

MARINA OSWALD:
WAS THE HEAT ON?

By:
Renee K. Davis

History 374-Seminar
Dr. G. McKnight
Spring 1984

In June of 1962 Marina Oswald arrived in America accompanied by her newlywed husband and their infant daughter. The vast country known as the "home of the free" was about to open its arms to this poor, young Russian girl. Marina was soon to learn that freedom did not mean liberty and the pursuit of happiness but protective custody, continuous surveillance, and unnecessary isolation. She was subject to lengthy and tiresome interrogations as well as blackmail and extortion. Through their clever tactics, the agencies of the United States Government threatened Marina to "cooperate" with them. As a result, lies concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy, began to flow from her mouth into the well of hungry listeners comprising the Warren Commission.

The fact that Marina was not a witness or an accomplice can easily be proven. Despite this, her testimony would influence the Commission that her husband was "the lone assassin" of President Kennedy. Through pressure from government officials, she would become the most devastating and incriminating witness against Lee Harvey Oswald.

Prusakova Marina Nikoloena was born July 17, 1941 in Sevorodvinski, formally Molstavsk, Arklangel Oblast, Russia. Never knowing her biological father, Marina spent her early years living in Leningrad with her maternal grandparents. At the age of five, she went to live with her mother and step-

father in Moldavia. After World War II, they returned to Leningrad and lived with her stepfather's mother. While there, her stepbrother and stepsister were born.¹ Marina attended a girls school and after graduation she proceeded to the pharmaceutical institute in Leningrad.² When her mother died in 1957, Marina decided to leave Leningrad and move to Minsk where her aunt and uncle lived. Even though she loved her stepbrother and stepsister deeply, the relationship with her stepfather was difficult for both of them. Marina had stated that she was "a bad child" when she was young and that he had not approved of her actions.³ Her move resulted due to his claim that he planned to remarry.

In Minsk, Marina found the position of an assistant pharmacist at the Third Clinical Hospital. She made several new friends quickly and would spend extensive time socializing with a group of young people living in her apartment building. Eventually she would meet Yuri Mereginsky who went by the nickname of Alec.⁴ In America, he was known as Lee Harvey Oswald.

At this time Marina was nineteen years old. The idea of marriage had always been somewhat unrealistic to her. She had never seriously considered it and when, on occasion, her aunt and uncle questioned her about her feelings, she produced the impression that she had no intention of marriage for quite a long time. When she did marry Lee on April 30, 1961, just

six weeks after they met, it totally suprised everyone.⁵
After the ceremony, they continued to live in Minsk for
another year.

Towards the end of 1961 Lee began discussing his desire
to return to the United States. Ironically, four months
earlier on August 8, 1961, the State Department authorized
the American Embassy in Moscow to renew Lee Oswald's pass-
port for direct travel to the United States.⁶ At that time
Marina was five months pregnant and did not wish to leave
her homeland. She also knew she would incounter difficulties
with the immigration authorities and that her chances of being
permitted to leave Russia were quite slim. Besides, she en-
joyed her life and the activities they shared with their family
and friends in Minsk.⁷ Yet, in a letter to his brother Rob-
ert, Lee claimed that Marina "desired" to come with him to
the United States.⁸

Marina did petition and shortly after her daughter June
Lee was born, she was granted permission with no questions or
complications from government officials. She received a
Union of Social Socialist Republics passport numbered KU 37790.⁹
Her Immigration Visa, number 52, was issued May 24, 1962 at
the United States Embassy in Moscow.¹⁰ Lee, Marina and June
left the Soviet Union on June 2, 1962 with a loan of \$435.71
that had been granted to them by the United States government.¹¹
They journied through Europe to Amsterdam by train, and
then boarded a ship bound for New York City. They

arrived in New York on June 13, 1962 and flew to Fort Worth, Texas the following day. While there, they lived with Lee's mother Marguerite and his brother Robert until they found¹² an apartment of their own. ✓

In July of 1962, one month after her arrival to the United States, a file was opened on Marina at the Dallas Field Office, a division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C. It was filed under the SOBIR program¹³ and contained everything known about her that was previously placed in Lee Oswald's file. The agents decided not to investigate or interview her at that time and thus for six months, the case maintained an inactive status. At the expiration of the six months, the file was to be reopened and considered for further warrent.¹⁴ This was done in March 1963 but the decision once again was not to interview. Since Marina was required to report her whereabouts periodically to the Russian Embassy, the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover,¹⁵ requested that the Washington Field Office be notified by the Embassy concerning any of her activities. In return, the Washington Field Office was to inform the Bureau and Dallas of these activities.¹⁶ This illustrated that the FBI was interested in Lee and Marina Oswald long before the November 22, 1963 assassination. ✓

Marina confirmed this when she testified at the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy,¹⁷ hereafter refered to as the Warren Com-

mission. She claimed to have received two personal interviews from Dallas agents on November 1 and November 5, 1963.¹⁸ When Mr. Rankin, General Council for the Warren Commission, questioned Marina about the content of these interviews, she stated she had told Lee the FBI agents had come to Mrs. Paine's house and had questioned her concerning where he was living and working. When asked if she told Lee anything else, Marina stated "No. I told him about the content of the interview, but now I don't remember...There was more, But I don't remember."¹⁹ She did testify earlier the same day that "The only thing the agent did say [was] that if I had every have any kind of difficulties...in the sense that someone would try to force me...to become an agent, then I should get in touch with him...if I didn't want to do this...they would help me."²⁰ Information regarding these interviews was removed from the Bureau files apparently to conceal the motives of the interviewing agents.²¹

During the seventeen months that Lee and Marina were married and living in the United States, they moved to three different apartments in the Dallas area. Mrs. Tobias, who was their apartment manager while living on Elizabeth Street, said that on several occasions other tenants complained because of noises made by Lee while beating Marina. If these beatings did occur, they resulted due to his "...Victorian concepts of female conduct"²² and not because of hatred or unaffection for Marina. Oswald was very much opposed to

Marina occasionally drinking wine or smoking cigarettes.

Questions exist concerning the truth of these beatings. Marina emphasized before the Warren Commission the marital problems that occurred between she and Lee. On February 3, 1964, she stated that Lee beat her because he needed a tension release and that he did not know how to love her any other way than to beat her. ²³ This directly contradicts with her statement three months earlier during an interrogation by Secret Service agents. She had claimed then that they "...had gotten along beautifully." ²⁴ Marina never officially filed for a divorce, but she did claim to leave Lee several times due to his treatment towards her.

Never-the-less, in June of 1963, when they moved to New Orleans, Marina was five months pregnant. They lived there for a short time and eventually ^{sh} returned to Texas on September 25, 1963. ²⁵ While Marina was in New Orleans, she maintained contact with Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas. They had met several months earlier and Mrs. Paine had offered Marina and her daughter a place to live while Lee searched for work in Dallas. Marina moved to Ruth's home when she returned to Texas while Lee remained in New Orleans. Ruth knew little Russian but together they taught one another to speak their native languages. ²⁶

On October 23, 1963, while still living with Ruth, Marina gave birth to her second child and named her Rachael. ²⁷ When questioned by the Warren Commission concerning Lee's reaction

to the birth of his second daughter, Marina stated that he was very happy and talked a great deal about Rachael and Marina.
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Marina was still living with the Paine's when the four, dark days struck Dallas. At the time of the assassination Marina was fifteen miles away sitting in Ruth Paine's living room watching television. As the news flashed across the screen, Ruth translated to Marina that the President had been shot and that the shots had come from the Texas School Book Depository. This was where Lee had worked for the past several weeks. Marina stated before the Warren Commission that upon hearing this "her heart dropped." She claimed to have rushed out into the Paine's garage to see whether Lee's rifle was still there. When she saw the blanket that had contained the rifle lying on the floor, she was relieved to discover that Lee had not removed it for any reason.
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The police arrived at the Paine residence soon after the assassination occurred. When Marina told them that Lee owned a gun, they searched the entire home looking for it. After discovering the empty blanket in the garage, Marina stated she felt sure it was Lee who had killed the President. The police continued to search the house for other material or evidence. This is when they claimed to have found Lee's wedding ring on the dresser in Marina's room. When this was brought to her attention, Marina claimed she did not realize he had left it home.
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The treatment that she received from the Dallas Police Officers that afternoon was harsh and rough. They continuously followed her everywhere she went. While searching through the house, they constantly hurried her into getting organized. They would not permit her to change her clothes without an officer present in the room. When they were ready to leave, they took everything that Marina and Lee owned including clothes, suitcases, documents, and even Lee's wedding ring. They also demanded that Marina accompany them to the station for questioning. ³³ There are no known written documents stating what type of interrogation Marina received from the Dallas Police. She did request to see Lee that Friday afternoon, but was denied permission. Accompanied by Marguerite Oswald, Marina spent that Friday night at Ruth Paine's home. Reporters constantly attempted to obtain interviews from Marina that night concerning Lee. During this harassment, the Dallas police never offered her any form of protective custody. ³⁴

On November 23, Marina saw Lee alive for the last time. She, along with his mother, had been granted permission by the police to see him that Saturday afternoon. When asked by the Warren Commission what they discussed during those last few moments together, Marina's response was "You probably know better than I do." ³⁵ Upon leaving the police station, Marina and Marguerite were accompanied by reporters for Life Magazine. They were taken to a hotel room rented by the reporters but

when they realized that the room was to crowded, the reporters took the family to a separate hotel called the Executive. ✓

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"The mother-in-law" worried the entire night that the reporters would not return to pay the bill. The next morning they never came, and thus Marina had to call Robert to come and pay the bill. Robert arrived with Mr. Gregory, a Russian interpreter from the Dallas area. After the bill was paid, Robert took Marina to meet the Secret Service agents. At that time, ³⁷ Marina was again demanding to see Lee.

Based on her testimony, what actually occurred the morning Lee was murdered is confusing. Before the members of the Warren Commission, she claimed that everyone was in the car in route to see Lee at the police station. The agents stated that they needed to stop and make some phone calls. They telephoned from Police Chief Curry's home. At that time, Marina called Ruth Paine and requested her to gather some of Marina's belonging. It was here that Marina learned that Lee had been shot. ³⁸ In a contradictory statement during the same afternoon session, Marina claimed that she learned of Lee's death while in the car in route to Police Chief Curry's house. ³⁹ ✓

After leaving Curry's home, the agents took the Oswald family to the Six Flags Inn which was located in Arlington, Texas. They were never permitted to go to Parkland Memorial Hospital to see Lee. Actually, the agents had delayed for several hours in telling the family that Lee had been shot. ⁴⁰
The Secret Service wanted to prevent any chance of a bedside

denial coming from Lee Oswald after they had the perfect solution to the murder of the century. Now, no one could testify that Lee officially denied any participation in the brutal slaying of President Kennedy.⁴¹

Secret Service Agent Charles Kunkel wrote on December 3, 1963 in his three page synopsis of the activities of the Oswald family that Marina and Marguerite had insisted on going to the hospital when they heard that Lee was dead. He stated that "upon arriving, ...Mrs. Lee Oswald and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald viewed the body of Lee Oswald."⁴² This statement was entirely incorrect. The Secret Service would not let any of the family near the hospital, let alone Lee's body. Throughout this entire report, Kunkel expressed a feeling of indifference towards the family. The tone of wording used signified coldness and offensiveness. This report recounted only the official version of the week rather than the actual activities of the Oswald family.

Once in the "protective custody" of the Secret Service, Marina was compelled to cooperate with the agencies of the United States government. At first the Secret Service contended with Marina's hostility. The FBI was not involved with the relocation of Marina and actually had no idea where she was for the first few days after the assassination.⁴³ On November 24, just a few hours after her husband had been shot to death, Marina encountered her first of several very long and intense interrogations by government agents. The conver-

sation that occurred on this particular evening was recorded. It was sent directly to the Chief of the Secret Service in Washington D.C. without review in Dallas first. Apparently, the Secret Service wanted sufficient time to review the material before it got in the hands of the FBI. ⁴⁴ The exact length of the interrogation was not recorded, but the transcript of this interview, serial number 344, was forty-five pages in length and all of the questions and answers had to be translated from Russian to American. ✓

During this particular interview, Marina said several things that were in direct contradiction to her testimony before the Warren Commission. Aside from the statement made pertaining to her relationship with Lee, Marina stated that she had taken the picture of Lee holding the rifle in his hand. In that particular photo, there was a pistol strapped to Lee's side. Marina also never referred to Lee's gun as a rifle. Her only reference was that his gun was not a pistol. ⁴⁵ ✓

Special Agent (SA) Kunkel stated in his report that on Monday morning, November 25, funeral arrangements were made for the burial of Lee H. Oswald. At approximately 3:30 p.m., he accompanied the Oswald family to Rosehill Cemetery for the Service. He stated that approximately sixty-five uniformed members of the Fort Worth Police Department were present for the family's protection. Marina was escorted back to the motel in Arlington when the service was over.

As to what Marina actually faced the next several days was unclear. Sources contradicted one another as to ✓

when Marina was interviewed and who were the interviewing agents. In his report dated February 26, 1963, Secret Service Agent Leon Gopadze claimed that Marina was interviewed by two Secret Service and two FBI agents. The content of this interview was not disclosed but SA James Hosty, Jr. with the FBI stated in a memo to the Bureau that all information was "...verified'...concerning the interview...so that there could be no conflict between the interview as reported by the FBI and the interview as reported by the Secret Service." SA Charles Kunkel never mentioned this interview in his synopsis of Marina's weekly activities following the death of her husband.

