dallas

SUBJECT: Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas

The attached is literal translation from Russian to English of the statement obtained from Marina Oswald and her interpretation of the letter written in Russian by her deceased husband Lee Harvey Oswald prior to his attempted assassination of former General Walker at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963.

The statement was obtained from Marina Oswald on December 3, 1963, by Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge Leon I. Gopadze between 11:30 A.M. and 12:30 P.M., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas, regarding a note written in Russian which was found in a book entitled Book of Helpful Instructions belonging to Mrs. Marina Oswald.

Leon I. Gopadze  
Assistant to the  
Special Agent in Charge

LIG:amr

Encl.

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December 3, 1963  
Dallas, Texas

I, Marina Oswald, verify that letter which was shown to me by Agent Levon Llych Gopadze, who is working for the Secret Service of the Government of the United States of America, is the letter which was written by my deceased husband Lee Oswald. This letter was written on Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, prior to his departure to New Orleans. For the proper understanding the contents of this letter I will try to write in proper Russian language.

"(1) This key for the Post Office Box in the Main Post Office which is located in the city on Ervay Street on the same street where the drug store where we always have met, 4 blocks from the drug store on the same street is located the Post Office. There you will find our box. I paid for the box last month so don't worry.

(2) Send the information to the consulate what happened to me and also get clippings from the newspapers (if the newspapers will write anything about me). I think that the consulate will help you faster if they will learn everything.

(3) I paid for the house on the 2nd, so don't worry about it.

(4) I have recently paid for the water and gas.

(5) Perhaps that my wages from the work also will be forthcoming. They will send it (the money) to our Post Office Box. Go to the bank where you will change the check for cash.

(6) My clothes, etc. you can throw away or give away. Do not keep it. My personal papers (military, working papers, etc.) I prefer that you keep.

(7) Several of my documents located in the small blue suitcase.

(8) My address book is located on my table in my room if you want it.

(9) Here we have friends and Red Cross who will also help you.

(10) I left you money as much as I could, \$60 on second and you and June could exist on \$10 a week for two months more.

(11) If I am still alive and will be taken to the city prison, the prison is located at the end of the bridge through which we always travel to the city (in the beginning of the city immediately after the bridge)."

This letter was found by me in the evening of the same day when attempted assassination was made on the person by the name of Walker. Late that night when he (Lee) came home he confessed to me that he shot this person, he was very nervous and refused to answer any questions asked by me but said only that this person is head of the fascist organization and

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had better be gotten rid of. This letter I did not destroy for the purpose of having evidence in case my husband in the event he will repeat the same thing. He promised me that he would not repeat the same thing. That was the main reason why I insisted for him to go to some other town, for instance in New Orleans. I did not report about this matter to the police on the account of personal feeling toward my husband and also wanted to save my family.

Everything that I have wrote is the truth.

/s/ Marina Oswald

December 3, 1963

Dallas

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3<sup>е</sup> дек. 1963.

Даллас, Техас.

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Я, Марино Освальд, подтверждаю, что письмо, которое было показано мне агентом Ливаном Ульриком Гонзага, который служит в секретном отделе правительства США, является письмом написанным моим покойным мужем Ли Освальдом. Это письмо написано на Meely street, Даллас, Техас до его отъезда в Нов. Орлеан. Для правильного понимания содержания этого письма постарайтесь написать его правильно по-русски:

1) " Этот ключ от почтового ящика находится в городе на улице "Ванс", на той же улице где аптека, у которой мы всегда вытрезивались. Забегая впереди от аптеки на этой улице находится почталит. Там находится наш ящик. Я занимаюсь за ключом в прошлом месяце, так мы не перемещали об этом.

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- 2) Посылай в посольство информации, что со мной случилось и тоже вырезка из газеты (если в газете что-нибудь обо мне напишут). Я думаю, что посольство быстрее тебе поможет, когда всё узнает.
- 3) Я заплатил за дом на 2<sup>е</sup> число, так не переживай об этом.
- 4) За воду и газ тоже платил недавно.
- 5) Возможно, что деньги с работы будут. Они пойдут на наш шик на похороны. Погудешь в банк и вынешь их на деньги.
- 6) Кило одежды и т.п. ты можешь выбросить или отдать, не сохраняй их. Но мои личные сумки (военные, заводские и т.д.) я преподнесу, чтобы ты держала.

М. Свобод.

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- 7) Документы мои документы находятся в сумке миссис Мейкерс. Тамодана.
- 8) Адресная книга на моем столе в моей комнате, если тебе надо.
- 9) Тут есть у нас друзья и "крайний крест" - тоже тебе помогут. (Red cross - по английски)
- 10) Я оставил тебе деньги так много, как я мог, 60 долларов на 1<sup>ю</sup> неделю. У твоей Дженн может быть еще 10 долларов в неделю еще 2 м-ца.
- 11) Если я жив и возьму в городскую тюрьму, ~~которая находится по городской тюрьме~~ находится на конце того моста, через который ты всегда ехала в город. (самый начало города сразу через мост).

Вирджиния Сивелд. 322

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Это письмо было найдено мною вечером  
того дня когда был совершено покушение  
на человека по имени Вокер. Тогда  
вечером, когда он пришел домой, то со-  
знался мне, что он стрелял в этого че-  
ловека, был очень взволнован и не отходил  
на вопросы, предложенные мною. Только  
сказал, что этот человек возглавляет гра-  
жданскую организацию и муче от него  
избавиться. Это письмо я не удержал  
у себя, тогда улететь улетел против моего  
мужа, если он он захотел повторить  
попытку. Он обещал мне, что такая попы-  
тка не повторится. И это было основной  
причиной, почему я настаивала уехать  
в другой город, например в Нов Орлеан.  
Я не сообщила об этом полиции и за-  
менил естественных чувств к мужу,  
я хотела сохранить семью. Всё это  
наша правда. 146

Мария Овалетт. 322  
Зем 1963 года. Делла.

