DL 44-1639 and 89-43
JJF:mam
3

The Villa-Fontana
1315 Skiles
A popular hangout of the female members of the "gay" set.

The Mercy Mary
Described by PATTERSON as a new coffee house located at the corner of Murray and Canton Streets, across the street from the Murray Cotton Gin. This coffee house has a one-way mirror in the door.

Holiday Bar
1212 A Main Street
Hangout of the rougher element.

The Century Room
Lamar and Lemon Streets
PATTERSON describes this as one of the newer joints.

Although he did not hear the full context of the conversation between JERRY, the bartender, and JERRY, the customer, PATTERSON said he heard them say something to the effect that five "big people" were involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said to the best of his recollection, the five "big people" were described as being one from Dallas, two from Chicago and two from Kansas City. PATTERSON stressed that he did not overhear the full conversation concerning this matter and was merely trying to repeat that portion which he had heard. He said he did not understand the full significance of it.

In this connection, PATTERSON stated that he, himself, did not know GEORGE SENATOR or JACK RUBY to be members of the "gay" set but pointed out that he would not necessarily be aware of their being members of the "gay" set due to the fact that they did undoubtedly travel in different circles.

According to PATTERSON, an individual whom he merely knows as "LS", the owner of the Lavender Lounge, located at Main and Carrol Streets, Dallas, Texas, is acquainted with most of the "gay"people in Dallas, although he is not believed to be "gay" himself. PATTERSON said that "LS" is crippled and uses crutches at all times.

PATTERSON further related that an (FNU) KELTY, a member of the Chance-Vought Company or of the Link-Belt Company, commented to him on the preceding evening, that JACK RUBY formerly resided at the YMCA approximately twelve years ago. PATTERSON said that he did not know KELTY to be a member of the "gay" set and said he has asked KELTY if he had known that JACK RUBY was a member of the "gay" set. KELTY said that he knew very little concerning RUBY, since they had lived at opposite ends of the building when JACK RUBY was then residing at the YMCA. PATTERSON said that Mr. KELTY still maintains a residence at the YMCA.

When questioned, PATTERSON said that the following could be considered the hangouts of the "gay"crowd in Dallas, Texas:

Gene's Music Bar
307 S. Akard
The proprietor of this bar discourages the presence of the female members of the "gay" set.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-27-63

1

DONALD C. STUART, 121 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, advised that he has been associated with ROBERT K. PATTERSON in the operation of Contract Electronics at 2533 Elm Street in Dallas, Texas.

Approximately four weeks ago, JACK RUBY accompanied by a younger man whose identity was unknown to STUART, came to the shop at 2533 Elm Street to discuss the possible revamping of the public address system at the Carousel Club, operated by RUBY. CHARLES ARNDT, one of STUART's employees, was present at the time. ROBERT PATTERSON also came into the shop while RUBY and his companion were there. RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he wanted to give them some passes to the Carousel Club. When he asked for STUART's name, the latter took out his driver's license and handed them to RUBY, who immediately wrote STUART's name in a small notebook, which he believes was approximately 5" by 4" and black in color. He is positive that RUBY did the writing in this notebook, inasmuch as it was done directly in front of him after he had handed his driver's license to RUBY. He noted that there were additional names written in this notebook with what appeared to be pass numbers beside them. He then gave STUART and PATTERSON temporary passes and told them that they would be issued a permanent pass. He has not yet received permanent passes.

While RUBY was in the shop he discussed an exercise device which he had in his automobile and had his younger companion go to the automobile to get the device which he demonstrated to them.

STUART examined a photo of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he cannot be sure at this time whether or not OSWALD is identical to the person who accompanied RUBY. He believes this person may have had thicker hair than OSWALD. He further described this individual as a white male, age in his 20's, about 140 lbs., slight build, dark brown hair. He did not say much and stayed very close to RUBY. He believes RUBY introduced this man, but he could recall the name. He also believes RUBY stated this man worked for him.