Marina was also questioned by the agents on November 27. When she was informed that they were from the FBI, Marina became very emotional and initially refused to cooperate with their questioning. She had stated that she and Lee had not approved of the pressures placed on them by the Bureau agents and she did not want to be questioned by them. In a matter of a few hours, Marina changed her mind and provided the information that the FBI desired.

After the November 27 interview, the FBI agents asked the Secret Service interpreter Gopadze what his opinion of Marina had been. He claimed that "...she was very cool and poised" and that he found it "...difficult to sway her one way or the other." He believed that if she could be offered concrete assurance to her problems then she might

cooperate.⁵¹

When Marina had arrived at the Six Flags Inn a few days earlier, she had been introduced by Secret Service agents to Mr. Jim Martin, the resident manager. On November 27, Martin invited Marina and her family to share Thanksgiving dinner with his family. Marina graciously accepted the invitation and on November 28, she, accompanied by her two daughters, her brother-in-law, and two Secret Service agents, arrived at the Martin residence around 5:30 p.m. For Marina, there was little for her to be thankful of during her first Thanksgiving without Lee. It had only been four days since he had been murdered. She was alone in an unfamiliar country with two infant children and very little money. Plus, she had just received a taste of what future interrogations by government agents were to entail. ✓

After returning from the Martin home, Inspector Kelley from the Secret Service appeared and explained that a few FBI agents were expected to arrive in an hour. These agents had obtained permission to interview Marina without Secret Service personnel present. The agents, Special Agent (SA) Heitman and SA Bougaslav, arrived approximately an hour later. ✓

SA Bougaslav had been considered the best qualified Russian interpreter that worked for the Bureau and was flown to Dallas specifically to aid in the case. Accompanying them was an official from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He had flown to Texas from Washington to assist the

FBI in offering Marina assurance that she could remain in the United States.

After Marina was introduced to all agents present, Mr. Harvey from the INS advised her that the Immigration Service could assure her residency in the United States if she cooperated with the Federal authorities in finding facts concerning the assassination of the President. Marina wanted to know what "cooperation" meant. Harvey responded that it would be expected of her to tell the truth and to furnish all information that she may possess concerning herself and the investigation. Marina agreed to cooperate and thanked Mr. Harvey for his assurance that she could remain in the United States.

Now that his assignment was completed, Fred Harvey withdrew from the interview. At that point, SA Heitman and SA Bougaslav took over their phase of the work. Their purpose was to secure complete information from Marina concerning her relationship with Lee in Russia as well as any information concerning their lives together in the United States.

Assistant Director William
Mr. Sullivan telephoned from the Bureau in Washington and furnished a list of questions he wanted resolved during the interview. He also stated that the initial approach to this interview should be that of a "con-man" in order to "win her approval." He suggested not to begin the interrogation immediately but to offer sympathy and ask if "...she was glad she decided to stay in the United States... This was to continue for ten to fifteen minutes, gradually moving towards

specific questions.

Marina had stated in the beginning of the interview that she wanted "... to give [them] anything that she could." ⁶⁰ SA Heitman did not dwell deeply during the interview because Marina's baby was sick, it was getting late and the agent felt that he could do better the following afternoon. In essence, Marina had offered very little pertinent information. She did volunteer that Lee had never been to Mexico before. When later asked why she stated that, she claimed that she figured they were interested in it because she had heard statements about it on television. ⁶¹ In a file memo, Special Agent in Charge (SPEC) Mr. Shanklin claimed that Heitman planned to "bear down" on Marina during the next session. ⁶²

Marina testified before the Warren Commission on February 5, 1964 that the FBI had been "polite and ruff" towards her during these interviews. She identified the agents as Mr. Heitman and Mr. Bogoslav. She felt that she knew she was afraid of what might happen if she could not remain in the United States. They "...somewhat exploited that for their own purposes..." ⁶³

On November 30, 1964, SA Boloslav responded to Assistant Director John Malone concerning Marina's testimony. He stated that neither he nor any FBI representative to his knowledge "...took a position with Mrs. Oswald that if she did not answer the questions or cooperate, she would not stay in the United States..." ⁶⁴ He claimed that at all times during the interviews, Heitman maintained a polite "business-like"

approach. He also stated that none of his interpretations by the Immigration and Naturalization officials could have been considered a threat of expulsion or deportation towards Marina if she did not cooperate.

For the following two months, until she was called to testify before the Warren Commission in February, Marina was continuously interviewed by agents of the FBI. The content of these interviews was never mentioned in any of the research material but it can be assumed that these agents presented Marina with the answers to the questions that would be asked by the ^{del}Council for the Commission. Continuously throughout her testimony, Marina would make statements such as "[Tha]⁶⁵ sounds like something I might say. Perhaps I did " or "I hope that is what you are looking for."⁶⁶ When she was asked about the contradiction of her testimony between the Warren Commission and the FBI and Secret Service interviews, Marina claimed that she had not been sworn in before and that⁶⁷ she was now telling the truth.

It was not until her last session before the Warren Commission that Marina began to receive pressure from its members concerning her contradictory statements. This occurred September 6, 1964 at the United States Navel Air Station in Dallas, Texas. When questioned about the man from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, she stated that he had advised her that it would be better for her to help the FBI.⁶⁸ Senator *Richard B.* Russell questioned Marina about her statement concerning the beatings she received from Lee. When asked if she had stated

the truth when claiming that he only beat her one time, she responded that whatever she had said before was the truth. ⁶⁹

Despite these contradictions, the Warren Commission followed the guidelines set out for them in the FBI Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy that had been released ^{it had received} in December of 1963. Since Marina's testimony coincided with the information published in that report, the Commission was not going to question her concerning her contradictory statements. ✓

During Marina's week of residency at the Six Flags Inn in Arlington, Texas the resident manager, James Martin, offered to have Marina and her children move to his home with his family. He claimed that he felt sorry for her and wanted to aid her however possible. ⁷⁰ Marina quickly accepted his offer and moved to his home on November 30, 1863.

Shortly after Lee's death, Marina began to receive substantial sums of money from voluntary donations by American citizens. Plus, the media was requesting information, photographs and anything else pertaining to her husband. Knowing very little english, she was not able to handle the business concerning contracts, bank deposits, and interviews now demanded of her. Martin saw this as the golden opportunity to get rich quick and took it upon himself to volunteer his services as her "business manager". To aid in legal matters, Martin contracted Mr. John Thorne, an attorney from Grand Prairie, Texas. Together, over a period of three months, these two succeeded in milking hefty sums of Marina's income as payment. ✓

services.⁷¹

Marina had requested in February of 1964, before members of the Warren Commission, that she would like the protective custody of her family and herself terminated.⁷² She thanked the Secret Service for the protection provided to her but stated that she felt it was time to continue on with her life. Chairman Warren granted this request claiming that she would be protected in the future only if she requested the service.

The director of the FBI felt that contact should still be maintained with Marina. Through his clever manovers, J. Edgar Hoover managed to get approval from the Justice Department and Attorney General Robert Kennedy to have a technical⁷³ (telephonic) device installed on her telephone. Once permission was granted, Hoover illegally authorized the approval for the installation of microphones in Marina's home.⁷⁴ He also ordered that a twenty-four hour physical surveillance should be instituted on Marina.⁷⁵ An informant file was opened in the Dallas Field Office for the purpose of recording all information received from either of these sources.⁷⁶ These surveillances continued for a four week period. No significant information pertaining to the investigation or the assassination was recorded in either telser, fisur or misur daily logs.⁷⁷

The information that was gathered reflected Marina's daily life and her conversations with friends or her new attorney, William A. McKenzie. When ever information

pertaining to Marina's sexual desires or fantasies was disclosed, it was immediately sent to the Director. In an urgent teletype sent on March 9, 1964, information pertaining to the possibilities of controlling Marina's sexual desires was sent directly to Hoover. This was probably the extent of the information discovered. Since none of the information pertained to the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, the only possible use for this material must have been for the purpose of blackmailing Marina into "cooperating" with the FBI authorities.

After spending well over one hundred hours researching through thousands of pages of FBI and Secret Service documents, it is apparent that the United States Government denied Marina Oswald the freedom and rights she deserved as a human being living in the United States. Alone, with two small children and very little money, she fell directly into the hands of the government agents. Fearful of being deported back to a country that would not reaccept her because of her immigration into the United States, she "cooperated" with the FBI. Her testimony was never consistent when

repeatedly asked the same questions by the Warren Commission, yet no one seemed to investigate deeper into her continuous contradictions. Just as long as she supported the FBI's version of the assassination of President Kennedy she could remain safely in the United States of America.

Note

Several things need to be clarified for the reader to understand the researching used to write this paper. The information used was obtained from the personal files of Mr. Harold Weisberg of Frederick, Maryland. He obtained the material from the Federal Government through the use of the Freedom of Information Act. Despite the fact that some material has been released, this is by far not all that exists. Some records have been destroyed intentionally while others have been suppressed by the FBI. Suppressed information may be placed in the special "June File" contained in the Reading Room of the Records Branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation located in Washington, D.C. The information may have been blacked out on the xeroxed copies released to the public for purposes of concealing information. The Freedom of Information Act, Subsections of Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 552, permit the following exclusions:

- (b)(1) national security (defense or foreign policy)
- (b)(2) internal rules and practices
- (b)(3) information ^{protected} disclosed by statute
- (b)(7)(c) invasion of privacy of another person
- (b)(7)(d) reveals the identity of informants
- (b)(7)(~~d~~) discloses investigative techniques

In some instances, the worker in the Records Branch tended to black out information beyond the permissible exclusions while at the same time they ignored information that should

have been excluded.

All of the FBI files are classified by code numbers for supposively easy identity. The first set of numbers is the Bureau Code number. The second set is the file number and may contain two groups of numbers. The final set is the serial or page number. Each file number may be followed by a capital letter which indicates a sub-file exists. The Bureau has compiled a chart which contains various symbols used by the Records Branch for permanent documents. These color-coded symbols usually refer to the main cards or their indexing system.

One final note. The FBI Records Branch is notorious at filing information under /nassociated Bureau Code numbers. A chart exists containing over 205 Code Numbers and the type of information that should be filed under each. For some un-⁸⁰explainable reason, they tend to file material in places that should contain other information. One such example is number 66-1313A. This Bureau file is entitled SOBIR and contains information on Marina Oswald. The exact meaning of SOBIR is not known. On the Classification chart, 66 represents "Aministrative Matters." Once studied, this file classified under Administrative Matters, and containing a SOBIR file on Marina, actually contains information on illegal wiretappings and buggings conducted by the Bureau.

ENDNOTES

- ¹Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereafter cited as the Warren Commission Report), 1965, Vol. I, pg. 85-88.
- ²There had been some discrepancy over this issue. Robert Oswald told FBI authorities that he received a letter from Lee claiming that Marina was a nurse, (Memorandum from Dallas, 9/29/61, 105-82555-18). In a memorandum sent to the Director, it stated that Marina was a dental technician (Memorandum from Washington Field Office(WFO), 9/1/61, 105-82555-17.)
- ³Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, pg. 85-88.
- ⁴Ibid, p. 91.
- ⁵SA Heitman Report from Dallas, 1/5/64, 105-126039-99.
- ⁶Memorandum from WFO, 9/1/61, 105-126032-not-recorded(NR), Section I.
- ⁷SA Heitman Report from Dallas, 1/5/64, 105-126039-99.
- ⁸Memorandum from Dallas, 9/29/61, 105-126032, N.R., Section I.
- ⁹SA Heitman Report from Dallas, 1/5/64, 105-126039-99.
- ¹⁰Ibid.
- ¹¹Harold Weisberg, Whitewash (Hyattstown, Md., Harold Weisberg, 1965), p.10.
- ¹²SA Heitman Report from Dallas, 1/5/64, 105-126039-99.
- ¹³Unsure of the exact meaning of SOBIR but it may refer to Soviet Birth.
- ¹⁴Memorandum from SAC Dallas, 7/25/62, 105-82555-29.
- ¹⁵The Washington Field Office (WFO) is a secret branch of the FBI. Usually conducts investigations and illegal activities for the Bureau.
- ¹⁶Memorandum from SAC Dallas, 7/25/62, 105-82555-29.
- ¹⁷This Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren was compiled by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

- 18 Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, pg. 56-7.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Ibid, p. 49.
- 21 Memorandum from Dallas 105-126032-N.R., Section I.
- 22 Whitewash, p. 134.
- 23 Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, p. 12.
- 24 Harold Weisberg, Whitewash II (Hyattstown, Md. Harold Weisberg, 1966), p. 15.
- 25 Airtel to Director and SAC Little Rock, 10/22/63, 105-82555-39.
- 26 Memorandum to Director and SAC Dallas, 10/30/63, 105-82555-45.
- 27 Airtel to Director, 10/30/63, 105-82555-46.
- 28 Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, p. 54.
- 29 Ibid, p. 74.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Ibid, p. 75.
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Ibid, p. 77.
- 36 Marina and Marguerite never shared a close relationship. This was how Marina referred to her mother-in-law throughout her testimony before the Warren Commission.
- 37 Warren Commission Report, Vol I, p. 81.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Ibid.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 Whitewash II, pg. 13-14.
- 42 Kunkel Report 12/3/63, CD 87 #4, 533. See Appendix A.
- 43 Memorandum to Shanklin, 11/26/63, 89-43-867.
- 44 SA Kunkel Report, 12/3/63, CD 87 #4, 533.
- 45 Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, p. 15.
- 46 ATSAIC Gopadze Report, 2/26/64, CO-2-34,030.
- 47 Memorandum from SA Hosty, 12/24/63, 100-10461-2005.
- 48 SA Kunkel Report 12/3/63, CD 87 #4, 533.