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Encl 319

Form No. 10-6 (Revised)  
Memorandum Report  
(7-1-59)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*Handwritten initials*

ORIGIN (Dallas) Field	OFFICE Dallas, Texas	FILE NO. CO-2-34030
TYPE OF CASE Assassination of the President	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C. and Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 11/26/63 - 11/28/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ATSAIC Leon E. Gopadze		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

This report relates to listening of the tape recording interview of Marina Oswald by SAs Charles Kurkel and James F. Howard, which was translated by Russian interpreter Peter P. Gregory. The report also relates to the personal interview with Marina Oswald witnessed by Mr. Gregory.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Per Chief's orders the reporting agent reported to Washington in connection with interview of Marina Oswald, by Special Agents of the Dallas office.

Upon arrival of the reporting agent to Washington, D. C., on November 26, 1963, arrangements were made to transcribe the tape recording of the questions and answers during the questioning of Marina Oswald by SAs Kurkel and Howard which was translated by Russian Interpreter Mr. Gregory. The translation was faultless without deviation and at no time was there any indication that Mr. Gregory was translating otherwise. It also appeared that Mr. Gregory had a complete confidence of Marina Oswald and she was answering to the best of her ability.

On November 26, 1963, as instructed by Chief, the reporting agent and SA Max Phillips of the FIS proceeded to Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of personal interview with Marina Oswald and to be of any assistance to the Dallas office. Upon arrival to the Dallas office, the agents were advised by Inspector Tom Kelley that the FBI agents would like to use the reporting agent as interpreter for their proposed interview with Marina Oswald the same day. Inspector Kelley was advised that the reporting agent was not a finished interpreter to be used by the FBI for any official interrogation as used by the State Department or for the Court purposes, however, the reporting agent was willing to assist the FBI to the best of his ability. Upon arrival of FBI agents Charles

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓  Dallas	COPIES Orig & 2 cc  2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Leon E. Gopadze</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 319 11-29-63
		APPROVED <i>James F. Howard</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 11-29-63

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T. Brown and James P. Hosty, Jr. of their Dallas office, the reporting agent explained to them the problems of a finished translator or interpreter for their particular need but they requested for assistance as their interview with Marina Oswald would be very limited. At this time it was agreed that the reporting agent would represent himself as a Government Agent without disclosing his true name or his official capacity.

Upon arrival of FBI Agents Hosty and Brown, SA Phillips and reporting agent went to the Six Flags Inn where Marina Oswald was staying, and entered her cottage. Marina Oswald was sitting on a davenport in the living room holding her infant child. The reporting agent introduced himself to Marina Oswald as being a Government agent by the name of Mr. Lee. He also introduced FBI Agents Hosty and Brown in their true capacity. Marina Oswald was told the purpose of the visit and she immediately asked whether she has a right not to answer any questions if she did not wish to do so. This was translated to the FBI agents and Marina Oswald was assured that she had rights not to answer any questions if she did not want to. The agents asked Marina Oswald whether she would object to be questioned in the future by their agents as there are many questions to be asked which were not previously answered by her or propounded to her. Marina Oswald replied that she had no other information that had not been given by her before and that she would decline any other interview by the FBI agents, by explaining that she and her husband, Lee, felt that the FBI was responsible for Lee in losing his jobs. Many attempts were made by interviewing agents to change her mind by convincing that they were not responsible for Lee to lose his jobs or to obtain one but she repeatedly refused to be interrogated. The agents also tried to explain to her that if she felt that Lee was not responsible in killing the President, it was their duty to find the guilty person. Marina Oswald was constantly indicating that she was tired to be questioned by various agencies and persons and that she would like to terminate the interview. Prior to the departure of the interviewing agents and the reporting agent, Marina Oswald was asked if she would decline to see the reporting agent the following day and she had no objection for such visit. Upon return of the agents to the Dallas office of the Secret Service, FBI Agent Hosty made notations as to answers made by Marina Oswald during the interview in narrative form and a copy of it was promised by FBI Agent Hosty to be furnished to this Service. During the conference with the FBI agents, the reporting agent mentioned to FBI Agent Hosty that Marina Oswald has recognized him as the FBI agent who had interviewed her on or about October 27, 1963, concerning the whereabouts of Lee Oswald. Agent Hosty admitted that he had talked to Mrs. Oswald and that Mrs. Jaine had acted as his translator. This admission was made by FBI Agent Hosty in presence of Inspector Thomas Kelley, SAIC Sorrels and SA Max Phillips.

The following day, November 28, 1963, the reporting agent felt that in order to interview Marina Oswald, the assistance of Mr. Peter P. Gregory who acted as the interpreter between Marina Oswald and SAC Munkel and Howard, would be beneficial to the cause as it was felt that Marina Oswald during the prior interview had an idea that the reporting agent was also an FBI agent. A contact by the agents of

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the Dallas office was made with Mr. Gregory who agreed to be present and assist the reporting agent in obtaining any possible information needed by this office and particularly to convince Marina Oswald that the reporting agent is not the FBI agent due to her indicated feeling toward the FBI.

About 11 A.M. on November 28, 1963, the reporting agent, accompanied by SA Max Phillips and SA Robert A. Stewart, proceeded to the Six Flags Inn, where they met Mr. Gregory who arrived about the same time. After being introduced to Mr. Gregory, the two of us proceeded to a separate room, reserved by our agents. After explaining to Mr. Gregory, the problem and particularly to explain to Marina Oswald that the reporting agent was not an FBI agent and for her to cooperate in the matter with me. Mr. Gregory, after exchanging the mutual personal background, was more than willing to do anything he could. As to Mr. Gregory's relationship with the Oswalds, he stated that he is an Oil-Consultant, was born in Russia, and that he came to the United States in 1923; that he arrived in the U. S. on the West Coast and that he studied at the University of California at Berkley, California, and that when he moved to Dallas, Texas, being employed in his particular profession, he also was engaged on his own to teach Russian to any Americans who expressed a desire for the language.

