

AFFIDAVIT

J. GORDON SHANKLIN, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I have been Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since April 22, 1963. In my position as Special Agent in Charge, it is my responsibility to authorize and approve any payments to confidential informants. I have never made, nor have I authorized to be made, any payment to Lee Harvey Oswald for information furnished or for any other purpose. I have reviewed the records of this office and there is no record of any payment ever having been made or authorized for Lee Harvey Oswald.

J. Gordon Shanklin  
J. GORDON SHANKLIN  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 11 day of

February, 1964.

Walter J. Stevens  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Dallas County, Texas



File No. 100-10461-1A155

Date Received 2-11-64

From ASAC Kyle H. Clark  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

alt alt, 3362  
(CITY AND STATE)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description: Copy of affidavit of  
ASAC Kyle H. Clark

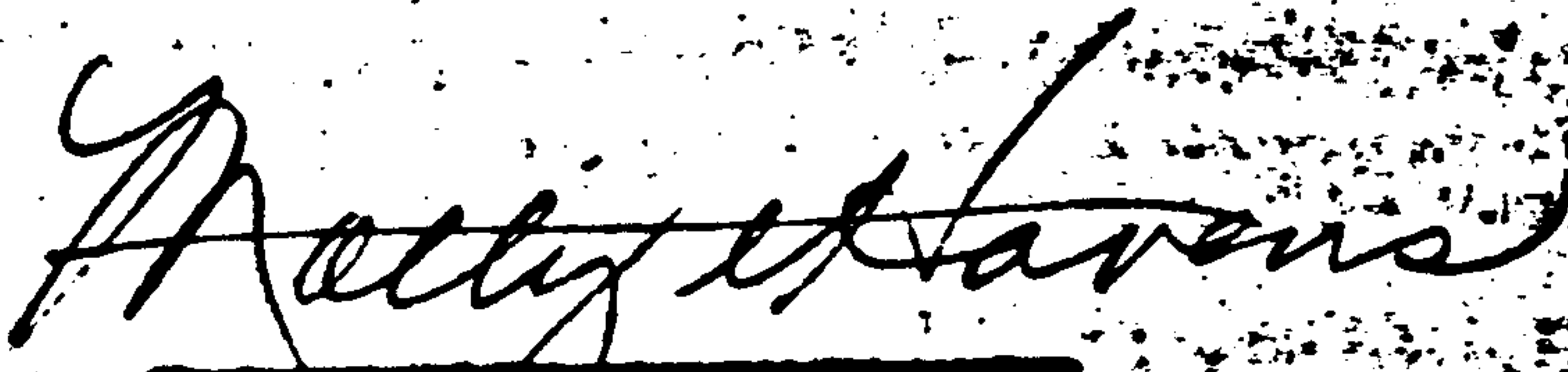
AFIDAVIT

I, **KYLE G. CLARK**, being duly sworn, depose as follows:  
I have been Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since August 28, 1961. In such position, in the absence of the Special Agent in Charge, I must authorize any payments to informants or sources furnishing information. I have never made or authorized any payment to Lee Harvey Oswald. I have reviewed the records of this office and there is no record of any payment ever having been made or authorized for Lee Harvey Oswald.



**KYLE G. CLARK**  
Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 11 day of Feb, 1964.



**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
Dallas County Texas



File No. 100 - 10461-1A 156

Date Received Feb. 11, 1964

From RODIE LOVE  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

CONSTABLE PRECT. #1  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Drum Texas  
(CITY AND STATE)

By Arthur R. Lester  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description:  
Receipt for  
33 documents  
including one  
2 1/4" spiral bound  
note book & documents  
mailed 1/28/64 from  
Billy J. Preston Spec.  
Constable Prec 1, Drum  
Co, Tex. See DL 100-10461-3283

2/11/64  
Received by  
Special Agent  
Arthur R. Lester  
Thirty-three documents  
including one 2 1/4"  
spiral bound  
note book & 2 1/4" spiral bound  
note book  
John R. [Signature]





File No. 100-10461-1A157

Date Received 2-12-64

From New Orleans  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

see ser. 3374  
(CITY AND STATE)

By Gmail  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description: Copy of affidavit of  
SAC W. D. Maynor  
New Orleans Office



AFFIDAVIT

I, H. C. Maysor, Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I have been assigned as Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since June 12, 1961, and specifically during the period that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, during 1963. All matters relating to informants are my responsibility and at no time have I instructed any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make any effort to develop LEE HARVEY OSWALD as an informant. During the above period, I am aware that no effort was made to develop LEE HARVEY OSWALD as an informant. In view of my responsibility and knowledge of all informant matters, I am aware that no money was paid to LEE HARVEY OSWALD as an informant or for allegedly serving as an informant. Payments to informants are personally approved by me and it would be impossible for LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have been paid any funds without my knowing of same.

*H. C. Maysor*

H. C. Maysor,  
Special Agent in Charge,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 10th day  
of February, 1964.

*Louis C. LaCour*

Louis C. LaCour,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, New Orleans, La.  
(My commission expires at my death)

File No. 100-10461-1A158

Date Received 2-12-64

From San Francisco  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

all sev. 3367  
(CITY AND STATE)

By mail  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description: Copy of affidavit  
of SAC Curtis O. Lyman  
San Francisco Office



STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
)  
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO)

88

CURTIS O. LYNUM, being by me first duly sworn,  
deposes and says:

That he was Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from December, 1958, until April 18, 1963. In this position he had the responsibility for authorizing any payment to informants or sources of information; that he never made or authorized to be made any payment to LEE HARVEY OSWALD; that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not used as an informant or source during his tenure in Dallas.

*Curtis O. Lynam*  
CURTIS O. LYNUM

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 10th day of February, 1964

*Lucas H. Johnson*  
NOTARY PUBLIC

in and for the City and County of  
San Francisco, State of California

My Commission Expires February 5, 1968

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FEB 12 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	



File No. 100-10461-1A159

Date Received 2-9-64

From Los Angeles  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

see pt. 3389  
(CITY AND STATE)

By Mail  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description: Zero copy of  
manifest Continental  
Airlines, Los Angeles, Calif.  
9-25-63



File No. 100-10461-1A160

Date Received 2-13-64

From Bureau  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Mobile Ala. 3399  
(CITY AND STATE)

By Mail  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description: Copy of 5 page  
typewritten summary of speech  
given by Oswald at Springhill  
College, Mobile, Alabama.  
July 27, 1963



ITEM NUMBER

C249 Five-page typewritten summary of speech given by  
Lee Harvey Oswald on July 27, 1963



On Saturday, July 27, 1963, a relative of Lee Oswald, a member of the community at the Jesuit House of Studies, asked Mr. Oswald if he would address the scholastics on his experiences in Russia. The request was not unusual, for the scholastics try from time to time to have either prominent persons or others who have something interesting to relate speak to the scholastics on their experiences. Because Mr. Oswald was an American who had gone to live in Russia and who had returned, obviously for a reason, it was thought that he might be able to communicate the nature of the Russian people themselves better than any official reports might. Those who went to listen to him expected to hear a man who had been disillusioned with Soviet communism and had chosen America to it. What they heard was only partially this.

The major points of Mr. Oswald's address and details from it are given below, probably never in verbatim form, but always true to his intent, at least as he was heard by a number of people.

He worked in a factory in Minsk. When he applied for permission to live in the Soviet Union, the Russian authorities had assigned him to a fairly well advanced area, the Minsk area. He said that this was a common practice: showing foreigners those places of which the Russians can be proudest.

The factory life impressed him with the care it provided for the workers. Dances, social gatherings, sports were all benefits for the factory workers. Mr. Oswald belonged to a factory-sponsored hunting club. He and a group of workers would go into the farm regions around Minsk for hunting trips. They would spend the night in the outlying villages, and thus he came to know Russian peasant life too. In general, the peasants were very poor, often close to starvation. When the hunting party was returning to Minsk,

C249



It would often leave what it had shot with the village people because of their lack of food. He spoke of having even left the food he had brought with him from town. In connection with the hunting party, he mentioned that they had only shotguns, for pistols and rifles are prohibited by Russian law.

Some details of village life: in each hut there was a radio speaker, even in huts where there was no running water or electricity. The speaker was attached to a cord that ran back to a common receiver. Thus, the inhabitants of the hut could never change stations or turn off the radio. They had to listen to everything that came through it, day or night. In connection with radios, he said that there was a very large radio-jamming tower that was larger than anything else in Minsk.

More about the factories: factory meetings were held which all had to attend. Everyone attended willingly and in a good frame of mind. Things came up for discussion and voting, but no one ever voted no. The meetings were, in a sense, formalities. If anyone did not attend, he would lose his job.

Mr. Oswald said that he had met his wife at a factory social.

The workers, he said, were not against him because he was an American. When the U-2 incident was announced over the factory radio system, the workers were very angry with the United States, but not with him, even though he was an American.

He made the points that he disliked capitalism because its foundation was the exploitation of the poor. [He was disappointed in Russia because the full principles of Marxism were not lived up to. The gap between Marxist theory and Russian practice disillusioned him with Russian communism.] He said, "Capitalism doesn't

*implied by him but not stated directly.*



work, communism doesn't work. In the middle is socialism, and that doesn't work either."

After his talk a question and answer period followed. Some questions and his answers:

Q: How did you come to be interested in Marxism? to go to Russia?

A: He had studied Marxism, became convinced of it and wanted to see if it had worked for the Russian people.

Q: What does atheism do to morality? How can you have morality without God?

A: No matter whether people believe in God or not, they will do what they want to. The Russian people don't need God for morality; they are naturally very moral, honest, faithful in marriage.

Q: What is the sexual morality in comparison with the United States?

A: It is better in Russia than in the United States. Its foundation there is the good of the state.

Q: What impressed you most about Russia? What did you like most?

A: The care that the state provides for everyone. If a man gets sick, no matter what his status is, how poor he is, the state will take care of him.

Q: What impresses you most about the United States?

A: The material prosperity. In Russia it is very hard to buy even a suit or a pair of shoes, and even when you can get them they are very expensive.

Q: What do the Russian people think of Khrushchev? Do they like him better than Stalin?

