

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0326

ORIGIN	OFFICE	FILE NO.	
14-00000	Dallas	100-432600	
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
retroactive research	Continued	Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED		
Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas	December 2 - 11, 1963		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY			
W. S. Miller, Edward Moore, Tolmidge Bailey, G. W. Weaver & William Carter			
DETAILS	<p><i>Interviews with Russian associates of Oswald showed no knowledge of assassination plot.</i></p> <p>Two Russian associates of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife were personally interviewed in regard to their relationship. Nothing was developed to indicate the persons contacted had any knowledge of the assassination plot.</p> <p>George de Hirschfeldt, a Russian who is reported to have maintained a close relationship with Oswald, is presently residing in Fort Worth, Texas. In the course of an interview with de Hirschfeldt at his residence, Dallas Office for Identification.</p>		
<p><u>RESULTS OF THIS SEARCH</u></p> <p>Reference is made to previous reports.</p> <p>On December 2, 1963, it was ascertained that Alex Hirschler (name found on piece of paper in wallet of Lee Oswald) is a foreign representative for Evans Industries, a plastic production company located at 2000 Sanford Road, Fort Worth, Texas.</p> <p>Mr. Hirschler was personally interviewed at his place of employment December 9, 1963, by SA Tolmidge Miller and the reporting agent. He stated he resides at 2912 1/2 East Street, Dallas, TX 75205, Fort Worth. He is 40 years of age and single. He claims to have been born in Poland of Polish parents, both of whom died in German concentration camps during World War II. He was confined to Buchenwald until 1945 when he was liberated by General Patton's forces. He immediately moved to Czechoslovakia and then to France. From France he came to the United States in May 1950 and</p>			
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
14-00000	3	William N. Carter	1-10-64
14-00000	2	SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED	DATE
		613	1-10-64
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

in 1948. He returned to France as a resident representative of the United States in November 1948, and made a visit to the country for a number of days in July or August 1959. He returned to the country in June 1961 and became a naturalized citizen in July 1962. Because of his ability to speak a number of European languages, Mr. Haindlbauer has become associated with numerous foreign persons in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. These include Anna Haindl, George Haindl, George G. Haindlbauer, Peter Gregory, Mrs. Max Clark, and Mrs. Klaus Hall.

Mr. Haindlbauer stated he was very much in love with Mrs. Hall during 1962, who was then divorced from her husband. He recalls that one Sunday morning which he believes was in September 1962, he was working in Mrs. Hall's garage at 1740 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, building wooden shelves for stereo speakers. George Douke drove up in his automobile with Leo Canold, Mrs. Hall's wife and child. During this approximately 45 minute visit, Mr. Douke informed Mr. Haindlbauer about Haindl's dental problems, Mrs. Hall being a dental technician. Mr. Haindlbauer met the Canolds on this occasion for the first time and stated that Leo was almost totally unrecognizable.

Mrs. Hall was injured in an automobile accident in Fort Worth in 1962 while Haindl and the child were residing at her home. Later, after being released from the hospital and after having spent a few days at home, Mrs. Hall on October 31, 1962, departed Fort Worth for Garden City, New York, to visit Haindl. Mr. Haindlbauer stated that while Mrs. Hall was in the hospital and in New York, he frequently called on Haindl during his lunch period to determine her needs and her welfare. He stated that the group of friends with which he was socially associated at that time had genuine pity for Haindl and the child, but none of them cared for her because of his political philosophy and lack of interest in anything else. He stated he only saw Leo Canold when he accompanied Mrs. Hall to the airport for Mrs. Canold or the child and has the impression that Mrs. Leo and Haindl were professional liars. He stated he made remarks to this effect to Mrs. Hall, but Mrs. Hall and other women in their social group felt that Haindl needed help since she was without status and the child slept on the floor. He last saw the Canolds about the first of November 1962.

Mr. Haindlbauer stated he saw Leo Canold on one occasion at 1740 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, when he visited the address during Mrs. Hall's absence to determine the needs of Haindl and the child. During this visit, Leo observed that the nigger on his wife's chest was not completely cleared, and he took her into another room where he let her a number of times. The only other time Mr. Haindlbauer saw Leo was on one of two occasions when he saw behind Mrs. Hall when she took clothing and other articles to Haindl and the child at 2703 Hurston, Fort Worth.

He stated Mrs. Hall left Fort Worth October 31, 1962, to visit friends in New York; that Haindl and the child stayed until November 5 or 12, 1962, when Haindl telephoned him and said they were joining Leo at Dallas. He

Informant stated that, because unknown (husband was then a taxi driver  
at Dallas) moved Maria and the child. Maria is believed to be the daughter  
of George de M... ..

Mr. Informant has not seen the Coualls since they left Fort Worth.

On December 7, 1943, accompanied by SA Edward Moore, the reporting agent  
personally interviewed Mrs. Katherine Ford (white, female, 37, 5-2 1/2, 155,  
blue eyes, brown hair, brown eyes) at her residence, 1457 Rockwood, Dallas, Texas.  
Mrs. Ford was born Katherine Schroeder in Northbrook, U.S.A., and lived  
there until the age of 17, at which time the Germans took her from Russia and  
placed her in a concentration camp. Her mother, Maria Schroeder, and some  
sisters still reside in this Russian community. Mrs. Ford said she met and  
married an American GI by the name of Stanley Skotnicki, and in 1946 they  
came to the United States and settled in his hometown of Dallas. Mrs. Ford  
stated that she divorced Stanley Skotnicki in 1948. Mr. Skotnicki lives at  
2011 N. Fitzhugh, Dallas, TX 75247, and operates a real estate office at  
1202 W. Henderson, Dallas. Mrs. Ford became a United States citizen February  
1, 1952, while she was still married to Stanley Skotnicki.

Some of the people in this city of Russian extraction remain in close  
contact, and it was through her Russian friends she met the Coualls. She  
said one of her Russian friends, Paul Gray, had met Couall in the Fort  
Worth Army and had asked him and the wife to visit some of the other  
Russians living here. Mrs. Ford said she went out the Coualls at a party  
given in the home of Mrs. Anna Miller. William Farnham, George A. Fuchs,  
1420 Hurst, Dallas, TX 75243, thought they should try to help the Coualls  
because Lee was out of a job and the baby needed clothes, a bed, etc. Mrs.  
Ford said that of all the Russians she had contact with Maria, George Fuchs  
seemed to be closest to her. He had gained her confidence and Maria would  
call him about her problems. Fuchs told Mrs. Ford that he had spent about  
\$50 on things for Maria and the baby. Mrs. Ford said Lee Couall did not  
want gifts and he resented the help everyone gave Maria and the baby. Mrs.  
Ford said she always thought Couall was a "kook" because he seemed to blame  
others for his own problems. She stated Couall was extremely independent.