He said that sometime in latter part of June 1962, he received a phone call at his office in Dallas from a man who said his name was Oswald. He said he learned Mr. Gregory was teaching Russian and that he would like to see him as soon as possible concerning this matter. In a few days, Lee Oswald came to his business office where he indicated that he would like to be an interpreter in Russian language. According to Gregory, Lee spoke fairly well in Russian, but with somewhat Polish accent. That in order to satisfy himself whether Lee could be an interpreter, he asked Lee to read some Russian books and to translate them. Lee did this and then Lee asked if he could give him a letter to anyone concerned certifying re his ability to be a translator. Such letter was given to Lee by Mr. Gregory. At this time, Mr. Gregory said he has grown-up children who are gainfully employed and his youngest son, Paul, was still a student at Oklahoma University, Norman, Oklahoma. However, Mr. Gregory stated that about 4 years ago only Paul indicated to him that he would like to learn Russian which was contrary to wishes of the older children, and which they never did.

At the time he talked to Lee Oswald, he also learned that Lee was in Russia, that he returned with a Russian wife and that he was living with his brother, Robert Oswald. When he was helping his son Paul to learn Russian, he thought of the idea that Paul would learn more polished Russian from Marina Oswald and also about life in Russia. Upon this idea, he contacted Lee Oswald by phone and asked him if his wife, Marina, would mind teaching his son the language. At that time, the Oswalds were living on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth and that Paul used to go to their residence once or twice a week to study the language. After Paul Gregory departed for Oklahoma City, to further study at the University in the latter part of September 1962, Mr. Gregory invited several Russian people to his home for dinner. He invited the Oswalds as well as other Russian friends, among whom was invited was George A. Bouhey who was born in Leningrad, Russia. Mr. Gregory thought that inasmuch as Marina lived in Leningrad and studied there, Mr. Bouhey would enjoy meeting her. As result of this

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evening Mr. Bouhe found a job for Lee Oswald and he started working in some photostat or photographing shop in Dallas. However, up to then Lee was working in Ft. Worth as a sheet metal worker.

The Oswalds moved to Dallas either the latter part of September 1962 or early October of the same year. When they moved to Dallas he lost all contact with them and never saw them again. However, he has heard through other Russian friends that they were very disappointed in the Oswalds and one of his friends told him that Lee Oswald was a turncoat and that his name was mentioned in the Ft. Worth papers as being such. This happened in February 1963 when he invited for a dinner George Bouhe, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Hellen, who also told him that the Oswalds did not deserve any help because of their attitude. Mr. Gregory also advised that everybody was sympathetic and liked Marina but everyone disliked Lee. He also heard that Oswald beat up on Marina on several occasions. Ann Hellen also told him that on one occasion Marina moved to her (Ann's) house due to such bad treatment.

According to Mr. Gregory the next time he heard of Lee Oswald was Friday when he shot our President, and that Lee Oswald was considered a prime suspect in the shooting. Mr. Gregory said he himself disliked Lee Oswald as Lee was arrogant, stubborn and would not discuss anything but his particular type of politics, which was definitely radical.

Mr. Gregory appeared to be a very sincere man, highly educated, and there was no question that he stands for good Americanism and is very patriotic, and loyal to this country.

Marina Oswald was then interviewed only in presence of Mr. Gregory. Mr. Gregory assured her that the reporting agent was not an FBI Agent and told her to cooperate to the fullest extent. She stated she was born on July 17, 1941, in the city of Molotovsk in Archangel District. She said during the war between Germany and Russia she lost her father, and that when the war was over she and her mother moved to Moldavia District located in the southern part of Russia. She said up to the fourth grade in elementary school, they lived in the Moldvin District and then moved to Leningrad where she entered the fifth grade at the 37th Women's School, located on Kiev Street. She went there up to the seventh grade when she decided to enter a Pharmaceutical school, even though she did not graduate from the elementary school which had 10 grades.

While attending the Pharmaceutical school she also worked which helped her make her living and stay in school. According to her, Marina's mother died in Leningrad on April 8, 1956. After finishing the Pharmaceutical school in 1959 she decided to go to the city of Minsk to live with her uncle (her mother's brother) who then was employed by the Government as a military engineer.

In March of 1961, she met Lee Oswald. The circumstances of this meeting are set forth in a tape recording transcription prepared and previously furnished Chief, with the exception that after meeting and marrying Lee, he decided to return to the U. S. and after corresponding with the American consulate in Moscow, they finally were able to obtain a visa for their trip to the United States. According to Marina

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Oswald, in order to obtain the permission, she and Lee went to Moscow where the transportation was supplied by the American consulate. She said they arrived in New York by air on 2-13-62; they stayed in some hotel in New York City for one day and then went by train to Texas. She said when they got to Texas, they were met by Robert Oswald in the town where he lived with his family; that they stayed with Robert Oswald for about 1 1/2 months and then moved to live with Lee's mother in Ft. Worth, Texas. She said after staying with her mother-in-law for about 3 weeks, she and Lee moved to an apartment on Mercedes Street, that was some time the latter part of July, 1962. She said they lived there until October 1962 when Lee lost his job in the sheet metal factory as it was seasonal work. In October 1962 Lee left for Dallas to look for work and she, with her daughter June, moved to live with Mrs. Elena Hall, whose address she could not recall but whose husband was a dental technician.