- 49 ATSAIC Gopadze Report 2/26/64, C0-2-34,030.
- 50 Memorandum from SA Hosty, 11/28/63, 89-43-1293. See
Appendix B.
- 51 Ibid. *Identify*
- 52 Memorandum from Mally, 11/28/63, 89-43-1299. See
Appendix G.
- 53 Memorandum from Mally, 11/28/63, 89-43-1295. See
Appendix D.
- 54 Memorandum from Heitman, 11/30/63, 89-43-2421. See
Appendix H.
- 55 Ibid.
- 56 Memorandum from Mally, 11/28/63, 89-43-1295.
- 57 Ibid. *SAC*
- 58 Memorandum from Shanklin, 11/28/63, 89-43-1296. See
Appendix E.
- 59 Ibid.
- 60 Memorandum from Shanklin, 11/29/63, 89-43-1297. See
Appendix F.
- 61 Ibid.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, p. 80. See Appen-
dix I.
- 64 Memorandum from Shanklin 11/30/64, 100-10461-8579.
- 65 Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, p. 32.
- 66 Ibid, p.17.
- 67 Ibid, p.14.
- 68 Warren Commission Report , Vol. XXVIII, p. 606.
- 69 Ibid, p. 594.
- 70 Report by ATSAIC Gopadze, 2/26/64, C0-2-34, 030.
- 71 Warren Commission Report, Vol. XVI, p.770-7.
- 72 Warren Commission Report, Vol. I, p. 125-6.
- 73 Memorandum from Hoover, 2/24/64, 105-82555-2402. See
Appendix J.
- 74 Memorandum from Shanklin, 2/24/64, 66-1313A-7. See
Appendix K.

⁷⁵Memorandum from Clark, 2/24/64, 100-10461-3769. See Appendix L.

⁷⁶Memorandum from Newsom, 3/2/64, file exclusion (b)(2) and (b)(7)(d). See Appendix M.

⁷⁷Telsur-telephonic surveillance, Misur-microphone surveillance, and Fisur-physical surveillance. See Appendix O.

⁷⁸Teletype from Dallas, 3/9/64, 105-82555-2514. See Appendix O.

⁷⁹An example of two exact documents where one has been blacked out due to the exclusions permitted under Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 552 of the Freedom of Information Act. The second document has very little exclusions. See Appendix P.

⁸⁰Classifications Chart. See Appendix A.

NR--Not Recorded files (xeroxed copies of the originals)

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Weisberg, Harold. Whitewash II, Hyattstown, Md: Harold Weisberg, 1966.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation files with information pertaining to Marina Oswald:

105-106032--Headquarters file on Marina Oswald

105-82555--Headquarters file on Lee Oswald

105-1435--Dallas Field Office File on Marina

66-1313--^{WIP}SOBIR file on Marina Oswald

66-1313A--³⁴⁹⁹⁷Surveillance file on Marina Oswald

62-10960--JFK Assassination file

89-43--Dallas JFK Assassination file

89-69--New Orleans JFK Assassination file

APPENDIX

The following information are copies of original FBI documents. The select few support my thesis that Marina was pressured by the agencies of the United States Government.

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APPENDIX A

CD 87 #4

Form No. 1088 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN **Field (Dallas)** OFFICE **Dallas, Texas** FILE NO. **CO-2-34030**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Arlington and Dallas, Texas		PERIOD COVERED 11/24 - 11/30/63
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent Charles E. Kunkel		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Activities of the Oswald family from November 24 through November 30, 1963.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 24, 1963 Special Agent Howard made arrangements at the Inn of the Six Flags Motel, Arlington, Texas, where Mrs. Lee Oswald could be taken and interviewed. On the same date at approximately 10:00 A.M. SA Howard, the reporting agent, and Mr. Peter Paul Gregory (Russian interpreter) went to the Executive Inn Motel in Dallas, Texas, where we were to meet Mrs. Oswald and take her to Arlington. While at the Executive Inn Motel waiting for the Oswald family to prepare for the trip to Arlington, information was received over the two-way radio that Lee Oswald had been shot while being transported from the Dallas Police Department to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office. Robert Lee Oswald also heard the above information on the radio and he immediately departed the Executive Inn to go to the Parkland Hospital where Lee Oswald was believed to have been taken.

At approximately 12:00 noon SA Howard, the reporting agent, and Peter Paul Gregory departed the Executive Inn Motel with Mrs. Lee Oswald, her two children, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, with the intention of taking them to the motel in Arlington. Shortly after departing the Executive Inn, the reporting agent advised Oswalds that Lee had been shot and was in serious condition. However, they decided to continue on to the motel in Arlington. During the trip information was received over the two-way radio that Lee had died shortly after arriving at Parkland Hospital. Upon hearing this information, Mrs. Lee Oswald and Marguerite Oswald insisted on going to the hospital. SA Howard and I complied to this request and upon arriving at the hospital Mrs. Lee Oswald and Marguerite Oswald viewed the body of Lee Oswald. While at Parkland Hospital Inspector Kelley verbally advised SA Howard and myself that we were to

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 2 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Charles E. Kunkel</i> Charles E. Kunkel SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 12-3-63
		APPROVED <i>Forrest J. [Signature]</i> 533 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12-3-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-61800-1

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12-3-63

provide protection for the Oswald family. SA Howard advised Mr. Kelley that he had already made suitable arrangements for security and privacy for the family.

At approximately 3:30 P.M. SA Howard and myself, in company with Mrs. Lee Oswald, her two children, Marguerite Oswald, Robert Oswald, and Mr. Peter Paul Gregory, departed Parkland Hospital and arrived at the motel in Arlington at approximately 4:30 P.M. Upon arriving at the motel, Assistant Chief Herman Perry of the Arlington Police Department, was notified of our location and he immediately sent two plainclothes detectives to help with the security of the Oswald family.

In the evening of November 24, 1963, the reporting agent interviewed Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald, through a Russian interpreter (Peter Paul Gregory). This interview was transcribed on a tape and the tape was sent to Chief's office without review at Dallas.

On 11-25-63 SA Warner reported to the motel to assist in the security of the Oswalds. SA Howard and Robert Oswald made funeral arrangements for the burial of Lee Oswald with Miller's Funeral Home in Fort Worth, Texas, with interment to be at the Rosehill Cemetery in Fort Worth. The time of the funeral was set at 4:00 P.M. on November 25, 1963. Robert Oswald made several phone calls in an attempt to locate a Lutheran pastor to conduct the funeral service. Finally, he contacted the United Council of Churches in Dallas, Texas, and they advised Robert that they would provide a Lutheran pastor to conduct the funeral service.

On the same date, at approximately 3:30 P.M., SA Howard and myself accompanied the Oswald family to the Rosehill Cemetery in Fort Worth. Upon arriving at the cemetery, we went directly to the chapel, at which time we were advised by one of the caretakers that Lee Oswald's body was already at the gravesite. We proceeded to the gravesite and attempted to locate the minister who was to officiate at the funeral but were unable at this time to locate one. Chief Hightower of the Fort Worth Police Department advised SA Howard that no minister had arrived to officiate at the funeral. However, Chief Hightower advised that there was a minister available that would officiate if the Oswald family desired to use him. This was agreeable with the Oswalds and the Reverend Mr. Saunders, a Disciple of Christ minister, officiated at the funeral. The Fort Worth Police Department had furnished approximately 65 uniformed officers in close proximity of the gravesite to provide security for the Oswalds. After the funeral, the Oswalds were returned to the Inn of the Six Flags Motel in Arlington, where 24-hour security remained in effect.

On 11-26-63 nothing unusual happened except that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald complained very strongly that since she was receiving no sympathy mail no one seemed to care about her.

On 11-27-63 at approximately 4:00 P.M., ATSAIC Gopadze of this Service, acting as interpreter at the request of the FBI, and SA's James Hosty, Jr. and

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Charles Brown, Jr. of the Dallas FBI office came to the motel and interviewed Mrs. Lee Oswald, terminating about 5:30 P.M. The result or accomplishments of this interview was not made known to this Service.

On the morning of 11-28-63 Mrs. Marguerite Oswald stated that she wanted to go to her residence at Fort Worth which is located at 2220 Thomas Place. This information was telephoned to Inspector Kelley and he advised that if Mrs. Marguerite Oswald wanted to go to her residence in Fort Worth that she could go; however, that this Service would still maintain protection for her. This was agreeable with Marguerite Oswald and she was taken to her home by SA Seale.

Mr. Jim Martin, Assistant Manager of the Inn of the Six Flags Motel, at a pre-arranged meeting with SA Howard, had invited Mrs. Lee Oswald and her children, and Robert Oswald, to his home at 11611 Farrar Street in Dallas, Texas, for Thanksgiving dinner and at approximately 4:30 P.M. SA Howard and myself accompanied Mrs. Lee Oswald and her two children and Robert Oswald to the Martin residence in Dallas, arriving there at approximately 5:30 P.M. We departed the Oswald residence at approximately 6:30 P.M. and under Mrs. Lee Oswald's directions went to her former residence at 251 West Neeley Street in Dallas to have her point out the address on Neeley Street where the photo of Oswald with the rifle was taken. Then we returned to the Inn of the Six Flags Motel in Arlington, arriving there about 7:30 P.M. and at approximately 8:30 P.M. Inspector Kelley arrived at the motel and advised that some FBI agents would be coming there shortly. At approximately 9:30 P.M. FBI Agents Wallace Heitman and Anatole Bogaslov, and Fred Harvey of the Immigration and Naturalization Service arrived at the motel and interviewed Mrs. Lee Oswald for approximately two hours.

On 11-29-63 Mr. Jim Martin consulted with SA Howard and Robert Oswald and stated to them that he would like to have Mrs. Lee Oswald to come and live in Dallas at his home. On the same date, SA Blake and ATSAIC Gopadze arrived at the motel, at which time Gopadze interviewed Mrs. Oswald. Gopadze also told Mrs. Oswald that Jim Martin wanted her and the children to come and live at his residence in Dallas and Mrs. Oswald stated that she would like to do this. Gopadze and Blake departed at about 6:00 P.M.

On 11-30-63 SA Bailey and SA Carter came to the motel where they met Robert Oswald and accompanied him to his home at 1111 University Drive in Denton, Texas. SA Blake and ATSAIC Gopadze returned to the Inn of the Six Flags to interview Mrs. Lee Oswald. During this interview, ATSAIC Gopadze made further arrangements with Mrs. Lee Oswald to have her live with the Martin family. At approximately 1:30 P.M., ATSAIC Gopadze, SA Blake and myself accompanied Mrs. Lee Oswald and her two children to Mr. Martin's residence in Dallas, Texas, arriving there at approximately 2:30 P.M., where Mrs. Oswald and her two children remain.

CEK:mia

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#112

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

DATE: 11/28/63

FROM : SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re FD-302 of SA's CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., and JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., reflecting interview with Mrs. MARINA OSWALD on 11/27/63.

Following this interview, SA LEON I. GOPADZE of the U. S. Secret Service furnished the following opinion of MARINA OSWALD, which should be considered for future interviews:

He considers MARINA OSWALD to be well indoctrinated, politically and mentally. He explained by this she was born in Russia, educated in Russia, and had lived in Russia, and was well indoctrinated into the Soviet system. He considered her to be of above average intelligence, well educated, and she spoke excellent Russian. She has her own ideas about what to answer and she was quiet careful in not incriminating herself or her husband. She was very cool and poised and SA GOPADZE stated he found it very difficult to sway her one way or the other. SA GOPADZE was of the opinion that if she could be offered concrete assurance of help on her present problems she might cooperate. He stated he felt the uppermost problem in her mind at the present time is a desire for the assurance she could remain in the United States and she was desirous of some form of financial assistance. It was noted by all interviewing agents that MARINA OSWALD expressed a strong interest in the mail which she had been receiving, particularly the money and checks. She made the remark, "I did not realize I was so popular". She showed little emotion during the interview and appeared tired, both mentally and physically. She had a smattering of English and appeared to understand more English than indicated.

② Dallas
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(2)
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum APPENDIX C

TO : FILE (89-43)

DATE: 11/28/63

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, 11/22/63
AFO

Asst. Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN of the Bureau called this morning and stated he had talked to Head of the Secret Service JAMES ROWLEY, Washington, D.C. and told him that we would like to interview Mrs. OSWALD early tonight alone — just our Agent and her. He said that was completely alright with him. SULLIVAN stated he had approved this thing yesterday, and ROWLEY was told that we want to cooperate completely with his people.

