

DIO 9ND 26  
GREENWOOD

PALMETTO

DIO9ND TWX 232044Z NOV 63

TO SUPPCEN ATLANTIC

SUBJ OSWALD, LEE HARVEY, 1653230, EX PFC-USMCR  
PIC, EDWARD JOHN

REF /A/ SUPPCEN TWX 222147Z NOV 63  
/B/ DIO-9ND TWX 230029Z NOV 63

MPRC ST LOUIS ADVISED INFO FROM MIL SERV RECORD OF PIC, JOHN EDWARD  
IS AS FOLLOWS,

DPOB 17 JAN 31 OR 17 JAN 32, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SSN 452 40 7470  
PHYS DESCRIP; HT 66", WT 159, HAIR BLK, EYES BLUE, BUILD MD, WEARS  
GLASSES, SCARS-APPENDECTOMY, NO WISDOM TEETH, BLOOD O-  
TYPE

MOTHER, MARGUERITE C. OSWALD NEE, MARGUERITE FRANCES CLAVERIE  
FATHER, EDWARD JOHN PIC /DECSO/  
HALF BROTHER, SUBJ

SPOUSE, MARGARET DOROTHY FUHRMAN, BORN 21 DEC 33, MARRIAGE 18 AUG 51,  
EMMANUEL LUTH CHRCH, N.Y., N.Y.

CHILDREN, JOHN EDWARD PIC, BORN 14 MAY 52, JANET ANN PIC, BORN 18 OCT 54  
MIL SERV /A/ ENLIST USMCR, 24 OCT 48, FT WORTH, SERV NO 1099633,

SERVED BATT A, 155 HOWITZER BN, USMCR, FT WORTH, NON DISCH  
PFC 24 JAN 50 /NO ACDU/, ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENLIST C/O MOTHER,  
7408 EUWING ST, FT WORTH

/B/ ENLIST USCG, 25 JAN 50, DALLAS, TEX., SERV NO 274 928,  
SERVED HOSPCORSSCHOL, GROTON, CONN., MARCH-JUL 51, DISCH HM2,  
26 JAN 53, FT SECURITY UNIT, ELLIS ISLAND, EARNED EXPERT RIFLE  
MEDAL 5 OCT 50 ABOARD CG CUTTER ROCKAWAY, CAPE MAY, N.J..

CHARACTER REFS FOR ENLIST SHOWN AS LOYD K. DABEF, 1404 E.  
ELMWOOD, FT WORTH & HIRAM P. CONWAY, 7420 EUWING, FT WORTH

/C/ RE ENLIST USCG 27 JAN 53, ELLIS ISLAND, APR 52 COMPLTD  
NAVDENTALTECH SCHOL, BAINBRIDGE, WIFE,S RESID AT TIME SHOWN  
AS 80 ST MARKS PL, APT 5C, STATEN ISLAND, COMPLTD HOSPCORPS-  
SCHOL 1954 PORTSMOUTH, VA., /OSWALD RESIDING AT 7408 EUWING,  
FT WORTH, AS OF 26 APR 54/, RECD NON DISCH 31 JAN 56 USCGB,  
ST GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND

/D/ ENLIST USAF 1 FEB 56, MITCHELL AFB, N.Y., SERV NO  
AF11313239, SSGT-MED LAB SPEC, DISCH 25 SEP 58 TO RE ENLIST  
USAF SIX YRS., ADDRESS GIVEN AS C/O M. OSWALD, 3006 BRISTOLK  
RD., FT WORTH, WIFE,S RESID AT CURRENT ENLIST SHOWN AS 104 AVE  
C, EAST MEADOW, N.Y.

/E/ PIC PRESENTLY ON ACDU USAF. CONFIRMATION MAY BE OBTAINED  
THROUGH RECORDS AIRMAN RECORDS ANNEX, RANDOLPH AFB, SAN ANTONIO

SECURITY CLEARANCE, NONE NOTED

EDUCATION, SEPT 45-MAY 46 CHAMPERLARN HUNT ACADEMY, PORT GIBSON, MISS.,  
SEP 49-JAN 50 PACHEL HIGH SCHOL, FT WORTH

EMPLOYMENT, SEPT 48-OCT 49 EVERYBODY,S STORE, 829 HAMMOND, FT WORTH,  
AS STOCK CLERK, SUPERVISOR, ROY H. BOWDEN.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO FOLLOWING CASE FILE WHICH IS CROSS REF TO  
SUBJECT IN MATERIAL REMAINING IN FILES OF DIO-9ND, GORDON, HAROLD SHERWIN  
/ONI-1176-3/

NOTE - NAMES CHANGED TO REFLECT SPELLING AS INDICATED IN FILES OF DIO-9ND  
FOR RECORDS FROM MPRC ST LOUIS.

USNAVCINTSUPPCEN

WATCH 23 NOV 1963

- 0730 Assumed the watch
- 0745 S/A BLISS assumed custody of three (3) copies, (original and 2 copies), of the file on OSWALD, Lee Harvey to take them to the Pentagon. CAPT JOHNSON arrived.
- 0845 Representative from PIC - U.S. Naval Photographic Interpretation Center, to reproduce 6-12 copies of the negative of OSWALD, and to carry them to the DIO, by hand.
- 0850 CAPT MANNING called. ADM TAYLOR had not yet arrived at the Pentagon, and evidently did not desire to review the file in the custody of S/A BLISS.
- 0940 Called Secret Service regarding copy of letter from OSWALD to then Secretary of the Navy, CONNALLY.
- 0946 S/A Charles W. BABER, Secret Service received a copy of the OSWALD letter.
- 1000 Dispatched courier run to Pentagon for message traffic.
- 1025 ENS Herman W. HUGHES, 635582, USN, requested four (4) days emergency leave. Address: 9819 Sylvan Hills Highway, N. Little Rock, Ark. Tel. TE- 5 3515
- 1100 S/A BLISS telephoned to request permission to provide the Secret Service with a copy of OSWALD file. CAPT JOHNSON concurred, stipulating that the file should be ultimately returned to USNAVCINTSUPPCEN
- 1105 Dispatched courier with message copy of letter from OSWALD to CONNALLY to FBI liaison office.
- 1150 CAPT JOHNSON secured.
- 1210 S/A BLISS returned. Delivered original copy of the OSWALD file and one copy.
- 1220 Transferred watch to telephone watch.
- 1225 By request of IDO dispatched S/A's BLISS and DRAPER to Pentagon with original OSWALD File.

Very Resp.

... D. PELL  
LTJG, USNR

P.S. 1230 - Carried one copy of Oswald file to IDO Pentagon.  
1500 - Called S/A Sullivan Dallas to get additional information on one Joe Molina, ally implicated in the Oswald case. Sullivan said that he would call back.

1530 - Sullivan called back. (See below)

1600 - 2 unknown boys of approximately 15. wandered to the lobby of the Fairmont building and took the elevator to the 5<sup>th</sup> floor, allegedly with the intention of selling newspaper subscriptions. They took a few steps down the corridor on the left of the elevator, then reentered the elevator and descended to the ground floor. S/A Dwyer gave chase but was unable to catch them. Miss Frances Weaver, employed in 155 was a witness to the above incident. All entrances to the Fairmont Building were immediately secured.

Jose Rodriguez Molina DPOB 18 June 1924 Dallas. Formerly in US Navy from 2/27/43 to 1/5/46 Ser 8391658. Allegedly connected with the Oswald case as a witness only.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The file

DATE: 22 Nov. 1963

FROM : LTJG P.D. MOLINARI, DUTY OFFICER USNAVCINTSUPPCEN ARL VA.

SUBJECT: Assassination of President Kennedy; suspect of

This is a synopsis of events at this Center on this date from approximately 1600 through 2400, prepared on the spot, and to the best of my recollection.