She stated that Elena Hall was born in Russia but was married to an American. Marina went on to say that while in Dallas, Lee lived at the YMCA but after Lee was able to obtain employment in either a photostat or photography shop, she moved to Dallas where Lee already had an apartment on Elsbeth Street. They lived there until January 1963, when they moved to an apartment on Neely Street. She could not remember the exact addresses on both streets. However, upon request of interviewing agent she described the type of buildings. She said that on Elsbeth St. it was a one story, red brick building, but that on Neely St. it was a two story frame building and that they lived upstairs. Subsequently Marina Oswald pointed out to SA Charles E. Kunkel the exact apartment houses where they lived on Elsbeth and Neely Streets. She said they lived there until May 1963, when she and her daughter moved to live with the Paines in Irving, Texas. According to Marina Oswald, the same day she moved to Irving, Lee bought a bus ticket to go to New Orleans; that this move was upon the insistence of Marina as she suggested he would have a better chance of getting work there where he was born and had relatives. The following day she received a phone call at Mrs. Paine's home from Lee in New Orleans saying he was staying with his aunt whose name she did not know. Marina said that about a week later Lee phoned her again from New Orleans and said he had found a job at the Louisiana Coffee Company. He wanted her to join him there. About a week later she and her daughter were taken to New Orleans by Mrs. Paine and she joined Lee in an apartment which he rented before she arrived. This apartment was on Magazine Street.

Lee continued working for the Louisiana Coffee Company but he lost his job in August 1963. Marina Oswald remained with Lee until the last of September 1963, depending on unemployment compensation checks, for about 7 weeks. As Lee could not find a job, and due to somewhat marital difficulties, Marina wrote to Mrs. Paine concerning these troubles and asked her if she could come down and take her back to Irving, Texas. Mrs. Paine agreed to do so and while Mrs. Paine was on her vacation traveling in unknown places she arrived in New Orleans and took Marina back to Irving, Texas. As far as Marina can remember, this occurred in the latter part of September 1963. Lee remained in New Orleans looking for work. During the time Lee remained in New Orleans for about a week, he did not call her or communicate with her in any way. However, in early October 1963 she received a phone call from Lee at Mrs. Paine's house, telling her he was in Dallas, Texas; that he had taken a room, but he did not tell her the address, he gave her only a telephone number. She did not remember that phone number as that number, as that number was given to Mrs. Paine to put in Mrs. Paine's phone book. She remembers that Lee said it was a rooming

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house with many rooms with no private toilet facilities. Later he phoned again and said he moved to another rooming house without disclosing the address but leaving a phone number where he could be reached. This number was also given to Mrs. Paine and she put it down in her phone book. According to Marina Oswald, Lee has been phoning her from Dallas almost every day due to his worries about their children, and that when she left New Orleans, she took all their belongings except leaving his personal things with him there.

After obtaining the foregoing information the reporting agent felt she was very sincere in her statements and that she was furnishing the information voluntarily without trying to hold anything back. In connection with Lee's and her finances, she said they lived very frugally; that Lee was very stingy; and that at no time was Lee giving her funds -- but that while he was working, they tried to save up as much as they could, and that Lee never told her the amount of his salary while working.

At this time Marina was asked if she knew of any clubs that Lee belonged to in Russia. She replied the only club he belonged to was a Hunters Club in Minsk. In asking her whether he had freedom of travel in Russia, she replied negatively and said he had only limited permission to travel while living in Russia. She was asked if to her knowledge Lee was in Leningrad and whether she knew of a club named "Inter-Club". She said she knows Lee was not in Leningrad as his visa which he obtained directed him to report directly to Moscow from Helsinki, Finland. However, she said she knows the INTER CLUB in Leningrad as this place is mostly patronized by foreign sailors for their entertainment, such as dancing, seeing films, and the club could be entered by any person by paying the entrance fee.

She was asked whether she had any knowledge of Lee's trips to Mexico or Washington, D. C. She replied in the negative. She was asked whether she or Lee had any cameras and she replied that Lee bought one camera in Russia and a second one in the United States. She said one was a small camera and the other was a box camera. She added that she was not proficient with operating any cameras as she never had an opportunity to do so.

She was asked whether Lee had any guns and she said yes; that he had a rifle while they were living in New Orleans but did not know what kind of a gun it was as she was not familiar with firearms of any kind. She added that when she moved from New Orleans she cannot tell whether she brought the gun to Irving, Texas, but that she found a rifle wrapped in one of their blankets and that it was in Mrs. Paine's garage. She said she did not examine this gun but only saw the barrel.

Concerning visits by FBI agents, Marina stated that while living on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth, Texas, they were visited by two agents who talked to Lee at length outside the house in their automobile; that while living in Irving, Texas, to her knowledge only on two occasions did agents visit there; however, she had been advised by her neighbors that some agents made inquiries concerning Lee while they were gone from the house. By furnishing Marina a calendar she established that the first visit of a FBI agent in Irving, Texas, was either on October 22 or 23, 1963, which she learned from neighbors; that the second visit was on October 25, 1963, by one FBI agent who talked with her, but Lee was not there. It was a very short conversation and was translated by Mrs. Paine and the agent then left.

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The next visit was about a week later, either on November 5 or 6, 1963, when two agents called together, but she did not see the agents then but was told by Mrs. Paine that they had been there asking for Lee. According to her, she could not understand the conversation between Mrs. Paine and the agents, but Mrs. Paine explained they were asking about Lee. In connection with FBI agents' visit in Fort Worth, Marina Oswald said that after the agents left, Lee was very nervous. Lee never told her what this was all about but was very nervous concerning the interview.

On the last occasion when Mrs. Paine's home was visited by FBI agents, Lee was already working for the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

Apparently Marina was very much concerned that Mr. Gregory and I had any doubts as to her sincerity and truthfulness in her answers to our questions. She repeatedly would remark "I hope you believe me, as I swear by God, this is the truth." Her religious convictions concerning belief in God she expressed the previous evening when she was asked by the reporting agent if she believed in God, she replied that she did not believe in God until her mother died but that after her death she started to believe in God, and particularly since she came to the United States. During the conversation she also indicated that Lee was a loner, stubborn, hot headed, and some times violent just like his mother Mrs. Oswald, Sr., who on numerous occasions exhibited her temper by shrieking at her, stamping her feet, and insisting that she have her own way in any aspect of Marina's life.