Maria had called George Fuchs and said Lee had beaten her and she  
wanted to leave him. Apparently someone helped Maria to leave their apart-  
ment at 608 Jackson Street, and took her and the baby to Anna Miller's. It  
was later established that Maria took a taxi to Mrs. Miller's home.

Mrs. Ford recalls Maria came to Anna Miller's home the last week in  
October 1943. Mrs. Miller called Mrs. Ford and asked if she could help  
Maria and the baby because the Miller apartment was too small. Mrs. Ford  
went to help them and Maria and her daughter arrived at the Ford's the  
last week in November and remained one week. At the end of the week, some  
one, possibly Frank and Anna Ray, took Maria and the baby into their home.

The case of Marina moved in with the Rays, Lee came to see Marina and  
wanted her into returning home with him. Mrs. Ford said she did not see the  
Gerald again until Christmas when they came to a party she was giving for  
her former friends. Mrs. Ford said she never saw either Marina or Lee again  
after December 1962. She said she usually heard of the Communist movements  
through her friends. In the spring of 1963, a friend Lydia Dymitri told  
her that they were moving to New Orleans.

Lee or Marina never talked about politics in the presence of Mrs. Ford.  
She said it was unusual for politics to be discussed at any of the gather-  
ings, but Lee frequently mentioned his life in Russia, and indicated he would  
like to return to that country. Mrs. Ford said she and her friends did not  
like Lee's preference of Russia over the United States, and George Soule had  
been to the Communist apartment and seen several Communist writings. For this  
reason her friends decided to stay away from the Communist. A Russian by the  
name of George de Kharaschik's surname was companionship with Lee Oswald,  
and Mrs. Ford said that George and Lee were quite friendly. Mrs. Ford says  
that in her opinion de Kharaschik is sympathetic to the Communist belief.  
She stated she formed this opinion from de Kharaschik's attitude and his  
conversations in reference to laws in this country. She said Lee Oswald had  
a similar philosophy and this probably accounts for his close relationship  
with de Kharaschik. Mrs. Ford said de Kharaschik had left her Ford  
on Friday, Haiti in the summer of 1963 to visit the President of Haiti. They  
are reported to be good friends and de Kharaschik is over there looking  
for oil on behalf of the President. She said she thought de Kharaschik  
may have worked for the United States Government at one time.

When asked if she knew Mrs. Ruth Payne, that Marina lived with briefly,  
Mrs. Ford stated she does not know Ruth Payne personally and the first she  
heard of her was when she read Mrs. Payne's name in the newspaper. This was  
after she assassination and she called Mrs. Payne in an effort to contact  
Marina and offer help to her and the children.

George J. Kharaschik is a geologist and is described as follows:  
White, male, 45, 6'1", 175, light brown hair, dark complexion, grey or blue  
eyes. He has a brother who is a professor of language at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Samuel Ballou, 3715 Highway, Dallas, Texas, friend of George  
de Kharaschik, was contacted by telephone and he said he last heard from  
George de Kharaschik about the middle of November and he indicated he  
was in Haiti. Mr. Ballou furnished the following address for  
de Kharaschik: c/o U. S. Embassy, Port au Prince, Haiti.

On December 7, 1963, accompanied by SA Bailey, the reporting agent inter-  
viewed George L. Soule at his apartment at 2840 Manor, Dallas, Texas, TX 7-2203.  
Mr. Soule was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1921. He moved  
to Dallas in 1934, and has lived here until the present. Mr. Soule is described  
as white, male, 45, 5'10", 175, top of head bald with gray hair, wears glasses,  
and is a retired accountant.

Mr. Douke stated that his first contact with the Cornalls was on Saturday, August 25, 1942, at a Jimmy Carter dinner at the home of Helen Gregory in Fort Worth. Present at this party were Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, their son Paul, Mrs. Jane Miller, and the Cornalls. Paul Gregory picked the Cornalls up at their apartment and brought them to the party. Mr. Douke said he was interested in the Old Country and that he talked at length with Maxine Cornall about living conditions in Russia. He said he and Maxine spoke in their native tongue of Russian because Maxine could not speak English. Mr. Douke said that Lee Cornall was very quiet, sultry, and stayed to himself during most of the evening. When Lee spoke he appeared to be going so only to be polite. When Lee entered in the conversation he spoke with favor toward the Russian way of life, and Mr. Douke said that in his opinion Lee Cornall was sympathetic toward Communist beliefs. Mr. Douke recalled that Cornall had once remarked how well he liked the duck hunting in Russia. In previous reports it has been mentioned that Lee Cornall belonged to a hunt club in Russia when he lived there.

Mr. Douke said that in his conversations with Lee Harvey Cornall they never discussed the political situation in either Russia or the United States. Mr. Douke said that after he visited the Cornall apartment and saw Communist literature he was reluctant to engage in any political discussion with Lee. Mr. Douke said once he got the feeling that Cornall wanted to engage him in "political acrobatics," but he avoided any such debate. He explained that occasionally Cornall would ask a question and seemed to wait in anxiety for an answer so he could argue the point. Douke said he never fell for the trap.

On one visit he said Cornall did not seem to welcome him and as Douke talked with Maxine, Lee sat by himself and read Karl Marx with her. Mr. Douke said he visited the Cornalls three weekends on Saturday afternoons in September and October of 1942. At the time of these visits the Cornalls were living on Maxwell Street in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. Mr. Douke said he was always accompanied by a Russian friend on the visits and they would talk things over the baby and Maxine. Cornall would have very little to say during the visits and when he spoke it was with a sporadic tone of voice. On the first visit Mr. Douke observed that the baby had no bed and slept on the floor. The next visit Douke brought a baby bed, baby clothes, and clothes for Maxine. He purchased these articles himself, and he also bought food for Maxine and the baby. On previous visits he had noticed that the baby was without milk and there was little food in the house. Mr. Douke said his only motive for the gifts was the satisfaction of helping a mother and baby that were in genuine need. Cornall was indifferent toward the gifts and left the impression he didn't appreciate the consideration.