STUART stated that he has been told by PATTERSON that

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on 11-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. ECH

by Special Agent HARDIN - md Date dictated 11-27-63

804

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

1

DONALD C. STUART, 121 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised he had been able to determine from his records that JACK RUBY had a microphone repaired for the Club Carousel on November 1, 1963.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent s RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN Date dictated 11/27/63

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RUBY returned later on the same date to have a microphone repaired but he was not present on this occasion. He stated he did not have in his possession at the shop any type of a receipt which would show the date of the microphone repair. However, there is a possibility he may be able to locate some type of a record at his home which would provide this date. He will make an immediate check and in the event such a record can be located, he will notify the FBI Office.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-27-63

1

CHARLES ARNDT, Room 516 YMCA, 605 N. Ervay, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is employed at the Contract Electronics Company, 2533 Elm Street, Dallas. Approximately four weeks ago while he was at the shop with DONALD C. STUART, JACK RUBY entered the shop accompanied by a younger man. He discussed with STUART the possibility of installing a new public address system in the Club Carousel. While he was there, ROBERT PATTERSON, one of the owners of Contract Electronics entered the building. RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he wished to give them passes to the Club Carousel and wrote their names in a small notebook. ARNDT stated he recalled that STUART gave RUBY his driver's license and RUBY copied his name from the driver's license into a small notebook he was carrying in his pocket. He does not recall specifically seeing RUBY write PATTERSON's name in the notebook.

ARNDT examined a photo of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he could not definitely state whether or not OLSWALD is identical with the younger man who accompanied RUBY.

He described the younger man as a white male, in his 20's, 5'7", 140 lbs. or possibly a little more, slight build, dark brown hair, of average thickness. This man had very little to say. ARNDT could not recall that his name was ever given, but did recall that RUBY stated he worked for him.

ARNDT advised that he was at the shop later in the day when RUBY accompanied by the younger man again returned to the shop with a microphone which needed repairing. He believes it was about 6:30 p.m. at this time and RUBY specified that he had to have the microphone no later than 9:00 p.m. The microphone was repaired and PATTERSON delivered it to the Carousel Club.

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on 11-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. 11-27-63

by Special Agent HARDIN - md Date dictated

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BY BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Star Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused slayer of President Kennedy, is a moody young man who turned to Cuba for love after Russia spurned him.

A man who served with Oswald in the Marines has described him as a "lonely, introverted, aloof boy." His section chief, however, remembers him as a "hothead" who was "always having beefs with the guys in the barracks."

His landlady in Dallas told police, "I told myself that he was a peculiar man. I took it for granted that he didn't care for people. But he never bothered anyone."

Oswald, himself, said his infatuation with Russia was a result of the hardships suffered by his mother. She told police yesterday that son "is really a good boy."

"My mother was a worker all her life," he told an American diplomat in Moscow in 1959 when he was seeking Soviet citizenship. "She's a good example of what happens to workers in the United States."

Although he was not born until 1939, he apparently liked to talk about the problems his mother had during the hard days of the depression in the early 1930s.

Bitter About Mother

Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, who served with him in the Marines, said Oswald "was bitter about the time his mother had during the depression."

Oswald explained that he enlisted in the Marines in 1956 when he was 17 because "we were poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother."

His father, an insurance salesman, died before Oswald was born. Reared in New Orleans (his birthplace) and Fort Worth, he spent two years in New York during his teens.

Oswald spent only 23 days in high school and yet claims to have read "Das Kapital" by Karl Marx, a weighty tome from which many scholars have shied away.

He claims that he came across Marx when he was 15, "after watching the way workers are treated in New York and [illegible] in the South."

Lee Harvey Oswald holds up his manacled hands as he is led through the Dallas police station.—AP Wirephoto.

Star
11-24-63

He decided after reading "Das Kapital" that, as an American, he would wind up "either a worker exploited for capitalist profit, or an exploiter or, since there are many in this category, I'd be one of the unemployed."

Scored as Sharpshooter

As a Marine, Oswald had an undistinguished career. He never rose above private first class, and was called before two courts-martial, once for unauthorized possession of a weapon, and once for "using provoking words to a non-commissioned officer."

As a marksman, he was somewhat above average, qualifying as a "sharpshooter," with a score of 212 out of 250 with a standard M-1 rifle. "Sharpshooter" is the second highest of the three qualifying categories.