Before showing Marina Oswald photographs of Lee Oswald holding the rifle, she was forewarned to tell me the truth about the photographs. She replied she would. At this time two photographs of Lee holding the rifle, a newspaper, and a revolver strapped to his side were shown to her and by seeing them it seemed somewhat of a shock to her. She started crying but after composing herself, she said that the pictures were taken while they were living in the duplex on Keely Street at Dallas, Texas, as she recognized the background of the picture. She was then asked who took the pictures. Marina hesitatingly said she didn't think she knew but immediately stated that there was no use to tell a lie, and added that it was taken by her upon Lee's request, even though she did not know how to operate the camera. The operation of the camera was explained to her by Lee who also measured the distance where she should stand when taking the photographs. After Marina Oswald examined the pictures it was pointed out to her Lee was holding a rifle containing the scope and she said honestly that she does not remember noticing the scope but that it was Lee's rifle and the same one which she had previously seen in their apartment in New Orleans. The fact that Lee had a revolver in a holster on his right side was pointed out to her but she said she did not notice the revolver while taking the picture as Lee was dressed in black and it would have been hard to see. She said the reason Lee asked her to take the photographs was for the purpose of sending photographs to the Militant magazine to show that he was ready for anything. Marina Oswald said this was also probably for the purpose of showing that he was here and that he was ready to do anything even if it involves possible use of arms. She was very much concerned that her first version to the police concerning the gun was false, as she had tried to protect Lee whom she loved and still loves but feels that the truth should be known. She asked that information given concerning the gun be withheld from the Police as she does not want to be branded as a liar.

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Marina Oswald further stated that there was no question but that that was Lee's rifle, that she was now satisfied that he was responsible for killing the President, but that she had never had any inkling that he would be so violent to anybody. She was asked whether Lee, to her knowledge, was an expert rifle-shot, and she said Lee was boastful that he was a good shot and that he learned this while in the military service. Marina also expressed her deep sorrow and concern over the killer of her husband and said she has no malice toward him, and hoped he would not be killed for his crime.

Marina Oswald said that at no time had she seen Lee carrying guns away from the house for any purpose or had seen him practice shooting any guns. She said he would go to work either by a bus or be taken by a neighbor who also worked where he did.

Marina Oswald inquired of the reporting agent and Mr. Gregory if she should give the same information to the FBI or any other agency of the Government, and she was told for her own sake and her children's sake to tell the truth during all of this investigation which would help her in the long run, and particularly with her desire to remain in the United States. She was also told this Service was willing to help her all they could.

At the conclusion of the interview, as it was felt that she was very tired, Marina on her own accord stated that on Thursday night about 6:30 P.M., on November 21, 1963, Lee appeared at the Paine's house; that this surprised her because Lee had never visited her on week days while working for the Texas Schoolbook Depository but only on weekends; that he told her he had something very important to do. The following morning Lee left the Paine's house, but she did not see Lee's actual departure from the area. Prior to Lee's departure he told Marina not to expect him home over the weekend, a statement Lee had never made before, as he had spent every weekend with his family.

Marina further stated that after the assassination of the President, Mrs. Paine told her that during the Thursday evening of November 21, 1963, Lee was doing something in the Paine's garage, but Mrs. Paine did not know what Lee was doing in the garage.

After the reporting agent's return to the U. S. Secret Service Office, Dallas, Texas, Marina Oswald had one of the Secret Service agents phone the office and asked for the reporting agent. She apologized for not giving the following information: She stated that while pointing out to our agents the apartment on Neely Street as well as Ellsbeth Street, it came to her mind that on her departure from New Orleans with Mrs. Paine, Lee told her and Mrs. Paine that he might go to some other cities to look for work, and particularly to a city where one of his friends was living; that the name of both cities were furnished by Lee to Mrs. Paine who no doubt will remember the names and may remember the name of his friend he mentioned. She also said that while living on Neely Street in Dallas, Lee was attending some night school where they teach all kinds of languages, typing, etc. She said he attended this school twice a week and usually would go to the school direct from his work and would get

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home about 8:30 P.M. She knows he was studying typing as he was bringing home some of his home work; that he attended this school for about a month.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Further interrogation of Marina Oswald if an opportunity presents itself.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. SECRET SERVICE  
File No. CO-2-34,030  
DATE: February 4, 1964

*mem  
subj*

TO : Mr. Richard Helms, Central  
Intelligence Agency

(BY LIAISON)

FROM : Chief

SUBJECT: 5 US Secret Service Reports on Interviews re Lee Harvey Oswald  
Lee Harvey Oswald

Reference is made to the letter forwarded to the Chief of the United States Secret Service from the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy dated January 31, 1964, a copy which was furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency.

There is forwarded herewith, memoranda carrying Secret Service Control Numbers 319, 322, 416, 536, 554, 562, 632, 715 719, and 724.

Attachments 10

*James J. Rowley*

CONFIDENTIAL

0318

Havana  
10 November 1963

Lee Harvey Oswald  
Mail Office  
Dallas, Texas  
U. S. A.

Friend Lee:

Once again I write you since the last time that we saw each other in Miami. You took the books in Spanish to the hotel and I hardly have any. I will tell you that the man plans to visit there soon and you should close the business as soon as possible, as I told you beforehand in Miami, I recommend much prudence and do not do any madness with the silver I gave you. I trust you will not defraud me and that our dreams will be realized. After the business I will recommend you highly to the Chief who certainly will be very much interested in knowing you as they need men like you. I told him you could put out a candle at 50 meters and he did not believe me, but I made him believe because I saw you with my own eyes and the Chief was astonished. Well Lee, practice your Spanish well for when you come to Havana as this is the land of liberty, of beautiful women and rich Havana tobacco. Don't forget to do all that I told you to the letter and do not leave anything that can be traced etc., and when you receive my letters destroy them as always. After the business I will send you silver and we shall see each other here in Miami at the usual place.