A: They like Khrushchev much better. He is a working man, a peas-



ant. An example of the kind of things he does: Once at a party broadcast over the radio, he had had a little too much to drink and he began to swear over the radio. That's the kind of thing he does.

Q: What about religion among the young people in Russia?

A: Religion is dead among the youth of Russia.

Q: Why did you return to the United States? (The question was not asked in exactly this way, but this is its content.)

A: When he saw that Russia was lacking, he wanted to come back to the United States, which is so much better off materially. (He still held the ideals of the Soviets, was still a Marxist, but did not like the widespread lack of material goods that the Russians had to endure.)

More points that were contained in the main part of the talk:

He lived in Russia from 1959 to 1962. He only implied that the practice in Russia differed from the theory, never stated it directly. The policy of Russia was important:

- 1) After death of Stalin, a peace reaction.
- 2) Then an anti-Stalin reaction.
- 3) A peace movement, leading up to the Paris conference.
- 4) The U-2 incident and its aftermath.

At the factory, he had trouble at first meeting the men. They did not accept him at first. He joined a hunting club. He belonged to two or three discussion groups. He praised the Soviets for rebuilding so much and for concentrating on heavy industry. He said at one point that if the Negroes in the United States knew that it was so good in Russia, they'd want to go there.



Another question:

Q: Why don't the Russians see that they are being indoctrinated and that they are being denied the truth by these jamming stations?

A: They are convinced that such contact would harm them and would be dangerous. They are convinced that the state is doing them a favor by denying them access to Western radio broadcasts.



Summary Oswald speech 7/7/62  
Springhill College, Mobile Ala.

Prepared by [REDACTED]  
Springhill College -

(SA John J. [REDACTED] 11/30/63)  
(SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED])

b7D



File No. 100-10461-1A (161)

Date Received 2-14-64

From Birmingham  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

By mail Ser # 3486  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description:

*Photos of John Howard Bowen*

*1 to Charlotte 2/24/64*



John Howard Bowen  
taken 2/8/64





John Howard Bowen  
Larkin 2/18/64



John Howard Bowen  
Larkin 2/18/64





File No. 100-10461-1A (162)

Date Received 2-17-64

From Birmingham  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

By mail Sub # 3485  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

**Description:**

*Phot of man in zippered jacket  
& helmet (Reportedly ident  
with John Howard Bowen)*





File No. 100-10461-14 (163)

Date Received 2-17-64

From Birmingham  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY AND STATE)

By mail Ser. # 3485  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description: Photo of Bareheaded man in front of Castle-like Bldg. (Reportedly ident with John Howard Bowen)





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11A

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File No. 100-10461-1a 164

Date Received 1-30-64

From Greyhound Terminal  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Newstand  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Dallas  
(CITY AND STATE)

By J. B. Abernathy  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Descriptions:  
Magazine entitled  
"4 Dark Days in History"  
Sent Jacksonville 1/31/64  
Harris  
Letd 2-12-64



# FOUR DARK DAYS IN HISTORY



**COLLECTOR'S  
COPY \$1.**

*Morse*

*A Photo History of President Kennedy's Assassination*





The page contains several paragraphs of text that are extremely faint and illegible due to heavy noise and low contrast. The text appears to be organized into a list or series of entries, with some lines starting with what might be bullet points or numbers. The overall quality is poor, making any specific content impossible to discern.



**FOUR**

**DARK**

**DAYS**

**IN HISTORY**

**NOVEMBER 22, 23, 24, 25, 1963**

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SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS INC.  
6627 Hollywood Blvd.  
Los Angeles 28, Calif.**

**Publishers  
Jim Matthews**









## ARRIVAL IN DALLAS

President Kennedy and his wife Jacqueline are a smiling couple as they arrive in Dallas. The sun was brilliant and large crowds were on hand to "see" their President.

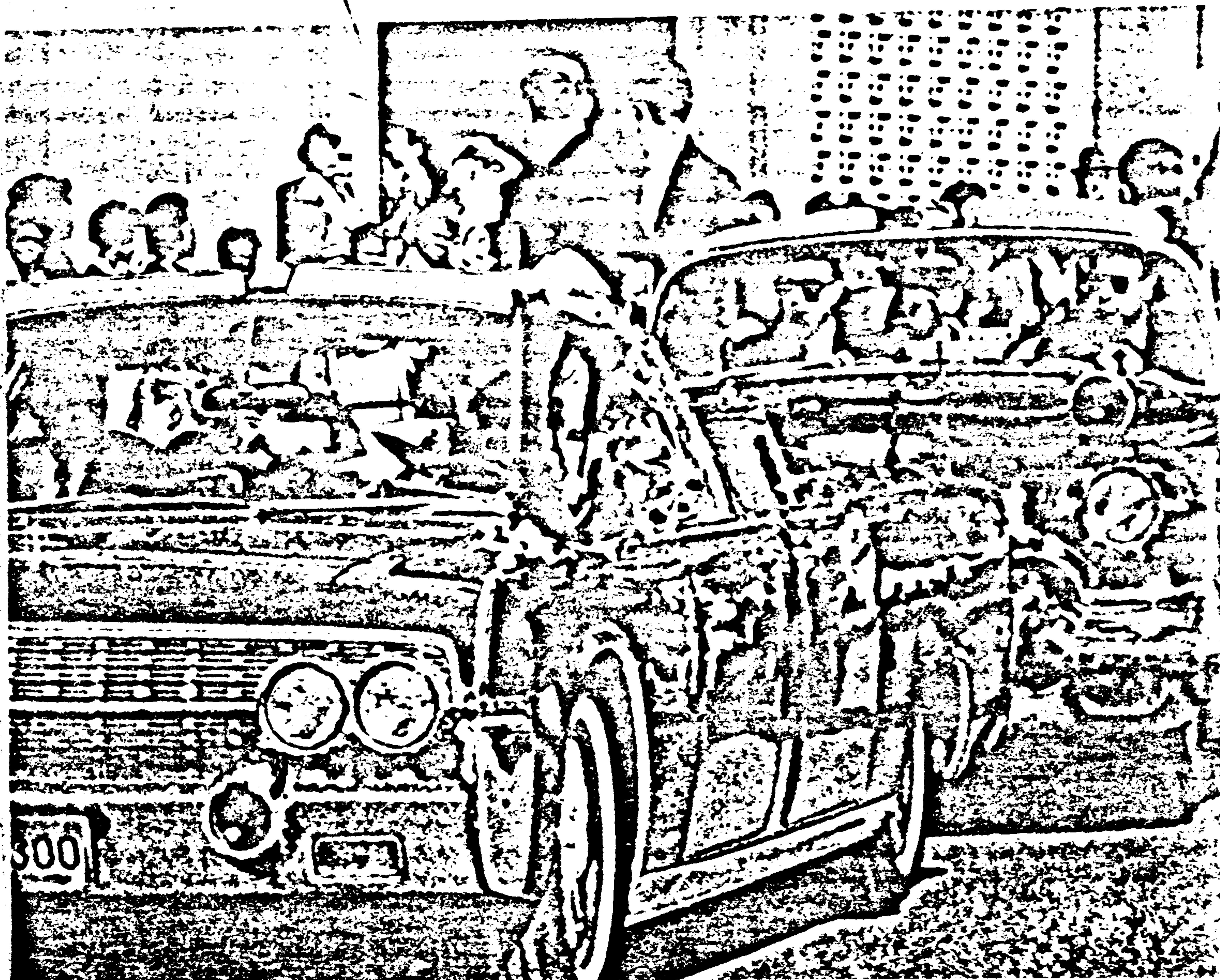
MOTORCADE PASSES  
DALLAS SCHOOL  
BOOK DEPOSITORY  
AND THEN...

## START OF MOTORC

The motorcade, with  
Connally, Mrs. Connally,  
Kennedy and Mrs.  
gets under  
the foursome wa