He was taught to be an aviation electronics operator and served overseas in Japan. Later, Oswald said that in Japan, he "had a chance to watch American militarist imperialism in action."

He received a hardship separation from the Marines in September, 1959, one month before his three-year hitch expired. But instead of going home to his mother, Oswald took his saved-up Marine money and headed for Russia to become a Soviet citizen.

Like other defectors before him, Oswald looked to Russia to solve all his problems. He went to the American Embassy and told officials: "I am a Marxist."

State Department records show that on November 2, 1959, Oswald turned in his passport and said in an affidavit: "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialistic Republic".

Married in Russia

But Soviet officials were not eager to grant Oswald citizenship. They put him off, offering, however, to allow him to live in Russia as a resident alien.

He was permitted to live in the city of Minsk in the Byelorussian Republic—a far cry from Moscow. There, he met and married on April 30, 1961, Mariana Nikolayevna Prusakova, a pharmacist. They have two daughters.

About this time, apparently he became angry with Soviet authorities for not allowing him citizenship, and asked for an exit visa. He also sought the return of his American passport.

In early 1962, he wrote a letter to Senator Tower, Republican of Texas, asking his help. Senator Tower released the letter on Friday night. The text, with Oswald's spelling and punctuation, follows:

"My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Fort Worth, up till October 1959 when I came to the Soviet Union for a residenual stay. I took a residenual document for a non-Soviet person living for a time in the USSR. The American embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case.

"Since July 20, 1960, I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country, the Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife, (who applied at the US Embassy Moscow, July 8, 1960 for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America (passport No. 1733242, 1959) and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to rise the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S. against his will and expressed desires."

Wrote to Connally

About the same time, he wrote a letter to John Connally, the Texas Governor whom he wounded on Friday. The letter was addressed to Mr. Connally as Secretary of the Navy, a job he had by that time turned over to Fred A. Korth.

The Pentagon yesterday released the text of that note which protested his "undesireable discharge" from the Marine Reserves on September 30, 1960. The discharge followed stories from Moscow about his decision to renounce his American citizenship.

In his letter, Oswald tried to disassociate himself from his earlier professed allegiance to Russia. The text of the letter, with his own spelling and punctuation:

"I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowledge since you are a resident of Ft. Worth as I am.

"In November, 1959, an event was well publicated in the Ft. Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time. (much in the same way E. Hemingway resided in Paris.)

"This person in answers to questions put to him by reporters in Moscow criticized certain facets of American life. The story was blown up into another 'turncoat' sensation, with the result that the Navy Department gave this person a belated dishonourable discharge, although he had received an honourable discharge after three years service on Sept. 11, 1959 at El Toro, Marine Corps base in California.

"These are the basic facts of my (underlined) case.

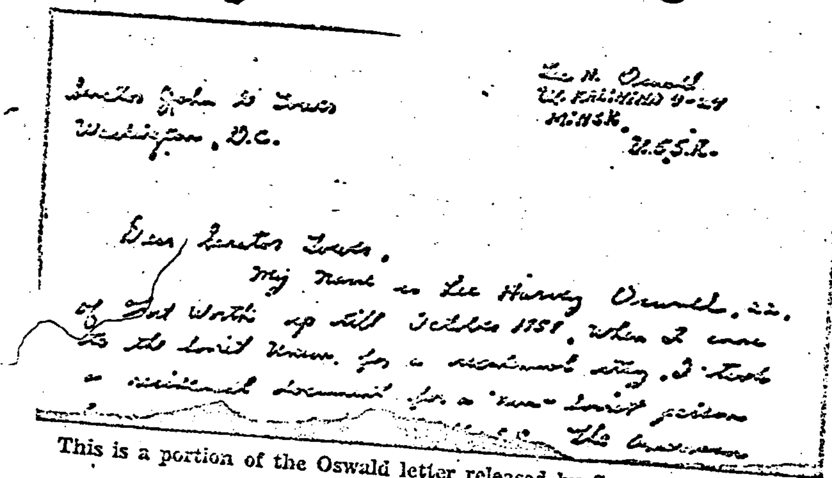
"I have and allways had the full sanction of the U. S. Embassy, Moscow USSR, and hence the U. S. government. In as much as I am returning to the U. S. A. in this year with the aid of the U. S. Embassy bring with me my family (since I married in the U. S. S. R.) I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a boni-fied U. S. citizen and ex-serviceman ("ex" is underlined twice). The U. S. government has no charges or complints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the nercessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information, I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Chikovski St. 19/21, Moscow, USSR."