1. 222147Z NAVCINTSUPPCEN TWX requested MARCORPS record check on Oswald. ONI files indicated that Oswald had been separated from the MARCORPS in 1960.
2. DIO 9ND TWX 222223Z stated jacket mailed this P.M. to HQ USMC WASH. D.C. Maj. Vanderswag stated service record not available until at least Monday.
3. 1700 - Mr. Pascal delivered supplemental file to Intelligence Plot.
4. 1900- ONI investigative file received at Center and reviewed by Capt Johnson. Capt Jackson and Adm. Taylor informed.
5. At approximately 1930 Captain Johnson placed a call to Special FBI Agent Williams in Dallas, and gave him the gist of a letter from Oswald to Connally who had been SECNAV.
6. Meanwhile, ONI duty officer had been informed of a request being prepared from General Carroll of DIA to see the file on Oswald.
7. Admiral Taylor and Capt Jackson advised of this request by Captain Johnson at approximately 2000.
8. Admiral Taylor's instructions were to prepare a file for him to be passed to General Carroll. This file is to be carried to Admiral Taylor's office by special agent Bliss who will then carry the file to General Carroll who will peruse the file and return it to the special agent.
9. At approximately 2200 I received a call from the Intelligence Duty Officer that I was to release no files to anyone except by his order. However, I received his permission to prepare copies of the files for possible use by Secret Service, FBI, and other possible authorized activities.
9. Copies of Oswald's letter are being transmitted to FBI, and Secret Service on 23 November.

Very respectfully,

*P. D. Molinari*  
PATRICK D. MOLINARI, LTJG USNR  
DUTY OFFICER NAVCINTSUPPCEN

*gk*

Received from ONI 11-24-65 6:40 p.m.  
excerpt from service record of  
Pic, John Edward (INA 252044Z) (1 page)

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

NOV 24 1965

*Edw. J. Davis*  
*Adm. Code*  
*US Secret Service*

*Secret Service*

*Mr. Lawrence 142-5165*

*US Secret Service*  
*Post Office Box 9215,*  
*Washington 4, D.C.*

*One*

*ok*

0820 - get at Postman  
0900 - briefed Taylor on 3 file  
1000 - PABER given file  
1115 - give file to LCOL FLEMING

jr

Memo:

1. G21 assumed responsibility for informing OSI and FBI that their documents had been reproduced.

che

05422-192  
Aug 41 1950

Sec Nav. LTCOR Fleming.

+

Day Morning

except in essential services

- Frances Wenna -

OK2



file name from Butlers.

- 2 - ~~Called s/n Williams in Dallas, gave~~ excerpt from ltr. He asked me to pass copy of ltr to FBI - Wash.
- 3 - Called 921 - He asked me
  - a. Call FBI Dallas
  - b. " 92
  - c. " IDO
- 5 - Called s/n Williams in Dallas, gave excerpt from ltr. He asked me to pass copy of ltr to FBI - Wash.
- 6 - Called IDO. Stated Ben Carroll DIA wants to borrow file.
- 7 - Called Op-92. Cited ltr 1-30-61. He was cautious about passing file to DIA. If a transmittal, he wants it done by 921.
- 8 - Called 921. He wants
  - a. Partial to prepare resume of Oswald
  - b. Prepare a copy of entire file.
- 9 - IDO called. 92 told him to prepare file for review by him & for agent to take file for DIA to read & for agent to return.
- 10 - 921 above agreed that a copy of file can go to DIA, via agent's delivery first to 92 & then DIA.

DL

WX

22 214 27

From DNI  
 To DIO-PND  
 Duly OSWALD, Lee Harvey <sup>on OSWALD: Lee Henry</sup> ~~(all names)~~ 1653230  
 = PICK, Edward John <sup>W PFC-USMCR</sup>

Request immediate Marcorps record check on OSWALD +  
 Reply by TWX which will be kept marked pending receipt  
 this info + Suspect in Dallas shooting + ONI files indicate  
 separated Marcorps 1960X. Pick is half brother + not  
 known whether any military status + check PRC on name

Release SKJ

ROJ

CR

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Coming)

OPNAV FORM 2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S O/T GROUP

FROM

TO

SUBJECT

REFERENCE

DIO9ND TWX 22223Z NOV 63

TO SUPPCEN ATLANTIC

SUBJ YOUR TWX 222147Z NOV 63

OSWALD JACKET MAILED THIS P.M. TO HQ USMC WASHINGTON, D.C., /CWO JOHNSON/. RECORDS OF ALL SERVICES WILL BE CHECKED ON PICK, BUT NO ANSWER LIKELY UNTIL TOMORROW IN VIEW OF LACK OF IDENTIFICATION, VOLUME OF RECORDS INVOLVED. FACT FRC CLOSED AND PERSONNEL MUST BE RECALLED. DIO-9ND JACKET ON OSWALS BEING RECALLED FROM FRC, CHICAGO AND TWX SUMMARY OF CONTENTS WILL BE FURNISHED IN APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS, IF DESIRED.

WILL MAINTAIN WATCH AT DIO UNTIL INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MPRC. ADVISE WHETHER OR NOT ONI TWX WILL BE MANNED OR TELEPHONE NUMBER.  
END MK  
STANDBY WE DO DESIRE ANY INFO BE TWX ASAP

YOU WILL HAVE SOMEONE AT TWX FROM NOW ON THROUGH TOMORROW WITHOUT SECURING

AFFIRM

ENDL GLC

WILL ADVISE YOU BY TWX OF ALL INFO AS RECEIVED IS THAT SATISFACTORY

AFFIRM,  
END MK

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

0-10000

1. 1430 - call to S/A SULLIVAN of further check on  
MOLINA

1. 1505. S/A BARBER (Sect. Sect.)  
returned file. Was told that ONI files  
were available. BARBER called her office  
concerning any problems

1. 30 - BARBER left. Stated that  
Chief of Sect. Sect. had made copy  
of file

Subj:

Lee Harvey OSWALD

9

ok



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
September 24, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title           LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character       INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Reference       Letterhead memorandum dated  
                  9/24/63 at New Orleans

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

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.

EF  
AP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

Report of: JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. Office: DALLAS  
Date: 9/10/63  
Field Office File No.: Dallas 100-10461 Bureau File No.: 105-82555  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECEIVED
SEP 25 1963
DESK

## Synopsis:

Subject subscriber to The Worker while resident of Fort Worth, Texas. Subject reportedly drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. Subject presently residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana.

- RUC -

## DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUNDA. Residence and Employment

Mr. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on August 5, 1963 that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, have occupied the apartment at 4905 Magazine, New Orleans since June 1963.

Mrs. MARY BERTUCCI, Personnel Secretary, William Holly Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on August 5, 1963 that LEE HARVEY OSWALD has been employed as a maintenance man at that company since May 15, 1963.

B. Miscellaneous

On March 11, 1963 Mrs. M. F. TOBIAS, apartment manager, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 3, 1963 that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife MARINA moved from that apartment building to 214 West Nealey Street in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. TOBIAS advised they had considerable difficulty

DL 100-10461

with Mr. OSWALD who apparently drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. They had numerous complaints from the other tenants due to OSWALD's drinking and beating his wife.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

On September 28, 1962 Dallas confidential informant T-1 advised that LEE H. OSWALD, who at that time resided at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was a subscriber to The Worker, an East Coast communist newspaper.

On April 21, 1963 Dallas confidential informant T-2 advised that LEE H. OSWALD, of Dallas, Texas, was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City at which time he advised that he passed out pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to T-2, OSWALD had a placard around his neck reading, "Hands Off Cuba Viva Fidel".

1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

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

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

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

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "Ted" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

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

APPENDIX





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
September 10, 1963

Title           LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character       INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference       report of SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.,  
dated 9/10/63 at Dallas.

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



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OP-92 152/was  
SER 09500292

~~CONFIDENTIAL (UNCLASSIFIED) [unclear] of enclosures~~  
~~and [unclear]~~

3 JAN 1963

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE  
TO: CDR E. I. CARSON  
Navy Discharge Review Board  
Navy Annex, Rm E617  
SUBJ: EX-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230 (U)  
REF: (a) Telecon between CDR CARSON/ENS HAZELTON on 27 Dec 1962  
*Supplemental*  
ENCL: (1) ONI Conf Case History File, same subj

*ADDITIONAL MGS 6/2*

1. ENCLOSURE (1) is FORWARDED FOR information.
2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from this file.
3. Return of this material within thirty (30) days is requested. It should be returned directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence (Op-921) by endorsement, or by separate letter, reflecting cognizance of and any action taken based on this information.