Mr. Douke said that on one of his brief conversations with Cornall, Lee spoke with defiance and bitterness because he couldn't get a steady job in this country. Mr. Douke suggested Lee attend a school of his choice and work in an effort to improve his ability.

Mr. Donke said his Russian wife is not a member of the Council and she is not a Communist. He said that he and his friends were in a room in the hotel and the Council was able to secure permission to enter the room. Donke said this fact caused concern mostly among the Council members who didn't know why the Council was very long, and they may have thought the Council were sent here to spy on them. In the interview with Mrs. Frank, which is set out later in this report, she said they didn't know the Council, but instead they had spent years struggling for their lives and they resented associating with an individual who had renounced his own freedom for Communism.

Mr. Donke said that occasionally Marina would call Mrs. Haller when she was having trouble with Leo, and Mrs. Haller would call Mr. Donke about Marina's problems. Marina once called Mrs. Haller and told her that Leo had beaten her up so she had run off with the baby. She had called from a phone booth and didn't have any more money, therefore, Mrs. Haller advised Marina to take a taxi to her apartment and she would pay the fare. Marina went to Mrs. Haller's and stayed a few days. Mr. Donke said Marina then moved to Mrs. Mathews Perle's and spent one week. Frank and Anna Ray offered to assist the child in leaving Marina and after the work at Perle's, Marina was brought to the Rays to stay. Mr. Donke said he moved Marina from Mrs. Haller's to Mrs. Perle's and Frank Ray took her from Perle's to his home.

Mr. Donke stated that he was sure that Council was capable of such an act as the abduction of Marina's baby. Mr. Donke said the only violence he could associate with Council was the many times Council allegedly beat his wife Marina.

Mr. Donke said that he and the majority of his Russian friends had given up on the Council primarily due to Leo's attitude toward them and his apparent love for Communist literature. Shortly thereafter another Russian friend, George de Mikovskitch came to see Donke and criticized Donke and the others for deserting the Council. Mr. Donke said that de Mikovskitch was closer to Council than any of them, and that he talked to Leo more than others. According to Donke, de Mikovskitch was critical of some United States laws relating to foreign born citizens and that he was the type that would have more in common with Council than the others. Mr. Donke described de Mikovskitch as an adventurous sort of person who was rebellious and loved thrills and excitement. Mr. Donke said he thought de Mikovskitch would be assistant in Council's radical and rebellious attitude.

Mr. Donke said he didn't see the Council again until December 23, 1962, when he got there at a Christmas party given by Mrs. Mathews Ford at her home in Dallas. The Council came to the party with the de Mikovskitchs. After the rest of the Russian group had stopped seeing the Councils, George de Mikovskitch continued his association with Leo. Mr. Donke said he understood that Mrs. Ford did not invite the Councils to the Christmas party, but that de Mikovskitch brought them as their guests. This was Mr. Donke's last contact with the Council family.

Mr. Davis said that in his opinion Lee Harvey Oswald was a rebel against society in general. He said that as a result of his association with Oswald he got the impression he was against the rules and regulations of society. Davis said Oswald seemed to think society was just a thing for nothing.

Mr. Davis stated that he and his Russian friends had only a charitable interest in the Oswalds, primarily because Marina is Russian and would help the Oswalds and the baby. Mr. Davis said it is a common practice for the people of Russian descent to aid newcomers to this city from their foreign land.

On December 9, 1963, accompanied by SA Maurice Miller, the reporting agent interviewed Mrs. Frank H. Ray of her home at 4524, Alta Vista Lane, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ray was born Valentina Anna Peresodinsaya in Veroshilovsk, U.S.S.R. in 1920, lived there until May 1942, when German soldiers took her to Germany and she was placed in a concentration camp. After the war was over she met and married an Army Colonel named Henry Schiller. They came to the United States in July 1946, and lived in St. Louis, Missouri. In June 1951, she divorced Mr. Schiller and in June 1954, she married Frank Ray and moved to Dallas. Mrs. Ray stated that there is a number of Russians living in the Dallas area, but she only sees them once or twice a year. On these occasions someone usually gives a dinner or cocktail party for their Russian friends and her attendance at these events is the extent of her contact with them. She said her associations with the other Russians was not one of close friendship but more of fellowship.

In November 1963, a friend of hers, Betty Ford, called and told her of the Oswalds and said Marina was about a month old. Marina had been at the Fords a week and Mrs. Ray offered to take Marina and the child in her home. Mrs. Ray moved Marina from the Fords to her home, and on the same day Lee Oswald called wanting to come out and visit the baby. Lee Jasser arrived by bus and visited with Marina and the child. Marina decided to return to Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Ray moved her belongings to their apartment in Oak Cliff.

Lee Oswald talked very little to the Rays during his visit in their home and the topic of his conversations limited to talk about the baby. Mrs. Ray said she discussed the current economic conditions in Russia with Marina, but not in the presence of Lee. Mrs. Ray said that she did not actually pay much attention to Lee during his short visits to their home.

The only other meeting Mrs. Ray had with the Oswalds was about a month following their visit to her home. At that time, Mrs. Ray had collected Betty Gladys Clark, her neighbors and took them to the Oswalds apartment. Lee greeted her and checked her for the clothing but did not extend a warm welcome and she only stayed a few minutes. Mrs. Ray said the last time she saw the Oswalds was at Mrs. Ford's Christmas Party in December 1963, at which time she and her guests to that party. About three weeks ago, Mrs. Ray said she gathered some clothing for the Oswald baby and called Mrs. Ford to find out where the Oswalds were living. Mrs. Ford informed her that she had heard the

Cowals had gone to New Orleans in the Spring and as far as she knew they were still living there. Mrs. Ray has had no further contact with the Cowals.

Mrs. Ray said that her only interest in the Cowals was to help Marina and the child.