In February, 1962, after a review of his case, the State Department decided that since he never received Soviet citizenship, Oswald could be given another American passport. He also was given a loan of $435 to help pay his expenses coming home. It is not known if he ever repaid the loan.

Oswald's name reappeared in news last August when he became involved in the politics of Cuban refugees.

He was the secretary of the New Orleans chapter of a Fair Play for Cuba group, and on August 9 he was arrested together with anti-Castro Cubans after a street fracas. He pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct on August 13 and was fined $10.

This publicity led to his appearance on a New Orleans radio station as part of a panel discussion on Cuba. His comments often seemed to ramble, and they were largely made up of Marxian cliches about Cuban society.


Senator John G Tower
Washington, D.C.

Lee H. Oswald
ul. Kalinina 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Senator Tower,
My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Fort Worth up till October 1959, when I came to the Soviet Union for a residential stay. I took a residential document for a non-Soviet person [illegible] The [illegible]

This is a portion of the Oswald letter released by Senator Tower.

AP Wirephoto

Described as Quiet

At one point, he was asked if he agreed with Fidel Castro that President Kennedy was "a ruffian and a thief."

His reply was that "I would not agree with that particular wording. However I and the Fair Play for Cuba committee does think that the United States Government through certain agencies, mainly the State Department and the CIA, have made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba."

On September 26, President Kennedy's plans for a visit to Dallas were announced. A few days later, Oswald got a job at the Texas School Book Depository as a temporary warehouse worker. The man who hired him, R. S. Truly, said yesterday:

"He was a pretty quiet individual. His work was fine and I had no reason to believe—no idea the man had ever been in Russia. He was very quiet with nice manners and a nice appearance."

On October 14, with just a satchel and a few clothes on coat hangers in his possession, Oswald rented an $8 a week room—a barren 5 by 12 foot room. He usually retired by 10 p.m. He kept his room clean, according to his landlady, and never spent the week ends there.

During the Friday noon hour, the housekeeper was watching a television report of President Kennedy's shooting when she said of Oswald:

"He came in running like the dickens, and I said to him, 'you sure are in a hurry,' but he didn't say anything—just ran to his room and got a short tan coat and ran back out."

OFF

Killing Suspect Had Fired Gun, Tests Reveal

Leftist Charged, Once Appealed To Gov. Connally

BULLETIN

DALLAS (AP)—Police arrested a second man today and questioned him about the shooting of President Kennedy. He is believed a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, who is charged with murdering the President. The name of the second man arrested was not immediately made public.

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 23.—Paraffin tests have disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of the murder of President John F. Kennedy, had fired a gun shortly before his arrest yesterday afternoon, Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry announced today.

The tests indicated there were traces of gunpowder on the hands of the 24-year-old self-styled admirer of Fidel Castro.

Chief Curry also told reporters at Dallas police headquarters a witness has been found who saw Oswald enter the Texas School Book Depository building, from which the fatal shots were fired, carrying a long package which may have contained the rifle that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Wrote to Connally

It was disclosed in Washington, meanwhile, that Oswald once wrote a personal letter from Minsk, Russia, where he spent three years, to Mr. Connally, who was President Kennedy's first Secretary of the Navy, asking that his "undesirable" discharge from the Marine Corps be reversed.

The letter, it was learned today, claimed that news reports of his defection to Russia were exaggerated. The discharge was based on those reports.

A Department of the Navy review board upheld the discharge, however. There was nothing to indicate that Mr. Connally took any action on the letter, but it posed the question of whether Gov. Connally, rather than Mr. Kennedy, might have been Oswald's target if the charge that he was the sniper is sustained.