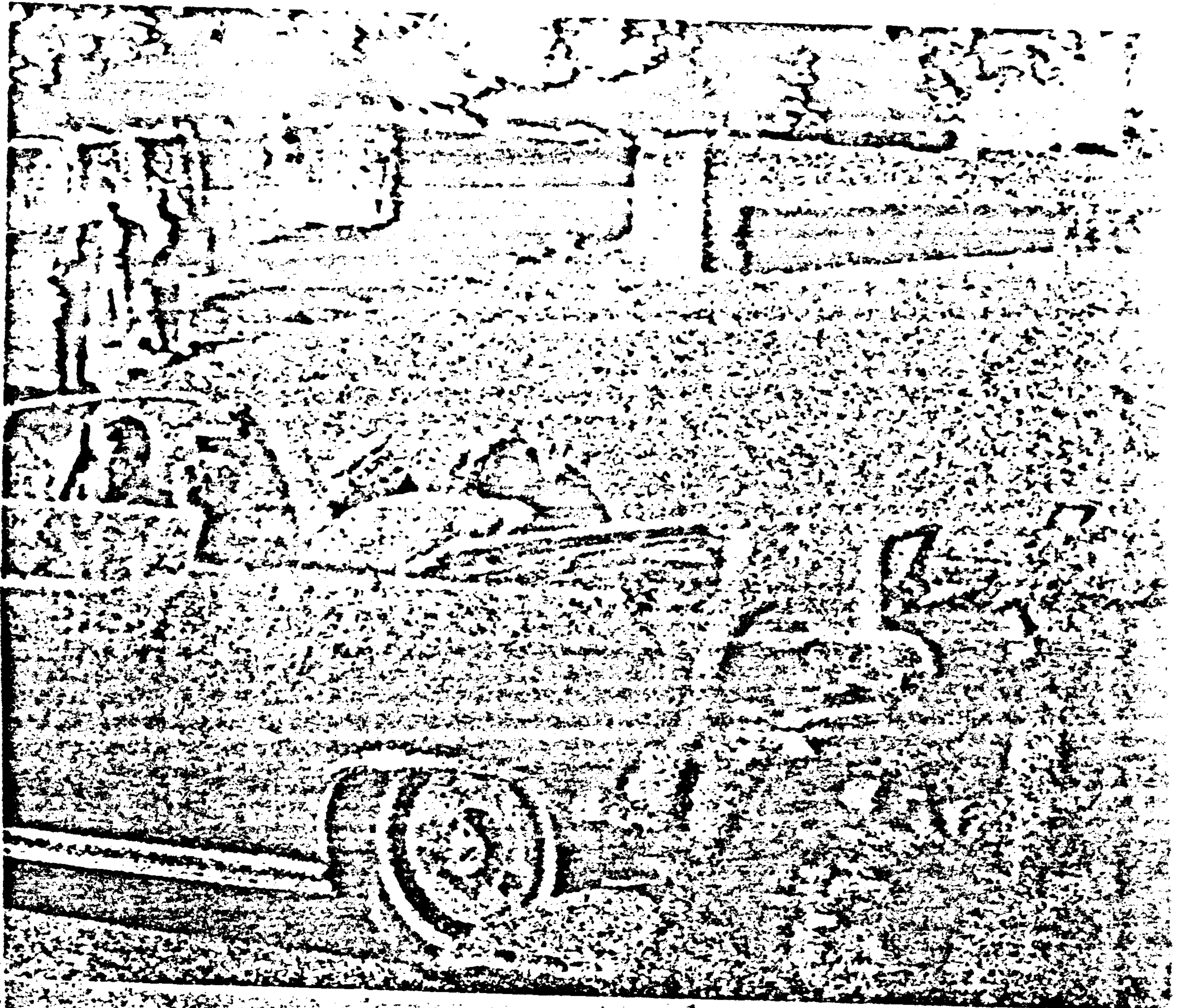






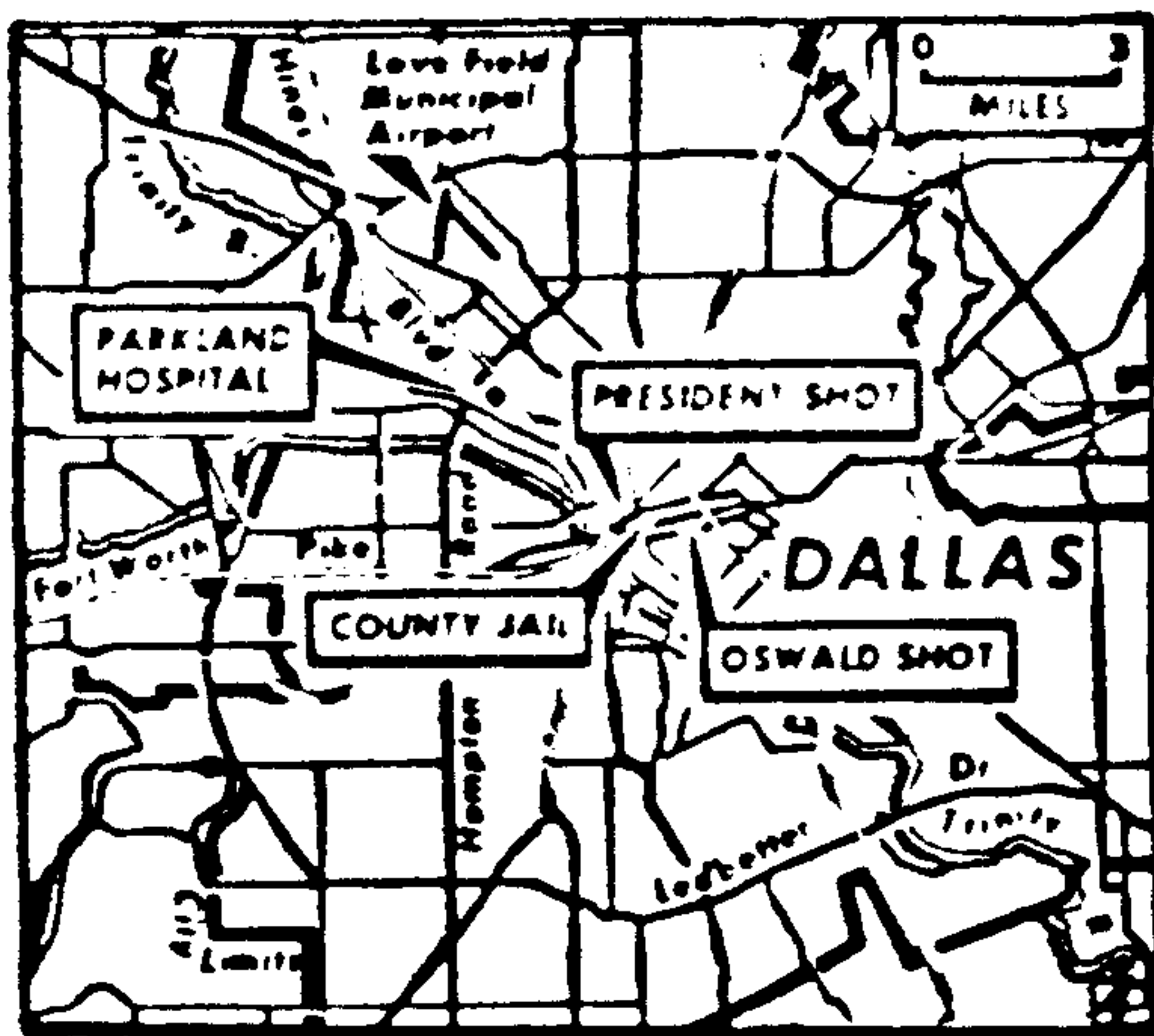
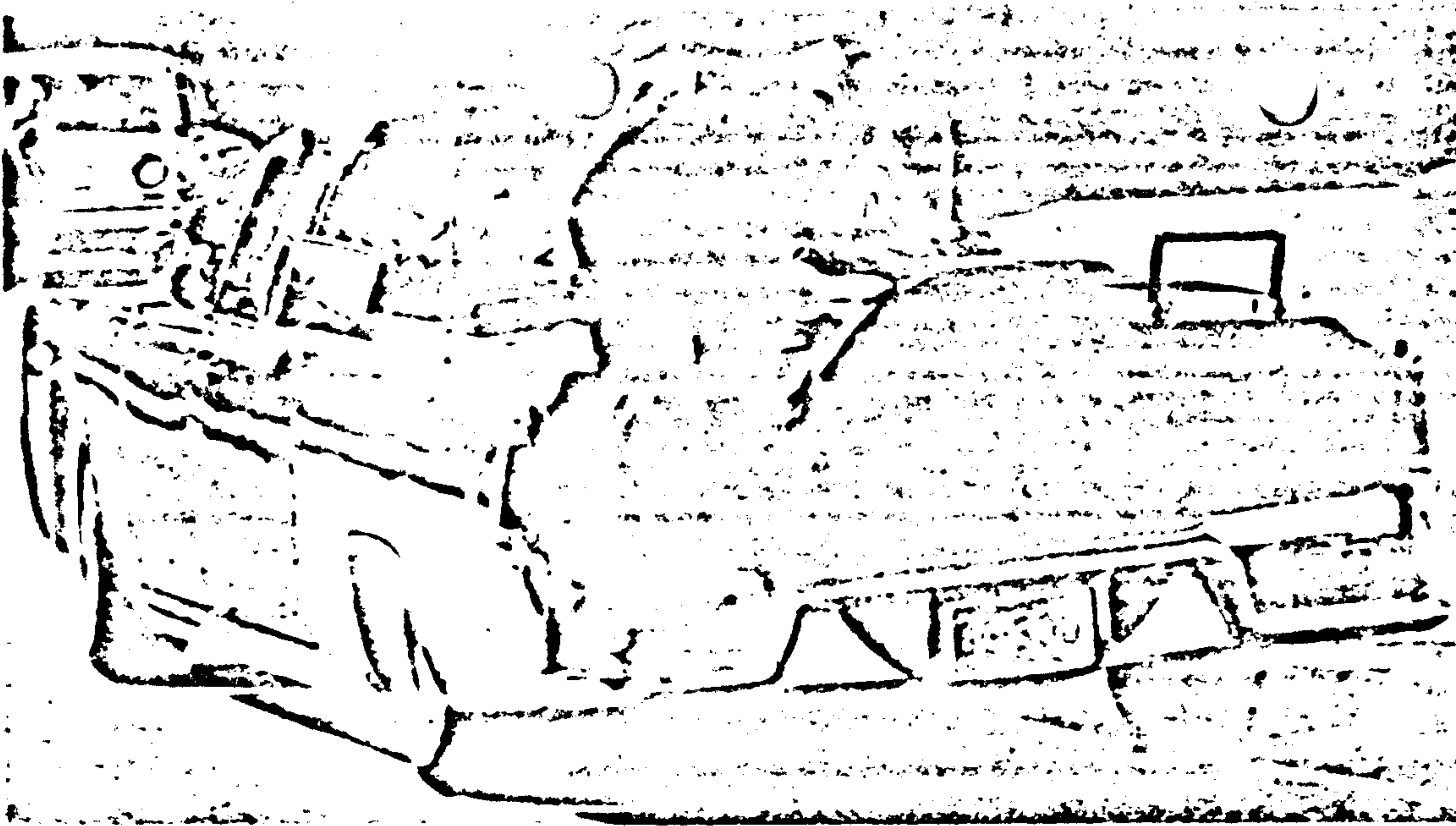