*P. W. Palmer*  
P. W. PALMER  
By direction

OP-921 TRANSMITTAL  
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

*for*



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 25, 1964

921 ~~ACT~~ 2/28/64

921D  
ACT.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald


The General Counsel, Department of Defense, has been designated to serve as liaison for the Department with the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

In this capacity, he has been requested by Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, to furnish the Commission with two copies of "all materials concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence." As you will note from Mr. Rankin's letter, copy attached, the request specifically concerns a "record of inquiry" by naval intelligence "into Mr. Oswald's conduct upon his discharge from the USMC and his subsequent trip to the Soviet Union."

For your information, Mr. Oswald's Marine Corps personnel file, which is presently in the custody of this office, contains two references to documents that appear to be covered by Mr. Rankin's request. These are as follows:

- (1) "DIO, 9th ND confidential report serial 02049-E of 8 Jun 60."
- (2) "DIO, 9th ND confidential report serial 02296-E of 27 Jun 60."

It is requested that two copies of all the materials in question be prepared and forwarded to this office as soon as possible.

  
Frank A. Bartimo  
Assistant General Counsel  
(Manpower)

Attachment

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. McCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

FEB 18 1964

Honorable John T. McNaughton  
General Counsel of the Department of Defense  
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNaughton:

The copy of the military records of Lee Harvey Oswald, which you sent to this Commission on January 15, 1964, does not appear to include any record of inquiry into his case by the Office of Naval Intelligence. However, the Commission is advised that the Office of Naval Intelligence did inquire into Mr. Oswald's conduct upon his discharge from the USMC and his subsequent trip to the Soviet Union.

The Commission would appreciate being furnished two copies of all materials concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence and any additional information on Mr. Oswald in the files of any other department, agency, office, or organization, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

I will be happy to discuss with you any question of security which may arise in connection with this request.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

GC 4372

Federal Bureau of Investigation

JAN 1 1964

Director of Naval Intelligence  
Department of the Navy  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D. C. 20350

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing  
communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enc.

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any,  
this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*7:15 AM*  
*7:15 AM*  
*92101*

## Copy to:

Report of: JAMES F. MORRISSEY                      Office: Washington, D.C.  
Date: 12/4/63  
Field Office File #: 105-37111                      Bureau File #: 105-82555  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

## Synopsis:

Interview set forth of JOHN E. DONOVAN, former section commander of subject when both in MACS-9, USMC, March, 1959, to September, 1959. OSWALD described as wise guy, trouble maker, officer-baiter, revolter against authority, felt he was one of few actually aware of world affairs. Attitude, however, never resulted in any official administrative action against him according to DONOVAN. OSWALD dependable on assignments, remained to himself during slack periods reading and studying. Fellow officer who knew subject reported to DONOVAN that subject was out of his mind, a nut on politics. Stewardess who dated OSWALD told DONOVAN subject real nut. OSWALD's assignment with MACS-9 gave him access to secret radio frequencies, call signs and codes which were compromised and changed at time of his defection. Other military knowledge available to OSWALD in same position set forth. Interview of Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE, sister of RUTH PAINE, set forth. PAINE visited HOKE around last Labor Day, indicated her plan to pick up subject's wife, MARINA, in New Orleans; told HOKE that MARINA wanted to leave subject since he was not supporting the family. Subject described as "jerk."

- P -

*ATP*  
*1 NOV 1964*

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED

WFO 105-37111

**DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**Interview of JOHN E. DONOVAN, Former  
U.S. Marine Corps Section Commander  
of LEE HARVEY OSWALD During the  
Period March, 1959, to September, 1959**

Date 12/4/63

JOHN E. DONOVAN, 2009 Belmont Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., a physics instructor at Ascension Academy, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that as a U.S. Marine Corps Officer he was Section Commander of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the period March to September, 1959. Both were attached to the Counter Air Operations Center (CAOC) with Marine Air Control Squadron 9 (MACS-9), U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), Santa Ana, California. OSWALD was a Private and DONOVAN was the Assistant Operations Officer. DONOVAN described OSWALD as a wise guy who went out of his way to annoy people; as revolting against any kind of authority and through this attitude expelling himself from society. OSWALD felt he was one of a minority who actually knew what was happening in world affairs, particularly in the field of politics. OSWALD was an officer-baiting troublemaker who used his superior knowledge of world political situations to trap unwary officers.

DONOVAN said OSWALD was dependable on watch during his performance of duties with the CAOC crew such as radar scanning operations. He believed OSWALD's position would be classified as Operations Man in an MACS unit. DONOVAN's association with OSWALD was generally on a daily basis and while both assigned to the CAOC, MACS-9, on the West Coast. DONOVAN mentioned that in slack periods, OSWALD rarely associated with other members of the crew, spent time reading history books, magazines and a Russian newspaper, name unknown. OSWALD also studied the Russian language. DONOVAN said that although OSWALD was an officer baiter, he was never directly insulting to same although they sensed that he held them in little esteem for the most part. DONOVAN never had nor did he know of any trouble in his association with OSWALD which required administrative action, such that it would be noted in his record. DONOVAN stated that some of the men actually liked and respected OSWALD because he was able to back up some of his officer-baiting accomplishments with studied knowledge of the facts in the political problem or historical question which he used to bait his trap.

On 12/3/63 at Alexandria, Virginia File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY:elw Date dictated 12/4/63

- 3 -

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WFO 105-37111

2

DONOVAN believed OSWALD had a very high IQ, was a self-educated man and well read, especially in the fields of political world affairs. DONOVAN said that OSWALD thus presented the anomaly of a 20 year old Marine Corps Private with an extensive knowledge and maturing interest in world affairs and politics.

DONOVAN stated that a fellow officer, WILLIAM TRAIL, told him that TRAIL was Officer of the Day in Japan when OSWALD got into trouble there over his having been drunk and cursing out a Sergeant, and not an officer as reported in a December 2, 1963, article in the Washington, D.C., "Evening Star" newspaper reporting an interview of DONOVAN. TRAIL, knowing OSWALD was going into DONOVAN's outfit, warned the latter that OSWALD was a talker and out of his mind. In explanation of this last remark, DONOVAN said that TRAIL explained that OSWALD was a nut on politics, felt this was meant by TRAIL rather than any mental instability. DONOVAN also stated that he dated an airline stewardess, found out from her that she had also dated OSWALD on a few occasions. The stewardess told DONOVAN OSWALD was a real nut. DONOVAN conjectured that stewardess' remark might have been due to the fact that OSWALD, all wrapped up in political theory, may have expounded on same and to her was a poor and odd date.

DONOVAN also said that when OSWALD requested a hardship discharge in September of 1959 to assist his mother financially, OSWALD turned down the offer of other men in the group to help.

DONOVAN knew of no mental instability on the part of OSWALD.

DONOVAN related that OSWALD's position with the CAOC crew gave him access to all secret radio frequencies, call signs, and authentication codes utilized in connection with the normal functions of the CAOC. Since they were compromised, they were charged at the time of OSWALD's defection to Moscow. In connection also with the normal effective operational functioning of his position, OSWALD

WFO 105- 37111

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also knew the displacement of most military squadrons of all services on the West Coast, the number and type aircraft of all services on the West Coast, the ranges and locations of radar control sites of all services on the West Coast, and knew the practical effective ranges as distinguished from theoretical or book ranges on all radar sets in the USMC. DONOVAN stated that OSWALD's position required a secret clearance, that access to the location in which they operated was gained by presentation of appropriate credentials to the guard on duty.

DONOVAN stated that OSWALD never actually presented his political views regarding this country or Russia. DONOVAN stated that he knew nothing about a statement in the Washington, D.C., newspaper "Evening Star" article previously referred to which reported him as knowing about a court martial for OSWALD on not reporting that OSWALD owned a pistol. He said he did not know where the reporter obtained this information for he knew nothing of any interest in guns on the part of OSWALD.