Always Sincerely

Pedro Charles

X

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

0331

U. S. SECRET SERVICE  
File No. CO-2-34,030  
DATE: February 24, 1964

TO : Mr. Richard Helms, Deputy Director of Plans  
Central Intelligence Agency

FROM : James J. Rowley, Chief  
U. S. Secret Service

SUBJECT: Autopsy Report, Oswald  
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Reference is made to your memorandum of February 18, 1964, requesting information concerning scars on the left wrist of Lee Harvey Oswald.

There are no special agents of this Service who can provide direct evidence based on personal observations of the wrist of Oswald during his custody by the Dallas Police or at Parkland Hospital whether there was evidence of a scar.

Descriptive information on the Dallas Police Department fingerprint card of Lee Oswald shows opposite the description of "scars and marks" as "clear", indicating that they did not make any notation of any scars on Oswald. However, it is possible that the police department at Dallas do not make a notation on a fingerprint card unless the scars are noticeable or apparent, such as facial scars, etc.

When Oswald was printed at New Orleans no notation was made of scars on his wrist on his fingerprint card. His physical description sheet and the photograph which was taken do not indicate that scars were noted.

The following is quoted from the autopsy report of the Office of the County Medical Examiner, 5201 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. "On the mid portion dorsum of the left hand there is a poorly defined pale, white, oblique, one-half inch scar. Over the volar aspect of the right wrist there is a transverse, superficial one-quarter inch abrasion. Volar aspect of the left wrist there is a transverse 1 3/4 inch slightly raised white scar. The medical aspect of the right knee, reddish, very poorly defined 7 1/8 by 1/4 inch reddish discoloration...."

Among the findings on the autopsy report there is this notation, "left wrist and left arm, scars." The autopsy was conducted by Earl F. Rose, M.D., and his assistant Sidney C. Stewart, M.D. Autopsy dated November 24, 1963, 2:45 P.M., autopsy number M63-356.

*James J. Rowley*

A copy of the autopsy report is attached.

Attachments

SECRET

SS-3621

X

On 4-5-77, declassified by CIA (by CIA employee, Karen Jorgensen / phone 351-3615)  
*[Signature]*  
4-5-77



OFFICE OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER

5201 HARRY HINES BLVD.  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75205

Autopsy Number: M63-356

Name: OSWALD, Lee Harvey

Age: 24 Race: White Sex: Male

Autopsy date: 11-24-63, 2:45 P.M.

Coroner: Judge Pierce McBride

Autopsy by: Earl F. Rose, M. D.

Assistant: Sidney C. Stewart, M. D.

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION:

External examination reveals a 5 foot, 9 inch white male, the estimated weight is 150 pounds. Rigor is not present, slight cooling of the body. There is faint posterior mottling lividity.

Identification bands on the left wrist, the right wrist, the left great toe. The head is examined. The hair is brown, slightly wavy. Small amount of dried blood in the hair which has run from the hairline to the right and backward. Slight frontal balding. To the right of the midline over the forehead is a  $1/2 \times 1/16$  inch crusted superficial abrasion. The hairline, left temporal region, is a  $1/16$  inch very superficial abraded area. There is a left periorbital hematoma which is purple in the central portion, fading at the margins to a faint lemon-yellow. Total diameter of this is  $1 \frac{3}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$  inch. The irides are gray-blue, the pupils are equal at 8 mm. The sclera and conjunctiva are not remarkable. Poorly defined scar on the dorsum of the nose which measures  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$  inch. There is black material in the nares. Midline, upper lip, terminating at the vermillion margin is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch pale scar. To the left of the midline, the upper lip, is a  $1/16$  inch abrasion. The buccal cavity is otherwise not remarkable. Oral hygiene is fair with some fillings. The tongue is not remarkable. The beard measures between 1 to 2 mm. Examination of the neck is made. At the upper end of the right sternocleidomastoid over the skin is a transverse very superficial  $3/4$  inch scratch with some reddish antiseptic type of paint surrounding this. Hair distribution is normal. The pubic hair has been shaved. The penis is circumcised. The testes are descended. The abdomen is flat.

Over the left pectoral region,  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  inches from the top of the head and  $2 \frac{3}{4}$  inches to the left of the midline there is a  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  inch wound. The edges of this are sharp. Over the left chest is an oblique wound which originates 17 inches from the top of the head and runs forward, downward toward the midline anteriorly measuring  $7 \frac{1}{2}$  inches and closed by 12 running black sutures. This wound goes inferior to the left nipple. Over the lateral aspect of the left arm, 16 inches from the top of the head is a  $5/8 \times 5/8$  inch wound. It goes into the subcutaneous tissue. 18 inches from the top of the head over the lateral aspect anteriorly of the right arm there is a  $1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$  inch wound which goes into the subcutaneous tissue.  $21 \frac{1}{2}$  inches from the top of the head originating slightly below the nuchoid running in the midline to above the pubis is a  $10 \frac{1}{2}$  inch anterior midline wound closed by 5 wire sutures. Above



the medial malleolus on the right side there is a  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  inch transverse cut-down incision. Cephalad to this is a transverse  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  inch superficial transverse incised wound. Above the left medial malleolus there is a  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  inch cut-down type of incised wound. To the left of the midline region of the second thoracic vertebra there is a very faint  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch bluish discolored area. In the right antecubital fossa is a very tiny needle puncture type of wound surrounded by bluish discoloration. In the left antecubital fossa there are three small needle puncture type of wounds surrounded by bluish discoloration. The nails are examined. They are somewhat dirty although quite well cared for. No evidence of injury is noted. On the midportion dorsum of the left hand, there is a poorly defined pale white oblique  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch scar. Over the volar aspect of the right wrist there is a transverse superficial  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch abrasion. Volar aspect of the left wrist there is a transverse  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  inch slightly raised white scar. Medial aspect of the right knee reddish very poorly defined  $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$  inch reddish discoloration. Over the left arm, below the deltoid there is a transverse  $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$  inch somewhat puckered and irregular scar. A few striae along the lateral aspect of the thighs. Some of the hair of the chest has been shaved. In addition, to the left of the midline there is a round poorly defined round impression on the skin, the diameter of which is 2 inches. Over the medial aspect mid-distal third of the left arm there is a  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  inch vertical scar with cross-hatching.