...THE ASSASSIN'S BULLETS STRIKE

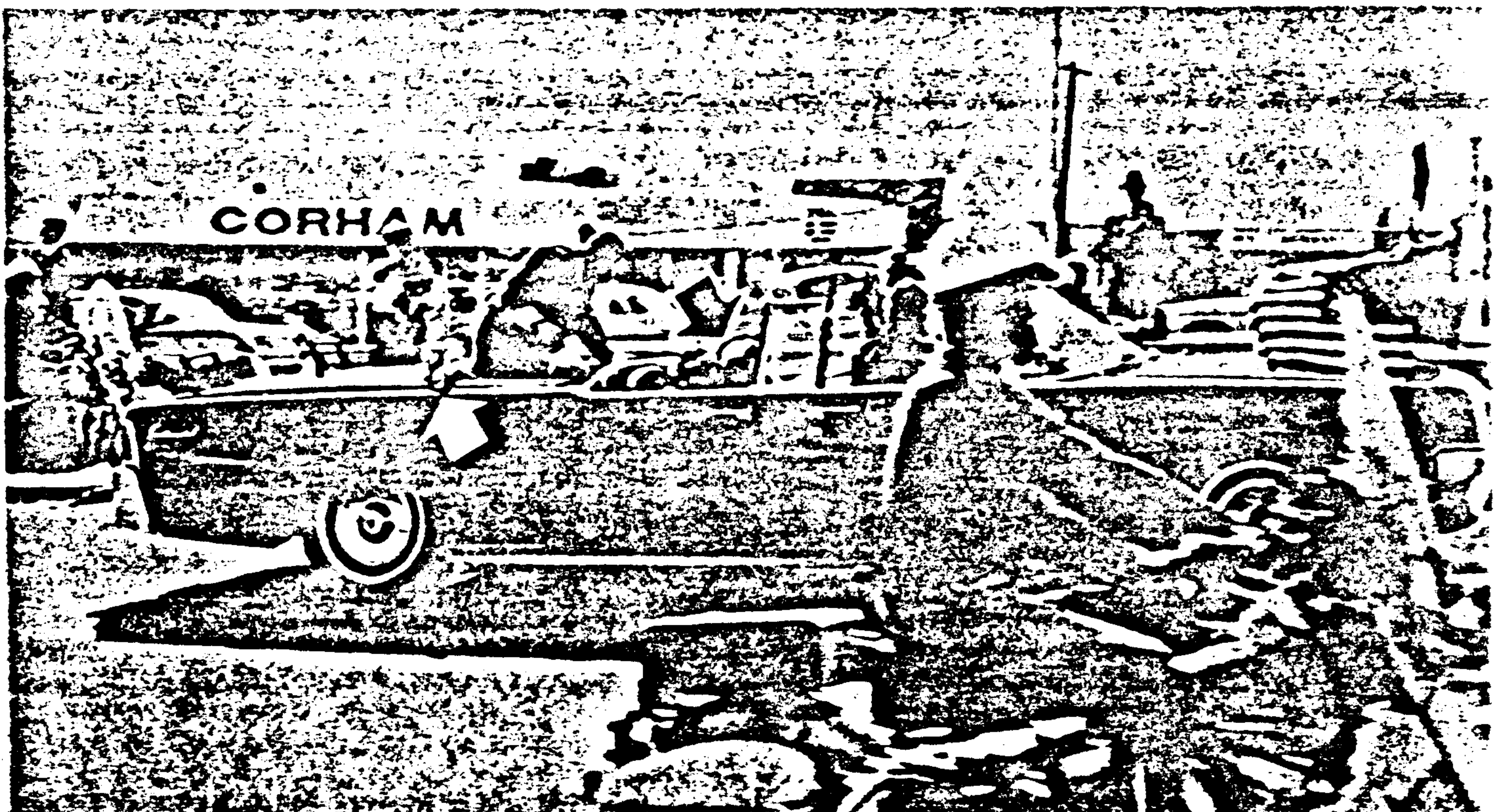


President Kennedy suddenly slumps against his wife as one of three bullets from an assassin's rifle strikes him in the head. Another of the bullets struck down Texas Governor John Connally.

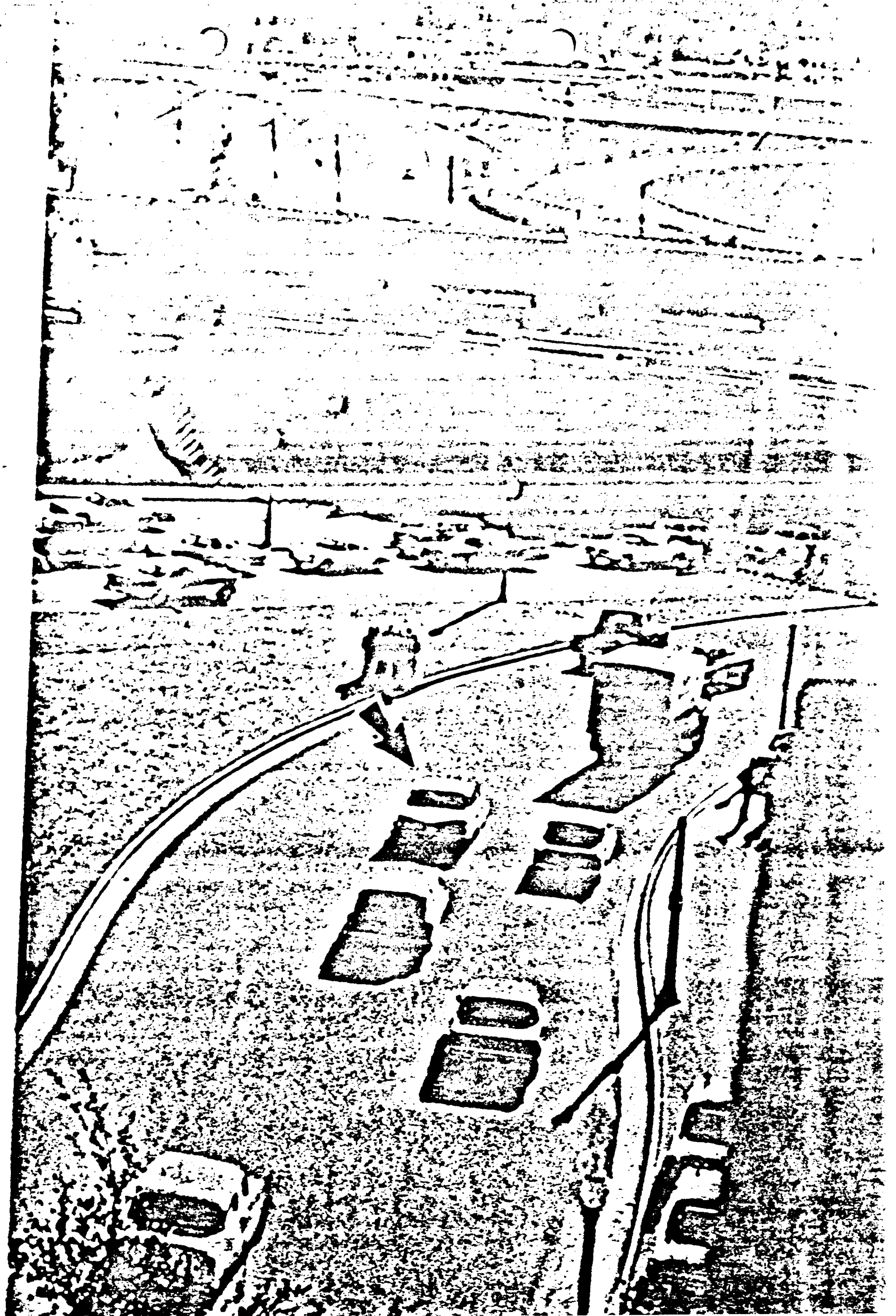




Action moves swiftly. Secret Service Agent Clinton Hill leaps from car behind to the rear deck of the President's car (above) aided by Mrs. Kennedy. The motorcade picks up speed (below). Destination is now Parkland Hospital. White arrow is the President's foot. Black arrow is the Governor's wife. Both men are seriously wounded. Agent Hill protects Mrs. Kennedy who is not visible as she tries to aid the President. Note how some of the watching crowd are still not aware of what has happened.

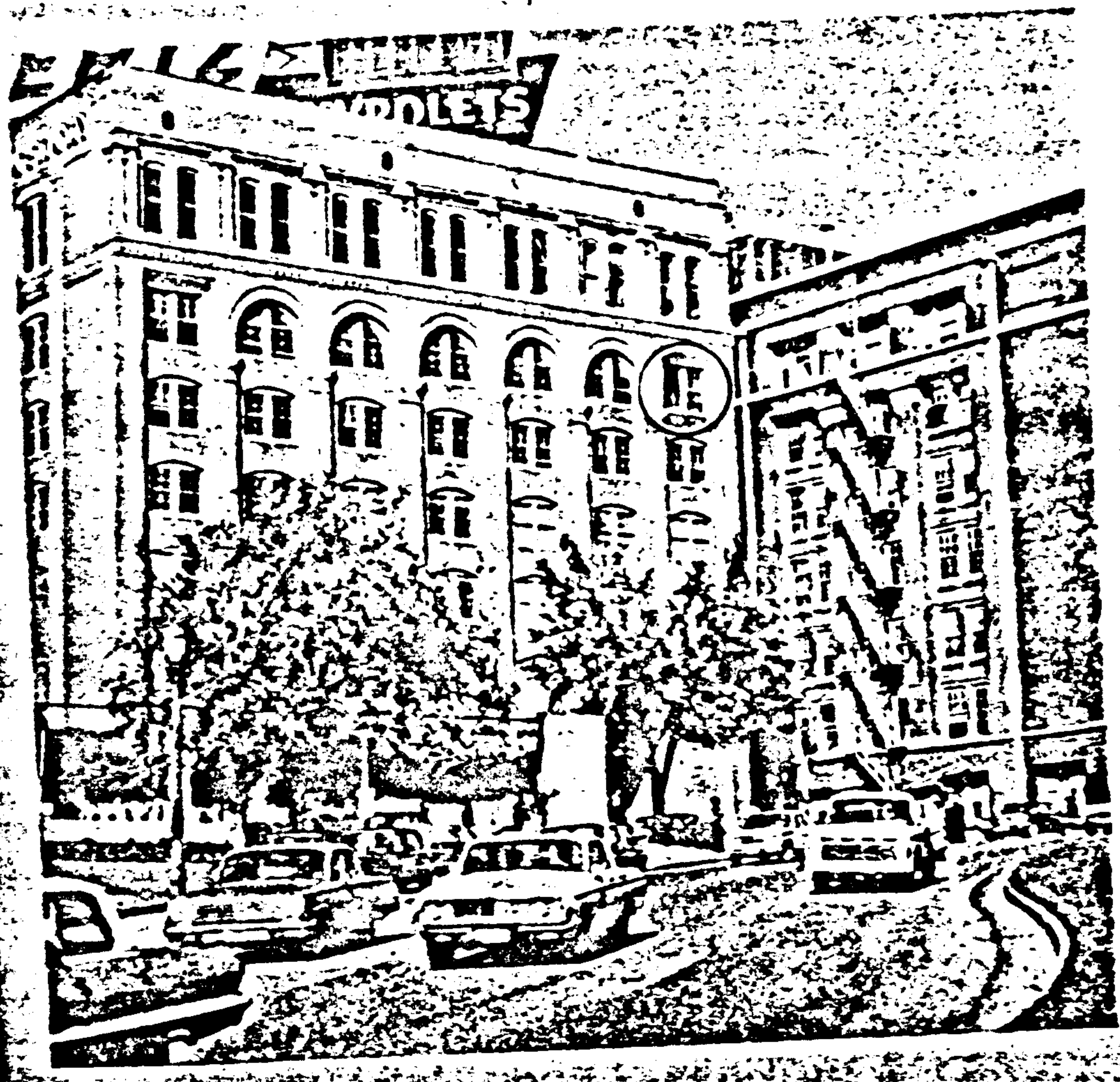








Sniper had this view as he fired from the sixth floor of the Dallas book storage building. Rifle, with 10-power scope mounted on it, was found near open window.