On December 9, 1936, accompanied by SA Maurice Miller, I interviewed Mrs. Lydia Dymitruk, described as a white female, 37, 5'5", 130, reddish-brown hair, blue eyes, resides at 2816 1/2 West Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and works for National News Department Store in Fort Worth. Mrs. Dymitruk said she was born in Russia and lived there until 1912 when she was 15 years old. At that time she was removed to Germany and placed in a concentration camp. After the war she remained in Europe and moved to Brussels in 1945. In 1947 she married a Russian called Dymitruk and they lived in Brussels, Belgium until 1959 at which time they came to this country and settled in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Dymitruk said that after living in Dallas a short time, she and her husband met other people of Russian extraction. She said she became close to only two of these individuals, George Bouke and Anna Miller. Mrs. Dymitruk said that Bouke had offered to help her learn English when they first met because she could not speak the language. She said Bouke also helped her get enrolled in night courses and encouraged and aided her in finding work.

Mrs. Dymitruk said that George Bouke once told her about Leo Oswald giving up his citizenship and going to Russia and how he married a Russian girl and they had returned to Dallas to live. Mr. Bouke said they were in need of help and asked her if she would join other Russians in assisting them. Mrs. Dymitruk said she told Bouke that anyone who would give up his freedom to go to Russia was stupid and did not deserve any help. Mrs. Dymitruk said she was also suspicious of Oswald because of the fact he went to Russia, married a Russian girl, and was allowed to leave the country by Soviet authorities. Mrs. Dymitruk's view of Oswald as a traitor to freedom, and she admitted she was scared of him throughout her association with him. After she informed Bouke of her feelings, he did not mention the Oswalds to her again.

A short time later, Mrs. Dymitruk was visiting Mrs. Anna Miller and Mrs. Miller told her the Oswalds' small child was sick and Leo would not allow her to be given medical attention. Mrs. Dymitruk said she decided to offer to help Marina for the baby's sake and she went to the Oswalds' apartment on Northwest Street in Dallas. She said she had never met Marina before that day, and she did not know which apartment they were in. Therefore, she had to go to the building and ask where the Oswalds lived. She recalled visiting with the Oswalds and discussing the Oswalds' problems. At the apartment, Marina told her Leo would not allow the baby to be taken to the doctor but since he would not let her go ahead she to the baby's condition. An appointment would not be arranged until 3:00 P.M., and that afternoon Leo Oswald came home. Mrs. Dymitruk said they were taking the baby to the doctor, he became extremely mad. She thought that he would take care of his own baby and he did



Hester had a loud and heated argument about the care of the child. Maxine  
was told to leave as he did not allow the baby to be examined by the doctor,  
so the family accompanied and they went together to National Hospital.

At the hospital the accidentist asked her to answer questions for the  
insurance application. Mrs. Bjorkstrom said Oswald reluctantly answered the  
questions, and he lied that he was unemployed. Maxine, speaking in Russian,  
scolded him for lying and asked him to tell the truth. According to Mrs.  
Bjorkstrom, Leo behaves very loud and cruel at Maxine and he told her he lied  
because he did not intend to pay for anything.

Mrs. Bjorkstrom stated she did not see the Oswalds again until the Spring  
of 1939, when she met Maxine and another lady in a Fort Worth store. Maxine  
told her she was leaving night away for the Caucasus where her husband had  
obtained work. She has never seen Maxine or Leo Oswald again.

Mrs. Bjorkstrom said she only met Leo Oswald the one time and they had  
very little to say to each other. She described Oswald as hateful and cruel  
for not leaving the baby. Mrs. Bjorkstrom said she seldom sees the other Russians  
in Dallas and her relationship with them is not a close one.

On December 11, 1939, with St. Peter Wagner, I interviewed Mrs. Anna  
Miller, nee Anna G. Gaudin, at her home 2527 1/2th Street, Dallas, Texas.  
She is described as a white female, 40, 5-8, 120, brown hair. Her husband is  
Frank Miller and works for General Electric Company in Dallas. Mrs.  
Miller said she was born in Russia of a Jew. She said she was taken out  
by the Germans in World War II. She lived in Germany and married  
her husband in 1930, and she was the first Russian as a refugee that came  
young. Shortly after marriage in Dallas, she met George Bovine and he helped  
them get accustomed to the American way of life. They have known George Bovine  
as a close friend for about 10 years.

Mrs. Miller said she first met the Oswalds at a dinner party given by  
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gray at their home in Fort Worth in August of 1942. The  
party was with a large table to which the Oswalds and their apartment in Dallas  
and while there they noticed the baby was in a room and she was sleeping on  
the floor. At the time, Leo Oswald was out of town and she and Mr. Bovine de-  
cided they would assist the Oswalds in getting started. Mrs. Miller said she  
became suspicious of the Oswalds after she learned Leo had defected to Russia  
and she returned with a Russian wife to this country, and on her first visit  
to the Oswalds apartment she observed Oswald's wedding of Karl Marx. Mrs.  
Miller said she was asked to get involved with the Oswalds, but one of her  
relatives said that the FBI must have checked her before allowing them to re-  
ceive the baby. She being familiar with the Oswalds, Mrs. Miller said  
she was all the Oswalds had been checked and were all right. During September  
and October 1942, Mrs. Miller said she visited the Oswalds several times,  
usually with Mr. Bovine, and saw Oswald in the time when food and clothes for  
the baby. She said her only concern was for the need of Maxine and the baby.

This occurred in October 1962, Maria called Mrs. Holler and said Lee  
had asked her and she wanted to come and stay with Mrs. Holler. Maria was  
employed at a service station and she didn't have any money, so Mrs. Holler  
said she told her to take a taxi to her place and she would pay the fare,  
and she came to the Hollers on Friday and stayed until Friday night, at which  
time Mrs. Holler had arranged for another Russian, Katherine Ford, to pick  
her up and bring her for awhile. This was the last time she saw either of  
the Oswalds until a Christmas party at Katherine Ford's in December 1962.  
She has never seen the Oswalds again after the Christmas party.

Mrs. Holler said that in all her visits with the Oswalds she had very  
little conversation with Lee. She recalled at the Gregory party, Lee Oswald  
was very reluctant to talk with anyone. She said he would wander off to a  
corner by himself and seem to neglect the others present. Mrs. Holler said  
she shared the opinion that Lee Oswald was abnormal because of the way he  
acted toward the people she tried to befriend him. She said that in all her  
visits with the Oswalds, Lee talked only about general topics.