SULLIVAN asked if we would mind telling Secret Service again, and I said I would call right away. SULLIVAN says we can point out if Dallas Secret Service says anything, that I have an understanding ROWLEY agreed to it — that the interview is to be only between the woman and our Agent. SULLIVAN says if there is any question re this, to call him.

ADDENDUM: I telephoned FOREST FORRELS, Agent in Charge, Secret Service, and he advised me that Inspector TOM KELLEY had received a call from Washington, D.C. and would talk to me.

I talked to Inspector KELLEY, and he stated that he had been instructed to make Mrs. OSWALD available for interview by herself under circumstances requested by this office, and that he certainly desired to comply. He was contacted at 2:15 PM and advised that he would probably have four people go out. He suggested that he be called immediately upon our possible departure time and that he was going out personally to insure that the procedure went off as desired and that Mrs. OSWALD would be interviewed alone. He actually expected to "kick the mother loose" this afternoon so that she would not be around. He suggested that we go direct, particularly if CHARLES BROWN went out, since he knew the way.

Mr. ELBERT W. THURMAN, Regional Director, INS, had been previously contacted by me and he is desirous of being out at the airport to meet Mr. HARVEY. I had mentioned this to

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Assistant Director SULLIVAN, who said he thought it would certainly be OK.

THURMAN stated he would meet Supv. HOWE out at the airport at approximately 4:30 PM.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

DATE: 11/28/63

FROM : INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY, 11/22/63
AFO

Inspector DON MOORE advised this morning that the Bureau had been in touch with MARIO NOTO, Associate Commissioner, INS, Washington, D.C. relative to the Immigration Service advising Mrs. LEE OSWALD that she would be permitted to remain in the United States if she were willing to cooperate with Federal authorities. MOORE pointed out to Immigration Service that she is an alien in the country on a permanent visa and that on the basis of what has happened, Immigration Service actually would not have any reason to deport her at this time. He stated, however, that Immigration was more than willing to cooperate to the fullest extent in talking to her and assuring her that the U. S. Government would let her remain in this country if she were willing to cooperate.

Mr. MOORE advised that arrangements had been made for Special Agent ANATOLE BOUGASLAV (phonetic), who was in New York, to be flown to Dallas today in order to handle an interview with Mrs. OSWALD tonight. BOUGASLAV is the best qualified Russian interpreter that the Bureau has at the present time and is familiar with security work. MOORE stated that Immigration Service was sending FRED HARVEY, one of their Washington representatives, to Dallas and arrangements were being made if possible for BOUGASLAV and HARVEY to be flown into Dallas on an Air Force plane, which would probably arrive in Dallas around 5:30 PM or 6:00 PM. Full details will be furnished by telephone later in the day.

MOORE stated that BOUGASLAV should be thoroughly briefed concerning the OSWALD situation in order that he would be able to proceed with the interview as quickly as possible and that the Agent best qualified and who has the most knowledge concerning the situation should accompany BOUGASLAV on the interview. MOORE advised that Immigration Service has

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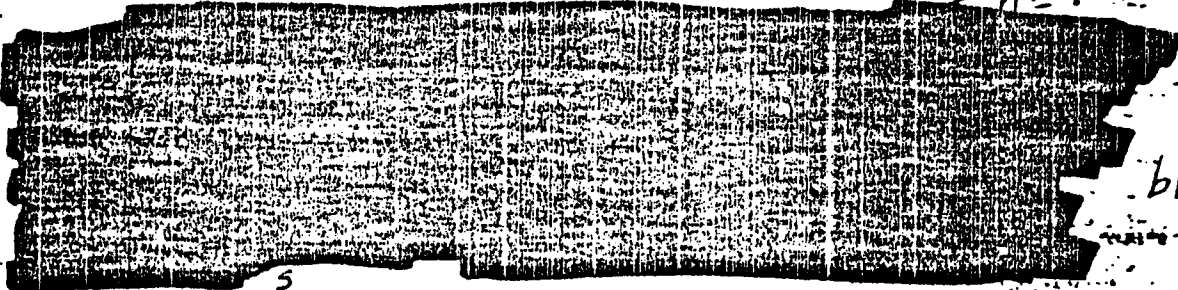
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arranged with our men to conduct their part of the interview first and will immediately withdraw from the interview so that the Bureau can take over its phase of the work in the absence of any Immigration people. He also stated that no Civil Service representative was to be present during the interview; that at the suggestion of the Dallas Office, MOORE advised that he would arrange with JAMES ROWLEY, Head of the Secret Service, to instruct their Dallas Civil Service representatives concerning this interview, and that they were not to sit in on the interview.

MOORE subsequently advised that these arrangements had been made. (See separate memo.)

MOORE requested that this interview with Mrs. OSWALD should be handled with the purpose of securing complete information from Mrs. OSWALD concerning her relation with LEE OSWALD in Russia, including when she met him, where, how long she was acquainted with him prior to their marriage; whether or not she was given any instructions by anyone to become acquainted with him, whether or not she was in touch with any Russian Government organization, such as the Russian Secret Police, or anyone else concerning her relationship with OSWALD. The interview was to cover in detail any instructions she may have received prior to leaving RUSSIA. The interview should also cover in detail all activities of Mrs. OSWALD and her husband after returning to the U.S., the knowledge she has of OSWALD's activities in any Communist organization or any other group in this country; also any dealings with individuals.



MOORE also stressed the fact that while this undoubtedly should be a very detailed, long interview, time was of the greatest importance, and there was the necessity for trying to get the information in the shortest possible time, particularly

relative to the Sept. 18th matter.

MOORE stated that it was imperative that this matter be handled in such a way that there would be no publicity of any kind and that all individuals that we had to contact, such as Secret Service and Immigration on a local level in Dallas, be emphatically told that there was to be no discussion with any individuals in their and our offices who did not need to know about it, and that we must insure that there be no publicity on the part of these other Government agencies. Likewise, the Dallas Agents who become knowledgeable of this situation must be cautioned to keep their mouths shut concerning any arrangements that are being worked out on this matter.

MOORE advised that while Immigration was coming into the picture and the Bureau was going to be conducting the interview, Mrs. OSWALD and any other relatives that Secret Service now has under their care from the standpoint of making sure no harm came to them should be continued by Secret Service, and not the Bureau or Immigration.

MOORE stated that Dallas should work out all necessary arrangements on this matter as best we could under the circumstances; that the Bureau would be in touch with Dallas, and we should keep the Bureau thoroughly advised of developments as they occur.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

APPENDIX E

TO FILE (89-43)

DATE: 11/28/63

FROM SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

At approximately 3:20 PM, Asst. Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN called and stated he would like to talk with the Agent who is to interview OSWALD's wife. He further stated he desired certain info be obtained.

Mr. SULLIVAN stated Mrs. RUTH PAINE arrived at OSWALD's residence in New Orleans on 9/20/63 (date definite). She stayed there until morning of 9/23/63, when she left for home in Texas.

While there, she and MARINA OSWALD toured Bourbon St. while OSWALD stayed home to do dishes.

Mr. SULLIVAN furnished the following questions to be resolved during the interview:

1. Where was OSWALD two days before Mrs. PAINE arrived at New Orleans on 9/20/63
2. What time of day did Mrs. PAINE arrive on 9/20/63
3. Where was OSWALD that day, 9/20/63
4. When did OSWALD stop working prior to the arrival of Mrs. PAINE
5. Did OSWALD leave New Orleans at any time between 5/14/63 and 9/20/63, the dates when Mrs. PAINE saw them
6. How did OSWALD support the family when in New Orleans
7. Did they have any bank account or safety deposit boxes (Agent should go into amount and sources of income)
8. Who financed OSWALD to travel

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9. Where was he going to get his money to travel to various European nations, including Cuba and Russia, etc., this fall?
10. When did he leave for Mexico, and when did he return this fall (was in late Sept. or early Oct.)
11. What was the reason for the trip to Mexico
12. Whom did he travel with
13. What was mode of travel
14. How was trip to Mexico financed
15. Whom did he see while in Mexico
16. Did her husband have any extra money on his return, and if so, what did he say about the source of it
17. Did her husband drive or own an automobile of his own. If not, whose automobile did he drive when he traveled.

On 9/19/63, OSWALD charged out two books from the New Orleans Public library.

1. Does his wife remember this
2. Does she know what the books were and why he charged them out
3. Does she know where her husband was immediately prior to charging out these books on 9/19/63, particularly on 9/18/63

Emphasize to the Agent that it is extremely important to find out about his finances and in particular, any finances that may have been given to him while in Mexico and the circumstances surrounding, where, when, by whom, etc. Tell the Agent to work on this aspect before he goes to others. In other words, have him put these questions to Mrs. OSWALD first before questioning her about herself. Get everything possible about this in respect to the husband before he starts any other line of interrogation.

DL B9-43

The Agent may consider raising these questions:

1. How did she meet and marry her husband
2. How she was able to get travel documents from USSR
3. Her employer in USSR
4. Her education
5. Was she ever connected with Soviet Intelligence in any way
6. Was she given Intelligence assignment when she left Russia
7. What were OSWALD's dealings with KGB, USSR, or any other branch of Soviet Intelligence
8. Does she know what her husband told them when he was interviewed
9. On coming to U. S., has she been contacted by any member of the Soviet Embassy or Intelligence Agents, and if so, the details

Mr. SULLIVAN stated it is very important to determine if any Cuban representative giving any finances, anywhere else, source of finances in USSR, and connections.

Mr. SULLIVAN agreed that it is important to ask Secret Service to give us key names of donors to fund for Mrs. OSWALD. He requested that he be called when info is obtained.

Mr. SULLIVAN stated only the Agent, translator and Mrs. OSWALD should be present during the interview. The translator is BOGUSLAV. He was advised the interview would probably take place between 7:30 and 8 PM, tonight, and the mother-in-law would not be there, if at all possible.

DL 89-43

Mr. SULLIVAN stated the initial approach should be that of a "con man" approach - to win her over. Do not start out cold interrogating her. He suggested offering sympathy. Mention something about the children, that we are glad she has decided to remain in the U. S., etc., for about ten or fifteen minutes, and gradually get into the questioning.

Mr. SULLIVAN then requested to talk with SA HEITMAN, who is to conduct the interview, and SA HEITMAN talked with him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FILE #89-43

DATE: 11/29/63

FROM: SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Mr. WM SULLIVAN of Bureau inquired on this morning as to how the interview with Mrs. OSWALD was going. ASAC CLARK advised him that we are sending a teletype to Bureau, but in essence, she said that she wanted to give us anything that she could. She said that the pertinent period that we are interested in, he was with her all the time. That covers the 18th. From May until the time she left there, the 24th of Sept.

She said he told her that he was going to try and get a job there in New Orleans and he had a couple of friends there, and if he didn't get a job there, he was going to come to Dallas. The question was asked in such a way . . . but that he had never been in Mexico. The Agent hadn't asked that question. When the Agent got back to this fact and asked her why did she tell us that he had never been to Mexico, she kind of blushed and said she figured that we were interested in that because it was on TV. The Agent is not sure she is telling the truth.

An interview is being set up again for this afternoon. Her baby is sick. They interviewed her for two hours and quit about midnight. She volunteered the information that he had never been in Mexico. In essence, that is about all that we got last night.

The Agent didn't get real deep - the main reason was that it was late, the baby was sick, and the Agent figured they could do a little better this afternoon. They are going to bear down.

SULLIVAN suggested that we can create the impression that if she doesn't cooperate, the article that was going to be written may never be written and she may never get the money.

The first thing she wanted to know when Immigration talked to her, was what did cooperation entail. They told her that meant full cooperation with law enforcement, and telling us everything she knows.

SULLIVAN was told we will do a good job on it. He said to call him anytime today, and I told him as soon as we got down with it, we will give him a call.

2 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(2) *mfr*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

DATE: 11/28/63

FROM: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
AFO

Inspector DON MOORE advised that the Air Force plane bringing Agent ANATOLE BOUGASLAV and FRED HARVEY, Immigration Service, would leave Washington, D.C. at approximately 2:30 PM; estimated flight time three hours 15 minutes. On this basis, the plane should arrive at Love Field, Dallas, at approximately 4:45 PM.

Arrangements should be made to have an Agent meet this plane and bring Agent BOUGASLAV and Mr. HARVEY to the Dallas Office as soon as possible.

② - Dallas

JRM:mfr

(2) *mfr*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (89-43)

DATE: November 30, 1963

FROM : SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

This is to advise that on the evening of 11/28/63 Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN, accompanied by Mr. FRED HARVEY, official of the U. S. INS, headquarters-Washington, D.C., went to the Inn of the Six Flags where appropriate arrangements were made with the U. S. Secret Service and thereafter entrance was gained to the apartments of MARINA OSWALD.

MARINA was thereafter interviewed. At the inception of the interview, at which were present BOGUSLAV, HEITMAN and HARVEY, HARVEY advised MARINA as follows:

He identified himself as an official of the INS from Washington, D.C., and stated he had come to Dallas to assure Mrs. OSWALD that her immigrant status in this country was legal and that there were no plans to deport her to Russia. He advised that the Immigration Service had processed her papers at the time of her entrance into the United States. He advised her that the Immigration Service could assure her residence in the United States and eventual citizenship if she so desired and qualified under the law if she would cooperate with Federal officials in the finding out of the facts attendant to the investigation concerning her former husband and the investigation of the assassination of the President of the United States.