DONOVAN stated that the following persons would know OSWALD well:

1. ROBERT BLOCK, USMC, presently with MACS-9 at Santa Ana, California. BLOCK was Operations Officer during the period DONOVAN was Assistant Operations Officer of CAOC, MACS-9, and as such was OSWALD's over-all superior.
2. CAMELIUS (phonetic) BROWN, a Negro Staff Sergeant, USMC, believed to be stationed at the Helicopter Base, New River, North Carolina, with MACS-5, or can be located through Camp Lejeune. BROWN was OSWALD's crew chief part-time when both were with MACS-9.
3. EUGENE HOLMBERG (or HOLMBURG), Warrant Officer, USMC, presently an Airborne Radar Observer with the USMC F4H Squadron in the San Diego area. HOLMBERG was then Staff Sergeant and also a crew chief of OSWALD with MACS-9.

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4. WILLIAM K. TRAIL, South Eberhardt Street, Chicago, Illinois, employed by North American Insurance Company, Chicago, as claims adjustor. TRAIL was a former officer in the USMC. DONOVAN believed TRAIL and OSWALD both together with MACS-1, Atsugi, Japan, probably from December, 1957, to January, 1959, and that TRAIL should know people who knew OSWALD in Japan.

5. OWEN DEJANOVICH (phonetic), formerly of the USMC in the same crew with OSWALD at MACS-9 and also lived in the same barracks area as OSWALD. DEJANOVICH was presently living in Chicago and DONOVAN believed that he could be readily reached from the Chicago phone book.

DONOVAN suggested DEJANOVICH be interviewed concerning a Marine whose name DONOVAN could only recall as BEEZER and whom he described as a short football player whom DEJANOVICH would readily recall. DONOVAN pointed out that BEEZER's sister, whose first name was ROSE, was an airline stewardess who dated OSWALD once or twice and who is previously described herein. DONOVAN believed that BEEZER introduced OSWALD to his sister, doubted that BEEZER would perform such an action if there was anything wrong with OSWALD in any respect.

WFO 105-37111

Interview of Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE,  
5421 Waneta Road,  
Glen Echo Heights, Maryland,  
Sister of Mrs. RUTH PAINE

It will be recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife, MARINA, was residing with a RUTH PAINE at time of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On November 29, 1963, Mrs. EMMETT DIAMOND, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised she was acquainted with relatives of RUTH PAINE; that one of these relatives was a sister, SYLVIA HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, Glen Echo Heights, Washington, D.C.

Date 12/4/63

Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, Glen Echo Heights, Maryland, advised that she is a sister of RUTH PAINE of Irving, Texas. She said that RUTH visited her home just prior to last Labor Day or the end of August for about three days. RUTH mentioned at that time that she intended to go to New Orleans within the following few weeks to pick up a Russian wife of an American who was expecting a second child and was taking her to live with her in Texas. As explanation at the time to Mrs. HOKE, RUTH indicated that MARINA wanted to leave her husband at the time, that he was not supporting the family, and was, in Mrs. HOKE's words, gathered from RUTH that OSWALD was a "jerk" as far as his husband role was concerned. Mrs. HOKE said that her sister's action on behalf of MARINA was an act of kindness on her part to a person having no one to whom to turn. Mrs. HOKE did not know how her sister knew the OSWALDs, could only speculate that it was probably through mutual acquaintances.

Mrs. HOKE said that she never met OSWALD, said RUTH mentioned that he had been to Russia, intended to stay there, had subsequently returned to the U.S. She said she knew nothing about OSWALD's politics.

Mrs. HOKE said that she subsequently received a letter from RUTH after her visit in which she indicated that MARINA was then living with her, that she was enjoying her company.

Mrs. HOKE said that she did not recognize OSWALD's name at first in news accounts but as the description of MARINA and her connection with Irving, Texas, evolved, she realized reference was being made to the same girl living with her sister. She accordingly telephoned RUTH and verified this and inquired about her sister's welfare. She said that her sister had nothing to add other than to verify that MARINA was the person involved and that they were well.

She said she also had a card from RUTH announcing the birth at the time of MARINA's second child.

On 12/3/63 at Glen Echo Heights, Maryland File # WFO 105- 37111

by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY:elw Date dictated 12/4/63

WFO 105- 37111

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Mrs. HOKE said RUTH was going to sell her story to "Life" magazine but this apparently did not pan out. Mrs. HOKE said her sister would probably look after MARINA's welfare, at least for the present, since MARINA to her knowledge only had RUTH to assist her financially.

## Mrs. Oswald Picks New York Lawyer To Defend Her Son

FORT WORTH, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The mother of Lee H. Oswald announced today she had retained a lawyer to defend her son before the Presidential Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Appealing for people to "come forward and help prove that my son is not guilty," Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said Mark Lane of New York had agreed to represent her son.

Mrs. Oswald, a 56-year-old practical nurse, said Mr. Lane visited her home here last weekend and told her not to worry about a fee.

She said she was living on contributions from "people who are interested in justice" and \$862 she had collected on an insurance policy on her son.

Speaking to newsmen in her home, Mrs. Oswald said:

"I know there are many people who may have information about this case—people who can help prove that my son is not guilty. I pray that anyone who has information or who wanted to help will write to Mr. Lane or contact me."

Mrs. Oswald said again that she planned to write a book about her son, who was shot and killed two days after the assassination by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night club operator.

Mrs. Oswald said she had not seen her son's widow, Marina, who has remained in seclusion under Secret Service protection since the assassination.

She said a Secret Service man called last night and asked if she would like to talk to her daughter-in-law on the phone.

"I gave him a message for my

daughter-in-law, but I haven't heard from her," Mrs. Oswald said.

Confirmed by Lane

Mr. Lane confirmed here yesterday that he had accepted Mrs. Oswald's offer to serve as attorney without fee for her son.

Rankin's Position

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — J. Lee Rankin, counsel of the Warren Commission, has said the group had no intention of appointing a lawyer to act in Oswald's behalf. "The commission is not engaged in determining the guilt of anybody," Mr. Rankin said over the weekend.

It was noted here that it would be up to the commission to decide later whether it wanted to hear from Mr. Lane during the inquiry.

NEW YORK TIMES

1/15/64

# MOTHER RECALLS PLEA ON OSWALD

## Cites '61 Appeal to Kennedy on Locating Son in Soviet

By JACK LANGGUTH

Special to The New York Times

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Marguerite Oswald revealed today that she appealed to President Kennedy in 1961 for assistance in making contact with her son in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Oswald, who held a news conference here, said that she went to Washington soon after President Kennedy's inauguration, seeking information about Lee H. Oswald. She spoke to neither the President nor Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Mrs. Oswald said, but she was referred to a high-ranking State Department officer who set up a conference for her with other officials.

Three weeks later, she said, she received her son's address from the State Department, the first indication she had had since Nov., 1959, that he was still alive. Oswald was a Marxist who had defected to the Soviet Union, where he stayed for two and a half years.

He was arrested last Nov. 22 and charged with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas. He was shot two days later in the Dallas city jail by Jack Ruby, a night club owner.

### Criticizes Court System

During her long and rambling narrative today, Mrs. Oswald was also sharply critical of the New York City juvenile courts system, which she said held truants from school in custody alongside of "hardened criminals."

Mrs. Oswald, a 56-year-old surgical nurse, professed faith in her son's innocence throughout the press conference. But she acknowledged that her earlier statement "might" imply that "my son was guilty."

She had complained in interviews during the week that her son, as a defector, should have been kept under surveillance during the President's trip to Dallas.

"It's simple to me," she said, explaining her seeming inconsistency. "Maybe it's not simple to everybody."

Mrs. Oswald said she assumed that her son had psychiatric counseling in New York, although she had no direct knowledge of it.

She brought the boy, then almost 11, to New York in the fall of 1952.

"This is a very, very sad story," she said as she told about his truancy.

