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<p>Remarks: Attached is a chronological review of the life of Lee Harvey OSWALD prepared by this office. Additional information is being added to the biography as facts become available to us, and a final copy will be forwarded to you when it has been completed.</p>					
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* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1961 O-587282 (40)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1961 March-April	Shortly after OSWALD met Marina OSWALD in Minsk, he was hospitalized because he had "some trouble with his ears".	FBI interview of Marina OSWALD OO-2-114010 Page 9
1962 June	Sometime in June, 1962, OSWALD visited the Fort Worth Library where a Russian language class is conducted as a civic project. OSWALD sought the names of persons he might use as references in trying to find a job as a translator. A Fort Worth engineer who teaches the class said that OSWALD spoke Russian fluently but not grammatically.	New York Times 10 Dec 1963
1963 Spring	OSWALD began taking typing lessons at the Dallas Evening School.	FBI interview of Marina OSWALD 4 Dec 1963
1963 May	Sometime in the early part of May, 1963, OSWALD approached E. H. WILLIAMS, director of the Louisiana and Mississippi region for the AFL-CIO office for a job.	New York Times 1 December 1963
1963 10 May	OSWALD started work as an oiler and maintenance man in a New Orleans coffee warehouse on 10 May but was dismissed on 19 July for incompetence.	New York Times 1 December 1963
24 October 1963	OSWALD attended the UN Day rally on 25 October 1963 at which U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai STEVENSON, spoke.	Washington Post 9 December 1963
November 1963	At the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, OSWALD had been residing at 1026 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, under the name of O. H. LEE, for a period of about five weeks.	FBI interview of Oswald 23 November 1963

DATEEVENTREFERENCE

1963
November

At the time of his arrest OSWALD was carrying a wallet containing a Selective Service card in the name of "Alek James HIDELL," which bore OSWALD's photograph

FBI interview
of OSWALD
23 Nov 1963

Lee Harvey OSWALD

Biography

Appendix A

Dupl

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1945	OSWALD attended the Lily B. Clayton School in Fort Worth, Texas, when his mother moved from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Fort Worth.	New York Times 4 December 1963
1947	OSWALD entered the Fort Worth School System on 27 January 1947.	New York Times 4 December 1963
1948	In 1948, after her divorce from Edwin A. EKDAHL, OSWALD's mother bought a house at 7408 Ewing Street, West Ridgela, Texas, and OSWALD attended the West Ridgela School.	New York Times 4 December 1963
1953 15 December - 6 January 1953	From 15 December 1953 to 6 January 1954 Big Brothers, Inc., an agency specializing in providing adult male companionship for fatherless boys 10 to 16 years old, tried to assist OSWALD. The work was terminated when OSWALD's mother returned to New Orleans, Louisiana with her children. OSWALD's last day of attendance at school in New York City was given as 12 January 1954.	New York Times 7 December 1963
December	Around December 1953 (sic), OSWALD entered Beauregard Junior High School at 4621 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, as an eighth grade transfer student from Public School 44 in New York City.	New York Times 3 December 1963
March to January of 1954	From March 1953 to January 1954 John Garro was OSWALD's probation officer. OSWALD was absent from Junior High School 117, for 47 days between October 1952 and January 1953. Garro found that OSWALD watched television all day long while his mother worked. When OSWALD finally appeared before Judge Delany of The Bronx Children's Court, he was sent to Youth House for Boys for observation. Dr. Renatur	New York Times 3 December 1963