Detectives and newsmen are shown checking sixth floor open corner window (upper left). Sniper fired bullets from his advantage point.

Dallas police (above) start downtown search for killer as word is received that President Kennedy died, the victim of a sniper's bullet.

Dallas School book building (left), the sixth floor window marked, is spot sniper fired from, President's car was approximately at point of white truck, lower left. Bullets traveled 100 yards.



Refer to Sect Nav

Secretary of the Navy  
John E. Connally Jr.  
Fort Worth, Texas

Lee H. Oswald  
U.S.M.C.R. 165323  
Kalinina St. 4-29  
Minsk, U.S.S.R.  
January 30, 1961

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

These are the basic facts of my case.

I have and always had the full sanction of the U.S. Embassy, Moscow U.S.S.R. and hence the U.S. Government. In as much as I am returning to the U.S.A. in this year with the aid of the U.S. Embassy (bring with me my family since I married in the U.S.S.R.) I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a long-fulfilled U.S. citizen and ex-service man. The U.S. Government has no charges or complaints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Chikovski St. 19/21, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Thank you

Lee H. Oswald 2 375



Letter John D. Jones  
Washington, DC

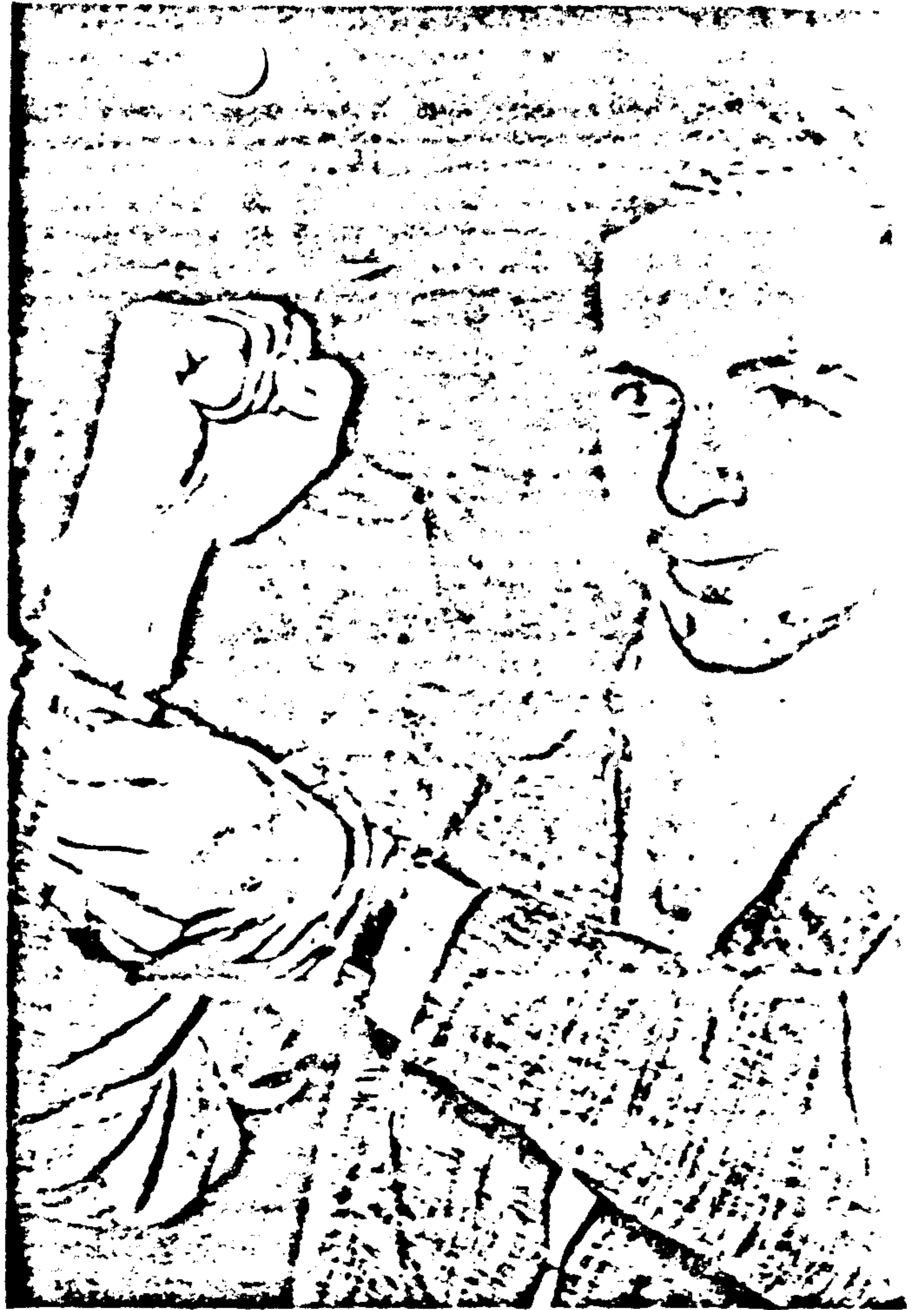
Lee H. Oswald  
M. 10. 11. 1-24  
M. 10. 11.  
U.S.S.R.

Dear Senator Jones,

My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22,  
of Fort Worth of 111 October 1959, when I came  
to the Soviet Union for a national stay. I took  
a national document for a non-Soviet person  
living for a time in the U.S.S.R. The American  
Embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case.

Since July 20<sup>th</sup> 1960, I have unsuccessfully  
applied for a Soviet Exit Visa to leave this  
country, the Soviet refuse to permit me and  
my Soviet wife (who applied at the U.S. Embassy Moscow,  
July 8, 1960 for an immigration status to the U.S.A.)  
to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the  
United States of America (passport no. 1733242, 1959).  
and I beseech you, Senator Jones, to raise the question  
of lobbying by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S.,  
against his will and expressed desire.

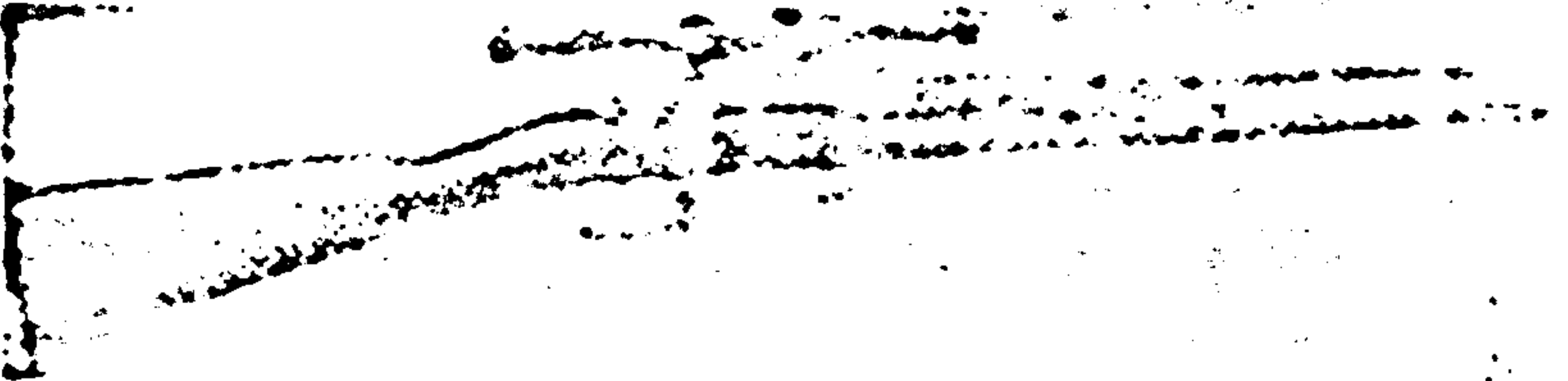
Yours Very Truly  
Lee Oswald



Was this the motive behind Lee Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy and the shooting of Texas Gov. John Connally? While living in Russia in 1961, Oswald petulantly demanded that Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, reverse the dishonorable discharge he received after leaving the Marines and traveling to the Soviet Union. Was Governor Connally the true target for killing by Oswald?