"Lee was in the Bronx Zoo when a truant officer picked him up. I found out that New York was different from Texas, that they don't tolerate a day or two out of school. But Lee promised he'd never do it again.

After two more trancies Mrs. Oswald said, she was notified to appear in Children's Court.

"I hardly knew what was going on," she said. "My boy right then and there, was taken away. I didn't see my boy again."

She described visiting him shortly afterward in a New York boys' home.

"He said to me, 'get me out of here.'" Mrs. Oswald recounted. "I am in here with children who have stabbed people, who have killed people with guns."

"And he had only been picked up for missing school," Mrs. Oswald said unsteadily.

She engaged a lawyer, whose name she did not remember, who told her, she said, that it was "prevalent for authorities to want to send your boy to a farm to work to pay for the taxes of the state of New York."

Mrs. Oswald said that her son remained three, or four weeks in the institution and then was remanded to her custody by a judge.

### Recalls Probation Officer

"That's when Mr. John Carro comes into the pictures," she said. "He was a probation officer, and he said, 'Lee, you'll have to report to me every week.'"

"I said, 'Mr. Carro, my son is not going to report to you. He's no criminal. He's given his word, that it's not going to happen again. The first time he doesn't keep his word, then he'll report to you.'"

"I was not going to have a boy of that age and that caliber going to a probation officer," Mrs. Oswald said. She said that the probation officer was annoyed by her attitude and "certainly made it hard on my son in school—he kept pushing to get him back to the farm."

Later a "Big Brother," whom she could not identify, advised her to take her son back to New Orleans, she said.

She said she "never had any trouble with Lee" after following this advice.

Records indicate that his school attendance in Louisiana was irregular in the following years, however. He quit school when he was 16 to work as a messenger on the New Orleans docks and as a runner for a New Orleans dental laboratory.

Oswald attended less than one month of high school in Fort Worth in September, 1956, before enlisting in the Marine Corps at the age of 17.

Before the news conference began, at the Fort Worth Press Club, a telephoned threat on Mrs. Oswald's life was received. Fort Worth policemen escorted her to the press conference and screened reporters but there were no incidents. She had not previously received threatening calls or letters.

Mrs. Oswald dwelt at length on the conditions surrounding her son's discharge from the Marine. She pointed out that he had been classified as unfit only after he defected to Russia.

Because his discharge as undesirable was sent to him by registered mail while he was in

the Soviet Union, she contended that he had not actually received such a discharge.

She also raised the question of the assassination rifle, which police investigators say Oswald ordered from a Chicago mail order house.

The gun he had purchased was in a blanket in the garage in Irving, where his wife was staying," Mrs. Oswald said. "He did not hide it in his Dallas apartment. Anybody had access to that gun, anybody."

### Poses Logical Story

Hearing the shots on the day of the assassination, her son had become panic-stricken since he knew that, as a defector, he would be questioned concerning any violence, Mrs. Oswald speculated.

"He goes to get a gun to protect himself," Mrs. Oswald said. "That's not far-fetched to me."

"I'm not saying this is a true story," she said, "only that it's a logical story."

Describing her trip to Washington, Mrs. Oswald said she had borrowed \$120 on her life insurance holdings and had taken an overnight train to the capital.

"I arrived at 8 A.M. and called the White House and asked to speak to President Kennedy," Mrs. Oswald said. She continued:

"A man was very nice to me and said the switchboard wasn't open, but they'd have his office call me. I explained that I had just gotten off the train.

"I freshened up and then I went back on the telephone and asked to speak to Dean Rusk. I spoke to his personal secretary. Everybody was most polite, most helpful.

"She asked that I stay on the line and then she put through a Mr. Boster, who said he remembered my son's case and would make an appointment with me for 11 A.M."

"I told him I still wanted to see Secretary of State Rusk, but if I couldn't, I'd see him at 11.

### Results 'Satisfactory'

"I had arrived at 8 A.M. and by 11 A.M., I was sitting with four high State Department officials. The results were very satisfactory.

"They found his address. I started to write to him and he wrote me beautiful letters from Russia."

Mrs. Oswald was asked if she believed she had failed her son.

"I do not. I have not failed him. The failing was in the human society for not helping a mother with three children." Mrs. Oswald, twice divorced and once widowed, had two sons older than Lee.

She granted that she had not seen any of her sons often after they grew up.

"I'm not the type of mother that children come home to," she said. "I don't have the rooms or the income for a visit."

"I wanted to be home with my children. And I told each of them that it was important that their wives did not work after they were married, and none of my sons' wives have."

Mrs. Oswald said that she would not remove her son's body from its plot in Rose Hill Cemetery here.

Officials of the cemetery have suggested cremation because of threats that have been received against the body and the grave. The Fort Worth police chief has estimated that guards for the grave are costing city taxpayers \$3,000 a month.

*New York Times  
Jan  
11/13/64*



# Marina Still Held By FBI; Lane Hired By Oswald Mother

FF

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER SEVEN WEEKS under protective custody and enforced isolation from any persons but Secret Service, FBI agents and her "business manager," Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Marina, is ready to appear as the star witness against her husband later this month when called before the Warren Commission probing the assassination of President Kennedy.

The announcement came not from Marina Oswald but from Jim Martin, her mysterious "business manager," who appeared on the scene by recommendation of the Secret Service.

Meanwhile Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the slain accused killer, announced she had engaged Mark Lane to defend her son before the Warren Commission. Confirming the announcement, Lane said he would serve without pay.

Martin has in the past week blossomed out with daily statements on behalf of Marina, declaring, as reported by the N.Y. Times Dallas correspondent, Jack Lungguth, that even if a jury found Oswald innocent "her opinion would be unchanged."

Moreover, she insists that Oswald fired on Gen. Edwin Walker last April, although ballistic tests in Washington disproved that theory. And Martin added that Marina will remain in seclusion under Secret Service and FBI guard until the Warren Committee makes its report. Lee Rankin, counsel of the Warren Committee, indicated that the probe may take as long as six months.

★  
EVERY EFFORT to interview Mrs. Oswald — by the Dallas Civil Liberties Union, by former N.Y. Assemblyman Mark Lane who went to Dallas, and by the N.Y. Times — were rejected by Martin, presumably in her behalf.

She also refuses to see her mother-in-law, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, and Ruth Paine, the woman who took her into her home in Irving Tex., and cared for her when she gave birth

while Lee Oswald was living in Dallas.

Why is Marina Oswald held incommunicado? We have asked this question repeatedly since Dec. 17. Is it because what she had to tell could prove embarrassing to the FBI, Secret Service and Dallas police, who so miserably neglected protection for the President? Does she have evidence that could implicate others and thereby refute the FBI's and Dallas police conclusions that Oswald was guilty and alone? Does she have evidence to back the mounting material pointing to a link between Oswald and U.S. undercover agencies? (See the photo-stats on pages 6 and 7.)

It now appears that Marina Oswald is even overeager to give the testimony the FBI and Secret Service want. She promises to scream her husband is guilty even if a probe acquits him. For good measure, she will even say Lee Oswald shot at Walker. So said Jim Martin to the New York Times.

This extra zeal on the part of Mrs. Marina Oswald to oblige the FBI and Secret Service is matched only by the crudeness of the entire arrangement to isolate her — a crudeness that wouldn't be acceptable for a gratis B movie.

And if the Warren Commission takes her story at its face value without a real effort to get the full truth out of her, the entire affair will be reduced to a farce unrivaled in history.

In that respect, of serious concern to all who lay hope on a full and uninfluenced investigation by the Warren Commission, is the announcement by Rankin that the plan is to rely on the regular investigatory instruments of the government (like the FBI, Secret Service and CIA) and that there is to be no provision for defense of Oswald as had been suggested by prominent attorneys, among them Percy Foreman of Houston, head of the Defense Attorneys Association of America.

Mr. Lane offered to undertake such defense, but only received

(Continued on page 10)

to the Walker  
1/19/64

# Marina Still an FBI Captive

(Continued from page 2)

a promise that his brief, raising many doubts on the evidence against Oswald, will be taken into consideration.