Mrs. Holler said that she was not well acquainted with George de Hirsch-  
schmidt, but that she had been at several gatherings which he attended. This  
was usually a party at one of his Russian friends' homes. Mrs. Holler was re-  
luctant to talk about de Hirschschmidt, but she described him as a "strange"  
man without prejudices. She thought de Hirschschmidt spent more time with  
the Oswalds than anyone else.

Mrs. Holler explained that her only interest in the Oswalds was to ex-  
tend the same kind of hospitality she received upon arriving in this country  
as a stranger in need of assistance.

END

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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0327  
[Handwritten initials]

ORIGIN <u>Chicago 12-3-63</u> <u>EXT</u> OFFICE <u>Miami, Florida</u>	FILE NO. <u>CO-2 - 34,030</u>
TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Closed Miami</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Miami, Florida</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>12-10/13-63</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA Ernest I. Aragon</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President Kennedy - No record INS Miami, of Honor ECHEVARRIA, Juan F. BLANCO - FERNANDEZ tentatively identified</u>

SYNOPSIS

The Immigration & Naturalization Service, Miami, Fla. advise the file of Honoro Samuel Valdivia Echevarria is not in their local office. They stated their Central Office, Washington, D.C. could advise the location of this file. The Francisco Blanco in subject case is someone other than the Francisco Blanco mentioned in CO-2-30,156. The Francisco Blanco of interest in this investigation was tentatively identified as Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez, a member of the Student Revolutionary Directorate at Miami, Fla.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to memorandum reports dated December 3, 1963 by SA Edward Z. Tucker, Chicago, requesting further investigation of this case in the Miami area concerning Honoro Samuel Valdivia Echevarria and Francisco Blanco.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On 12-10-63 inquiry was made of 3-11-14 relative to Valdivia-Echevarria and he is not of record.

On the same date, records of the INS, Miami, Fla. failed to disclose that the file of Valdivia-Echevarria was in this district. SA Charles Challenges, INS, advised that Valdivia-Echevarria may have been a transient through Miami and his file would have been forwarded to the office where he was to establish residence. Mr. Challenges stated that if this particular file was not in Chicago that their Central Office in Washington D.C. would be able to advise the exact location of this file.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas Detroit Grand Rapids Birmingham Springfield Washington F.O. Miami SANTA	COPIES Orig. & lcc lcc lcc lcc lcc lcc 2cc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <u>Ernest I. Aragon</u>	DATE <u>12-13-63</u>
		APPROVED <u>[Signature]</u> 626	DATE <u>12-13-63</u>
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <u>John A. Marshall</u>	

(CONT) (PLAIN PAPER)

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On 12-11-63 the reporting agent discreetly interviewed Francisco Blanco mentioned in CO-2-30,156. He is currently residing at 2118 S.W. 15th St., Miami, Fla. Francisco Blanco is described as w/m; Puerto Rican; 65; 5'6"; 140; brown eyes; silver gray hair; dark complexion; arthritic and has resided in Miami since 1927. As will be observed, the Francisco Blanco described above is someone other than the Francisco Blanco of interest in this investigation.

(K) On 12-12-63 through a confidential source inquiry was made of The Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (D.R.E.) (Student Revolutionary Directorate) at Miami, Fla., and it was determined that this organization has a member known as Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez.

Later on this same date the confidential source made personal contact with Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez and, through a discreet conversation with him, learned that he had been in Chicago approximately two weeks ago. Fernandez allegedly is the head of the military phase of the Student Revolutionary Directorate at Miami, Fla.

On 12-23-63 the I&NS file of Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez under their No. A12496140 was reviewed and it discloses that Fernandez entered at Miami, Fla. on 10-13-61 through Cuban Passport No. 46764 valid until 10-11-61. He is described as w/m; Cuban; 5-6-39 at Pinar del Rio, Cuba; 5-9; 170; blue eyes; black straight hair parted on one side. At the time of his entry, he was detained for violation of the immigration laws. He was subsequently given an indefinite parole. His FBI number is 340837E. The file further discloses that Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez, along with seventeen other members of the D.R.E., participated in a raid on the Miramar section of Havana, Cuba, on 8-25-62.

On 11-13-62 Fernandez enlisted into the U.S. Army and he was assigned to UC 50303110, COC 3RD Bn, 1st Inf. Regt, Ft. Jackson, S. Car. The inclusive dates of his active service in the U.S. Army are not known, nor is the exact date of his discharge. Since his discharge from the U.S. Army, he has been residing in Miami, Fla. except for his recent trip to Chicago and he is currently the head of the military section of the D.R.E.

Photograph of Fernandez was extracted from the I&NS file and exhibited to the confidential source and he identified him as the subject in question. This photograph has been reproduced and copies are attached hereto for use by the Chicago office.

(J) CONCLUSION:

Copies of this report are being forwarded to the Washington F.O. in order that inquiry may be made at the Central Office of I&NS in an effort to determine whether the I&NS file of Homero Samuel Valdivia Echevarria, I&NS number A12235420 is located there. For the information of the Washington F.O., Echevarria is also known as Homer S. Echevarria and is described as w/m; Cuban; 32; born at Jatibonico, Camaguey, Cuba; 5-9; 160; black hair; mustache; olive complexion. I&NS number A12236440.

CO-2-34,030

Photographs of Juan Francisco Blanco-Fernandez are attached for Chicago and unless otherwise directed this investigation is closed in Miami.

ATTACHMENTS

Chicago: Photograph of Blanco-Fernandez.

Note; Inasmuch as Blanco-Fernandez is the director of the military branch of the D.R.E. in Miami, his mission to Chicago may have been for the purpose of securing military equipment from Thomas Moseley. If the Chicago office desires a direct interview with Blanco-Fernandez, please advise.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0328

618  
S.A. [Signature]

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 and Fort Worth, Texas	PERIOD COVERED 11/28/63 - 12/11/63	Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Gary R. Seale		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

This report sets out background information on Lee Harvey Oswald from birth up until the time of his return to the United States from Russia.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Please refer to previous reports submitted in this case.

The material contained in this report was compiled from school and military records; from personal interview with Marguerite Oswald; and from a review of letters written by Lee Harvey Oswald from Russia.