Oswald continues to deny the charges against him in the death of the Chief Executive and of Dallas Police Private J. D. Tippitt.

Formally Charged

He is to be transferred from the police headquarters cellblock to the Dallas County jail some time today until the grand jury acts on the evidence against him.

The formal charge against Oswald was placed by Dallas police against the slender ex-Marine at 12:26 a.m. EST, after more than nine hours of questioning.

Oswald, who has a Russian wife and two small children, had been charged earlier last night with murder in the fatal shooting of Dallas Police Pvt. Tibbitt.

The policeman was shot down with a .38 caliber pistol two miles away and nearly an hour after President Kennedy was mortally wounded by rifle sniper fire as he rode in a procession through downtown Dallas.

A 6.5 millimeter Italian rifle believed to have been used in the assassination of the President, and two bullets removed from Mr. Kennedy's body, were flown to Washington last night in an Air Force jet for FBI examination. Also sent to Washington was a fragment of the Connally.

Paraffin Tests Made

The laboratory examined paraffin that was placed by police on the suspect's face, something like a mask, to determine if there were any traces of powder on his face.

Experts said traces from a shoulder-operated weapon characteristically kick back toward the marksman and can be detected on his skin later through the paraffin test.

District Attorney Henry Wade was asked if authorities were looking for anyone else in connection with the world-stunning assassination.

"There is no one else but him," Mr. Wade said.

Oswald was taken before cameras and microphones after he was charged. He appeared composed and managed an occasional smile as he insisted in a low voice that he was innocent of the death of Mr. Kennedy. Earlier he had said:

"I did not kill the President. I did not kill anyone."

Telescopic Sight

The FBI said the rifle, equipped with a telescopic sight, was found along with three expended cartridges on the upper floor of a Texas school book repository building at Houston and Elm streets, where the fatal shots cut down the President and wounded Gov. Connally.

The rifle, a bolt-operated weapon similar to a Mauser, was old and bore no manufacturer's name, the FBI said.

Oswald carried papers in his wallet indicating he is a native of New Orleans and a veteran of three years service in the Marine Corps.

Investigators are attempting to check Oswald's connections with a pro-Castro organization called the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Homicide Squad Captain Will Fritz said Oswald told him he was chairman of the committee and a follower of Marxism.

District Attorney Wade said that four investigative agencies have 15 witnesses against Oswald and described the evidence against the suspect as "ample."

The suspect was given a separate preliminary hearing on each of the murder charges in the homicide squad room, where the proceedings took place before Justice of the Peace David Johnson of the town of Richardson in Dallas County.

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At each hearing, the first about 7:20 p.m. and the second in the early morning hours, Mr. Johnston ordered Oswald held without bond.

The district attorney said the evidence against Oswald will be presented to a county grand jury in the middle of next week.

"I think he is sane and I intend to ask the death penalty on both charges," Mr. Wade told reporters. "This was murder with malice."

Suspect Appears

Oswald, handcuffed and wearing a brown sport shirt and black pants appeared twice before a milling throng of newsmen at police headquarters. Once he was brought out into the hall next to the homicide squad room and later appeared under heavy guard in the line-up room in the basement.

Both times he spoke freely but confusingly.

After he had been charged with the murder of Pvt. Tibbitt, Oswald said: "I haven't killed anybody." He said something that sounded, in the din, like "there was a plot" against him.

Later, after the assassination charge had been filed, the suspect was led onto an illuminated stage in the [illegible] room. Blinking under the [illegible] of the lights, he denied that he had killed the President.

"I've not been charged with killing the President," he was heard by some to say. Broadcasters crowded forward and shoved microphones close to his face. "The first I heard of it was from the newspapers."

Comments on Brevity

He made some comment about the brevity of the hearing before the justice of the peace.

After about 45 seconds of tumult, detectives led Oswald away again.

The slightly built suspect, whose light brown hair is thinning in the front, had a cut over his left temple and the beginnings of a blackened right eye. Police said he received the injuries in the struggle with the Dallas policemen who overpowered him in the Texas Theater about an hour after the President was mortally wounded.