MARINA wanted to know what cooperation meant, and she was told by Mr. HARVEY that it meant she would be questioned by Federal officials, and it would be expected that she would give truthful answers to questions pertinent to this investigation and that she would furnish all information in her possession concerning the investigation and concerning herself. MARINA agreed that she would cooperate and expressed her appreciation to Mr. HARVEY for his assurances.

WRH/gm
(2) g.

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DL 89-43

This conversation was conducted through SA BOGUSLAV, who conversed with MARINA in the Russian language.

Mr. HARVEY advised SA HEITMAN on 11/29/63 that he was leaving for Washington on the morning of 11/30/63 via Braniff Airlines.

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APPENDIX I

Testimony of Marina Oswald before the Warren Commission,
February 3, 1964.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you ever ask your husband why he ran away or tried to escape after the assassination?

Mrs. OSWALD. I didn't ask him about that.

Mr. RANKIN. On either November 22d, or Saturday, November 23d, did anyone contact you and advise you that your husband was going to be shot?

Mrs. OSWALD. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Where did you spend the evening of November 23d?

Mrs. OSWALD. After seeing Lee, we went with some reporters of Life Magazine who had rented a room, but it turned out to be—in a hotel—but it turned out to be inconvenient because there were many people there and we went to another place. We were in a hotel in Dallas, but I don't know the name.

Mr. RANKIN. Who was with you at that time?

Mrs. OSWALD. Lee's mother.

Mr. RANKIN. Anyone else?

Mrs. OSWALD. No—June and Rachel.

Mr. RANKIN. Was Robert with you at all?

Mrs. OSWALD. I saw Robert in the police—at the police station, but he did not stay with us at the hotel.

Mr. RANKIN. Now, the evening of November 22d, were you at Ruth Paine's house?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. At that time did the reporters come there and the Life reporters, and ask you and your mother-in-law and Mrs. Paine about what had happened?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. We have a report that there was quite a scene between Mrs. Paine and your mother-in-law at that time. Was there such an event?

Mrs. OSWALD. I did not understand English too well, and I did not know what they were quarreling about. I know that the reporters wanted to talk to me, but his mother made a scene and went into hysterics, and said I should not talk and that she would not talk.

Mr. RANKIN. Did she say why she would not talk?

Mrs. OSWALD. Perhaps she said it in English. I didn't understand. She talked to the reporters.

Mr. RANKIN. Did she say anything about being paid if she was going to tell any story?

Mrs. OSWALD. She has a mania—only money, money, money.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you understand that she was quarreling with Ruth Paine about something concerning the interview?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes. It appeared to be a quarrel, but what they quarreled about, I don't know.

Mr. RANKIN. And after the quarrel, did you leave there?

Mrs. OSWALD. I went to my room. But then I showed Lee's mother the photograph, where he is photographed with a rifle, and told her he had shot at Walker and it appeared he might have been shooting at the President. She said that I should hide that photograph and not show it to anyone.

On the next day I destroyed one photograph which I had. I think I had two small ones. When we were in the hotel I burned it.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you say anything to her about the destruction of the photographs when she suggested that?

Mrs. OSWALD. She saw it, while I was destroying them.

Mr. RANKIN. After the assassination, did the police and FBI and the Secret Service ask you many questions?

Mrs. OSWALD. In the police station there was a routine regular questioning, as always happens. And then after I was with the agents of the Secret Service and the FBI, they asked me many questions, of course—many questions. Sometimes the FBI agents asked me questions which had no bearing or relationship, and if I didn't want to answer they told me that if I wanted to live in this country, I would have to help in this matter, even though they were often irrelevant. That is the FBI.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you know who said that to you?

Mrs. OSWALD. Mr. Heitman and Bogoslav, who was an interpreter for the FBI.

Mr. RANKIN. You understand that you do not have to tell this Commission in order to stay in this country, don't you, now?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. You are not under any compulsion to tell the Commission here in order to be able to stay in the country.

Mrs. OSWALD. I understand that.

Mr. RANKIN. And you have come here because you want to tell us what you could about this matter, is that right?

Mrs. OSWALD. This is my voluntary wish, and no one forced me to do this.

Mr. RANKIN. Did these various people from the police and the Secret Service and the FBI treat you courteously when they asked you about the matters that they did, concerning the assassination and things leading up to it?

Mrs. OSWALD. I have a very good opinion about the Secret Service, and the people in the police department treated me very well. But the FBI agents were somehow polite and gruff. Sometimes they would mask a gruff question in a polite form.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you see anyone from the Immigration Service during this period of time?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you know who that was?

Mrs. OSWALD. I don't remember the name. I think he is the chairman of that office. At least he was a representative of that office.

Mr. RANKIN. By "that office" you mean the one at Dallas?

Mrs. OSWALD. I was told that he had especially come from New York, it seems to me.

Mr. RANKIN. What did he say to you?

Mrs. OSWALD. That if I was not guilty of anything, if I had not committed any crime against this Government, then I had every right to live in this country. This was a type of introduction before the questioning by the FBI. He even said that it would be better for me if I were to help them.

Mr. RANKIN. Did he explain to you what he meant by being better for you?

Mrs. OSWALD. In the sense that I would have more rights in this country. I understood it that way.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you understand that you were being threatened with deportation if you didn't answer these questions?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, I did not understand it that way.

You see, it was presented in such a delicate form, but there was a clear implication that it would be better if I were to help.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you—

Mrs. OSWALD. This was only felt. It wasn't said in actual words.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you feel that it was a threat?

Mrs. OSWALD. This was not quite a threat—it was not a threat. But it was their great desire that I be in contact, in touch with the FBI. I sensed that.

Mr. RANKIN. But you did not consider it to be a threat to you?

Mrs. OSWALD. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Did anyone indicate that it would affect your ability to work in this country if you cooperated?

Mrs. OSWALD. Excuse me. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Is there anything else about your treatment by law enforcement officials during this period that you would like to tell the Commission about?

Mrs. OSWALD. I think that the FBI agents knew that I was afraid that after everything that had happened I could not remain to live in this country, and they somewhat exploited that for their own purposes, in a very polite form, so that you could not say anything after that. They cannot be accused of anything. They approached it in a very clever, contrived way.

Mr. RANKIN. Was there anyone else of the law enforcement officials that you felt treated you in that manner?

Mrs. OSWALD. No. As for the rest, I was quite content. Everyone was very attentive towards me.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to

APPENDIX J

File No. (S) 105-82555

February 24, 1964

June

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, is currently residing at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford have telephone service under telephone number AD 9-5642.

We have received a request from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy for a technical surveillance regarding Marina Oswald. Accordingly, it is requested that you authorize installation of a technical surveillance at the Ford residence where Marina Oswald is currently residing or at any other address to which Marina Oswald may move in the future.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

APPROVED *P. M. Murphy*

DATE *2/25/64*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-43

105-22555-2103
22 MAR 12 1964
5/10/64

EX-108

SECRET

GROUP 1 -
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

*Office of Dallas
2-25-64*

105-109-730

3

APPENDIX K

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (66-1313)

JUNE

DATE: 2/28/64

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN stated
at 2:15 PM today that authority had been received
to put in microphones.

1 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE 5/11/11 BY 1111/ms/ma/ka

66-1313A-77

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 28 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

DATE: 2/24/64

FROM : ASAC KYLE G. CLARK

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Inspector J. A. SIZOO telephonically furnished the following instructions 11:45 AM this date.

By way of background, Inspector SIZOO advised the Director has been in conference with Mr. RANKIN of the Commission, and the following action is desired:

1. An immediate 24-hour physical surveillance should be instituted on MARINA OSWALD to determine (1) each person contacted by her and their full identity; (2) to be able to furnish information on everything she does when she leaves her place of residence. This surveillance is to be conducted "as a discreet physical surveillance."

2. With regard to the interview of MARINA today concerning the NIXON matter, the Director and Mr. RANKIN feel that the NIXON affair does not sound right as such activity on the part of OSWALD is not in keeping with his character. This should be thoroughly explored to determine what he did while he was locked in the bathroom, if he attempted to break down the door, and what action he took after he was released; that is, did he beat up on MARINA, etc.

The information concerning the NIXON affair, plus recommendations and results of physical surveillance must be included in the telephone-teletype today, and a daily teletype submitted concerning result of surveillance must be submitted.

It is RANKIN'S intention to immediately re-subpoena MARINA after receipt of the results of our interviews, etc.

With regard to the need for additional personnel, consideration should be given concerning such request, and agents will be flown in; however, it is contemplated that the physical surveillance of MARINA will be discontinued after she is recalled before the Commission.

2 - Dallas
KGC:mfr
(2)

100-10461-8169
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

FBI - DALLAS

[Handwritten signature]

1163C

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS [REDACTED] *b2 no*

DATE: 3/2/64

FROM : SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] *b2 no*

b2 no
This informant file is being opened for the purpose of recording information received from the above source. [REDACTED] is the misur installed in the residence at 629 Beltline Road, Richardson, Texas, residence of MARINA OSWALD. FD 142 being submitted to Bureau. Prior Bureau authority obtained by telephone. *u*

OPEN AND ASSIGN TO SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

FILE TO REMAIN IN CUSTODY OF SAC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/4/98 BY SP/6SE/12

b2 no

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 2 - 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

MLA

Newsom

APPENDIX N

Time	Initial	IC OG	Activity Recorded
3:00 PM	Jed		NO ACTIVITY
3:05 PM	Jed		Sound of door opening and closing, male and female voices speaking in foreign language and some words in English. "Hello", child's voice acknowledging "hey" many times, sound of door opening and closing.
3:10 PM	Jed		Telephone dial sounds
3:15 PM	Jed		Telephone dial sounds
3:20 PM	Jed		Telephone conversation in foreign language complete.
3:25 PM	Jed		Sound of two females conversing in foreign language.
3:30 PM	Jed		Sound of door opening and closing.
3:35 PM	Jed		Religious singing
3:40 PM	Jed		Sound of two females conversing in foreign language
3:45 PM	Jed		Male voice heard in background sounds like a radio transmitter
3:50 PM	Jed		Female voice stating "bye see you tomorrow", sound of door opening and closing.
3:55 PM	Jed		Male voice, which said "radio transmitter" talking of problems of their radio equipment.
4:00 PM	Jed		Music playing, no other activity.
4:05 PM	Jed		Music discontinued and telephone dial sound.
4:10 PM	Jed		Sound of door opening and closing.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/80 BY SP-16SK/plc.

Log [REDACTED] Page 10
Day Monday Date 3/12/64

Employee's Name
James W. Swenford

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 2 - 1964
FBI - DALLAS

62
70

Time	Initial	IC OG	Activity Recorded
			Activity Recorded (Tevr)
8:00 AM	ERP		On Duty
10:49	APZ		makes outgoing call - line busy
11:18	APZ		makes outgoing call and commences with female in foreign language.
11:19	APZ		Above call terminated.
11:32	APZ		makes outgoing call and commences with female in foreign language.
11:33	APZ		Above call terminated
12:28 P	APZ		Male caller, ^{incoming} who said "Hotties" (ph) and repeated it; received a "No" response and hung up.
12:31 P	APZ		Attempted to place phone call and got "busy" sign
4:00 P	APZ		off duty

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/15/80 BY SP-10SK/pl

~~SEARCHED~~
~~INDEXED~~
~~SERIALIZED~~
~~FILED~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/15/80 BY SP-10SK/pl

Log _____ Page _____ Day <u>Wed</u> , Date <u>11/11/64</u> 8:00 to 4:00	Employee's Name <u>Eugene D. Petros</u> <u>Raymond Switzer</u>	Date Stamp SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____ SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____ MAR 11 1964 FBI - DALLAS
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1964

TELETYPE

APPENDIX C

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

7-38 PM CST URGENT 3-9-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 4-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA -- IS -- R - CUBA.
CONFIDENTIAL SURVEILLANCE
RE FIGUR OF MARINA OSWALD.

ON MARCH EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR,

ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE CONTACTED MARINA AND WARNED
HER NOT TO LET ANYONE IN HER HOUSE THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW.

MRS. FORD CONTACTED MARINA REQUESTING MARINA CALL
HER WHEN ROBERT OSWALD LEFT SO SHE COULD COME OVER.

MARINA CONTACTED MRS. FORD AND ADVISED TWO REPORTERS
CAME BY BUT SHE WOULD NOT OPEN DOOR AND TOLD THEM TO CONTACT
MC KENZIE. MARINA SAID SHE SAW MARTIN IN HER DREAMS LAST NIGHT
AND ASKED MRS. FORD TO CHECK ON MEDICATION TO HELP CONTROL
SEXUAL DESIRE. SHE SAID IF MARTIN HAD NOT BEEN STERILIZED SHE WOULD
NEVER HAVE BEEN INTIMATE WITH HIM. MARINA SAID MARTIN IS A STRONG MALE
SPECIMEN AND THAT IS WHY SHE WAS ATTRACTED TO HIM. SHE DESCRIBED

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS A WEAKER MALE SPECIMEN WITH A WEAKER NERVOUS
SYSTEM. MARINA SAID SHE WAS ASHAMED OF HER HUSBAND. MARINA ASKED
MRS. FORD IF SHE THOUGHT GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILD WAS A WEAKER
PERSON. MRS. FORD SAID SHE HAD NEVER HEARD HOW GEORGE WAS IN BED.