23 inches from the top of the head and  $3 \frac{3}{8}$  inches to the left of the midline anteriorly and  $10 \frac{3}{4}$  inches to the left of the midline posteriorly, over the lower aspect of the left chest there is an entrance type of wound which measures  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$  inch in diameter. This is surrounded by a contusion ring, the total diameters of the contusion ring are  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch.

22 inches from the top of the head and  $9 \frac{3}{4}$  inches to the right of the midline anteriorly and  $3 \frac{1}{4}$  inches to the right of the midline of the back there is a vertical  $2 \times 1$  inch gapping wound. Posterior to this by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch there is a  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$  inch irregular contused area.

**INCISIONS:** The standard "Y" thoracoabdominal and intermastoid incisions are utilized. Reflecting the skin there is found to be a wound between the fourth and fifth rib which extends through the soft tissue and measures 6 inches in length. This conforms to the wound on the left chest. The incision is continued through the abdominal wound as well as the thoracotomy wound to the left of the midline of the chest.

**SEROUS CAVITIES:** Examination of the serous cavities is made. In the left pleural space approximately 175 cc. of blood. In the right pleural space there is in excess of 600 cc. of blood. In the peritoneal cavity there is in excess of 1000 cc. of blood with clot formation. In addition, there is massive retroperitoneal hemorrhage. The omentum adjacent to the transverse colon and stomach is hemorrhagic and irregularly torn.

The abdominal panniculus measures  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  inches.

**COURSE OF THE WOUND IS FOLLOWED.** It is found to notch the undersurface of the seventh rib at the costochondral junction, this is surrounded by hemorrhage. In its course it notches the diaphragmatic attachment in this region, however, the left lung is not penetrated. The course is found to go from left to right and backward. In its course it is found to strike the anterior edge of the spleen and there is a cruciate laceration of the spleen measuring approximately  $1.5 \times 2$  cm.

The missile is found to penetrate the stomach along the greater curvature of the body of the stomach, the penetration measuring 9 mm. It exits from the stomach along the posterior wall, lesser curvature, 2 cm. distal to the cardioesophageal junction. The penetration measures 3 mm. It pursues a course backwards and to the right slightly caudad to the celiac axis and there is extensive hemorrhage in this area. The anterior and right antero-lateral aspect of the aorta is torn with the superior mesenteric artery being severed. The right renal artery shows destruction and hemorrhage along the cephalad portion. The right renal vein is torn and the tear involves the inferior vena cava, the dorsal surface. It courses through the upper pole of the right kidney along the anterior surface causing a jagged and irregular laceration covering a distance of 5 x 2 cm. with penetration into the calyces. It becomes peritonealized in the hepatorenal pouch and there is a jagged and irregular laceration of the liver covering a distance of 9.5 x 2 x 2 cm. From the liver it penetrates the diaphragm posteriorly on the right side. It then passes adjacent to the lung in the pleural space and the right lung is not penetrated. The eleventh rib to the right of the midline is irregularly fractured and an exit type of wound in this region and in the soft tissue along the posterior axillary line right side there is an incised wound and fragmentation of the rib.

**NECK ORGANS:** The neck organs are examined. They are not remarkable. The hyoid is intact. No evidence of injury is noted. The thyroid gland is not remarkable grossly.

**LUNGS:** The trachea and bronchi are not remarkable. The right lung is quite well aerated. The left lung is atelectatic. The peribronchial tissue is not remarkable, however, there is hemorrhage in the posterior mediastinum.

**HEART:** Examination of the right atrium as well as the right ventricle and a pulmonary artery shows frothing bubbles. The epicardium is markedly congested with petechial hemorrhages, more marked over the left ventricular portion. The heart weighs 330 gm. There are a few subendocardial petechial hemorrhages. Along the anterior right ventricular surface there is a single suture. This is in the epicardial fat. The right ventricle measures 2 to 3 mm., the left 1.2 to 1.3 mm. The valvular circumferences are as follows: aortic valve - 7 cm., mitral valve - 10.5 cm., tricuspid valve - 11.5 cm., and pulmonic valve - 7 cm. The coronary ostia are in the normal location. The coronary arteries are examined in situ, found to be thin, delicate, of normal distribution and free of occlusions. There are left ventricular myocardial hemorrhages.

**LIVER:** The liver weighs 1260 gm. The penetration of the liver has previously been described.

**GALLBLADDER & BILIARY TREE:** Not remarkable.

**PORTACAVAL SYSTEM:** Examination of the portacaval system is made. There is frothing blood in the portacaval system. Extensive hemorrhage is noted to surround this, particularly in the region of the pancreas.

**PANCREAS:** The pancreas is surrounded by hemorrhage. The parenchyma of the pancreas is not penetrated and the ductal system is not remarkable.

**SPLEEN:** The spleen weighs 200 gm. The penetration of the spleen has previously been described.

**DIAPHRAGMS:** The penetrations of the diaphragms have previously been described.

**RETROPERITONEAL TISSUE:** There is massive hemorrhage.

**GREAT VESSELS:** The penetration of the aorta has previously been described. The aorta is otherwise smooth and elastic. There is extensive periaortic hemorrhage which extends above the diaphragm in the posterior mediastinal tissue.

**KIDNEYS:** The kidneys weigh 450 gm. The destruction to the right kidney has previously been described. The capsule strips with slight difficulty. The cortical surfaces are smooth and pale. The corticomedullary junction is indistinct. The cortices measure 5 to 7 mm. There is hemorrhage into the parenchyma with destruction of the right kidney as previously described. The penetration of the calyces has also been described. About the pelvis of the right kidney there is extensive hemorrhage. The pelvis and ureters are otherwise not remarkable. The bladder contains bloody urine. The prostate is grossly not remarkable.