Lee Harvey Oswald's parents, Marguerite Oswald, and Robert Edward Lee Oswald, were married in New Orleans, Louisiana on July 20, 1933. Mrs. Oswald had previously been married to Edward J. Pic, a Certified Public Accountant. She and Mr. Pic were divorced on July 15, 1933.

Robert Edward Lee Oswald, an insurance salesman for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died on August 19, 1939, two months before Lee Harvey Oswald's birth on October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Lee Harvey Oswald has a half-brother, John Edward Pic, born January 17, 1932 in New Orleans. Pic is presently a Sergeant on active duty with the U. S. Air Force, stationed at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Oswald's brother, Robert Lee Oswald, was born in 1934 in New Orleans. He resides in Denton, Texas, and he is a sales co-ordinator for the Acme Brick Company, Denton, Texas.

When Lee Harvey Oswald was three years old, his mother placed him in the Bethlehem Lutheran Home, New Orleans, Louisiana. He remained in the Home until his mother married an electrical engineer, Edwin Eckdahl, on May 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION → Chief Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 2cc 2 cc's	REPORT MADE BY <i>Gary R. Seale</i> SPECIAL AGENT Gary R. Seale	DATE 618 12-13-63
		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12-13-63

(CONTIN)

The family then moved to Benbrook, a suburb of Fort Worth, Texas. Lee Harvey Oswald's mother lived with Eckdahl only a short while, less than a year, she said. She said she divorced Eckdahl in 1947.

School records documenting Lee Harvey Oswald's first year in the Fort Worth School system are incomplete. Mrs. Oswald said she thinks he began the first grade at the Benbrook Elementary School, located in Benbrook.

School records show that Oswald entered the Lillie B. Clayton Elementary School, 2000 Park Place, Fort Worth, Texas, on January 27, 1947. He completed the first grade there on May 30, 1947.

Oswald began the second grade at the Lillie B. Clayton Elementary School on September 9, 1947. On March 18, 1948, he transferred to the George C. Clark Elementary School, 3300 S. Henderson Street, Fort Worth, where he completed the second grade on June 2, 1948.

From September 8, 1948 until June 3, 1949, Oswald attended the Arlington Heights Elementary School, 5100 El Campo Street, Fort Worth, completing the third grade there.

From September 7, 1949 until May 29, 1952, Oswald attended the Ridglea West Elementary School, 7325 Kermit, Fort Worth, completing the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades there.

Mrs. Luella Murrett, principal of the Ridglea West School, stated that at the time Oswald attended school there the pupils were graded by an "A" - above average; "B" - average; "C" - below average; "D" - failing. Oswald's grades indicate that he was average and below average on most of his subjects.

On January 16, 1950, when Oswald was eleven years old, he was given an I.Q. test at Ridglea West School. He scored 103. Mrs. Murrett stated that this score indicated that, when Oswald was eleven years old, he had the I.Q. of a child eleven years and three months old.

In September 1952, Mrs. Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald moved to New York City. Mrs. Oswald stated that, up until this time, she always worked, and that Lee Harvey Oswald was cared for at home by his older brothers, John Pic and Robert Oswald.

(Oswald's residence in New York from September 1952 until January 1954 is being developed by the New York office.)

Mrs. Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald moved back to New Orleans, Louisiana, in January 1954. Oswald graduated from P. G. Beauregard Junior High School in the summer of 1955. He attended Warren Easton High School, New Orleans, from

September 8, 1955 until October 10, 1955. He quit school at this time and started working as an office boy for Gerard F. Tujaque, Inc., Steamship Lines. He worked for this firm for about four months and then, for about four months, he worked as a delivery boy for a dental laboratory.

(Oswald's residence in New Orleans from 1954 until 1956 is being developed by the New Orleans office.)

Lee Harvey Oswald and his mother moved back to Fort Worth on July 1, 1956. On September 5, 1956, Oswald enrolled at Arlington Heights High School, 4501 W. Rosedale. He withdrew from this high school on September 28, 1956 to join the U. S. Marines. He received no academic credit at Arlington Heights High School.

On October 24, 1956, Oswald joined the U. S. Marine Corps at Dallas, Texas. His serial number was #1653230. This was just six days after his seventeenth birthday. Mrs. Oswald stated that Oswald attempted to join the Marines in New Orleans after his sixteenth birthday; that she even filed an affidavit stating that he was seventeen years old. She said he was not accepted by the Marines at that time because of his age.

(Oswald's military records are being checked by the St. Louis office.)

On 3-4-59 Oswald made application to Albert Schweitzer College, Switzerland. He was accepted for enrollment but never attended there.

In July 1959, Oswald wrote a letter to his mother telling her what steps she should take in helping him to obtain a hardship discharge.

Oswald was honorably separated from the U. S. Marine Corps on September 11, 1959. On 8-17-60, after defection to Russia, Oswald received an undesirable discharge. He arrived at his mother's home in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 14, 1959. He spent three days with his mother and on September 19, 1959 she received a letter from him postmarked New Orleans, in which he stated that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe.

(The New Orleans office is attempting to determine the name of the ship.)

On October 31, 1959, Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, and attempted to renounce his American citizenship. He resided at the Metropole Hotel during his stay in Moscow. In December 1959, Oswald moved from Moscow to Minsk, Russia, where he worked as a metalsmith in a radio-television plant.

On April 30, 1961, Lee Harvey Oswald married Marina Nikolai<sup>na</sup> in Minsk. Marina was born July 17, 1941 in Molotsk. She was a Russian citizen and was a registered pharmacist in Russia.



On February 15, 1962, Marina Oswald had her first child, a daughter, June Lee Oswald.

Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife Marina, and daughter June Lee lived in Minsk, Russia, until May 1962 when they appeared in Moscow on their way to the United States. On June 4, 1962 they boarded the SS Masadam in Rotterdam, Holland. They arrived in New York on June 13, 1962.