END PAGE ONE

9 MAR 13 1964

N 17 KSA

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 20 1972

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

REC'D

MAY 20 1964

Handwritten notes and signatures:
J.P. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

REC'D 105-82555-2514

PAGE TWO

MARINA MENTIONED WANDA MARTIN AND THAT WANDA MUST HAVE KNOWN SOMETHING WAS GOING ON. MARINA SAID MARTIN ACTS NOW AS IF EVERY THING WAS A LIE. MRS. FORD SAID THAT IF DECLAN FORD BECOMES MARINA-S MANAGER DECLAN CANNOT USE MC KENZIE AS A PERSONAL ATTORNEY. MARINA SAID SHE EXPECTS ROBERT OSWALD SHORTLY AND WILL PROBABLY GO TO THE CEMETERY TODAY.

LATER MARINA CONTACTED MRS. FORD STATING ROBERT AND FAMILY HAD JUST LEFT. MARINA REPEATED WHAT ROBERT OSWALD TOLD HER ABOUT NEW INFORMATION THAT HAD JUST COME OUT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD BEEN SEEN DRINKING COCA COLA TEN MINUTES AFTER THE SHOTS WERE FIRED THAT KILLED PRESIDENT. MARINA EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT OSWALD COULD HAVE BEEN THAT CALM. MARINA ALSO MENTIONED THAT SOMEONE HAD SEEN A MAN RUN ACROSS THE YARD OF THE BUILDING. MARINA SAID THAT ROBERT IS A RELATIVE AND SOMEHOW WANTS TO CLEAR HIS BROTHER. MARINA SAID IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE THAT IT WAS NOT LEE WHO COMMITTED THE CRIME AND SHE WILL NOT TRY TO EXONERATE HIM, QUOTE "IF HE IS GUILTY, HE IS GUILTY" UNQUOTE. MRS. FORD SAID SHE BELIEVES THE GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO FIND THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER AND MARINA AGREED. MRS. FORD SAID DECLAN FORD THOUGHT THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE PERSON DOING THE SHOOTING AND THOUGHT THERE WERE TWO. MARINA SAID SHE DOUBTED LEE HAD AN ACCOMPLICE. MRS. FORD WARNED MARINA NOT TO PUT HERSELF IN THE POSITION OF LEE-S MOTHER, MARGUERITE OSWALD, AS TO LEE-S INNOCENCE. MARINA SAID SHE WOULD LIKE TO FIX LEE-S GRAVE WITH FERN AND FLOWERS LATER.

END PAGE TWO

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1964

PAGE THREE

MARINA SAID SHE FEELS LEE DID IT /SHOT THE PRESIDENT / AND FURTHER THAT HE TOOK A SHOT AT WALKER AND FURTHER SHOOTING ON HIS PART COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. SHE SAID SHE FEELS THIS AS HE CAME TO SEE HER ON THURSDAY EVEN THOUGH SHE DID NOT SEE HIM TAKE THE RIFLE AT THAT TIME. MARINA THEN SAID SHE FELT SURE LEE DID THE SHOOTING BUT WONDERED IF SOMEONE ELSE WAS SHOOTING ALSO. SHE THEN SAID BULLETS SHOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT IF THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE. MARINA SAID THAT QUOTE "THE BOY UNQUOTE CLAIMED LEE HAD A PACKAGE BUT SHE DID NOT SEE LEE CARRYING A PACKAGE WHEN HE CAME TO SEE HER / ON THURSDAY / SHE SAID HE WAS ALWAYS IN VIEW AND COULD NOT HIDE THE PACKAGE DURING THE TIME HE WAS AT THE PAINE RESIDENCE. SHE AGAIN EXPRESSED DOUBT WONDERING WHY LEE CAME TO SEE HER ON THURSDAY. MARINA SAID SHE THINKS LEE WANTED TO DO IT BUT PERHAPS THERE WAS SOMEONE ELSE IN ADDITION TO HIM. SHE THEN SAID SHE IS SURE THE BULLETS WILL BE COMPARED. DURING CONVERSATION MRS. FORD AND MARINA BOTH SAID QUOTE "ONLY GOD KNOWS UNQUOTE AND STATED THAT IF RUBY HAD NOT SHOT LEE, PERHAPS LEE WOULD HAVE TOLD THE STORY.

LATER MRS. FORD CONTACTED MARINA AND INDICATED SHE THINKS ROBERT OSWALD PROBABLY TOLD MARINA ABOUT THE THINGS THEY MENTIONED BEFORE AS ROBERT IS NOW SYMPATHIZING WITH HIS MOTHER. MARINA SAID ABSOLUTELY NOT AS ROBERT TOLD HER THAT MARGUERITE OSWALD WOULD LIKE TO SEE HER BUT THAT SHE SHOULD NOT MEET WITH MRS. OSWALD UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. MARINA SAID ROBERT CLAIMS HIS MOTHER IS CRAZY. MARINA SAID ROBERT WAS LEE-S BROTHER AND WOULD BE HAPPY TO FIND SOME INFORMATION IN DEFENSE OF LEE AND AS HIS WIFE SHE WOULD

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

LIKE THIS TOO. MARINA SAID SHE FEELS SURE ROBERT WOULD NOT
GIVE HER ADDRESS TO MARGUERITE OSWALD.

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE WAS DISCONTINUED AT TEN AM
ON MARCH NINE, SIXTYFOUR.

[REDACTED] ADVISED ON MARCH EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR,
HE WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION.

INFORMANT COVERAGE CONTINUING.

END

NNH

FBI WASH DC

6

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

APR 10 3 15 PM '64
FBI WASH DC
RECEIVED-617338

APPENDIX P



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 20, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, requesting this Bureau to undertake appropriate investigation in an effort to develop full circumstances surrounding the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin.

For your information, we interviewed Mr. Robert L. Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, on February 18-19, 1964, at which time he stated he first met James Herbert Martin approximately November 26 or 27, 1963, at the Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas. He met Mr. Martin through United States Secret Service agent, Mike Howard, at which time Martin was assistant manager of the Inn of the Six Flags. At that time Martin indicated a willingness to take Marina Oswald and her two children into his home at Dallas and consider them part of his family. Marina Oswald moved into Martin's home at 11611 Farrar, Dallas, Texas, on November 29 or 30, 1963, with the understanding she was not to pay anything for room and board.

According to Robert Oswald, on Saturday, December 7, 1963, Martin mentioned some business contracts he desired Marina to sign. On Sunday, December 8, 1963, Robert Oswald met John M. Thorne, an attorney, at Martin's home at which time a typed contract was reviewed by him which he discussed with Marina Oswald. Robert Oswald did not advise Marina to sign this contract on December 8, 1963, but on Monday, December 9, 1963, he consulted an attorney and later, on that same date at the home of Martin, Marina, on his advice signed a contract in the presence of Martin and Thorne.

Robert Oswald continued that at the same time a contract was drawn between Marina and Robert Oswald designating him as her assistant business manager and providing for his receipt of ten per cent of all funds received by Marina Oswald from personal engagements, books, pictures, movie rights and the like, and ten per cent of all increases in the trust funds

1246

34

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

received by Marina Oswald as donations.

Robert Oswald stated that during the period after December 9, 1963, Martin and Thorne did not come up with any positive results in the way of contracts and earnings for Marina Oswald and for this reason, he was dissatisfied with their handling of Marina's business.

On Wednesday night, February 5, 1964, James Wakefield Burke, an author, and Carl B. Schafer, business agent for Burke, visited Robert Oswald's home at Denton, Texas. Burke and Schafer had met with Martin and Thorne on two occasions to the best of Robert Oswald's recollection, negotiating with respect to writing a book on Marina Oswald's story. Robert Oswald stated Burke and Schafer were critical of the manner in which Martin and Thorne were handling Marina Oswald. Mr. Burke allegedly commented that Martin and Thorne were referring to Marina to the effect that they had the wife of the killer of the President of the United States in the palm of their hand. Robert Oswald stated he was upset by this conversation and after Burke and Schafer departed, Robert Oswald's wife, Vada Oswald, told him about a conversation she had with Marina Oswald Sunday, December 29, 1963, at which time Marina had told Vada that Martin was in love with Marina but that Marina was not in love with Martin.

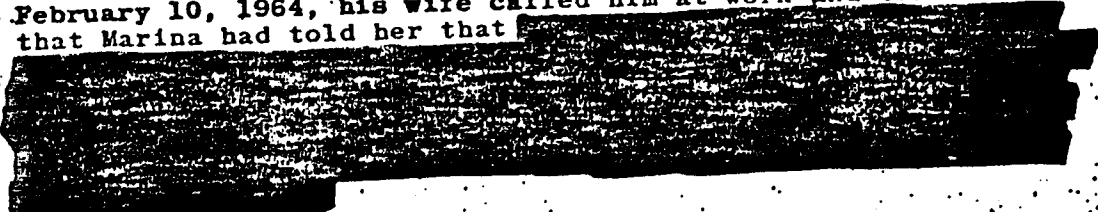
Robert Oswald advised he was in telephonic contact with Martin at approximately 12:30 A.M. on the morning of February 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., where Marina, Thorne, and Martin had gone so that Marina could appear before the President's Commission. Martin told Robert Oswald that Marina was in her room "three floors down" and Robert told Martin to have Marina call him at 6:00 P.M., February 6, 1964. According to Robert Oswald, he did not receive the call at the appointed time.

He stated he again telephonically contacted Martin at approximately 12:30 P.M. February 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., at which time Marina was there and she came to the phone. Robert told Marina he wanted her to return home and she replied that they were planning a news conference and some sight-seeing and that she would return home on Saturday, February 8, 1964. Robert Oswald stated he called the Martin home at Dallas, Texas, at approximately 9:00 P.M., February 8, 1964, and talked to Marina Oswald telling her that he was coming to see her the next day.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On Sunday, February 9, 1964, Robert Oswald and his wife visited Marina Oswald at the Martin home. Robert spoke with Marina privately and immediately Marina said, "You want to talk to me about Jim." Robert stated he told Marina that he did not think it was right for there to be any personal relationship between Marina and Martin and that he wanted her to come to Denton, Texas, with him and his wife to which Marina immediately agreed. Martin interposed several reasons, mostly business, as to why Marina should remain at his home, but Marina left at the request of Robert Oswald at approximately 6:30 P.M., Sunday, February 9, 1964. Robert Oswald stated he told Martin on that date that he wanted Marina Oswald to move out of the Martin home because there was something personal between him and Marina to which statement Martin did not answer. On Monday, February 10, 1964, Robert Oswald stated that after consulting with a Denton attorney, he was advised he should meet with Thorne and Martin and tell them he wanted them to terminate their connections with Marina.

Robert Oswald continued that on Monday afternoon, February 10, 1964, his wife called him at work and told him that Marina had told her that



After Robert Oswald received the call from his wife, he called Thorne and told him he wanted to meet with Thorne and Martin because of the personal involvement of Marina with Martin. According to Robert Oswald, Thorne seemed shocked and indicated it was the first he had heard of it and suggested that he meet with Robert Oswald without Martin present. That same night, Thorne and his wife came to the Robert Oswald home in Denton, Texas, at which time Thorne indicated Martin should be dismissed. Robert Oswald told Thorne on this occasion that he knew Martin had slept with Marina in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, at approximately 11:30 P.M., February 10, 1964, after Thorne had returned to Grand Prairie, Texas, Thorne telephoned Robert Oswald and stated that the best thing to do was to buy out Jim Martin's contract but Thorne did not mention a figure.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

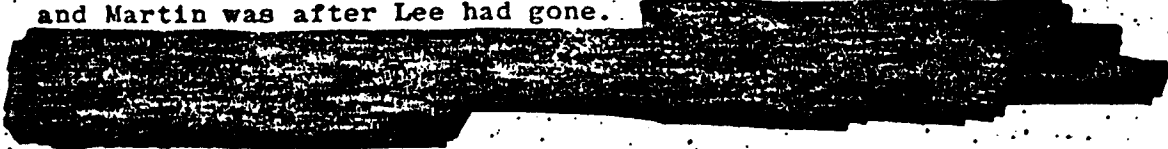
Robert Oswald further stated that on Tuesday, February 11, 1964, Marina Oswald met Mrs. Martin at Mrs. Martin's home as Marina was getting some of her belongings from the Martin home. Mrs. Martin questioned Marina about the relationship between Marina and Mr. Martin. According to Robert Oswald, he learned of this through his wife, Vada, as he was not present at the time. On Tuesday night, February 11, 1964, when Robert Oswald arrived home from work, Marina was on the telephone and he understood that she had both Martin and his wife on the other end of the line. Marina proceeded to tell Mrs. Martin everything while Martin was listening. Robert Oswald heard very little of this conversation as it was almost over when he came in. Marina was crying after she hung up the telephone. Robert's wife, Vada, told him what the conversation was about and about an hour later Marina stopped crying and told Robert she hoped he understood. Robert told Marina he did not hold her completely blameless but that Martin was more at fault.