★  
**THERE WILL** be no attorney in defense of Oswald in the Warren hearings who could possibly cross-examine witnesses of the Dallas Police, FBI and Secret Service. The question is not only whether Oswald as an individual was guilty. As Percy Foreman stated over a TV program, it is a matter of concern to all Americans to get at the truth in the manner provided in court procedures.

The overwhelming majority of Americans, as the polls indicated, were sorry for the murder of Oswald not so much for his individual right to have a trial, as because of their belief that in a trial more of the truth would come out. Large numbers were even doubtful of his guilt, and even larger numbers doubted the FBI and Dallas Police conclusion that he was alone.

Numerous questions remain unanswered. Was Oswald an undercover agent for the CIA or the FBI that sought to recruit him? Much evidence has appeared to support that contention. If that is proven, it would still not prove Oswald guilty or alone in the crime. There has been much competent opinion, and especially from European newsmen who were on the scene, that the assassination was well planned and not the deed of amateurs.

Where would the planners look for a "fall guy" if not through their notoriously numerous contacts in the FBI, secret service and Dallas police and their stables of paid informers and provocateurs? Is it not well known that the rash of ultra-rightist organizations, some like the Minutemen who boast they bear arms, even machineguns, and the Birchites, Rockwell's Nazi Party and the Nationalist Party, have a relatively higher percentage of support among military and police forces than among other sections of the population. Many of them have top military men in leadership.

Oswald may have been an undercover agent for the U.S. and not necessarily guilty, or even fully aware of the plans. He may have been used like the drugged and witless Van Der

Lube who was used by Hitlerites to set the Reichstag on fire in 1933, and then labeled a Dutch Communist.

By the same token, men in the FBI, CIA or Dallas police apparatus could have been involved in the conspiracy, but without the knowledge of the authorities of their organizations.

There were a number of such possibilities and it appears that the Warren Commission is looking into them. The Wall Street Journal of January 10 says in its report from Washington that the Warren commission "asks federal agencies to comb their files for any mention of Lee Oswald or Jack Ruby. Even the Securities and Exchange Commission gets the word."

Unless the Warren Commission does get at the bottom of the plot to kill Kennedy the "Next" project, as suggested in "The Rockwell Report" (see photostate on page 6) may be attempted.

★  
**THE CYNICISM** surrounding the seclusion of Marina Oswald was well shown in a letter in Russian, said to be the only direct word from her, in which she rejected an effort by the Dallas Civil Liberties Union to interview her to determine whether her rights are respected. She replied that she is fully satisfied.

She wrote, "I don't think you have anything to worry about. What you read in the newspapers — everything is correct. I don't object to the Secret Service. I am only grateful for their time."

She will see people "when I am ready" continued her letter adding "I also give much time to visits with the FBI."

She concluded "I repeat, I am in as good a position as one can expect me to be after what has happened."

Jim Martin, who knows no Russian, certainly thinks she is in a "good position." With the fund for her from unrevealed sources already above \$30,000, he figures it may yield her as much as \$1,500 annually plus the \$126 monthly social security.

Sue Dallas Police or Jack Ruby for the death of her husband? Marina Oswald will do no such thing, Martin told the Times.

"She has this feeling that her husband killed the President," said Martin. "When the law suits are proposed to her she says let sleeping dogs lie."

"That's not her expression. She hadn't learned that much

English yet," Martin hastened to explain. "But she's convinced he is guilty even though she cared for him."

According to the N. Y. Times, Marina Oswald went so far as to tell Martin "she has no ill will towards anyone including her husband's slayer Jack Ruby."

★  
**MARINA OSWALD'S** situation is quite understandable. At 22 and still unable to speak English, she is the mother of a two-year old and two-month old child. When the assassination occurred, the Secret Service and FBI secretly lodged them in a motel Jim Martin managed. It was there, on the advice of the Secret Service, that she picked Martin as "business advisor." He immediately picked a lawyer for her and everything has been well in hand since.

With Oswald in his grave and Mrs. Oswald "in as good a position as one can expect" there is only the question of Jack Ruby's "rights." And it seems that a champion for those rights has come forward in the person of Robert Morris, former chief counsel for the Senate's Eastland Committee on Internal Security, who is running for the U.S. Senate in Texas.

With anti-communism his platform, this ultra-right candidate now fears for Jack Ruby's rights because Chief Justice Earl Warren is head of the commission probing the assassination. If Ruby is convicted and appeals says Morris, lawyers could "justifiably" claim that Warren "would influence the other eight justices."

In California, meanwhile, the Kennedy assassination led to an announcement by Attorney General Mosk that he will sponsor a law banning the Minutemen and other private military arm-bearing groups. Robert DePugh of Norbonne, Mo., who heads the Minutemen, brags 29,000 members nationally. Troy Houghton, California coordinator, says the outfit has 3,000 members in that state. But he says a state law wouldn't affect them because they each carry arms "as individuals" and it would be unconstitutional to bar them from owning weapons for "their own protection," from "communism."

"The members of these groups are paranoid in their fear of Communism, in their distrust of American institutions and in their desire to possess all varieties of firearms from pistols to machine guns," said Mosk of California's stormtroopers.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET  
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 16 January 1964  
PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan 15 (AP) - A New York lawyer has agreed to represent Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, and will try to prove him not guilty, his mother says.

ORIGIN OF REPORT: The Evening Star

SERIAL NUMBER:

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Mark Lane

DATE OF REPORT: 15 January 1964

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
(When filled in)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET  
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 17 January 1964  
PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER: 105-126128

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Ruth Hyde Paine; Michael Ralph Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 10 January 1964

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

0-1088

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

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(When filled in)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET  
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (then filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 17 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/SE

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER: 105-126129

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Michael Ralph Paine; Ruth Hyde Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 10 January 1964

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET  
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 15 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: At approximately 8:45 a.m., December 19, 1963, Lloyd John Wilson telephonically contacted a Chicago newspaper to advise that he was then in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) building at Chicago, Illinois, and planned to surrender himself to the FBI because of his involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Immediately thereafter, Wilson was intercepted by FBI agents as he was preparing to enter the Chicago Office of that agency.

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER:

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Lloyd John Wilson

DATE OF REPORT: 19 December 1963

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET  
OPNAV FORM 5210-23 (REV. 1-58)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 22 January 1964  
PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI  
SERIAL NUMBER: 105-56733  
SUBJECT OF REPORT: Ruth Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 16 December 1963

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

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OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 22 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS: ✓

IDENTIFYING DATA: +

See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER: 105-1716

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Ruth Hyde Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 13 December 1963

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
(When filled in)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 13 Jan 64

PREPARED BY: NCISC-52/Sandrik

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MORRIS DEAN, inmate, North Carolina Prison Department, Blanch, North Carolina, was interviewed on Dec 5, 1963, at which time he advised ALSO KNOWN AS: was formerly an inmate at the Florida Penitentiary, Raiford, Florida. He stated while at Raiford, he was the cellmate of John (Jack) FREEMAN for 1 year. DEAN stated when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was involved in an affray

IDENTIFYING DATA: in New Orleans, Louisiana, last spring he recalls FREEMAN had a radio and listened to the broadcast for New Orleans about the pro-CASTRO group in that city and their activities. FREEMAN made the statement that OSWALD was "his buddy" and that he belonged to the same outfit as OSWALD. FREEMAN also made the statement that President KENNEDY would be killed before his term was up and it would occur in Texas.