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
March 1953 to January 1954 cont.	'HARTOGA', head psychiatrist at the institution examined OSWALD and found him "dangerous." OSWALD made three consecutive appearances at the Children's Court before Judges Patrick J. Fogarty, J. Walter McClancy, and Dudley F. Sicher, all of whom recommended psychiatric treatment. In November 1953 OSWALD was referred to the court's psychiatric clinic. When Carro wrote to OSWALD's mother in January 1954 asking her to bring OSWALD to the clinic the letter was returned with the notation, "Moved".	<u>New York Times</u> 7 December 1963
April 1953	In April 1953 OSWALD was committed by the Children's Court to Youth House for Boys in the Bronx.	<u>New York Times</u> 7 December 1963
1954	Presumably, sometime after 12 January 1954 OSWALD's mother returned to New Orleans, Louisiana with her children. OSWALD's last day of attendance at school was given by the New York Board of Education as 12 January 1954.	<u>New York Times</u> 7 December 1963
1 July 1956	On 1 July 1956 OSWALD's mother rented an apartment upstairs at 4936 Collington Street, Fort Worth, Texas, which she occupied with OSWALD and Robert Lee OSWALD. At that time OSWALD was a student at the Arlington Heights High School. While residing at this address OSWALD went out very little, preferring to stay at home and read. Mrs. James E. TAYLOR, who rented the apartment to OSWALD's mother, stated that OSWALD read very "deep" books, some of which he received through the mail.	<u>BBF-82181</u> 3 July 1963
1959	For several months before his discharge from the Marine Corps, OSWALD studied Russian and read Russian newspapers. According to OSWALD's Marine Corps commanding officer, OSWALD was smart enough to get a G.C.T. (General Classification Test) of 110, the same grade	<u>New York Times</u> 5 December 1963

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1959 cont.	required for a commission is required for radar work. When OSWALD requested an early discharge from the Marine Corps in September 1959 on the grounds of his mother's financial hardship, other men in the squadron offered to "chip in" and help him. OSWALD turned down these offers. When, a month later, OSWALD appeared in Moscow, all secret radio frequencies, call signs, and authentication codes were compromised. OSWALD knew the location of every unit on the West Coast, and the radar capability of every installation. Several thousand man-hours changing everything and verifying the destruction of the codes.	New York Times 5 December 1961
1959	On 10 and 11 October 1959 OSWALD stayed at the Torui Hotel in Helsinki, Finland and then moved to the Klaus Kurki Hotel where he stayed until 15 October apparently waiting for a visa to be issued to him by the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki. On 15 October he traveled to the USSR by train crossing the border at Vainikkala.	HEIS 2299 27 November 1963
1962	On 13 May 1962 Moscow issued OSWALD's wife a Dutch transit visa.	DIR 85817 29 November 1963
3 June 1962	Records of the office of the German Federal Republic in Cologne, Germany show that Marina Nikolayevna Pusakova OSWALD crossed West Germany from East Germany to Holland by train on 3 June 1962. She had a West German visa 694/62 issued at the West German Embassy in Moscow. Her final destination was given as the United States.	DIR 86702 4 December 1963
7 June 1962	On 7 June 1962, Marina OSWALD advised the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., to register her Residence Permit No. KY-37790, issued 11 January 1962 by MID (Ministry of Internal Affairs) of the USSR, in the city of Moscow. She gave as her last place of residence in the USSR, City of Minsk, Kommunisticheskaya, House #4, Apt. 25.	Soviet Consular File