The key factor that led to Oswald's capture was the apparently senseless killing of the Dallas policeman.

Worked in Building

Almost at the moment Mr. Kennedy's heartbeat stopped, Pvt. Tibbitt tried to pick up Oswald as a suspicious person four miles from the warehouse and was shot to death.

Police said the bullet that killed the officer came from a pistol fired by Oswald.

Oswald worked in the textbook warehouse which police pin-pointed as the place from which a high-powered rifle with a telescopic sight was aimed at the head of the Chief Executive as he drove past in his open limousine.

Police said Oswald was in the building at the time.

Oswald, his Russian wife and their infant children live at 1026 North Beckley avenue. He had a job at the warehouse filling orders and wrapping books.

Ochus V. Campbell, vice president of the firm, said, shortly after the President was shot, "We raced back into the building and saw him in a small storage room on the ground floor. Then we noticed he was gone."

Police Find Shells

Police pouring into the building said they found remains of a chicken near the southeast corner window from which the fatal shots may have been fired. They also found three expended shells and the rifle lying alongside some cases of books.

The FBI said Oswald claimed he left the building, knowing nothing of the shooting, to go to his Beckley avenue home to get a jacket.

They theorized that the suspect slipped out of the building in the confusion but attracted no particular attention because he was known there.

Investigators said he may have walked four blocks to a bus stop and then ridden a bus to his residence exactly 2.7 miles away in the Irving section across the Trinity River bridge from the spot where Mr. Kennedy was shot. Investigators said it is just a tenth of a mile from Oswald's home to the spot where witnesses say he killed Pvt. Tibbit.

Mother Visits Suspect

Oswald came to Dallas two months ago from nearby Fort Worth, Mr. Wade said. The suspect was visited last night in the homicide squad room by his mother, identified as Mrs. Marguerite Clavire, and a brother, Robert.

His Russian wife, also questioned by investigators, speaks English brokenly, police said.

Oswald attracted attention four years ago when he announced in Fort Worth that he was going to Russia to live and would renounce his United States citizenship, the Associated Press reported.

He went to the Soviet Union and lived there three years, during which time he married. Then he applied for permission to return to the United States.

In a radio interview last summer in New Orleans, where he was born October 18, 1939, Oswald claimed he never actually renounced his American citizenship, and therefore had been able to return to America. However, State Department officials said their records show that on November 2, 1959, in Moscow, he swore allegiance to Russia when he turned in his American passport.

He was twice court-martialed while serving with the Marines in Japan, a corps spokesman said. One charge was violating a regulation requiring the registration of privately owned firearms. The other was for using provocative words to a noncommissioned officer. He was given an undesirable discharge.

A man who served with Oswald, Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, said Oswald was "a lonely, introverted, aloof boy" while in service. Mr. Graf said Oswald was bitter about "the tough time his mother had during the depression."

Oswald was fined in New Orleans last year for disturbing the peace after he and some anti-Castro Cubans scuffled as Oswald was passing out pro-Castro literature.

A Cuban exile now living in New Orleans, Carlos Bringuier, said a man named Lee H. Oswald tried to infiltrate Bringuier's anti-Castro organization.

"He offered himself as a former Marine to train Cubans for an invasion," Mr. Bringuier said. "I was suspicious of him from the start . . . and a few days later I encountered him distributing 'Viva Fidel Castro' literature."

Oswald was a member of the "Fair Play for Cuba" Committee.

In Washington, Senator Tower, Republican of Texas, made public a letter he received from Oswald from Minsk in Russia early in 1962 seeking the aid of the Senator in getting permission to return to the United States.

The Senator forwarded the letter to the State Department, which in turn called the Senator's office to say that they had a file on a Lee Harvey Oswald and that on November 2, 1959, he had sworn allegiance to Russia.

Harvey Oswald, his hands manacled, faces a group of newsmen following his capture in Dallas yesterday.—AP Wirephoto.

Mrs. Lee Oswald leaves the Dallas jail with a baby, her older daughter and her husband's mother.—AP Photo.

23 November 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

From: Special Agent M. Sherman BLISS, ONI

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, ex-PFC, USMCR, 1653230 (U); file on

1. Pursuant to directions from the ONI duty officer (LCDR HARPER), the undersigned hand carried subject file to the office of the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) at 0830 hrs. this date. It was subsequently (0900-1000) reviewed by the Director, and only by the Director, in the presence of the undersigned.

2. In response to specific query, the Director, DIA (Lt. Gen. CARROLL) was advised that Mr. McNAUGHTON of the Office of the General Counsel had previously had access to subject file.

M. Sherman Bliss

23 November 1963

TO: Director of Naval Intelligence (OP-921)

From: Charles William BAKER, Special Agent, Secret Service, Department of Treasury

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, Ex-PFC, USMCR, 1653230 (U); Office of Naval Intelligence dossier in re

1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged for subject file. It is understood that disclosure of the contents of subject file will be restricted to those within the Secret Service requiring official access to same, and upon completion of Secret Service review, this file will be promptly returned to the Director of Naval Intelligence (OP-921D).

Charles W. Baker
Special Agent, U.S. Secret Service

originator: Special Agent M. Sherman BLISS, ONI
OP-921D4, telephone OX 41422

ATTN: Captain JACKSON

23 (?) Nov '63

Subject file reviewed at Intelligence Plot by Captain Elmo R. ZUMWALT, Jr., Naval Aide to SECNAV Designate, and then transported to the office of Mr. Fred DUTTON, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs by S/A Roach and Captain ZUMWALT. The entire file was reviewed at this office for prosecutive purposes by Mr. DUTTON, Mr. Abram CHAYES, Legal Advisor State, Mr. Abba SCHWARTZ, Director of Secretarial and Consular Affairs, State and Mr. Adam YARMOLINSKY, Deputy Undersecretacy for Defense, and Mr. John McNAUGHTON, General Counsel for Defense.

Mr. McNAUGHTON expressed a strong desire to review the following documents not held in the file:

DIO-9ND Confidential Report ser 02099-E of 8 Jun 60
DIO-9ND ser 02296-E of 27 Jun 1960
CNO Ser 015422P92 of 4 Aug 1960

A call to the Administrative Office, NAVCISUPPCEN, determined that CNO Ser 015422P92 was merely a transmittal letter forwarding an FBI report already held; further that according to DIO-9ND TWX 230029Z,"DIO-9ND files contain only letters of transmittal." This was reported to reviewing personnel, but at the request of Mr. McNAUGHTON, Captain ZUMWALT telephonically contacted the DIO-9ND Duty Officer and requested confirmation. ~~Xmnmaemmoamthmn~~ Commander JORDAN was later briefed on this circumstance, and advised that if response indicated that the contents of these documents contained anything other than transmittal letters, he would be notified. At the close of review (0140) response from DIO-9ND had not been received, and Captain ZUMWALT agreed to notify Commander JORDAN directly as indicated above. NOTE: Captain Zumwalt has notified CDR Jordan that DIO-9ND did confirm telephonically that the two serials in question were merely letters of transmittal.

Mr. ~~XdXAMXX~~ CHAYES desired repoduction of the following documents contained in the file:

OSI report ~~xex~~ file number 33-476 dtd 27 Jan 1960, subj (U) John Edward PIC

Unclassified ltr from John CONNALLY to Lee H. OSWALD dated 23 Feb 1962, UNDSECNAV Ser 868

FBI (New Orleans) report dated 24 Sep 1963, subj Lee Harvey OSWALD

Authority to reproduce the foregoing documents was obtained from DNI by the Intelligence Duty Officer, and one (1) ~~xxx~~ copy of each was made and retained by Mr. CHAYES.

Reviewing personnel ~~ändäoatedmthamn~~ commented unoficially that further review of ~~SXIX~~ the file would probably not be necessary as they already hold the balance to the documents. [illegible]

C.J. Roach
Special Agent

Subj file taken to Intelligence Duty Officer, then transported to office of Mr. Fred DUTTON, Asst Secy of State for Congressional Affairs by S/A Roach in company with Elmo R. ZUMWALT

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