ATTACHMENTS: (For Chief)

- Copy of Cumulative Record from Lillie B. Clayton, School #19
- " " " " " George C. Clark, School #18 X
- " " " " " Arlington Heights Elementary, School #28
- " " " " " Ridgelea West Elementary, School #48 X
- Photostats (2) of application form dated 10-2-45.
- Photostats (2) of application form dated 9-6-56.
- Photostat of Arlington Heights High School Permanent Record #266. X

GRS:mla

*Cannot accurately re-emit attachments*  
*MLB*



Copy (original not George C. Clark)

Lee 3th Ave First Middle BIRTH: YEAR 1939 MONTH Oct. DAY 18

Swain Edell

GUARDIAN'S NAME SEX: FE

ORIGINAL RECORD SENT TO . DATE

Grade	Days Present	Days Absent	Tardy	Dismissed Early	Citizenship	Reading	Spelling	Handwriting	English	Spanish	Soc. Sci.	St. Studies	Arithmetic	Art	Music	Instrumental Music	Health	Self-Defence	Speech	Industrial Arts	Honemaking	Band	Orchestra	Phys. Ed.	Reading Level	Date of Withdrawal	Destination	Home Rm. Teacher	
1	87	11			A B			B B					B B B B																
2	120	5	2		B C D			B B					A B B A													5-30-47	2nd	Lawrence	
3	140	16			B C D			B B					A B B A													5-18-48	#18	Murphy	
																										6-2-48	3	Parent	

618

(Residual Copy—Cumulative Record—Grades K-9—Fort Worth Public Schools)

W.C. Clark)  
 Oct. DAY 18  
 SEX: FEMALE

(copy) being sent by post  
 BIRTH: YEAR 37 MONTH OCT DAY 18  
 GUARDIAN'S NAME  
 ORIGINAL RECORD SENT TO DATE

Date of With-drawal	Destination	Home Room Teacher
5-30-47	2nd	Looney
3-18-48	#18	Murray
1-2-48	3	Pratt

Citizenship	Reading	Spelling	Handwriting	English	Spanish	Sci. Nat. Sci.	Art	Music	Instrumental	Health	Social Health	Speech	Industrial Arts	Home-making	Drama	Orchestra	Phys. Ed.	Reading Level	Date of With-drawal	Destination	Home Room Teacher
																			5-30-47	2	Looney
																			3-18-48	#18	Murray
																			1-2-48	3	Pratt

618  
 S18  
 at Mrs. H. Clayton

(Residual Copy—Cumulative Record—Grades K-9—Fort Worth Public Schools)

Grades K-9—Fort Worth Public Schools)



Pupl's name Oswald, Leo Harvey 7450 (Price) 266  
Last Name First Name Middle Name  
 Date of birth 7 19 39 Month Day Year Address 495 G. L. Wood School No. 266  
 Age last birthday \_\_\_\_\_  
 Father's full name Oswald Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mother's full name Ekdahl, Marguerite Address 3083  
 Name of person with whom child lives if not with parent \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_  
 What was the child's address last March \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of school attended last year \_\_\_\_\_

List below the names of all brothers and sisters under 18 years of age.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	DATE OF BIRTH			AGE		SCHOOL ATTENDING	SCHOOL CHANGED TO
			NO.	DAY	YEAR	BOY	GIRL		
<u>Oswald</u>	<u>Robert</u>	<u>Lee</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>34</u>			<u>55 x 65</u>	

Change of Address		Change of School	
	<u>10-2-45</u>		







FOET WORTH PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
 CONSOLIDATED RECORD

NAME: Oswald, Lee ADDRESS: 1505 8th Ave. PHONE: none  
 BIRTH YEAR: 39 MONTH: Oct DAY: 18 ADDRESS: 7408 Ewing PHONE: PE-7995 K.A. \_\_\_\_\_  
 PARENT: Edwin Eckall (deceased) ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ C.A. \_\_\_\_\_  
 of Mrs. Marquette Oswald VACCINATION EXP. RES: 1951 - #19 DATE: 11-50

Date of Entry	School	Grade	Room	Days Present	Days Absent	Tardy	LANGUAGE ARTS						FINE ARTS				Date of With-drawal	Destination	Teacher	
							Dict. Entry	Reading	Spelling	Handwriting	English	Spanish	S. Studies	Hi. Science	Artistic	Art				Music
1-27-49	1	1	1	1	1		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	B	5-30-47	2	Lowell
<i>3-18-48 Absent - Ill - 18</i>																				
1-8-49	28	3	3A	15	22	2	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	6-3-49	Gr. 4	R. Bailey
9-7-49	19	4	4A	13	10	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	6-2-50	Gr. 5	W. Kingston
9-1-50	18	5	5A	10	5	1	C	D	B	C	B	B	D	B	B	B	B	6-1-51	Gr. 6	P. A. A. A. A.
9-5-51	18	6	6A	10	5	1	B	B	C	D	C	C	D	B	B	A	A	5-29-52	Gr. 7	B. A. A. A.
<i>Date Mid-term Ex. Ea. High Score Low Score</i>																				
Met. Ach. Form				2-9-50			4.5		4.0					4.7						3.3
Stanford. Ach.				2-11-51			5.5		7.0					4.9						3.0
"				2-11-52			6.5		7.8					8.6						4.4

School Lily B. Clayton Millicent Keeble Principal





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December 17, 1963

Heraca E. TWIFORD's contact with OSWALD limited to  
mailing of Socialist literature and uncompleted phone call.  
to Chief: Summary of TWIFORD's activities presented.

Re the attached memorandum and telephone conversation with Bertram today, he said the FBI had interviewed Twiford in Houston and that their interview merely confirmed the information they had received from Twiford's wife that a man named "Oswald" had called Twiford in Twiford's absence.

Twiford denied ever seeing Oswald at any time and his only connection with him was to mail some Socialist Party literature to Oswald in New Orleans at the request of the Socialist Party Headquarters in New York.

The interviewing FBI agents evaluated Twiford's information as being truthful.

A report from Bertram will follow.

Inspector Kelley

NH

TJK:hh

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X

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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al JP  
FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

Dallas  
ORIGIN M/R 12/9/63 TJK OFFICE Houston, Texas

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued	Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Lee Harvey Oswald
Houston, Texas	December 11-12, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SAIC Lane Bertram		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Horace Elroy Twiford, a merchant seaman, and Socialist Party Member, is now out of Houston but is expected to return December 15 at which time FBI agents have made arrangements to interview him.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R by Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, Dallas, dated 12/9/63 furnishing names and addresses of persons found in an address found on Lee Harvey Oswald.

Horace Twiford, 7018 Schley St., Houston, Texas, is the only one listed in the Houston district.

A search of the Houston Secret Service files failed to reveal any record of Horace Twiford.