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1962	In the summer of 1962 Mr. and Mrs. George DEMOHRENSCHILDT of Fort Worth, Texas were introduced to OSWALD and his wife through friends who were interested in helping the OSWALDs. The friends were, George BOURE, an accountant in Dallas, Max CLARK, an attorney, who had previously been a security officer with the Convair plant, and a petroleum engineer named Peter GREGORY, who reportedly "discovered" Marina OSWALD.	State Airmail No. 8 December 1963
9 July 1962	On 9 July 1962 a letter was sent from the Consular Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., to Marina OSWALD requesting her residence permit for registration. She was also asked to complete card 118.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
July 1962	An undated letter from OSWALD to the Soviet Embassy was written from OSWALD's "new address" 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD stated that his wife's passport H. KU 37790, had been forwarded to the Soviet Embassy on 20 July. OSWALD asked to be told how he could subscribe to "Prava or Ivestia" or some other Russian language magazine such as "Ogonyok." OSWALD also requested any periodicals or bulletins the Embassy "put out" for the "benefit of your citizens, living for a time, in the USA."	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
15 August 1962	On 15 August 1962 Marina OSWALD wrote to the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. a letter stating that she mailed her "Residence" and card No. 118 on 22 July 1963, and had had no further word concerning it. She stated that she was worried because they had not been acknowledged. She gave her address as 2703 Mercedes Ave., Fort Worth, Texas.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1962	In the summer or fall of 1962 Mrs. and Mrs. George DEMOHRRENSCHILDT took OSWALD and his wife to meet a friend, Everett CLOVER, in Dallas, Texas. The CLOVERs introduced a Mrs. Ruth PAINE to the OSWALDs.	State Airgram 8 December 1962
6 Sept 1962	On 6 September 1962 Marina OSWALD's Soviet Passport was returned to her by the Chief of the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. The letter was addressed to her at 2703 Marcedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
31 Dec 1962	On 31 December 1962, Marina OSWALD advised the Soviet Consulate in Washington, D. C., that she and her husband had moved to Dallas, Texas. She gave her address as, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
January 1963,	In early January 1963, on the occasion of the Greek Orthodox Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. George DEMOHRRENSCHILDT brought OSWALD and his wife to a Russian Christmas party at the home of Mr. Declan FORD, in Dallas, Texas. The party was attended by many people including Americans, Europeans, and White Russians. During the party OSWALD spent most of his time with a Japanese girl named Yaiiko (phonetic).	State Airgram 8 December 1963
17 February 1963	On 17 February 1963 Marina OSWALD wrote to the Soviet Embassy from Dallas, Texas, requesting help to return to the homeland. She stated that her husband would not accompany her, and she added, "I beg you once more not to refuse my request."	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
8 March 1963	On 8 March 1963 the Consular Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.,	<u>Soviet Consular-File</u>

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
8 March 1963 cont.	forwarded Marina OSWALD applications to complete in connection with her request for a visa to return to the USSR, and other instructions. She was advised that the processing of her application would take from 5 to 6 months.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
17 March 1963	On 17 March 1963 Marina OSWALD completed a two page questionnaire for the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., in connection with her request for a visa to return to the USSR. The questionnaire contained biographical details and a short autobiography.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
17 March 1963	On 17 March 1963 Marina OSWALD wrote to the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, D. C., as instructed by the Consular Division of the Embassy, requesting permission to return to the USSR.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
20 March 1963	On 20 March 1963 an Italian made Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, a 1938 model of 6.5 mm caliber, was received by OSWALD at his Dallas Post Office Box. The rifle had been ordered from the Chicago mail-order house of Klein's Sporting Goods in the name of A. HIBBLE.	<u>New York Times</u> 7 Dec 1963
10 April 1963	On 10 April 1963 Major Gen. Edwin A. WALKER was fired upon while working in his study in his Dallas home. OSWALD's widow, Marina OSWALD, has claimed that OSWALD told her that he had shot at General Walker.	<u>New York Times</u> 7 Dec 1963
18 April 1963	On 18 April 1963 the Soviet Consulate advised Marina OSWALD by letter that she should come to Washington, D. C., or explain by letter the reasons which made her start proceedings for return to the USSR for permanent residence.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
5 May 1963	On 5 May 1963 Marina OSWALD filed a change of address notice to the Consular Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. The old address was given as Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, and the new address was given as 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
4 June 1963	On 4 June 1963 another letter was sent from the Consular Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., requesting Marina OSWALD to explain her reasons for desiring to return to the USSR by letter if she was unable to visit Washington for that purpose.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
1 July 1963	On 1 July 1963 Lee Harvey OSWALD wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., requesting the Soviet Embassy to "rush" the Soviet entrance visa for his wife, Marina OSWALD, because she was going to have a baby, in October, and he asked that the travel arrangements be made before then. He added that his visa could be considered separately.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
8 July 1963	On 8 July 1963 Marina OSWALD wrote to the Consular Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., stating, "I urgently beg you to facilitate the expediting of this matter for the reason stated in a previous letter."	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
5 August 1963	On 5 August 1963 Marina OSWALD was advised by the Consular Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., that her request for entering the Soviet Union for permanent residence had been forwarded to Moscow for processing, and that she would be advised at once when the answer was received.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
25 September 1963	Mary Lee DANNELLY, assistant chief of the administrative division of the draft system for Texas says that Lee Harvey OSWALD called on her in Austin, Texas several weeks before the assassination in an attempt to get his discharge from the Marines changed to an honorable one. As OSWALD reportedly left New Orleans on 23 September and arrived in Mexico City by bus on 26 September, he could have stopped in Austin en route to Laredo on 25 September which was about eight weeks before the assassination.	Washington Post 20 December 1963
26 September 1963	On 26 September 1963 a report on President Kennedy's proposed visit was published in the Dallas Morning News.	New York Herald Tribune 27 November 1963
October 1963	Some time in October 1963, a gunsmith in Irving, Texas, mounted a telescopic sight on a gun for a man named OSWALD. The gunsmith, Dial D. RYDER, found a receipt showing he had mounted and adjusted a sight on a gun for a customer named OSWALD. There was no date for the receipt, but RYDER recalled that the work had been done about a month ago (i. e. October). The customer paid \$4.50 for drilling and \$1.50 for bore-sighting the weapon.	New York Times 29 November 1963
20 October 1963	On 20 October 1963 Marina OSWALD gave birth to a baby girl, Audrey Marina OSWALD.	Soviet Consular File
23 October 1963	On 23 October 1963 OSWALD attended a rally formed by the U. S. Day Committee to counteract the forthcoming UN Day program on 24 October at which Adlai Stevenson was heckled. Speaker at the U.S. Day rally was Major General Edwin A. Walker of Dallas. Robert A. SURREY, a WALKER aide, rented the auditorium for the rally.	New York Times 1 December 1963