Robert Oswald further advised that that same evening Carl Schafer recommended William A. McKenzie of Dallas as an attorney with whom Robert Oswald might discuss the contract between Marina and Martin.

According to Robert Oswald, on Wednesday, February 12, 1964, Kathy Ford, a friend of Marina's, and John Thorne came to Robert Oswald's residence at which time Thorne said Martin wanted \$5000 to terminate his contract. Robert Oswald added that Marina returned to Dallas with Kathy Ford to spend the night at Kathy Ford's home. Thorne furnished the transportation.


On February 13, 1964, in accordance with Mr. McKenzie's suggestion to Robert Oswald, Marina decided to discharge Martin and Thorne. On February 14, 1964, Robert Oswald and his wife learned that Kathy Ford's husband had prepared two letters, one to Martin and one to Thorne, both of which Marina had signed, and that they had been mailed Registered Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to Martin and Thorne notifying each that his services to Marina Oswald were terminated immediately.

Robert Oswald further advised that on Sunday, February 16, 1964, Marina told him that she had been faithful to Lee Harvey Oswald while he was alive and that what had happened to her and Martin was after Lee had gone.



Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Robert Oswald's wife had told him that Marina had said Martin loved her and that he was going to divorce his wife for Marina.



Robert Oswald further stated he had seen a picture of Marina Oswald and Martin sitting on the sofa in Marina's hotel room in Washington, D. C. He understood such picture was made by Thorne. Robert Oswald stated it was his belief that Marina moved from his home to the residence of Kathy Ford because she did not want to be a burden to him in his small home and because she feels at ease talking to someone who also has Russian for her native language.

For your added information, during our interview with Robert Oswald, he advised that on January 13, 1964, James Herbert Martin told him that Marina had told Martin that when Richard Nixon visited Dallas, date not indicated, Marina learned that Lee Harvey Oswald intended to shoot Nixon. Marina reportedly locked Lee Harvey Oswald in the bathroom all day to prevent him from doing so. Robert Oswald added that Marina related the same story to him on January 13, 1964, when they made a trip to the cemetery to visit the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald. Robert Oswald stated he does not know where Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina were living at the time of the alleged intention of Lee Harvey Oswald to shoot Nixon and he does not know the date of such incident but vaguely recalled that Nixon reportedly planned to visit Dallas during the summer or early fall of 1963. Robert Oswald also does not recall Marina stating how she knew Lee Harvey Oswald planned to shoot Nixon.

Mr. Maurice Carlson, President, Reliance Life and Accident Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas, who is a close friend of Richard Nixon, informed this Bureau February 19, 1964, that Richard Nixon was invited to Dallas in April, 1963, to the Southeast Dallas Chamber of Commerce to receive the Good American Award. Mr. Carlson stated that at the last minute Nixon was unable to attend. Mr. Carlson also stated he does not know if press coverage of this contemplated visit by Nixon was given

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

in Dallas newspapers. Mr. Carlson also stated that Mr. Nixon did come to Dallas on November 21, 1963, arriving by private plane with the President of the Pepsi Cola Company.

We plan to continue our interviews with Marina Oswald on Friday, February 21, 1964. During our next interview with Marina, we will question her in detail concerning the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald planned to shoot Richard Nixon. Results of such interview will immediately be furnished to the Commission.

We have obtained a signed statement from Robert Oswald in connection with the interview of him described above. This signed statement will be immediately furnished to the Commission upon receipt from our Dallas Office.

Sincerely yours,

1246

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
February 20, 1964

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Lenihan

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, requesting this Bureau to undertake appropriate investigation in an effort to develop full circumstances surrounding the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin.

For your information, we interviewed Mr. Robert L. Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, on February 18-19, 1964, at which time he stated he first met James Herbert Martin approximately November 26 or 27, 1963, at the Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas. He met Mr. Martin through United States Secret Service agent, Mike Howard, at which time Martin was assistant manager of the Inn of the Six Flags. At that time Martin indicated a willingness to take Marina Oswald and her two children into his home at Dallas and consider them part of his family. Marina Oswald moved into Martin's home at 11611 Farrar, Dallas, Texas, on November 29 or 30, 1963, with the understanding she was not to pay anything for room and board.

According to Robert Oswald, on Saturday, December 7, 1963, Martin mentioned some business contracts he desired Marina to sign. On Sunday, December 8, 1963, Robert Oswald met John H. Thorne, an attorney, at Martin's home at which time a typed contract was reviewed by him which he discussed with Marina Oswald. Robert Oswald did not advise Marina to sign this contract on December 8, 1963, but on Monday, December 9, 1963, he consulted an attorney and later, on that same date at the home of Martin, Marina, on his advice signed a contract in the presence of Martin and Thorne.

Class _____
Date _____
Type _____
Priority _____
Special _____
Action _____
Index _____
File _____
Searched _____
Serialized _____
Filed _____
Director _____
Chief Clerk _____
Telephone Room _____
Mail Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

Robert Oswald continued that at the same time a contract was drawn between Marina and Robert Oswald, designating him as her assistant business manager and providing for his receipt of ten per cent of all funds received by Marina Oswald from personal engagements, books, pictures, movie rights and the like, and ten per cent of all increases in the trust funds.

SEE NOTE PAGE 6.

REL:hc (12)
MAR 3 1964
MAR 10 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

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102-1091090-
22-9-64
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Honorable J. Loo Rankin

received by Marina Oswald as donations.

Robert Oswald stated that during the period after December 9, 1963, Martin and Thorne did not come up with any positive results in the way of contracts and earnings for Marina Oswald and for this reason, he was dissatisfied with their handling of Marina's business.

On Wednesday night, February 5, 1964, James Wakefield Burke, an author, and Carl B. Schafer, business agent for Burke, visited Robert Oswald's home at Denton, Texas. Burke and Schafer had met with Martin and Thorne on two occasions to the best of Robert Oswald's recollection, negotiating with respect to writing a book on Marina Oswald's story. Robert Oswald stated Burke and Schafer were critical of the manner in which Martin and Thorne were handling Marina Oswald. Mr. Burke allegedly commented that Martin and Thorne were referring to Marina to the effect that they had the wife of the killer of the President of the United States in the palm of their hand. Robert Oswald stated he was upset by this conversation and after Burke and Schafer departed, Robert Oswald's wife, Vada Oswald, told him about a conversation she had with Marina Oswald Sunday, December 29, 1963, at which time Marina had told Vada that Martin was in love with Marina but that Marina was not in love with Martin.

Robert Oswald advised he was in telephonic contact with Martin at approximately 12:30 A.M. on the morning of February 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., where Marina, Thorne, and Martin had gone so that Marina could appear before the President's Commission. Martin told Robert Oswald that Marina was in her room "three floors down" and Robert told Martin to have Marina call him at 6:00 P.M., February 6, 1964. According to Robert Oswald, he did not receive the call at the appointed time.

He stated he again telephonically contacted Martin at approximately 12:30 P.M. February 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., at which time Marina was there and she came to the phone. Robert told Marina he wanted her to return home and she replied that they were planning a news conference and some sight-seeing and that she would return home on Saturday, February 8, 1964. Robert Oswald stated he called the Martin home at Dallas, Texas, at approximately 9:00 P.M., February 8, 1964, and talked to Marina Oswald telling her that he was coming to see her the next day.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On Sunday, February 9, 1964, Robert Oswald and his wife visited Marina Oswald at the Martin home. Robert spoke with Marina privately and immediately Marina said, "You want to talk to me about Jim." Robert stated he told Marina that he did not think it was right for there to be any personal relationship between Marina and Martin and that he wanted her to come to Denton, Texas, with him and his wife to which Marina immediately agreed. Martin interposed several reasons, mostly business, as to why Marina should remain at his home, but Marina left at the request of Robert Oswald at approximately 6:30 P.M., Sunday, February 9, 1964. Robert Oswald stated he told Martin on that date that he wanted Marina Oswald to move out of the Martin home because there was something personal between him and Marina to which statement Martin did not answer. On Monday, February 10, 1964, Robert Oswald stated that after consulting with a Denton attorney, he was advised he should meet with Thorne and Martin and tell them he wanted them to terminate their connections with Marina.

Robert Oswald continued that on Monday afternoon, February 10, 1964, his wife called him at work and told him that Marina had told her that Marina had [redacted] with Martin in Washington, D. C., on Thursday night, February 6, 1964. Robert stated he did not understand that there was any [redacted] involved but that Marina had consented. He also stated he understood the [redacted] occurred after the United States Secret Service had discontinued its protective custody of Marina Oswald.

After Robert Oswald received the call from his wife, he called Thorne and told him he wanted to meet with Thorne and Martin because of the personal involvement of Marina with Martin. According to Robert Oswald, Thorne seemed shocked and indicated it was the first he had heard of it and suggested that he meet with Robert Oswald without Martin present. That same night, Thorne and his wife came to the Robert Oswald home in Denton, Texas, at which time Thorne indicated Martin should be dismissed. Robert Oswald told Thorne on this occasion that he knew Martin [redacted] Marina in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, at approximately 11:30 P.M., February 10, 1964, after Thorne had returned to Grand Prairie, Texas, Thorne telephoned Robert Oswald and stated that the best thing to do was to buy out Jim Martin's contract but Thorne did not mention a figure.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Robert Oswald further stated that on Tuesday, February 11, 1964, Marina Oswald met Mrs. Martin at Mrs. Martin's home as Marina was getting some of her belongings from the Martin home. Mrs. Martin questioned Marina about the relationship between Marina and Mr. Martin. According to Robert Oswald, he learned of this through his wife, Vada, as he was not present at the time. On Tuesday night, February 11, 1964, when Robert Oswald arrived home from work, Marina was on the telephone and he understood that she had both Martin and his wife on the other end of the line. Marina proceeded to tell Mrs. Martin everything while Martin was listening. Robert Oswald heard very little of this conversation as it was almost over when he came in. Marina was crying after she hung up the telephone. Robert's wife, Vada, told him what the conversation was about and about an hour later Marina stopped crying and told Robert she hoped he understood. Robert told Marina he did not hold her completely blameless but that Martin was more at fault.)

Robert Oswald further advised that that same evening Carl Schafer recommended William A. McKenzio of Dallas as an attorney with whom Robert Oswald might discuss the contract between Marina and Martin.

According to Robert Oswald, on Wednesday, February 12, 1964, Kathy Ford, a friend of Marina's, and John Thorne came to Robert Oswald's residence at which time Thorne said Martin wanted \$5000 to terminate his contract. Robert Oswald added that Marina returned to Dallas with Kathy Ford to spend the night at Kathy Ford's home. Thorne furnished the transportation.

On February 13, 1964, in accordance with Mr. McKenzie's suggestion to Robert Oswald, Marina decided to discharge Martin and Thorne. On February 14, 1964, Robert Oswald and his wife learned that Kathy Ford's husband had prepared two letters, one to Martin and one to Thorne, both of which Marina had signed, and that they had been mailed Registered Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to Martin and Thorne notifying each that his services to Marina Oswald were terminated immediately.

Robert Oswald further advised that on Sunday, February 16, 1964, Marina told him that she had been faithful to Lee Harvey Oswald while he was alive and that what had happened to her and Martin was after Lee had gone. Marina did not directly mention any intimacy between her and Martin and neither at this time nor any other time did Robert Oswald understand from talking to her or anyone else that there was ~~any intimacy between her and Martin~~ Marina Oswald by Martin.)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Robert Oswald's wife had told him that Marina had said Martin loved her and that he was going to divorce his wife for Marina. Martin made such statement to obtain Marina's consent to their ~~marriage~~ in Washington, D. C. Robert Oswald added that Marina Oswald also told his wife, Vada, that Martin stayed in her room at the Willard Hotel on Thursday and Friday, February 6 and 7, 1964, after the United States Secret Service had ceased its protective custody of Marina. Vada Oswald also told Robert Oswald that Marina said Martin moved into Marina's room but added Thorne kept Martin's clothes in Thorne's room, which was adjoining Marina's room, after the Secret Service had moved out.

Robert Oswald further stated he had seen a picture of Marina Oswald and Martin sitting on the sofa in Marina's hotel room in Washington, D. C. He understood such picture was made by Thorne. Robert Oswald stated it was his belief that Marina moved from his home to the residence of Kathy Ford because she did not want to be a burden to him in his small home and because she feels at ease talking to someone who also has Russian for her native language.

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Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 2-19-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba, REL:hc/jdd.

Xerox copy of instant letter to Rankin is being furnished to Secret Service by Liaison 2-20-64.