**ADRENALS:** The adrenals are both surrounded by hemorrhage, however, both are intact.

**INTESTINAL TRACT:** The small and large bowel are examined. They are free of penetrations. The appendix is identified. The large bowel contains some formed stool. The penetrations of the stomach have previously been described and there is blood in the stomach. The rugal pattern is not remarkable. The duodenum is not remarkable.

**THYMUS:** The thymus weighs approximately 15 gm., is quite fibrotic.

**SCALP, SKULL, CRANIAL CAVITY & DURA:** Not remarkable. No evidence of injury is noted.

**BRAIN:** The brain weighs 1450 gm. The brain is symmetrical. The external surface of the brain is not remarkable. Configuration is normal. Multiple sections through the brain are taken and fail to reveal any abnormalities. The ventricular system is symmetrical. No abnormalities are encountered. The vascular system is not remarkable and the vessels are thin and delicate. The calvarium is not remarkable. The cervical vertebra and odontoid are not remarkable.

## MICROSCOPIC:

- Aorta:** There is disruption with fresh hemorrhage. No inflammation or organization.
- Heart:** There are hemorrhages in the epicardial fat, mild interstitial edema and focal fragmentation of the muscle fibers.
- Lung:** Areas of atelectasis and focal alveolar hemorrhagic extravasations.
- Liver:** Disruption with fresh hemorrhages, otherwise non-contributory.
- Bowel:** There are disruptions of the stomach with hemorrhages adjacent. The remainder of the bowel sections are non-contributory.
- Spleen:** There is disruption along one margin, otherwise non-contributory.
- Thyroid:** Non-contributory.
- Pancreas:** Non-contributory.
- Gallbladder:** Non-contributory.
- Prostate:** Non-contributory.
- Lymph Nodes:** Non-contributory.
- Adrenals:** There is extensive fresh hemorrhage adjacent, otherwise non-contributory.
- Skin:** Section through the entrance wound shows disruption with fresh hemorrhages. There is no organization or inflammation. Some amorphous debris and fibers in the depths of the wound.
- Kidney:** Sections show disruption of the right kidney with hemorrhages which are marked in the pelvic fat and perirenal tissue.
- Central Nervous System:** Multiple sections are examined and they are non-contributory.

## FINDINGS:

Chest, left, gunshot wound.  
Penetration of the spleen, stomach, aorta, kidney, liver and diaphragm.  
Massive retroperitoneal hemorrhage.  
Massive peritoneal hemorrhage.  
Right and left hemothorax.  
Heart, left ventricular epicardial and myocardial hemorrhages.  
Atrium, right; ventricle, right; pulmonary artery, - air.  
Lung, left, atelectasis.  
Chest, left, thoracotomy.  
Abdomen, laparotomy incision.  
Arm, left; arm, right; ankle, right; ankle, left - cut-down incisions.  
Chest, right, incised wound.  
Eye, left, periorbital hematoma.  
Forehead and lip, abrasion.  
Left wrist and left arm, scars.

## CAUSE OF DEATH:

Hemorrhage, secondary to gunshot wound of the chest.



Earl F. Rose, M. D.

DALLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT  
(Parkland Memorial Hospital)

Date 11/26/63

TOXICOLOGIC REPORT

Case of Lee Harvey Oswald Autopsy No. ML63-356

Autopsy by Dr. Rose On 11/24/63

Examined for Alcohol and barbiturate.

Organs submitted Blood (see also report on skin, below).

RESULT OF ANALYSIS:

Poisonous Gases -

Volatile Poisons Negative.

Acid-Ether soluble poisons Negative.

Alkaline-Ether soluble poisons -

Ammonia-Ether or am.-Chloroform soluble poisons -

Metallic Poisons -

Mineral acids and alkalis -

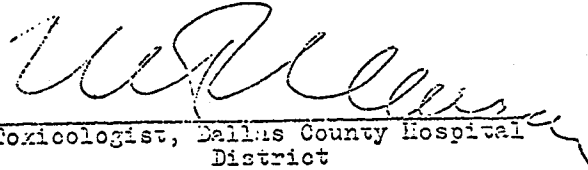
Halogens and their salts -

Salts of Oxy-acids -

Poisons isolated by special methods -

REMARKS: Blood type = "A"

No nitrates were detected around the bullet hole in the specimen of skin and specimen of ligament submitted.

  
Toxicologist, Dallas County Hospital  
District

1034

Case of ME65-356 Referred by Medical Staff  
 Blood drawn by \_\_\_\_\_ At Parkland Hospital  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ AM. Antiseptic used \_\_\_\_\_  
 Officers, identification, etc.: \_\_\_\_\_

Specimen received from:  
 Dallas P.D. Lock Box at \_\_\_\_\_ AM Date \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_  
 E.C. Lab. Lock Box at 1:15 PM Date 11/25/63 By W. Patterson  
 Other (Describe): Monroe ice box.

Specimen transferred to W. P. Ray (Analyst).  
 Time 1:30 PM Date 11/25/63 By W. Patterson  
 Specimen container: One test tube stoppered with rubber stopper.

Information from: \_\_\_\_\_

Analytical  
 Specimen: Date and time of analysis 11/25/63 2:20 AM  
 Whole Blood  
 Plasma or serum Analyst: W. P. Ray

Date (Micro-Greenberg Method):

W <sub>1</sub> = 2.82	U <sub>1</sub> = 2.78	Calculation:  Negative for alcohol.
W <sub>2</sub> = 2.82	U <sub>2</sub> = 2.78	
W av. = 2.82	U av. = 2.78	
S <sub>1</sub> = 2.86	S <sub>1</sub> = 0.19	
S <sub>2</sub> = 2.86	S <sub>2</sub> = 0.19	
S av. = 2.86		

Gas chromatogram  Yes  
 No

Result: Alcohol content Negative %

*W. P. Ray*  
 Dallas City-County Criminal  
 Investigation Laboratory