CROSSBOW and checkmate . . . . . \$1300



## 6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE

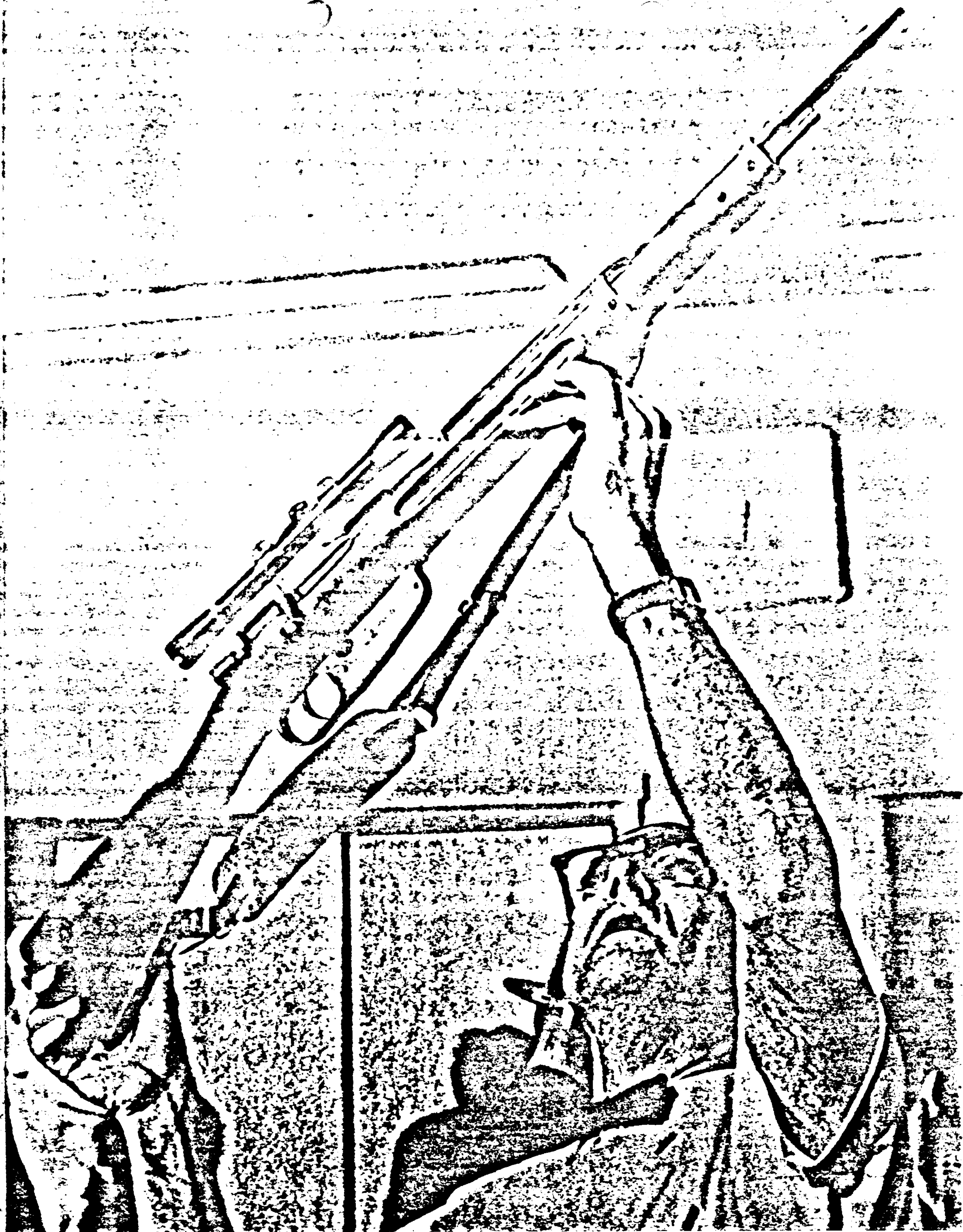
Late military issue. Only 40" long. Weighs 7 lbs. Shows only 1000 use. test-fired and head spaced. ready for shooting. Turned-down bolt. shot. clip fed. rear sight. thumb safety. \$12

- C20-1196 . . . . .
- C20-750. Carbine with brand new scope—3 1/4" dia. (illustrated) \$19.95
- C20-751. 6.5mm Italian military ammo, 108 rds. (6-shot clip free) \$7.50

Dallas detective J. C. Day holds aloft the bolt-action rifle with telescopic used by assassin who killed President Kennedy. Gun was purchased through magazine ad from out of state. Death of the President was starkly told in brief Homicide Report.

POLICE DEPARTMENT										HOMICIDE REPORT				CITY OF DALLAS					
Name of Person Killed			First Name			State Name			Sex		Age		Division of Person Killed		Other Name				
KENNEDY, John F (PRESIDENT OF U. S.)									M		47		Washington, D. C. (White House)		F-55				
Address of Person Killed			Type of Residence			Sex			Age		Address of Person Reporting		Name of Person Reporting						
Place of Occurrence (Street)										After Investigation Closed By									
MURDER																			
Name of Occurrence — Street and Number or Intersection										Division		Police		Beat		Officer Making Report		L.S. No.	
Ella St. (approx. 150' W of Houston)										H&R		2		101		CN Identity 476 NE Crossing 698			
Date of Occurrence		Date of Occurrence			Time of Day			Date Reported		Time Reported		Report Received By		Reported—Time—Type					
Nov		11/22/63			12:30PM			11/23/63		5:10PM		Maye		5:10PM					
DESCRIPTION OF DEAD PERSON																			
Age		Height		Weight		Hair		Eyes		Build		Complexion		Hair/Ring Marks, Scars, etc.		Clothing			
Name of Doctor						Name of Coroner Attending—Time of Arrival						Name of Prosecutor Attending—Time of Arrival							
Joe B. Brown																			
Physician Called to Examine						Address						Person to Whom Report Made or Sent							
Dr. Kemp Clark, LPM, Parkland Hospital																			
DETAILS OF OFFENSE (Give Circumstances of Occurrence of Offense and its Investigation) See Both Sides of This Sheet.																			
The expired was riding in motorcade with wife and Governor John Connally, and his wife. Witness heard gun shot and saw the expired slump forward. More shots were heard and the expired fell on his wife's lap. Governor Connally was also shot at this time. Car in which they were riding was escorted to Parkland Hospital by Dallas Police Officers.																			
Name of Witness						Address						Witness Name and Address							
All witnesses affidavits are in Homicide Office.																			







# PRESIDENTIAL FIRST

Lyndon B. Johnson solemnly takes oath as the 36th President. The ceremony historically took place in the cabin of the Presidential plane which brought President Kennedy to Dallas and carried his body back to Washington. Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes, a Kennedy appointee delivered the oath as Mrs. Johnson (left), and the still stunned Mrs. John F. Kennedy stood by his side. Moments later, the new President and his wife offered the grief-stricken Mrs. Kennedy somber words of solace as she looked blankly into space.











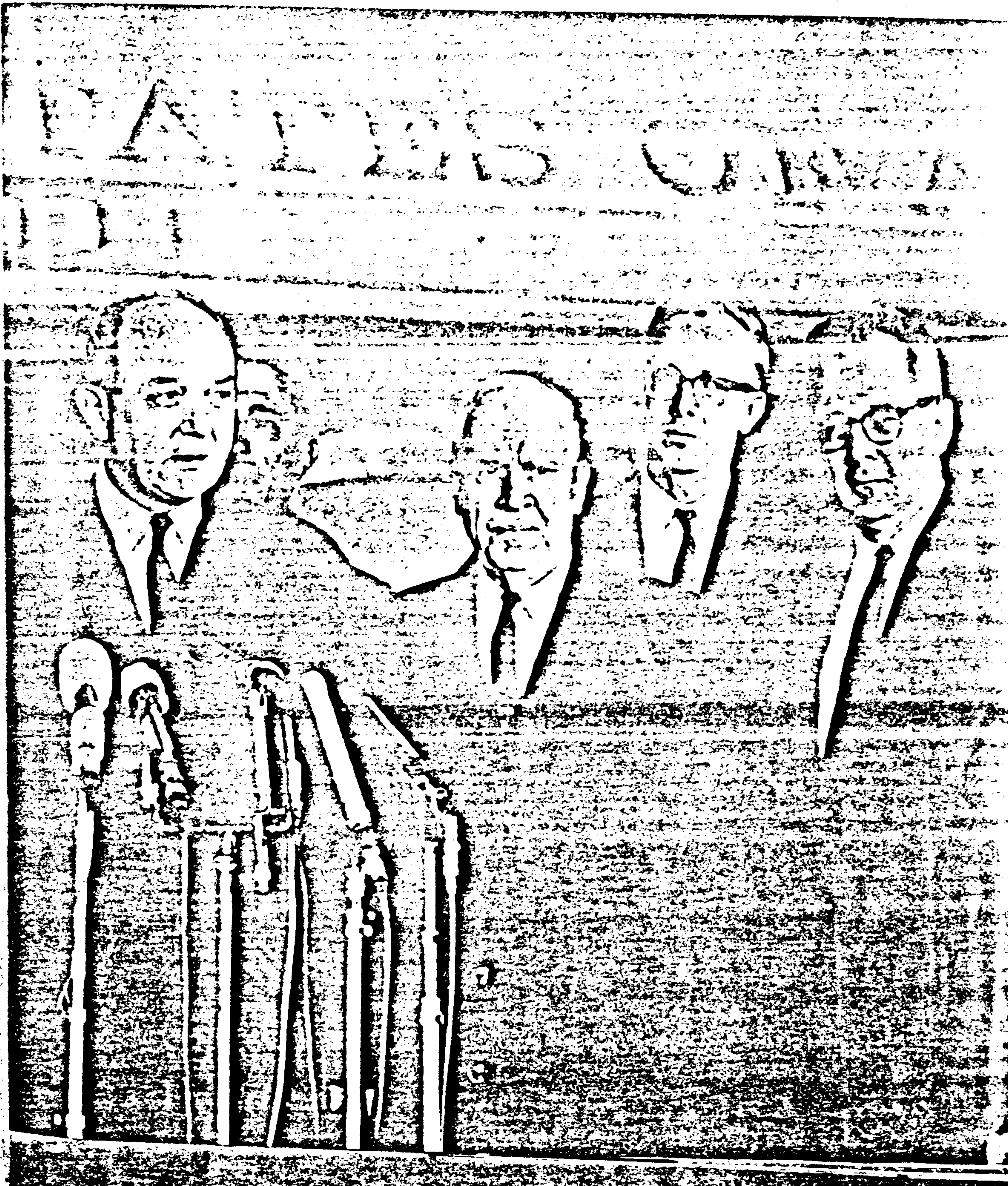
President Johnson gravely asks for nation's help  
... "and God's" after he and Mrs. Johnson  
return from Dallas on the plane which  
also carried the body of the slain President.

It was Johnson's first address to a  
stunned nation. At right, seven  
members of President Kennedy's cabinet,  
returned in mid-flight from a trip to  
Japan upon hearing of the assassination.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk  
(Center), talks with newsmen after  
debarcking. With him are (left to right),  
Agriculture Sec'y. Orville Freeman;  
Treasury Sec'y. C. Douglas Dillon; Rusk; Sec'y. of  
Interior Stewart Udall; Commerce Sec'y. Luther  
Hodges; Dr. Walter Heller, chairman of  
Council on Economic Advisors, and  
Labor Sec'y. W. Willard Wirtz.









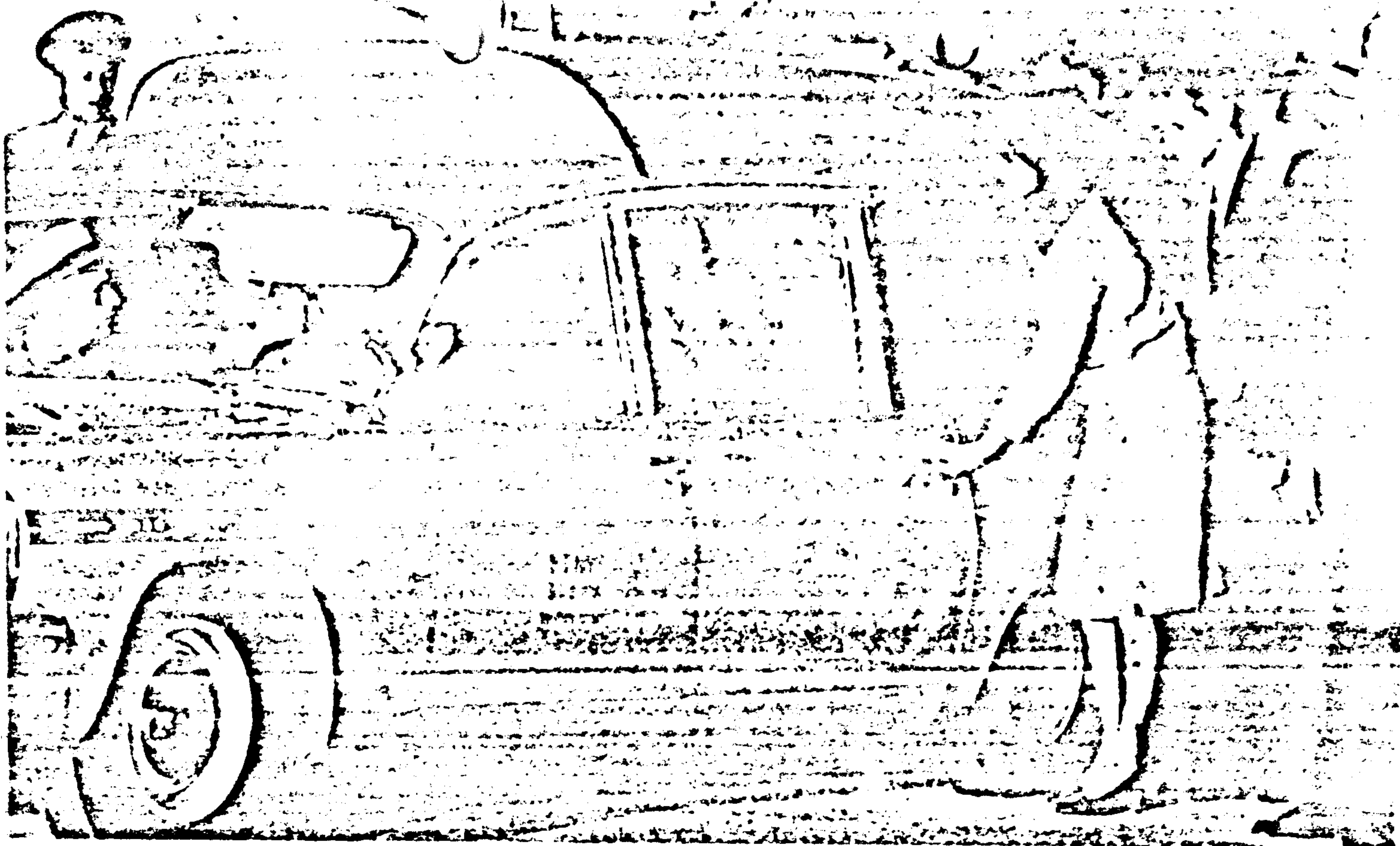
Somber scene of activity  
as the President's body is  
gently placed into waiting Navy  
ambulance as a still  
shock-stricken wife, Mrs.  
John F. Kennedy appears at  
the plane's ramp  
entrance accompanied by the  
dead President's brother,  
Attorney General Robert Kennedy.  
The party had just  
arrived from Dallas where  
earlier in the day  
the President was shot.









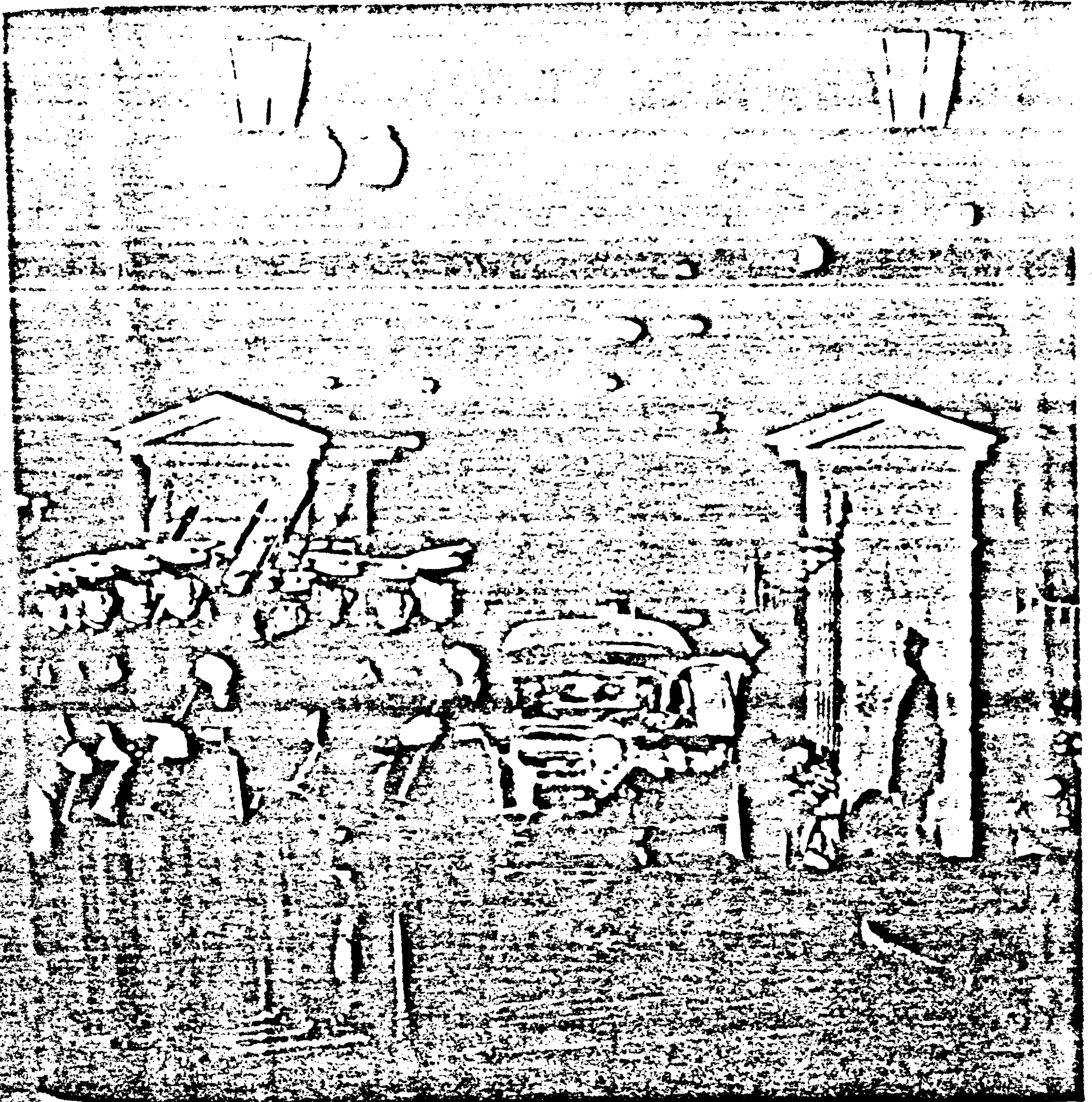


Mrs. John F. Kennedy (above) her legs still smudged with blood enters ambulance in which rests her husband's body following air trip from Dallas and (right) the flag draped casket leaves Andrews Air Force Base for the White House.



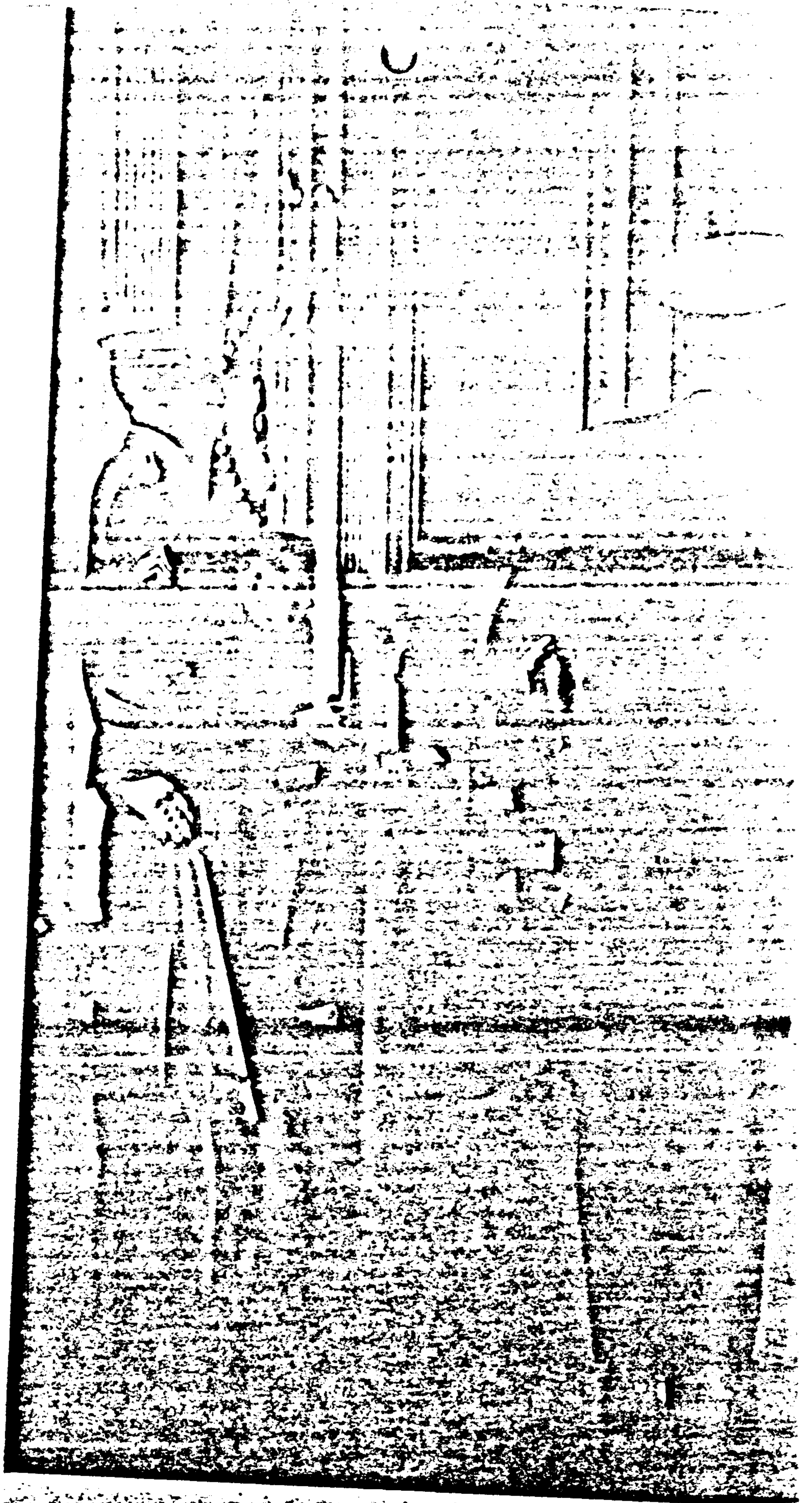


Marching Marines precede the Navy ambulance carrying the body of President Kennedy as it arrives at the White House in the early hours of November 23rd (below).

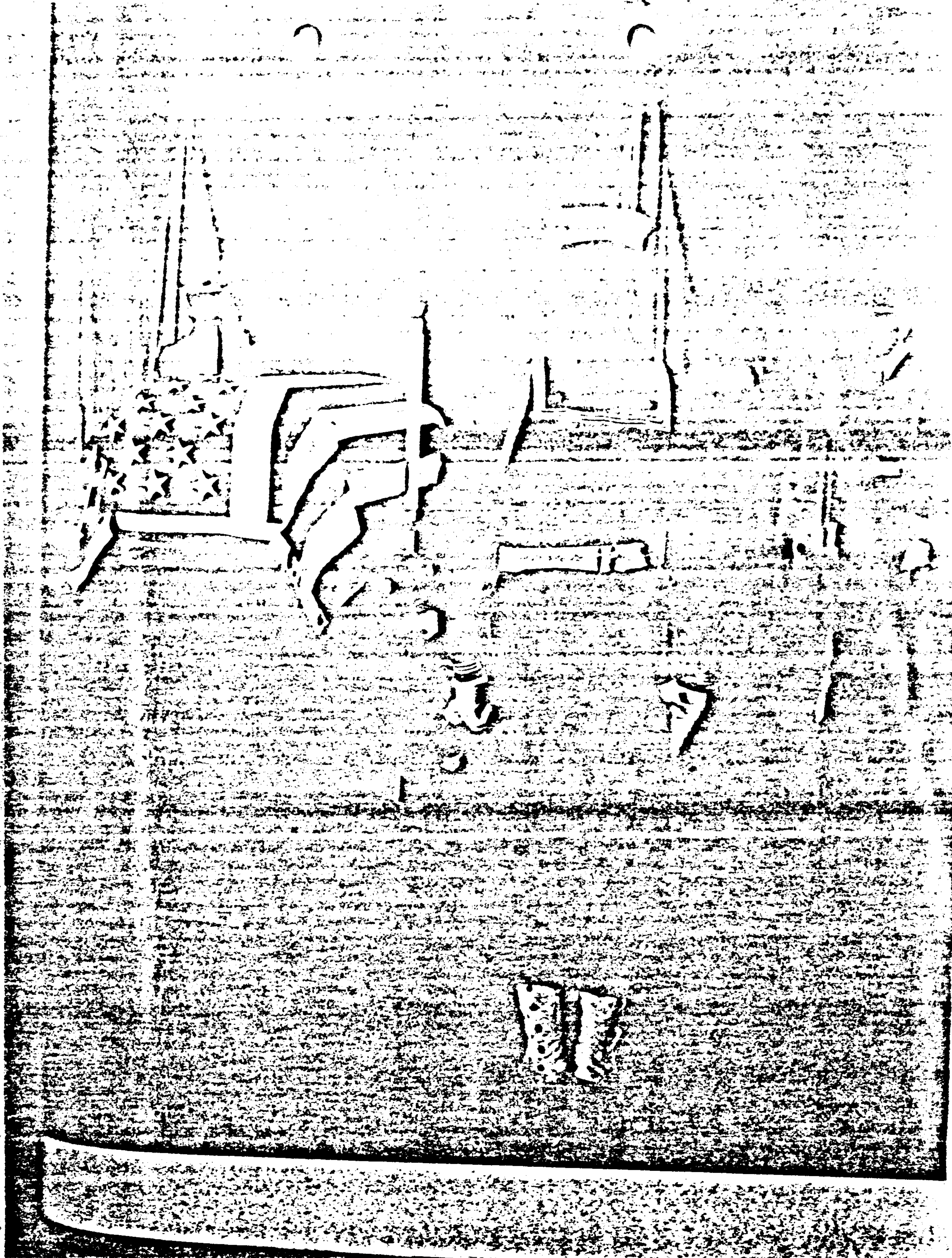




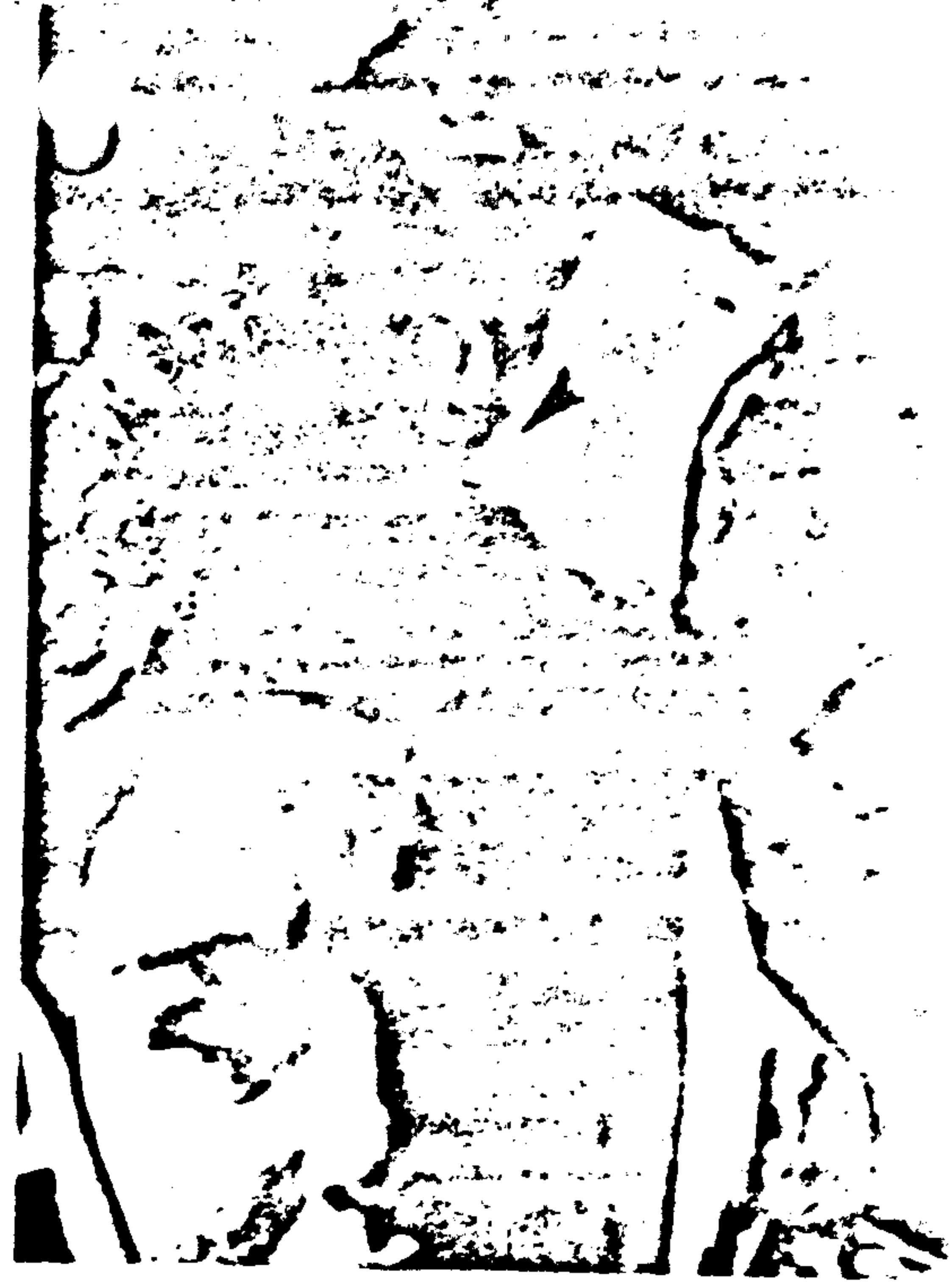
The flag-draped casket of President Kennedy lies in state in the historic East Room of the White House . . . the same room, and on the very same Catafalque, on which another assassinated Chief Executive, President Lincoln, lay nearly 100 years ago. An honor guard composed of all Military Services keeps a silent vigil.











Mourning and sadness throughout the world are emphasized by headlines, a sorrowful citizenry, special masses and the prayers of Pope Paul VI on the death of America's President.