APPENDIX Q

(3/78)

CLASSIFICATIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1.* Training Schools; National Academy Matters; FBI National Academy Applicants</p> <p>2.** Neutrality Matters</p> <p>3.** Overthrow or Destruction of the Government</p> <p>4. National Firearms Act; Federal Firearms Act; State Firearms Control Assistance Act; Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms</p> <p>5. Income Tax</p> <p>6. Interstate Transportation of Strike Breakers</p> <p>7. Kidnaping</p> <p>8. Migratory Bird Act</p> <p>9. Extortion</p> <p>10. Red Cross Act</p> <p>11. Tax (Other than Income)</p> <p>12. Narcotics</p> <p>13. Misc. National Defense Act; Prostitution; Selling Whiskey Within Army Camps (Obsolete 1920)</p> <p>14.** Sedition</p> <p>15. Theft from Interstate Shipment</p> <p>16. Violation Federal Injunction (Obsolete 1938)</p> <p>17. Veterans' Administration Matters</p> <p>18. May Act</p> <p>19. Censorship Matters (Obsolete 1946)</p> <p>20. Federal Grain Standards Act (Obsolete 1921)</p> <p>21. Food and Drugs</p> <p>22. National Motor Vehicle Act (Obsolete 1927)</p> <p>23. Prohibition</p> <p>24. Profiteering (Obsolete 1945)</p> <p>25. Selective Service Act</p> <p>26. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle; Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft</p> <p>27. Patent Matter</p> <p>28. Copyright Matter</p> <p>29. Bank Fraud and Embezzlement</p> <p>30. Interstate Quarantine Laws (Obsolete 1925)</p> <p>31. White Slave Traffic Act</p> <p>32. Identification (Fingerprint Matters)</p> <p>33. Uniform Crime Reporting</p> <p>34. Violation of Lacy Act (Obsolete 1927)</p> <p>35.* Civil Service</p> <p>36. Mail Fraud</p> <p>37.* False Claims Against The Government (Obsolete 1928)</p> <p>38.* Application for Pardon to Restore Civil Rights (Obsolete 1936)</p> <p>39.** Falsely Claiming Citizenship</p> <p>40. Passport and Visa Matter</p> <p>41. Explosives (Obsolete 1957)</p> <p>42. Deserter; Deserter - Harboring</p> <p>43. Illegal Wearing of Uniform; False Advertising or Misuse of Names, Words, Emblems or Insignia; Illegal Manufacture, Sale, or Use of Military Cremation Urn; Illegal Manufacture, Use, Possession or Sale of Emblems and Insignia; Illegal Manufacture, Possession or Wearing of Civil Defense Insignia; Miscellaneous - Forging or Using Forged Certificate of Discharge from Military or Naval Service; Miscellaneous - Falsely Making or Forging Naval, Military, or Official Pass; Miscellaneous - Forging or Counterfeiting Seal of Department or Agency of the U.S.; Misuse of the Great Seal of the United States or of the Seals of the President or the Vice President of the United States; Unauthorized Use of "Johnny Horizon" Symbol; Unauthorized Use of "Smoky Bear" Symbol</p> <p>44. Civil Rights; Civil Rights-Election Laws; Civil Rights Election Laws - Voting Rights Act, 1965</p> <p>45. Crime on the High Seas (Includes stowaways on boats and aircraft)</p> <p>46. Fraud Against the Government; Anti-Kickback Statute; Dependents Assistance Act of 1950; False Claims-(Civil); Federal-Aid Road Act; Lead and Zinc Act; Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; Renegotiation Act (Criminal); Renegotiation Act (Civil) Trade Expansion Act of 1962; Unemployment Compensation Statutes; Economic Opportunity Act</p> <p>47. Impersonation</p> <p>48. Postal Violations (Except Mail Fraud)</p> <p>49. National Bankruptcy Act</p> <p>50. Involuntary Servitude and Slavery</p> <p>51. Jury Panel Investigations</p> | <p>52. Theft, Robbery, Embezzlement, Illegal Possession or Destruction of Government Property</p> <p>53. Excess Profits on Wool (Obsolete 1925)</p> <p>54. Customs Laws and Smuggling</p> <p>55. Counterfeiting</p> <p>56. Election Laws</p> <p>57. War Labor Disputes Act (Obsolete 1951)</p> <p>58. Bribery; Conflict of Interest</p> <p>59. World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Obsolete 1928)</p> <p>60. Anti-Trust</p> <p>61.** Treason or Misprision of Treason</p> <p>62.* Miscellaneous - including Administrative Inquiry (formerly Misconduct in Office)</p> <p>63.* Miscellaneous - Non-Subversive - including: Black Market in Railroad Tickets (Obsolete 1955) Civil Aeronautics Act (Obsolete 1958) Eight-Hour-Day Law Federal Judiciary Investigations Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act Kickback Racket Act Lands Division Matter (Condemnation Proceedings) Miscellaneous-Civil Suit Miscellaneous-O.P.A. Violations (Civil) (Obsolete 1955) Miscellaneous - Wage and Hour Law (Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938) Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 Tariff Act of 1930 Top Hoodlum Coverage Unreported Interstate Shipment of Cigarettes Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act Foreign Miscellaneous</p> <p>64.** Espionage</p> <p>65.** Administrative Matters</p> <p>66. Personnel Matters</p> <p>67.* Alaskan Matters (Obsolete 1956)</p> <p>68. Contempt of Court</p> <p>69. Crime on Indian Reservation; Inducing Conveyance of Indian Trust Land; Crime on Government Reservation; Embezzlement or Theft of Indian Property</p> <p>70. Bills of Lading Act</p> <p>71. Obstruction of Justice; Obstruction of Court Orders; Obstruction of Criminal Investigations</p> <p>72. Application for Pardon After Completion of Sentence and Application for Executive Clemency</p> <p>73.* Perjury</p> <p>74. Bondsmen and Sureties</p> <p>75. Escaped Federal Prisoner; Escape and Rescue; Probation Violator; Parole Violator; Mandatory Release Violator</p> <p>76. Applicants (Special Inquiry, Departmental and Other Government Agencies except those having special classifications)</p> <p>77.* Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests</p> <p>78. Missing Persons</p> <p>79. Laboratory Research Matters</p> <p>80. Gold Hoarding (Obsolete 1952)</p> <p>81. War Risk Insurance (National Service Life Insurance) (Obsolete 1967)</p> <p>82. Court of Claims</p> <p>83. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (Obsolete 1953)</p> <p>84. Home Owner Loan Corporation (Obsolete 1952)</p> <p>85. Federal Lending and Insurance Agencies</p> <p>86. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property (Fraud by Wire, Radio, or Television)</p> <p>87. Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Custody, or Confinement; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Giving Testimony</p> <p>88. Assaulting or Killing A Federal Officer; Congressional Assassination Statute</p> <p>89. Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions</p> <p>90. Bank Burglary; Bank Larceny; Bank Robbery</p> <p>91. Anti-Racketeering; A.R. - Lea Act; A.R. - Interference with Government Communications System; A.R. - Hobbs Act</p> <p>92. Ascertaining Financial Ability</p> <p>93. Research Matters</p> <p>94. Laboratory Cases (Examination of Evidence in Other than Bureau Cases)</p> <p>95. Alien Applicants (Obsolete 1944)</p> <p>96. Registration Act</p> <p>97.** Sabotage</p> <p>98.** Plant Survey (Obsolete 1944)</p> |
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- 100.** Subversive Matter (Individuals); Internal Security (Organizations); Domestic Security Investigations
101. Hatch Act (Obsolete 1941)
- 102.** Voorhis Act
103. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle
104. Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (Obsolete 1957)
- 105.** Foreign Counterintelligence - Russia, (formerly Internal Security) (Nationalistic Tendency - Foreign Intelligence) (Individuals and Organizations - by country.)
106. Alien Enemy Control; Escaped Prisoners of War and Internees (Obsolete 1963)
107. Denaturalization Proceedings (Obsolete 1952)
108. Foreign Travel Control (Obsolete 1944)
- 109.** Foreign Political Matters
- 110.** Foreign Economic Matters
- 111.** Foreign Social Conditions
- 112.** Foreign Funds
- 113.** Foreign Military and Naval Matters
114. Alien Property Custodian Matter (Obsolete 1972)
115. Bond Default; Bail Jumper
- 116.* Department of Energy (Applicant-Employee); (Formerly Energy Research and Development Administration - Applicant-Employee); Nuclear Regulatory Commission Applicant-Employee (Formerly Atomic Energy Act - Applicant-Employee)
- 117.** Atomic Energy Act-Criminal
- 118.** Applicant - Central Intelligence Agency (Obsolete 1952)
119. Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act
120. Federal Tort Claims Act
- 121.* Loyalty of Government Employees (Obsolete)
122. Labor Management Relations Act, 1947
- 123.* Special Inquiry - State Department - Voice of America (U.S. Information Center) (Public Law 402 - 80th Congress) (Obsolete 1963)
- 124.* European Recovery Program (International Cooperation Administration) formerly Foreign Operations Administration, Mutual Security Agency, Economic Cooperation Administration or E.R.P.-European Recovery Program; A.I.D. - Agency for International Development (Obsolete 1963)
125. Railway Labor Act; Railway Labor Act - Employer's Liability Act
- 126.* National Security Resources Board - Special Inquiry (Obsolete 1950)
- 127.* Sensitive Positions in the U.S. Government - Public Law 266 (Obsolete 1950)
- 128.* International Development Program (Foreign Operations Administration) (Obsolete)
129. Evacuation Claims (Obsolete - 1966)
- 130.* Special Inquiry - Armed Forces Security Act (Obsolete 1951)
131. Admiralty Matter
- 132.* Special Inquiry - Office of Defense Mobilization (Obsolete 1951)
- 133.* National Science Foundation Act - Applicant (Obsolete 1963)
- 134.** Security Informants
135. PROSAB (Protection of Strategic Air Command Bases of U.S.A. Air Force)
136. American Legion Contact (Obsolete 1966)
137. Criminal Informants
- 138.* Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations and Other Public International Organizations
139. Interception of Communications (Formerly Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications)
- 140.* Security of Government Employees; S.G.E. - Fraud Against the Government
141. False Entries in Records of Interstate Carriers
142. Illegal Use of Railroad Pass
143. Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices
144. Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets
145. Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter; Broadcasting Obscene Language
146. Interstate Transportation of Prison Made Goods
147. Federal Housing Administration Matters
148. Interstate Transportation of Fireworks
149. Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles
150. For Administrative use of Voucher - Statistical Section (in recording harboring fugitive statistics)
- 151* (Referral cases received from CSC under P.L. 298) Agency for International Development Atomic Energy Commission (Civil Service Commission) National Aeronautics and Space Administration National Science Foundation Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) (CSC) Peace Corps; Action U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency World Health Organization International Labor Organization U.S. Information Agency
152. Switchblade Knife Act
153. Automobile Information Disclosure Act
154. Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators
- 155.* National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958
156. Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act
- 157.** Extremist Matters; Civil Unrest
- 158.** Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Security Matter) (Obsolete 1966)
159. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Investigative Matter)
160. Federal Train Wreck Statute
- 161.* Special Inquiries for White House, Congressional Committees and Other Government Agencies
162. Interstate Gambling Activities
- 163.** Foreign Police Cooperation
164. Crime Aboard Aircraft
165. Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information
166. Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering
167. Destruction of Interstate Property
168. Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia
169. Hydraulic Brake Fluid Act (Obsolete - 1966)
- 170.** Extremist Informants
171. Motor Vehicle Seat Belt Act (Obsolete 1965)
172. Sports Bribery
173. Public Accommodations - Civil Rights Act of 1964 Public Facilities - Civil Rights Act of 1964 Public Education - Civil Rights Act of 1964 Employment - Civil Rights Act of 1964
174. Explosives and Incendiary Devices; Bomb Threats (Formerly Bombing Matters; Bombing Matters-Threats)
175. Assaulting the President (or Vice-President) of the United States
176. Antiriot Laws
177. Discrimination in Housing
178. Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls
179. Extortionate Credit Transactions
180. Desecration of the Flag
181. Consumer Credit Protection Act
182. Illegal Gambling Business; Illegal Gambling Business-Obstruction; Illegal Gambling Business-Forfeiture
183. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
184. Police Killings
- 185.** Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States
186. Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974
187. Privacy Act of 1974 - Criminal
188. Crime Resistance
189. Equal Credit Opportunity Act
190. Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts
- 191.** False Identity Matter
192. Hobbs Act - Financial Institutions
193. Hobbs Act - Commercial Institutions
194. Hobbs Act - Corruption of Public Officials
195. Hobbs Act - Labor Related
196. Fraud by Wire
197. Civil Actions; Claims Against the Government (FBI)
198. Crime on Indian Reservation
- 199.** Foreign Counterintelligence - (Country abbreviation) - Terrorism
- 200.** Foreign Counterintelligence - China
- 201.** Foreign Counterintelligence - Satellite
- 202.** Foreign Counterintelligence - Cuba
- 203.** Foreign Counterintelligence - All Other Countries
204. Federal Revenue Sharing - State and Local Fiscal Assistance; Crime Control Act; Comprehensive Employment and Training Act; Housing and Community Development Act; Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act
205. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

* Applicant-related Classification
 ** Security-related Classification

File classifications noted as obsolete are not currently opened as new cases.
 Year that classification became obsolete is also shown.

PLEDGE

I pledge that I have neither given nor received any unauthorized aid on the very long paper.

Bene Davis

MEMO

FROM

TO Renee Davis

SUBJECT Seminar Paper

I was very pleased with your paper. All the hard work paid off and this is clear in the final product.

There are some minor penciled corrections on the mss. These are mostly typos and word choices. But by in large the paper is soundly written. I am going to keep this copy and when you feel you want to go over it before starting any new writing we will find time to discuss style. I think right now you need to remove yourself from the project for a time.

Grade: I am happy to assign a grade of "A" for the paper. I want to congratulate you on the manner you went ahead with this project. I think this was a real growth opportunity for you, but only because you saw the opportunity and took it.

DATE