The Intelligence Division of the Houston Police Department, Officer D. D. Collins, searched their files and furnished the following information: Horace Elroy Twiford, 7018 Schley St., Houston, Texas, a merchant seaman, described as a white male, born 3/20/23, 5-9, 156, brown eyes, brown hair, wife's name Mabel Estelle, formerly resided at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, moved to Houston in 1956 and resided at 432 West Alabama, Apt. 5, Houston; 2501 Oaklark; 8511 Fair and 7825 Dixie Drive, rear. He previously had telephone number MI 9-8500. His present telephone number is MI 3-5492. He is employed as a merchant seaman, believed to have previously worked as a seaman for the Ballantine Chemical Company, whose home office is Newark, New Jersey. In 1962 he owned a 1962 Volkswagen automobile bearing 1962 Texas License No. TZ 423.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas Houston	COPIES Orig & 2 2-cc 2-cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		APPROVED <i>Lane Bertram</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	638 DATE 12/14/63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

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Subject Twiford has been active in the Houston area in the Socialist Party movement, at least since 1962.

On February 7, 1962, Twiford attended a meeting of the local chapter of American Civil Liberties Union at the YWCA where the film "Operation Abolition" was shown, with the ACLU version dubbed in on the sound track. Later Twiford was instrumental in creating the "Due Process Committee" of the ACLU. The purpose of this committee was to investigate cases of alleged police brutality. Some of the persons in attendance at this meeting were:

Mona Schacht  
Charles Broughton  
Dr. Howard McGaw

Mona Schacht is an official in the State Communist Party and considered the top ranking communist in the Houston area.

Charles Broughton and Dr. Howard McGaw are associated with the communist party.

On February 21, 1962 Twiford held a meeting at his residence of the "Due Process Committee", the purpose of which was to elect permanent officers.

On February 28, 1962 Twiford conducted another meeting of the Due Process Committee at his residence.

On March 3, 1962, Twiford wrote a letter to the Editor of the Houston Post regarding the Berlin situation in which he stated "I, for one, say let President Kennedy mobilize some brainpower not manpower or missiles on this question."

On March 28, 1962, Twiford was observed by Intelligence Officers at the "Picnic for Peace" conducted at Zilker Park, in Austin, Texas. The principal speaker at this gathering was Norman Thomas, Ezra and Mona Schacht, Ed Badaux, a folk singer affiliated with leftist movement, and several members of the Young People Socialist League of Houston.

On May 14, 1962, a member of the Young People Socialist League (YPSL) recommended Twiford as being a good person to organize a local chapter of the Socialist Labor Party.

On July 21, 1962, Twiford wrote another letter to the Editor of the Houston Post wherein he advocated equal time on radio and television for "all recognized political parties (socialist party)."

On November 19, 1962, Twiford submitted an application to the Houston chapter of the Socialist party whereon he stated his political affiliation as "Socialist Labor Party". On the application there was a written note as follows, "I believe in the materialistic conception of history, the class struggle and the surplus value as presented by Karl Marx."

On December 28, 1962, Twiford was mentioned in a letter written by one Larry Slakey to the Socialist Party. Slakey stated "Horace Twiford is on his way to Casablanca. He is a mate on a boat. He will be back soon. He is a very good friend of mine."

On January 3, 1963, Slakey stated in a conversation with a police intelligence informant that "Twiford was a good friend of Joseph H. Tupper, 1038 ~~Heads,~~ Houston, Texas." Tupper and his wife are members of the Socialist Party and allegedly have attended a Socialist Labor Party School conducted in New York City. Slakey also advised the police informant that Twiford sometimes uses the alias EDWARD MCKNIGHT.

It is noted that Larry Slakey is an avowed Socialist Labor Party member and has stated that he is a Revolutionist, not a Pacifist. His father, Barney Lynn Slakey, is now under investigation by the Houston office on a forgery charge in connection with his filing of income tax return. Barney Slakey has been convicted in income tax fraud cases in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Robert E. Rightmeyer, SAC, FBI, Houston, advised on December 12, 1963 that his agents had determined that Horace Elroy Twiford was presently on a ship and not due to return to Houston until Sunday, December 15, 1963, at which time he would be interviewed by agents from that office. He stated that his agents had attempted to locate Twiford and had interviewed Twiford's wife, Mabel Estelle. After consulting her attorney, she advised agents that she received a telephone call several weeks, indefinite as to time, from a man who said he was Lee Oswald and claimed that he had corresponded with her husband, Horace Twiford. The caller stated that he was en route to Mexico City at the time.

Mr. Rightmeyer advised that the Immigration records indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald entered Mexico through Laredo on September 26, 1963. He recalled that the FBI had determined that Oswald returned on either October 1 or 3. He could not recall the exact date.

Mr. Rightmeyer advised that the Houston office would be furnished a copy of the report of interview by their agents after which time the subject will be interviewed if considered appropriate.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

This inquiry remains open pending report of interview with Twiford from FBI and further action as indicated.

6330

Form (Revised) 7-1-59  
Memo Report

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*Enlio 7/2/63*  
*OK*

ORIGIN Chief's Office      OFFICE Los Angeles      FILE NO. CO-2-34,020

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Los Angeles	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Los Angeles, California	PERIOD COVERED 12-24-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

English translation of Russian notations on a slip of paper found among effects of Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans were made and are relatively unimportant to the case.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to O/M of Inspector Kelley, dated December 19, 1963, requesting that a translation be made of the Russian notations found on a slip of paper among Lee Oswald's effects by SAIC Rice in New Orleans, La.

Translation of notations apparently indicate the telephone numbers of a Russian government office, a radio factory, a hotel, telephone numbers of co-workers, the telephone number of Leo Setron - Radio Moscow, and telephone numbers of the United Press and an undecipherable press. On the reverse side of the slip were apparently the telephone number of Marina's place of work, numbers of American and Russian documents or permits, and Russian sizes of men's apparel.

DISPOSITION

Due to Lee Oswald's inadequacy in writing Russian some names could not be deciphered or translated, but it appears that all the notations are relatively unimportant to the case.

The matter is considered closed at Los Angeles with the submission of this report.

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		Leon I. Gopadze ATSAIC	12-24-63
		APPROVED <i>Guy H. Spaman</i>	DATE
		Guy H. Spaman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-24-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

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