SEE FILE FOR DETAILS

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI (Charlotte, North Carolina)

SERIAL NUMBER: none

SUBJECT OF REPORT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

DATE OF REPORT: 9 Dec 63

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

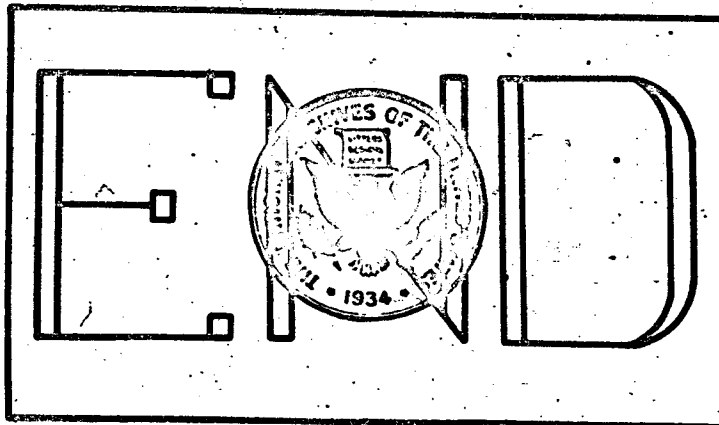
ONI ROUTING SLIP: NONE

EVENTUAL FILING: 2-5 (JOHN ~~ER~~ ERMIL FREEMAN)

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see CD 138, p. 3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of SA MILTON R. KAACK  
Date: October 31, 1963

Office: New Orleans

File Number: NO 100-16601

Bufile: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

## Synopsis:

Orleans Parish Board of Health records show subject born 10/18/39 at New Orleans. Subject wrote letter to "The Worker", 6/10/63 requesting literature. Subject arrested by NOPD 8/9/63 for distributing literature of Fair Play For Cuba Committee in business district of New Orleans; charged with disturbing the peace by creating a scene. Pleaded guilty 8/12/63 and paid \$10.00 fine. Subject admitted being a Marxist in radio broadcast. Moved from New Orleans with wife and child on 9/25/63 ostensibly for Texas. Unknown to informants.

- P -

DETAILS:BACKGROUNDBirth

Mrs. STEPHANIE A. HENNEL, Orleans Parish Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on October 24, 1963, that Book 207, Folio No. 1321, recorded the birth of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, white male, on October 18, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana. The child's father was shown as ROBERT E. LEE OSWALD, and his mother as MARGUERITE CLAVERIE.

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Identification Record

The Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished the following identification record of the subject on September 5, 1963, under FBI Number 327 925 D:

<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Received</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Marine	LEE HARVEY OSWALD #1653230	10/24/56		
PD, New Orleans, La.	LEE HARVEY OSWALD #112-723	8/9/63	828 MCS 42-22 dist the peace by creating a scene	8/12/63, pleaded guilty and sentenced to \$10 or 10 days. Elected to pay fine.

Employment

Mrs. MARY BERTUCCI, Personnel Secretary, William B. Reily Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on August 5, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed as a maintenance man on May 15, 1963. His address at the time of employment was 757 French Street.

ALVIN PRECHTER, Personnel Manager, William B. Reily Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on October 1, 1963, that subject terminated his employment on July 19, 1963.

Residence

Confidential Informant NO T-1 advised on July 23, 1963, that Post Office Box 30061 was rented by L. H. OSWALD on June 3, 1963. He furnished as his address 657 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. T-1 advised on October 25, 1963, that the subject sent a forwarding address for P. O. Box 30061 on September 26, 1963, of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

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Mrs. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on August 5, 1963, that the subject and his wife have resided at 4905 Magazine Street since about June, 1963.

Mrs. GARNER advised on October 1, 1963, that the subject and his wife vacated their apartment on September 25, 1963. She said that Mrs. OSWALD and the child departed in a station wagon bearing Texas license plates and driven by the same woman who brought Mrs. OSWALD to New Orleans from Texas. Mrs. GARNER said that LEE OSWALD told her that his wife was going to have a baby and that she was going to Texas for her confinement. She remarked that OSWALD left New Orleans owing her \$17.00 rent for the apartment.

Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on October 1, 1963, that she was LEE OSWALD's aunt and that when the subject's wife originally came to New Orleans a woman driving a station wagon brought her and the child from Texas. She said that this woman spoke the Russian language and apparently was well known by Mrs. OSWALD. Mrs. MURRET thought that Mrs. OSWALD had resided with this woman in Texas while LEE OSWALD was here in New Orleans seeking employment. Mrs. MURRET stated that LEE OSWALD never resided at her residence but that he requested that he be permitted to use her address while he was seeking employment so that he could furnish her telephone number to prospective employers.

#### CONNECTIONS WITH THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A Confidential Informant, NO T-2, advised on June 26, 1963, that LEE H. OSWALD, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, wrote a letter on June 10, 1963, to "The Worker", 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York. OSWALD claimed in the letter to be a long-time subscriber to "The Worker" and stated that he was forming a "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in New Orleans and requested that he be sent some of "The Worker's" literature. He also forwarded honorary membership cards for "those fighters for peace, Mr. GUS HALL and Mr. B. DAVIS".

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

NO T-3  
(May 7, 1962)

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On May 6, 1963, BENJAMIN DAVIS stated that he is the National Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

NO T-4  
(May 7, 1962)

Confidential Informant NO T-5 advised on July 8, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, sent a change of address card to "The Worker", 26 West 23rd Street, New York 10, New York, which showed that his current address is 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Confidential Informant NO T-6 advised on August 9, 1963, that at about 1:15 pm. that date the informant observed an unknown individual handing out leaflets on Canal Street. Some of these leaflets were white in color and others were yellow in color. The informant was unable to obtain a leaflet but advised that the yellow leaflet contained in large printing "Hands Off Cuba, Viva CASTRO". The informant advised that this individual was passing out these leaflets on the uptown side of Canal Street between Baronne and Carondelet Streets. She described this individual as white male, age 25 to 30, 5'10", 140 pounds, slender build, light complexion, sandy hair, wearing an off white or light gray shirt and medium colored trousers.

On August 9, 1963, Lt. WILLIAM GAILLOT, First District, New Orleans Police Department, advised that the following persons had been arrested on Canal Street on that date and charged with disturbing the peace:

1. LEE H. OSWALD, white male, age 23, born October 18, 1939, New Orleans, residence 4709 Magazine, New Orleans, lower center apartment. OSWALD informed arresting officer that he is a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee with headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City. Lt. GAILLOT informed that OSWALD was handing out yellow leaflets with inscription "Hands Off Cuba, Viva CASTRO".

2. CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, white male age 29, 501 Adele Street, Apartment F, New Orleans, who informed he is the Director of the Cuban Student Directorate for the New Orleans area. He informed he immigrated to this country on February 8, 1961, INS Number A12546223, and has

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a clothing shop at 107 Decatur Street.

3. CELFO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, white male, age 47, 519 Adele Street, Apartment E. He advised he is a member of the same group as BRINGUIER.

4. MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ, white male age 18, 2526 Mazant, Apartment C, who advised he is also a member of the Cuban Student Directorate.

According to Lt. GAILLOT, all four individuals were arrested for disturbing the peace when OSWALD became involved in an argument with BRINGUIER, HERNANDEZ and CRUZ and that a crowd developed. Lt. GAILLOT informed that he had no further information at this time.

Lt. FRANCIS MARTELLO, First District, New Orleans Police Department, advised on August 10, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been arrested on August 9, 1963, and charged with disturbing the peace. He said that OSWALD had been distributing literature for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in the 700 block of Canal Street and was desirous of seeing an Agent of the FBI.

Date 8/15/63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was interviewed at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, at his request. OSWALD said that he had been picked up on August 9, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department and was charged with disturbing the peace in the 700 block of Canal Street during the time he was distributing "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" literature.

OSWALD stated that he was unemployed at the present time, his last employment being terminated July 17, 1963, as a mechanic with the William B. Riley Company, 640 Magazine Street. He said he was born October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He had attended Warren Easton High School in New Orleans until 1956 at which time he joined the United States Marine Corps. He had only completed two years of high school at this time. From 1956 through 1959, he was a member of the Marine Corps at which time he received an honorable discharge. Following his discharge he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he lived with his mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD. He could not recall her address in Fort Worth, but remarked that she was living now in Arlington, Texas, and was a practical nurse by profession.

About four months ago he and his wife, MARINA OSWALD nee Prossa, whom he met and married in Fort Worth, moved to New Orleans.