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
25 October 1963	On 25 October 1963 OSWALD accompanied Michael R. FAIR to a meeting of the Civil Liberties Union.	New York Times 11 December 1963
1 November 1963	On 1 November 1963 Marina OSWALD advised the Soviet Consular Section of her new address, P. O. Box 6225, Dallas, Texas.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
1963 1 November (?)	In an undated letter to the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., mailed from Irving, Texas on 1 November 1963 Marina OSWALD apologized for her delay in writing to explain her reasons for desiring to return to the USSR. She stated that she had been unable to do so for "family reasons." She then stated that her husband now desired to return to the USSR with her. She said that she was "homesick" for the USSR, and that her husband was frequently unemployed making things very difficult for them. She stated that she wished to live in Leningrad where she had a sister and a brother of her mother's second marriage and where she grew up. She also felt that she would be able to find work more readily in Leningrad as there were more pharmacies there.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
9 November 1963	On 9 November 1963 OSWALD wrote to the Consular Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., stating that he had seen "Comrade KOSTIN" in Mexico. He explained that he was not able to remain in Mexico indefinitely because he he could not request a new visa without using his "real name." He added, "had he been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete "our business." OSWALD stated that he had been interviewed by the FBI on 1 November in Dallas, Texas, and warned not to engage in any F.P.C.C. activities. He added that the FBI agent had stated that Marina OSWALD could remain in the United States under FBI "protection," and that	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
9 November 1963 cont.	she could "defect" from the Soviet Union. OSWALD claimed that his wife had strongly "protested" these tactics. In closing OSWALD stated that his wife had given birth to a daughter, Audrey Marina OSWALD, on 20 October 1963.	<u>Soviet Consular File</u>
1 December 1963	On 1 December 1963 Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy F. Dobrynin turned over to Secretary of State Dean RUSK, a Soviet Consular file on OSWALD.	<u>Washington Post</u> 1 December 1963