After coming to New Orleans he said he began reading various pieces of literature distributed by the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", and it was his understanding from reading this material that the main goal and theme of the committee is to prevent the United States from invading or attacking Cuba or interfering in the political affairs of that country. Further, that the people of this country should be given an opportunity to go visit Cuba, and in this way they could make up their own minds as to what the internal conditions of Cuba are like at the present time. He says he does not consider the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" to be communist or a communistic-controlled group. OSWALD said that inquiry in New Orleans developed the fact that there apparently was a chapter of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in New Orleans, but he did not know any of the members or where their offices were located. He said he sent a letter to the headquarters of the "Fair Play

On 8/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601  
 by SA JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY /cv Date dictated 8/15/63

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For Cuba Committee", 799 Broadway, New York City, together with \$5.00 and told them he wished to join this committee. During the latter part of May of this year he received a membership card in this organization which bore a date of May 28, 1963, and was made out in the name of LEE H. OSWALD and was signed by V. L. LEE. He described this card as being gray in color and signifying membership in the national organization. A short time thereafter he said he received in the mail a white card which showed that he was made a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. This card was dated June 6, 1963. It was signed by A. J. HIDEELL, and it bore in the lower right hand corner the number 33 which he said indicated membership number. OSWALD had in his possession both cards and exhibited both of them.

Since becoming a member of the national committee, OSWALD said that he has been receiving the monthly circular of the committee which is about seven pages in length. He claimed that he could not recall the name of this publication.

Since receiving his membership card in the New Orleans chapter of the committee he said that he had spoken with HIDEELL on the telephone on several occasions. On these occasions, HIDEELL would discuss general matters of mutual interest in connection with committee business, and on other occasions he would inform him of a scheduled meeting. He said he has never personally met HIDEELL, and he knows HIDEELL did have a telephone, but it has now been discontinued. He claimed that he could not recall what the number was.

OSWALD said that the committee did not have any offices in New Orleans, and whenever meetings were held they were held in residences of various members. He maintained that he had attended only two meetings of this committee, and at each of the meetings there were about five different individuals. At each of these meetings the persons present were different. He did not know the last names of any of these individuals and claimed he was only introduced to them by first names. He maintained that he could not recall any of the first names. From what he understands there are no regularly scheduled times for meetings, and the only way he knows about them is when somebody gives him a call and tells him there will be a meeting. At these meetings he said the general conversation

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deals with Cuba and the latest news on the internal affairs of Cuba. OSWALD admitted that on one occasion he held a committee meeting at his home, but he declined to elaborate on how he got word to the various members that it would be held.

Last Wednesday, August 7, 1963, OSWALD said he received a note through the mail from HIDEELL. The note asked him if he had time would he mind distributing some Fair Play literature in the downtown area of New Orleans. He said HIDEELL knew that he was not working and probably had time. HIDEELL also knew that he had considerable literature on the committee which had been furnished to him by the national committee in New York. Since he did not have anything to do, OSWALD said he decided he would go down to Canal Street and distribute some literature. He denied that he was being paid for his services, but that he was doing it as a patriotic duty.

About one p.m. on August 9, 1963, OSWALD said that he went down on Canal Street by himself and started distributing committee literature. He said he had made up a placard which he hung around his neck with a piece of string. The placard was made up of brown cardboard. On the placard were several pieces of literature which expressed the aims and purposes of the committee. At the bottom of the cardboard placard he said he had printed in black capital letters the words "Viva FIDEL". From this time until around four p.m. he said he distributed a throwaway which was prepared on yellow paper, 6" x 9" in size, which contained the following: "Hands Off Cuba! Join the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans, Charter Member Branch, Free Literature, Lectures, Location: A. J. HIDEELL, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, Louisiana, Everybody Welcome!" In addition, OSWALD said he had on his person membership applications which he would pass out to anyone he thought desired one. This membership application was prepared on a white piece of paper 3½" wide by 8½" in length, and it contained the following information:

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"To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee  
New Orleans, La.

A. J. HIDEELL  
P. O. Box 30016  
New Orleans, La.

— I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of \$1.00 and dues are \$1.00 a month.

— I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find \$5.00 for one year.

— I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for ....

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

OSWALD stated in addition to this he had on his person several copies of a thirty-nine page pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT, which he carried with him as it contained all of the information regarding the committee, and he would be in a position to refer to it for proper answers in the event someone questioned him regarding the aims and purposes of the committee.

OSWALD had in his possession at the time of interview a copy of the above three described documents and made available a copy of each to the Agent.

Around 4 p.m. while standing in the immediate vicinity of Walgreen's Drug Store at Canal and Baronne Streets, OSWALD said three Cubans approached him, and he gave each one of the above-described throwaways. These individuals became very angry, tore up the throwaways, threw them down on the sidewalk and began arguing with him. This created quite a disturbance and shortly thereafter the police arrived, and he, as well as the other individuals whom he understood to be Cuban exiles, was arrested.

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OSWALD said it was his understanding that around one p.m. on August 12, 1963, he was to be taken into City Court, New Orleans, and charged with disturbing the peace.

For further identification OSWALD exhibited a U. S. Marine Corps, Inactive Reserve, IV-5 Identification Card, which showed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, USM Serial No. 1653230, had served on active duty from period of October 24, 1956 to September 11, 1959. This ID card had been signed by Lt. A. G. AYERS, USMCR.

From observation and questioning, OSWALD is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	23
Date of birth	October 18, 1939
Place of birth	New Orleans, Louisiana (at time of arrest claimed from Cuba)
Height	5'9"
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue-hazel
Teeth	good
Marital status	Married, wife, MARINA OSWALD nee Prossa
Occupation	Mechanic
Military record	U. S. Marine Corps, October 24, 1956 to September 11, 1959, MSN 1653230, honorable discharge
Criminal record	Denies any
Residence	4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist publication.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

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

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

CORLISS LAMONT

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

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

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

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

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

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



APPENDIX

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

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

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

\* \* \*

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

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

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
October 31, 1963

Title                   LEE HARVEY OSWALD .

Character               INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba

Reference               Report of SA MILTON R.  
KAACK, dated October 31,  
1963, at New Orleans

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

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

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
September 24, 1963

RECEIVED  
CP 521E

OCT - 8 1963

DESK *phc*

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 9, 1963, Lt. William Gaillot, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana Police Department, advised that the following persons had been arrested on Canal Street between Baronne and Carondelet Streets on that date and charged with disturbing the peace: Lee H. Oswald, Carlos Jose Bringuier, Celso Macario Hernandez and Miguel Mariano.

Lt. Gaillot said that Oswald, who claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", was passing out literature and became involved in an argument with three Cuban refugees, namely Bringuier, Hernandez and Mariano, who were affiliated with the Cuban Student League. The following material was being disseminated by Oswald: a yellow leaflet captioned, "Hands Off Cuba", an application to join the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and a pamphlet entitled, "The Crime Against Cuba" by Francis Lamont.

The records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 were examined on August 27, 1963. These records showed that Oswald was arrested on August 9, 1963, by Lt. William Gaillot and Sgt. James F. Hayward and F. Wilson of the First District. He was charged with "disturbing the peace by creating a scene". The records showed that Oswald claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and was disseminating circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban students.

Joseph Lesslie, Office of the Clerk of Court, Municipal Court, 501 North Rampart Street, advised on August 28, 1963, that Oswald appeared before Section 1 Municipal Court Judge Edwin A. Babylon on August 27, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10.00 or serve ten days in jail. Oswald elected to pay the fine. Mr. Lesslie advised that the three persons arrested with Oswald were discharged.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Confidential Informant NO T-1 who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area advised on September 9, 1963, that Oswald was unknown to the informant.

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

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

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

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

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CORLISS LAMONT

On September 28, 1953, Louis F. Budenz testified before the United States Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that Earl Browder, as head of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States, had referred to Corliss Lamont as one of the "four prides" of the CP because Corliss Lamont was ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. Browder made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. Budenz also recalled that Lamont was a member of the CP when he, Budenz, was a member.

"Rights", self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) April - May, 1952 issue, reveals Corliss Lamont is Vice-Chairman of the ECLC.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

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

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. \* \* \* The committee finds that the Emergency-Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

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

APPENDIX



APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

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

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

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

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX