

1988 No. 26. One finger envelope in which
the prints of the left hand of LHM
were found was brought to the Dallas
Fingerprint Laboratory on 11/23/95.

P43

0557872

11-23-43
per [unclear]

Left Hand

DEC 14 9 53 AM '43
C. P. 2
11-23-43
RE

EX-11
11-23-43
per [unclear]

1938 M. J. One paper envelope in which
the positive end of the left hand of L.H.
MURKIN was brought to the Dallas
City-County Criminal Investigation Laboratory
on 11/23/43.

0557872

252

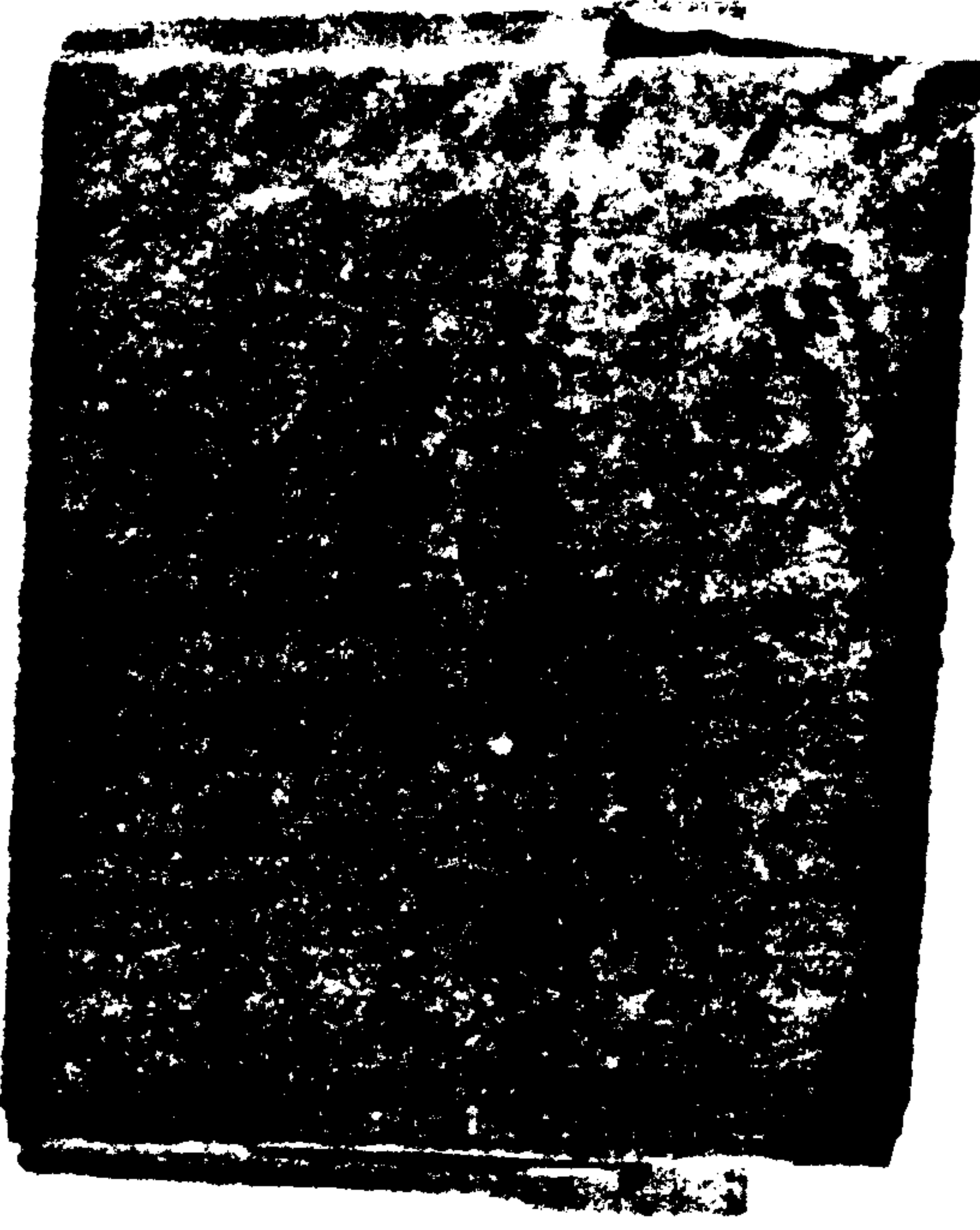
I

Item No. 4. One paper envelope in which
the postpaid note of the right side of the
face of LHM RAVERT (see above) is the
Dallas City-County Criminal Investigation
Laboratory, on 11/23/65.



044

957



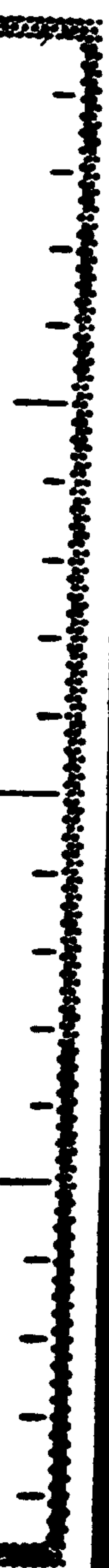
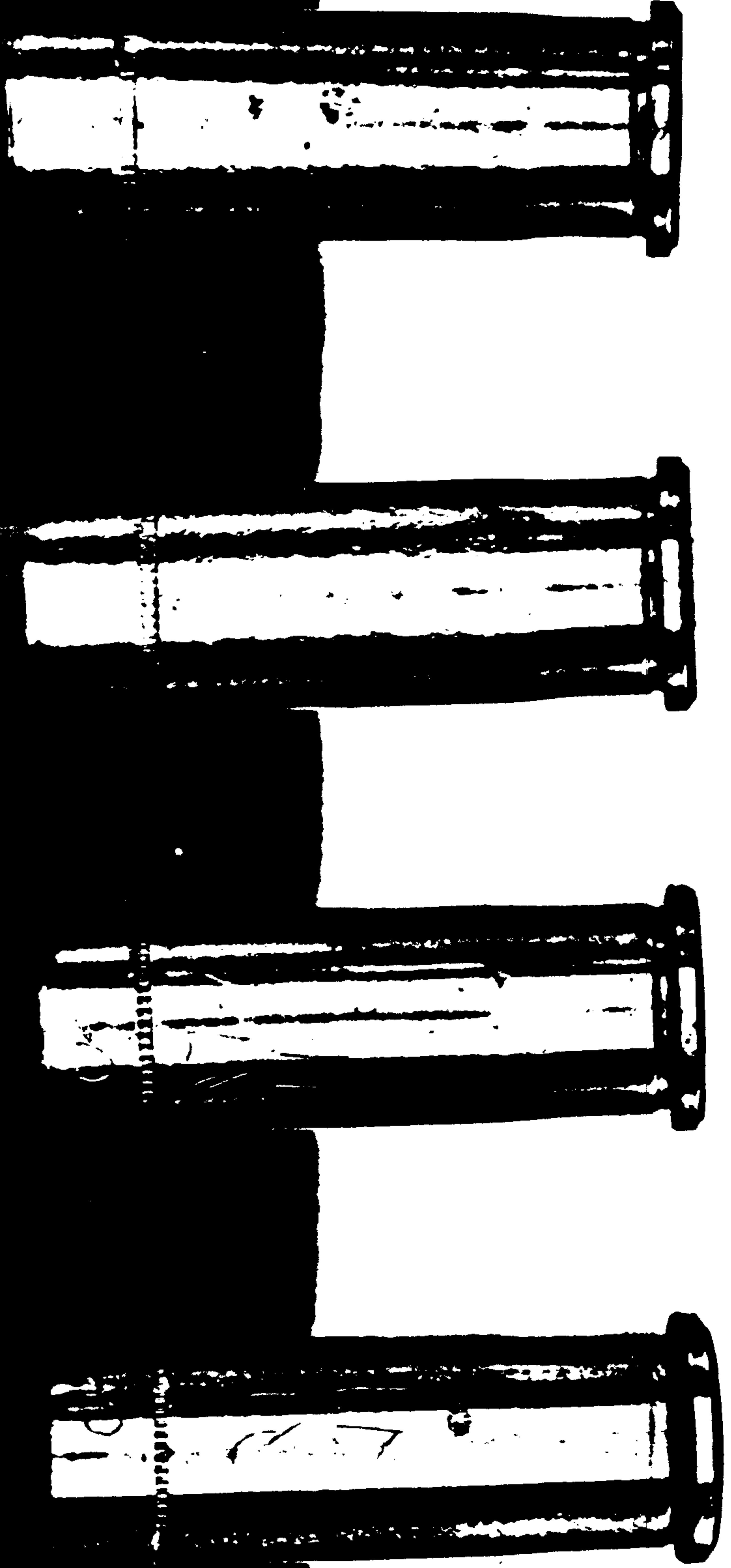
Item No. 5
Use proper care. In which the owner places or
performs acts, of kinds and right free of
LAW MAINT (MAY), were stored from 11/23/03
to 11/27/03.

045



Q58

Q46



Q74-Q77

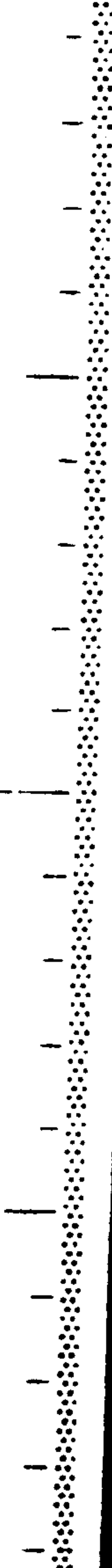
C47-C50

FBI

LABORATORY







FBI

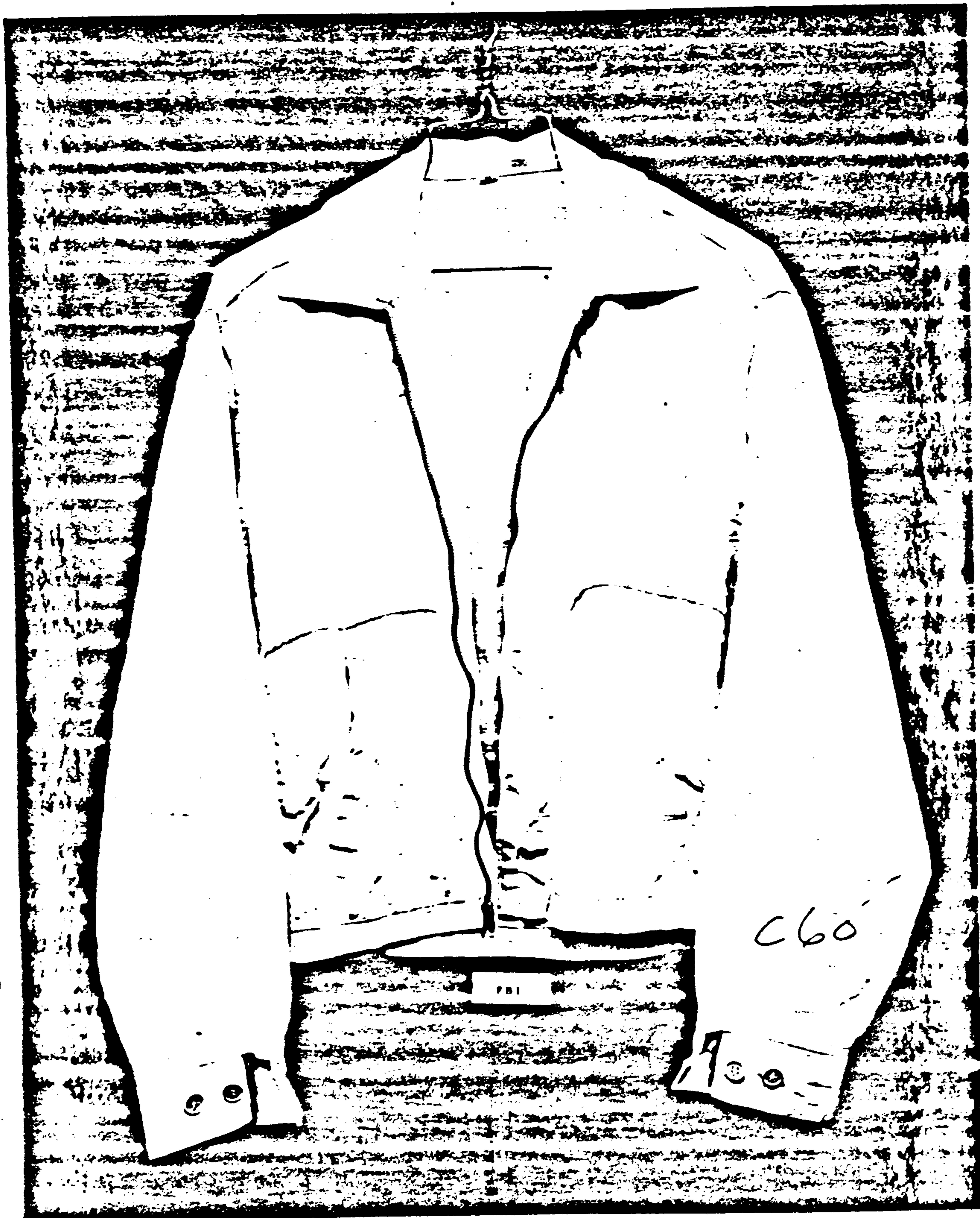
LABORATORY

77-147-C50

CS1TRBUCC248

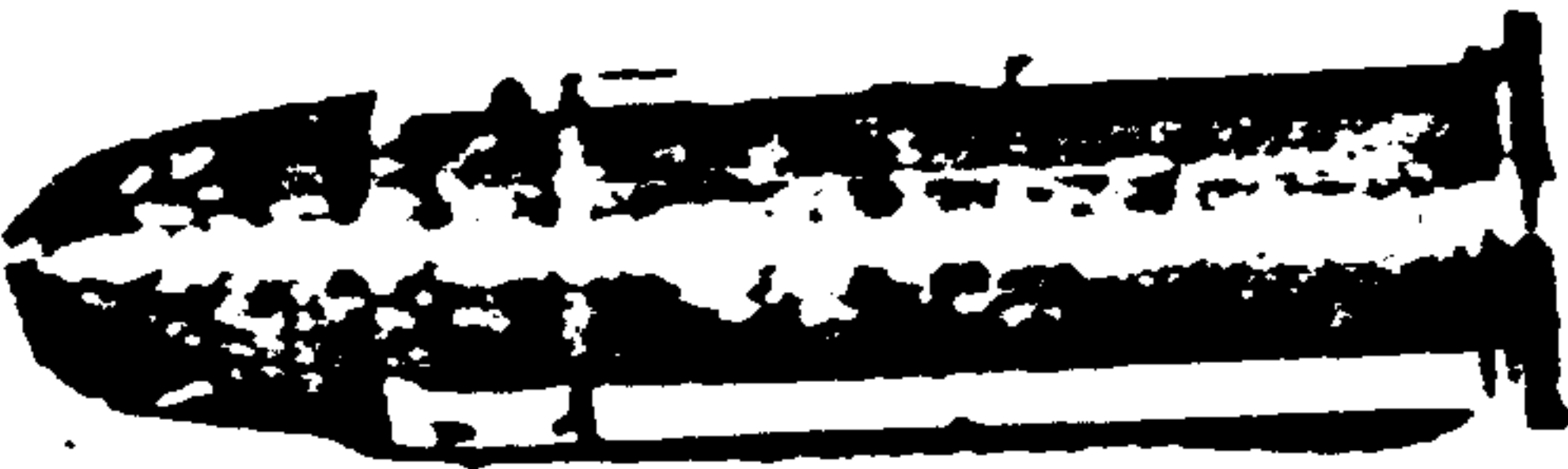
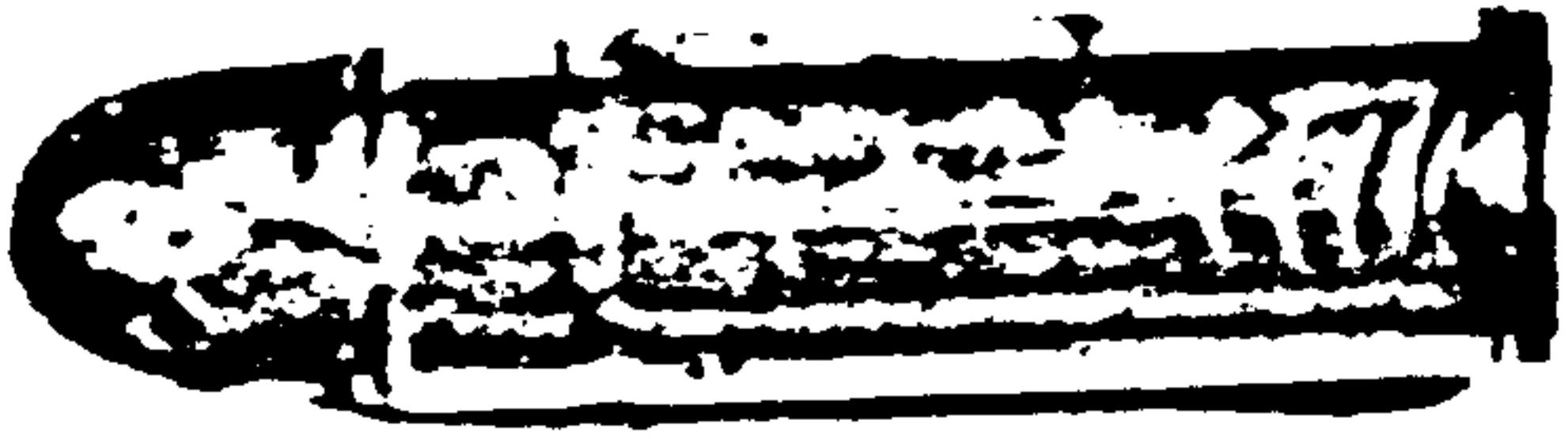
Q 78 4.51.51-54
FBI
LABORATORY

Q52 - Q54-55-59
FBI
LABORATORY



PHOTOGRAPHY
AND
REPRODUCTION
OF
DOCUMENTS
AND
RECORDS
IN
MICROFORMS
AND
OTHER
MEDIA

C137-C138

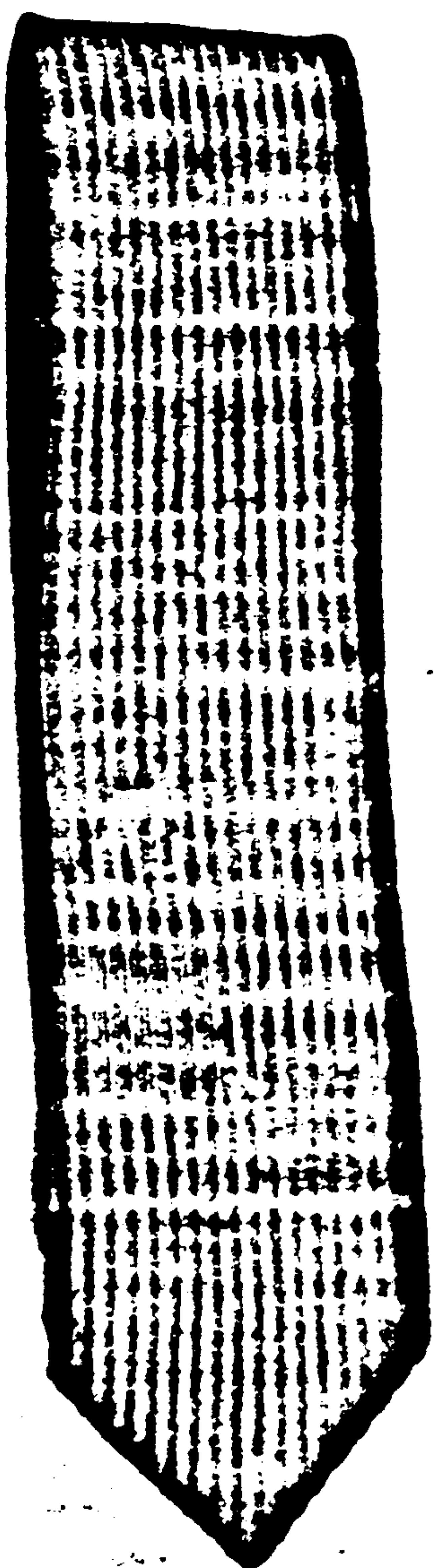




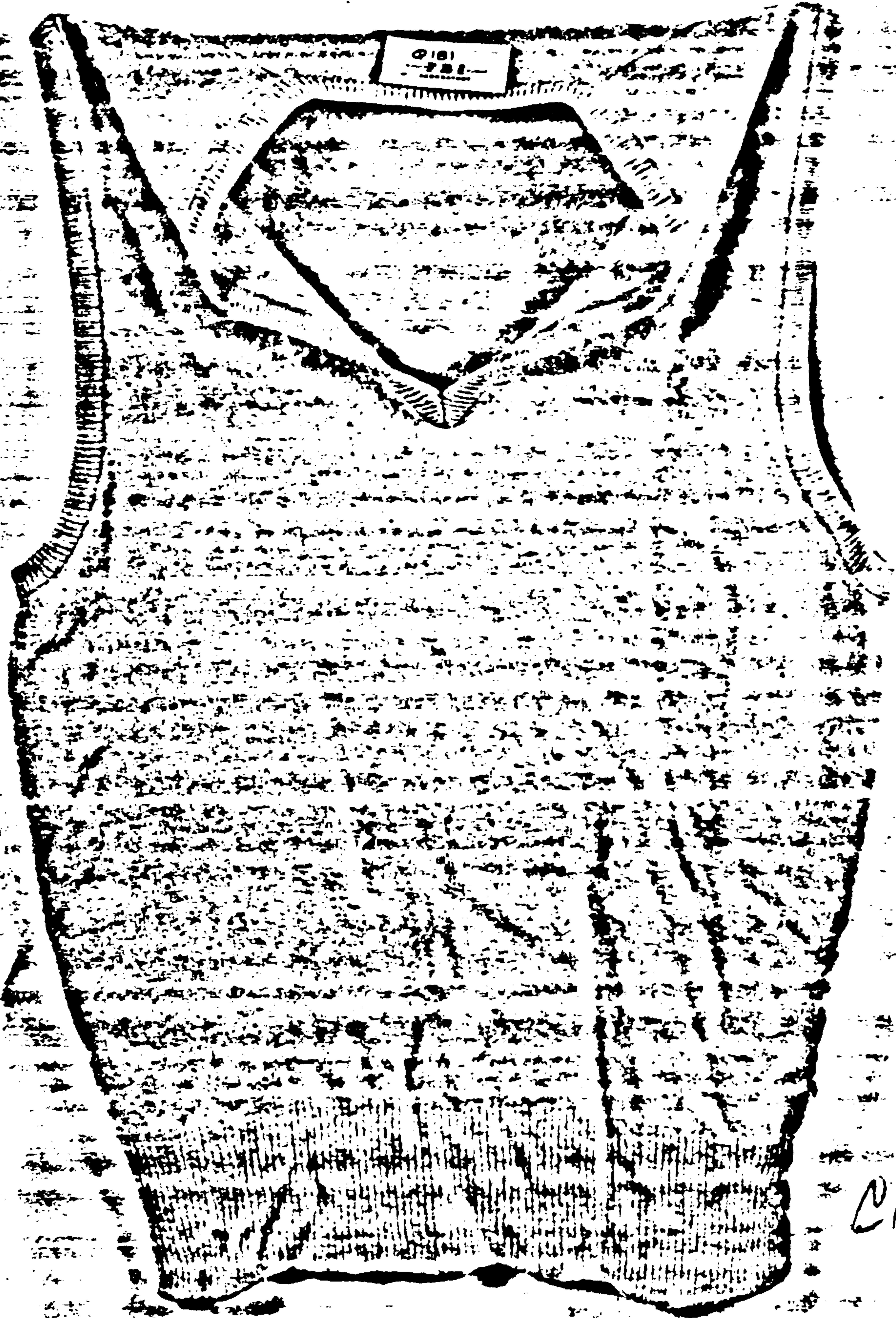
G179
- FBI -
LABORATORY

C139

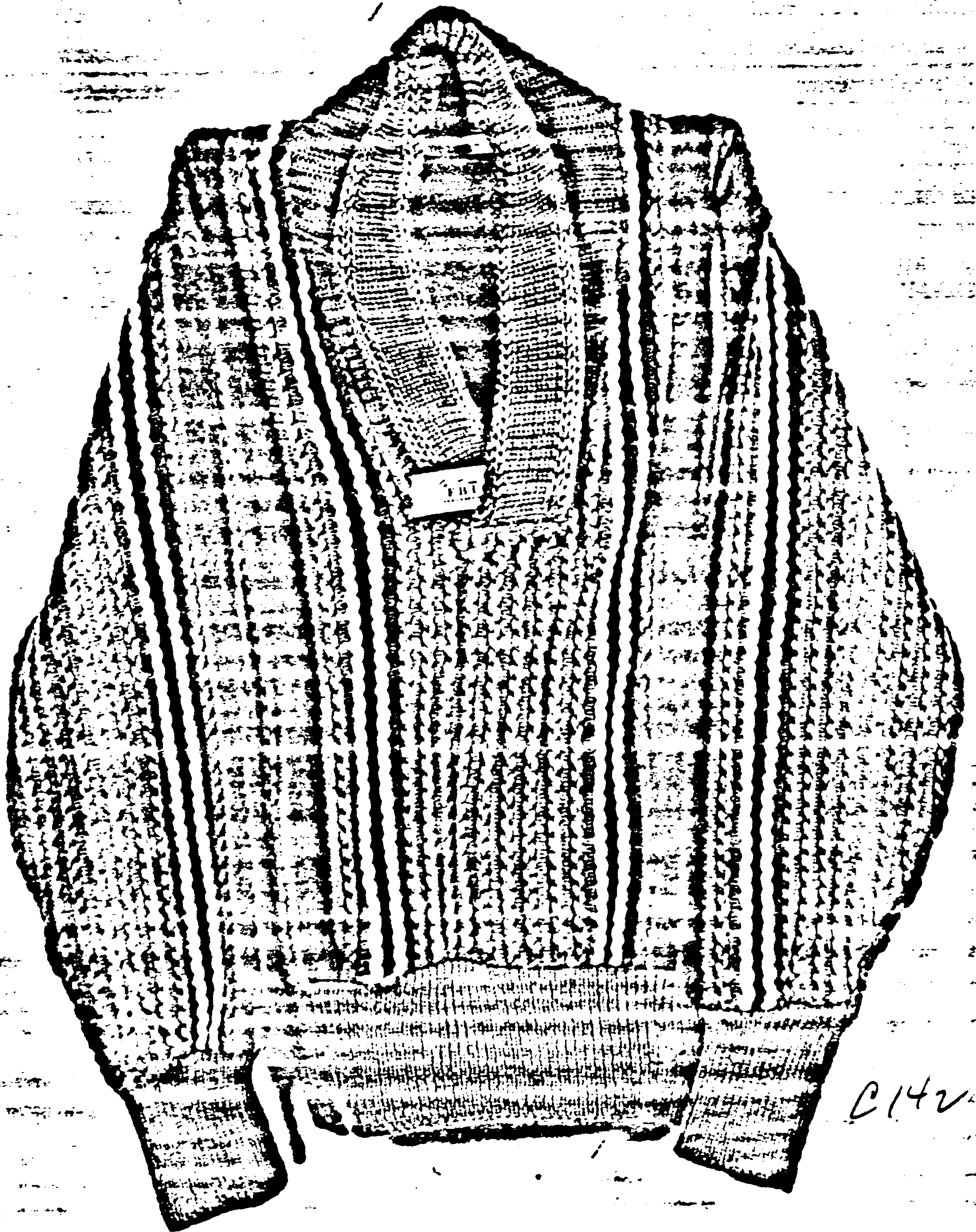
Q180
FBI
LABORATORY



C140



0141



C142

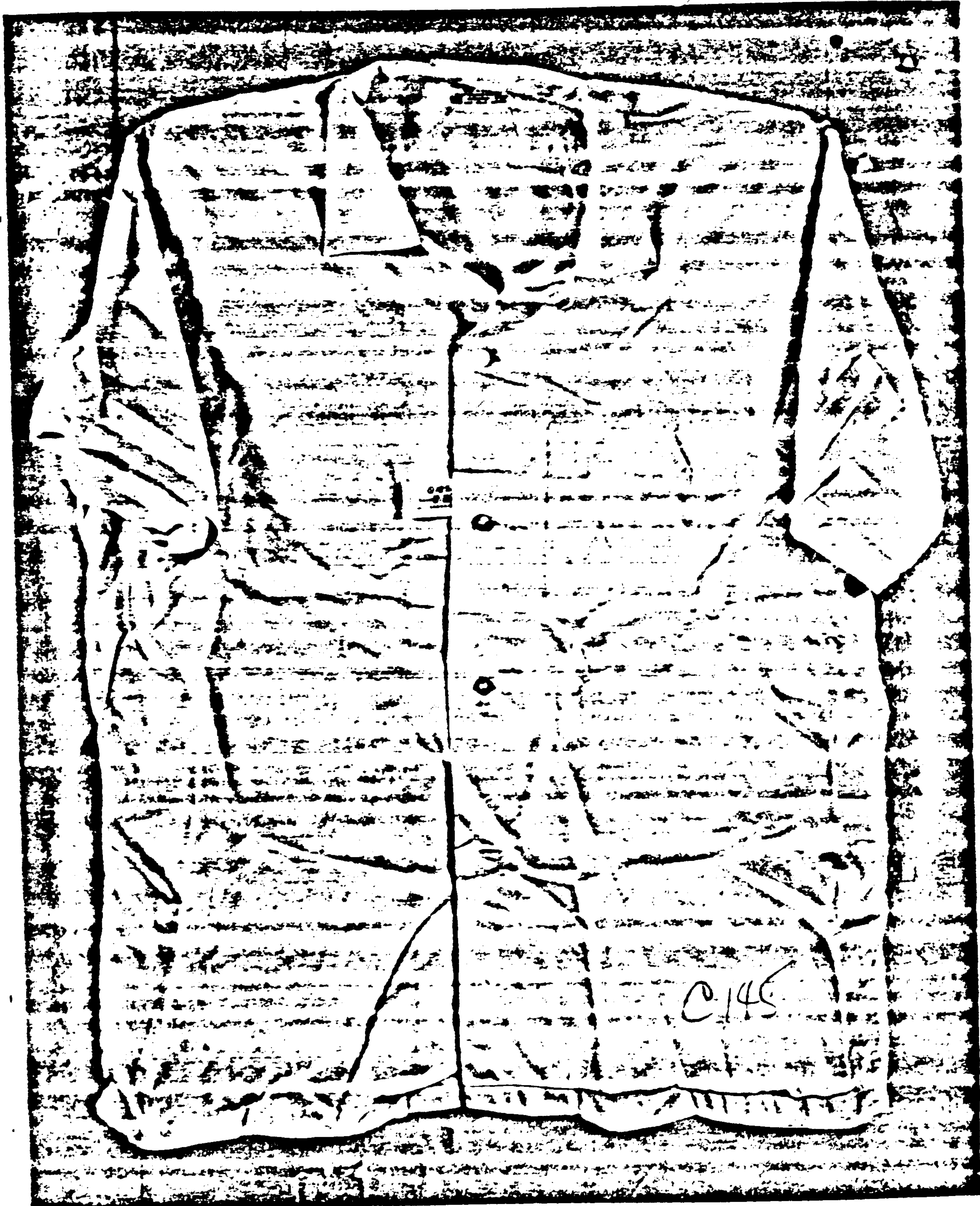


GAE
FBI

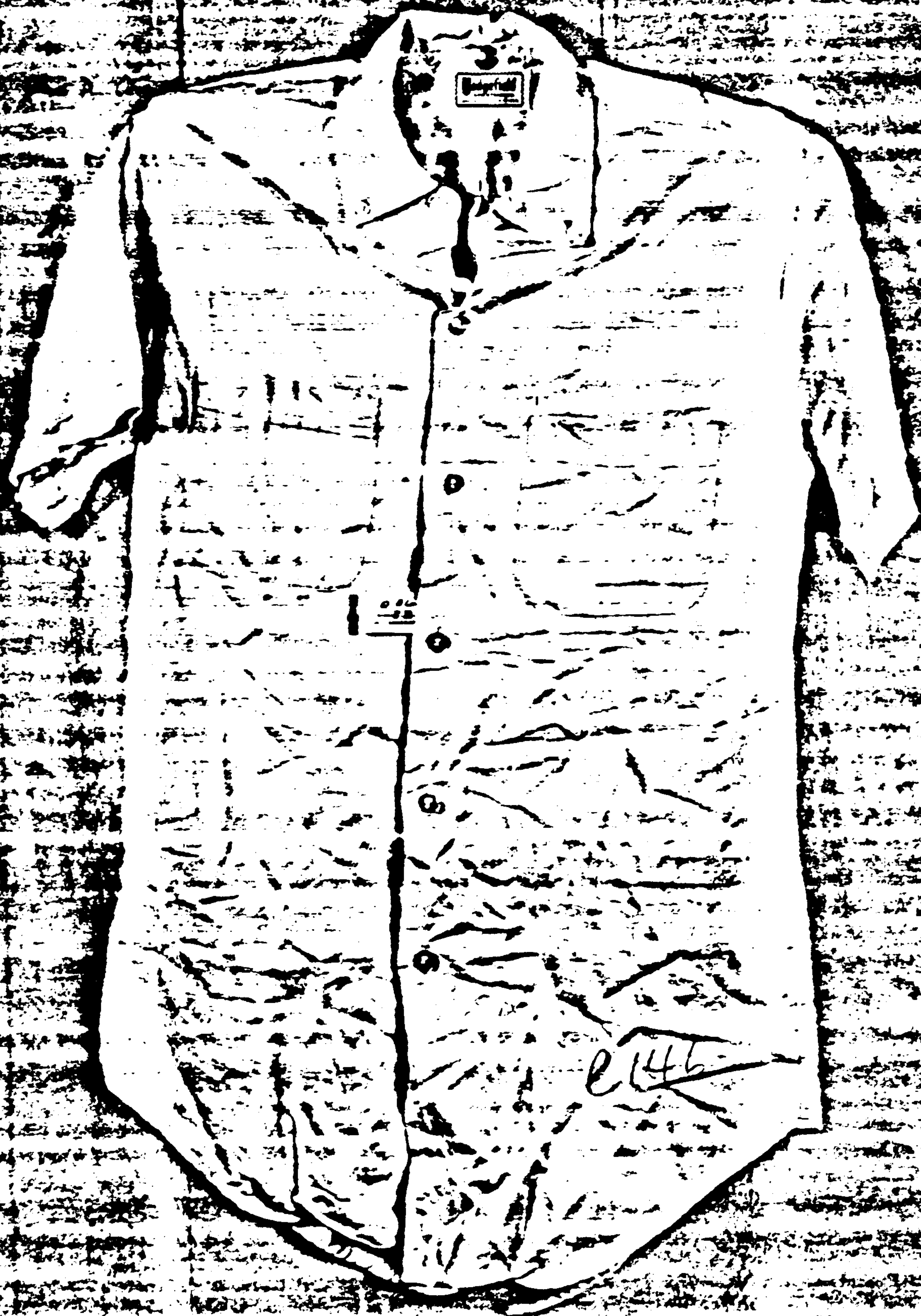
C143



C144



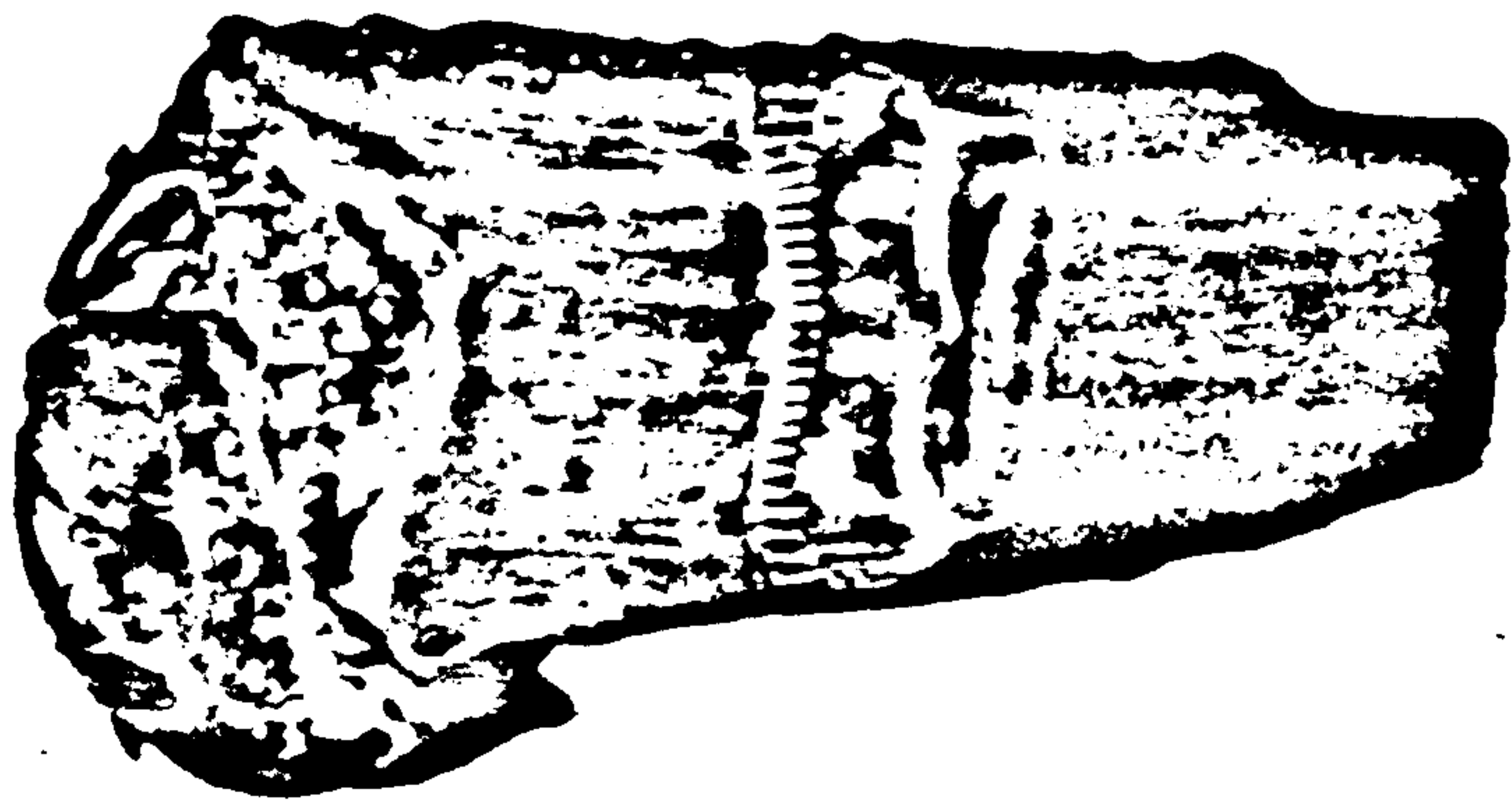
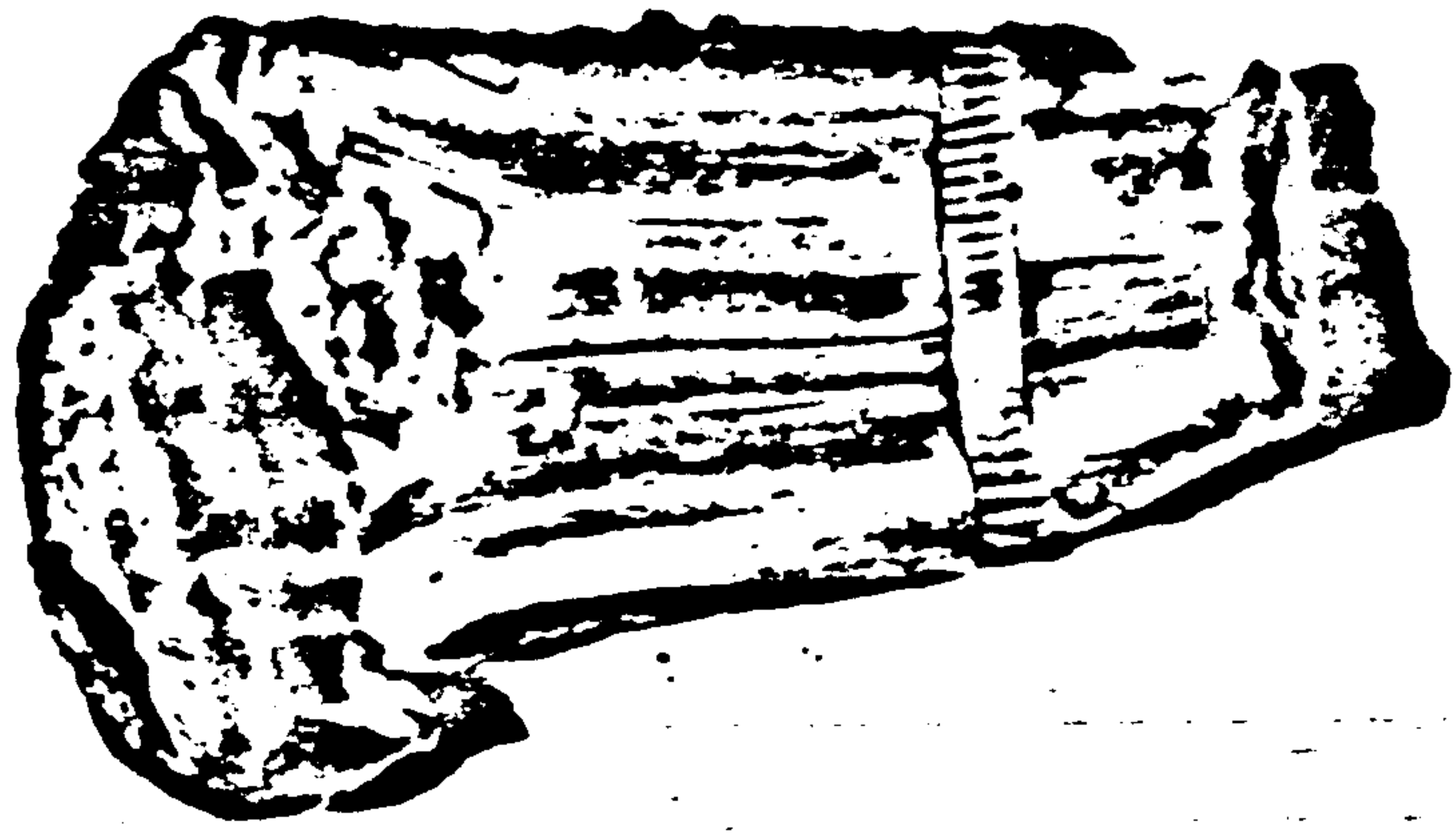
0145



Small rectangular label inside the collar, likely a manufacturer's tag.

Handwritten number "0146" on the lower right side of the shirt.





C148

FBI

C149-0223

NO PHOTOS

SHELL CASES

ON VALENTIN

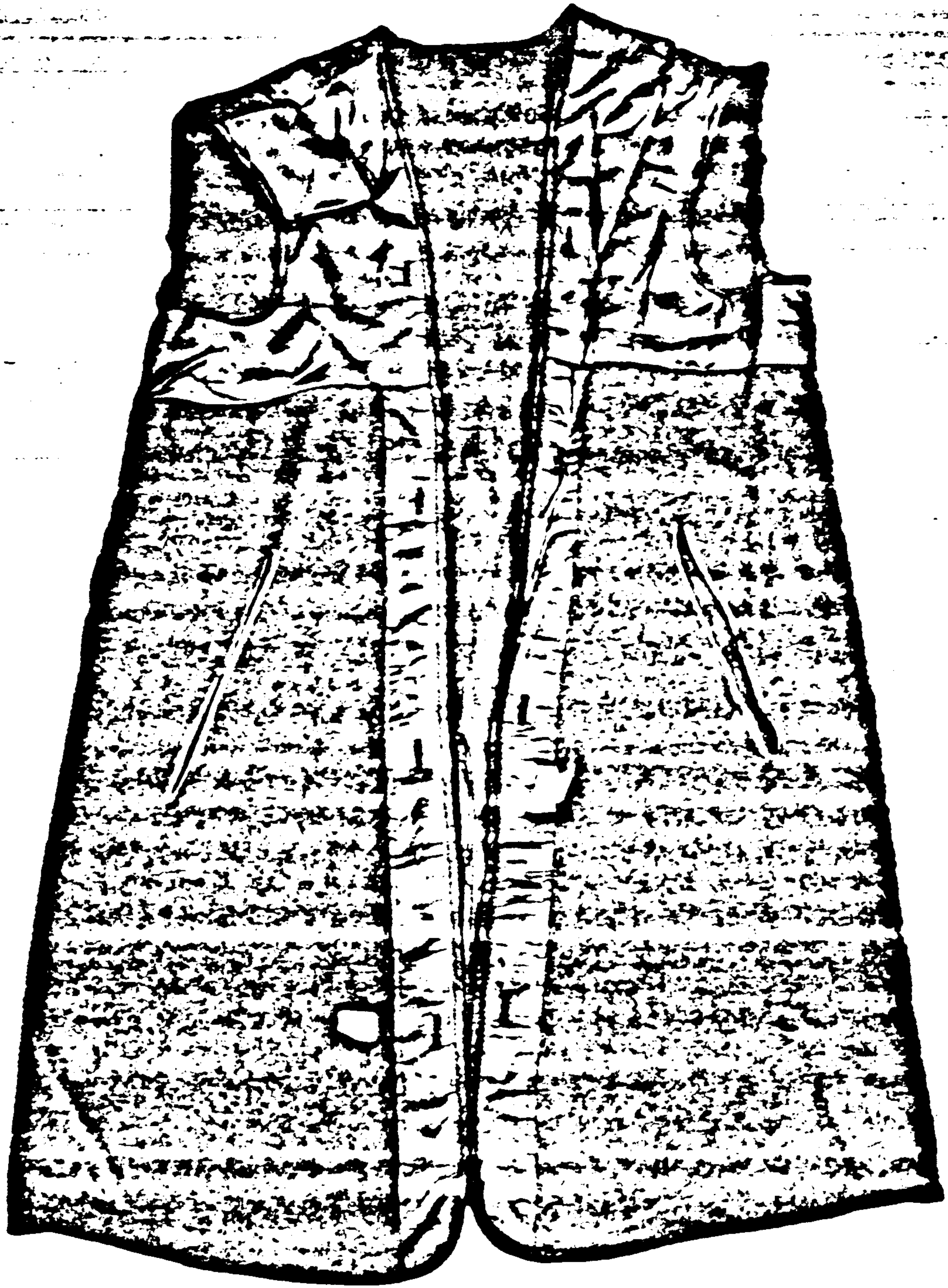
REPORT GROUP AND INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT



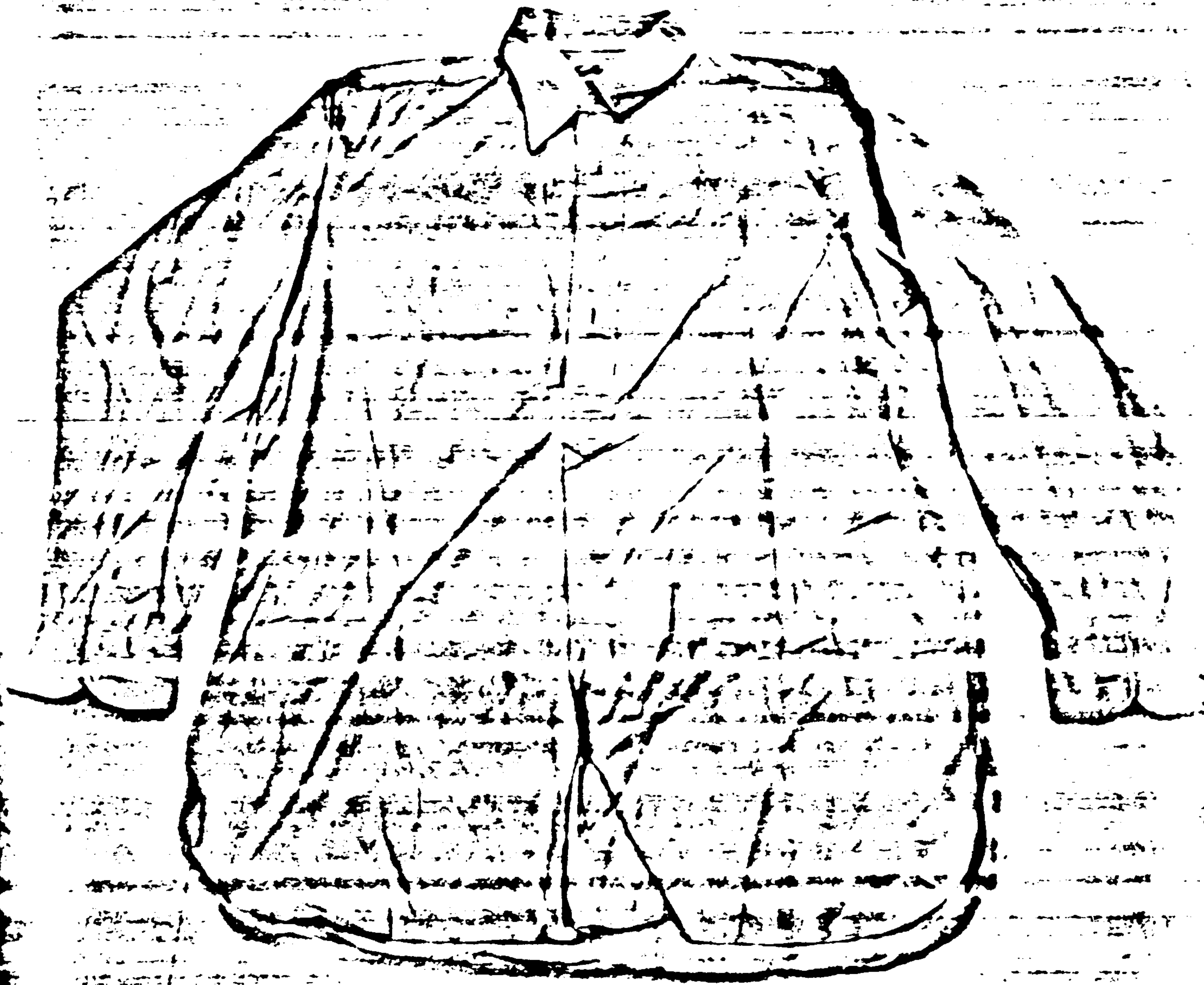
C226



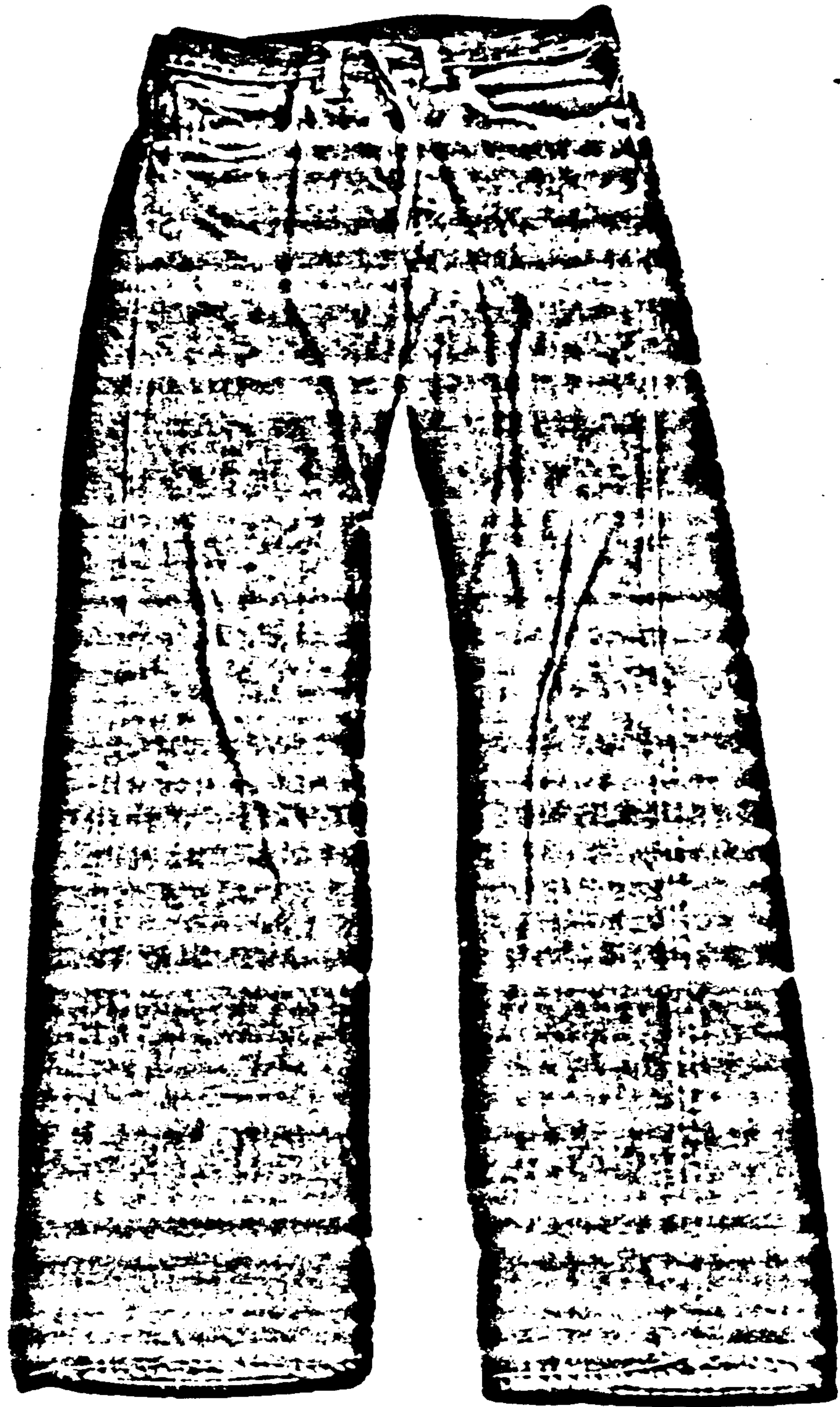
City



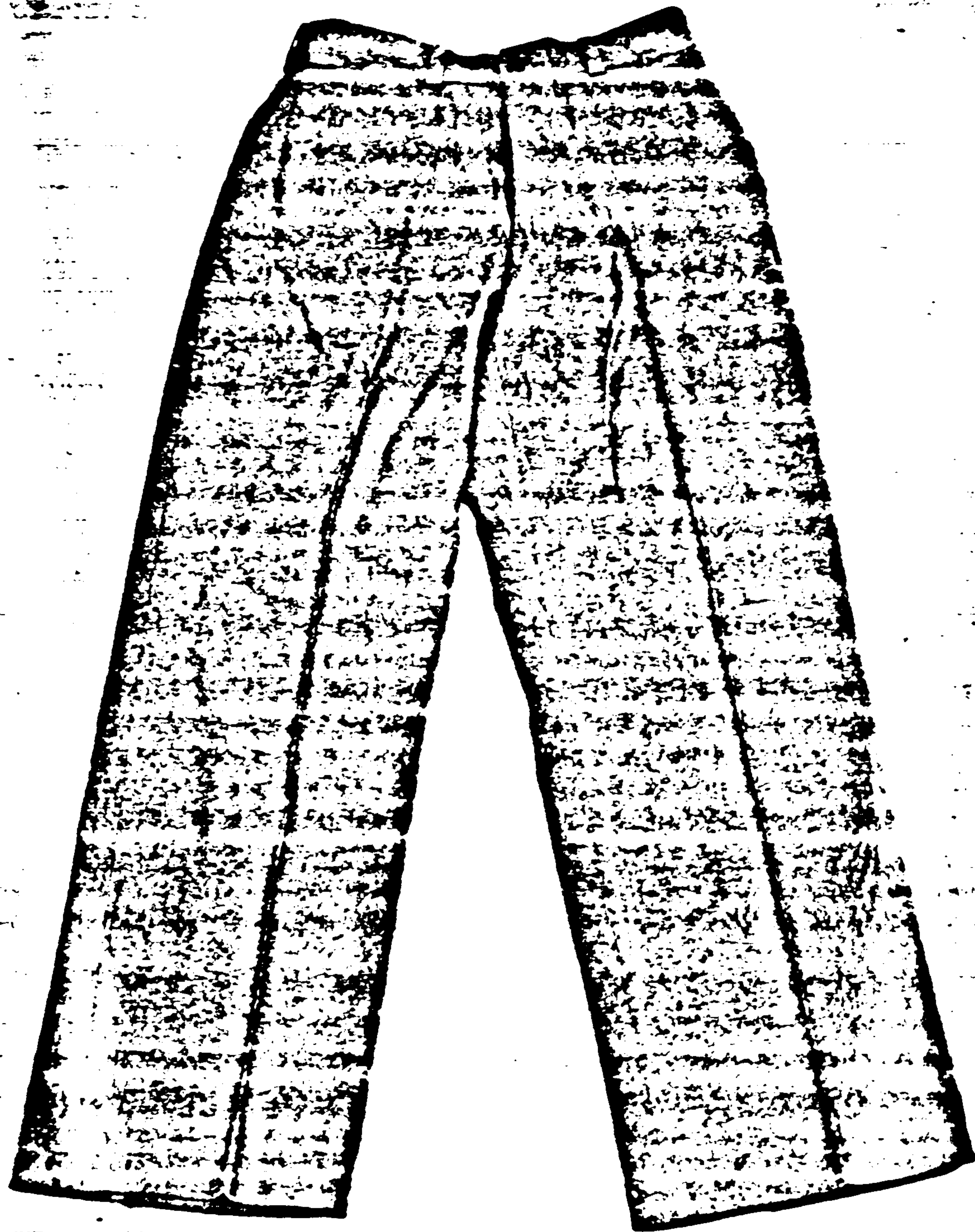
C-270



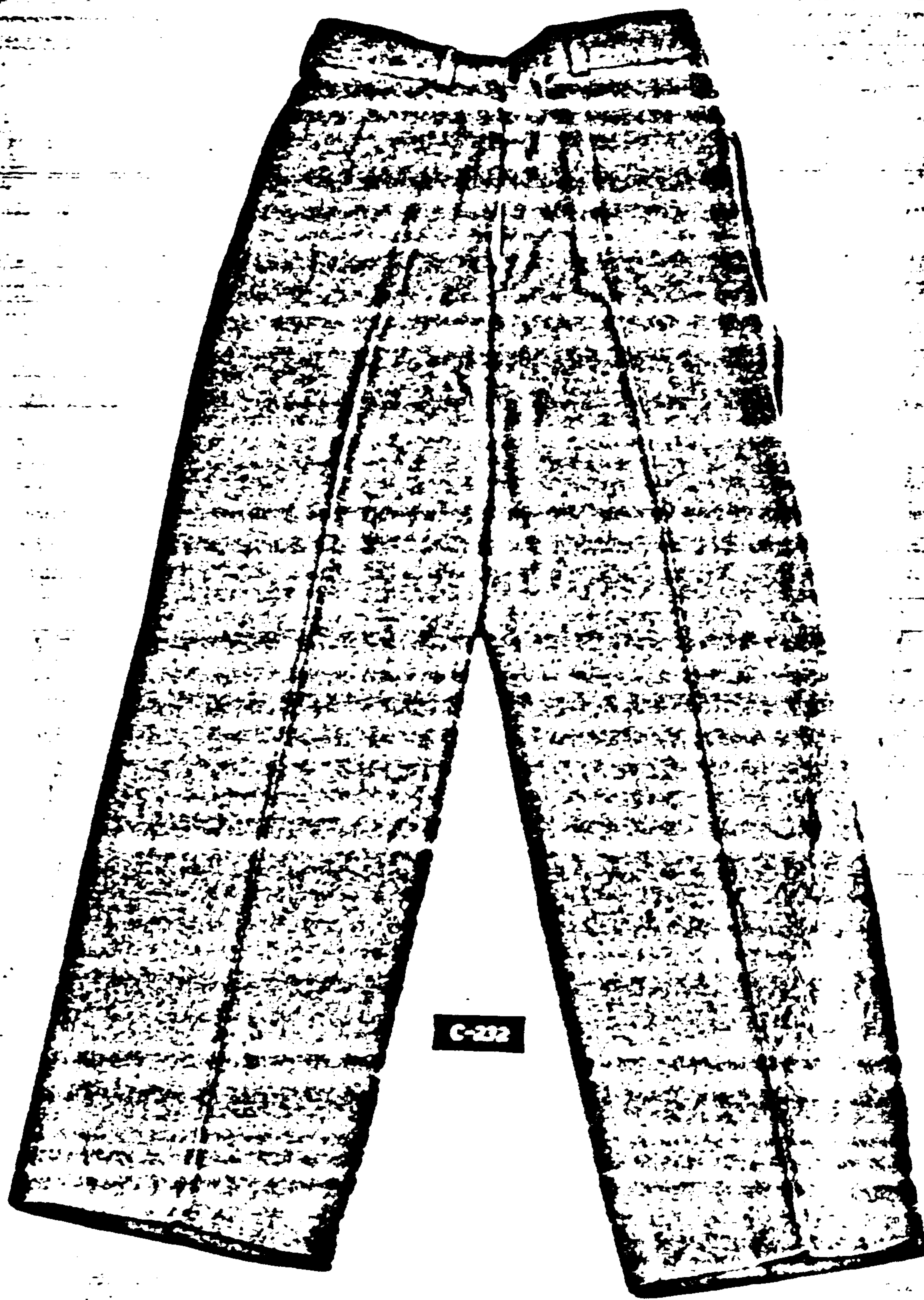
67

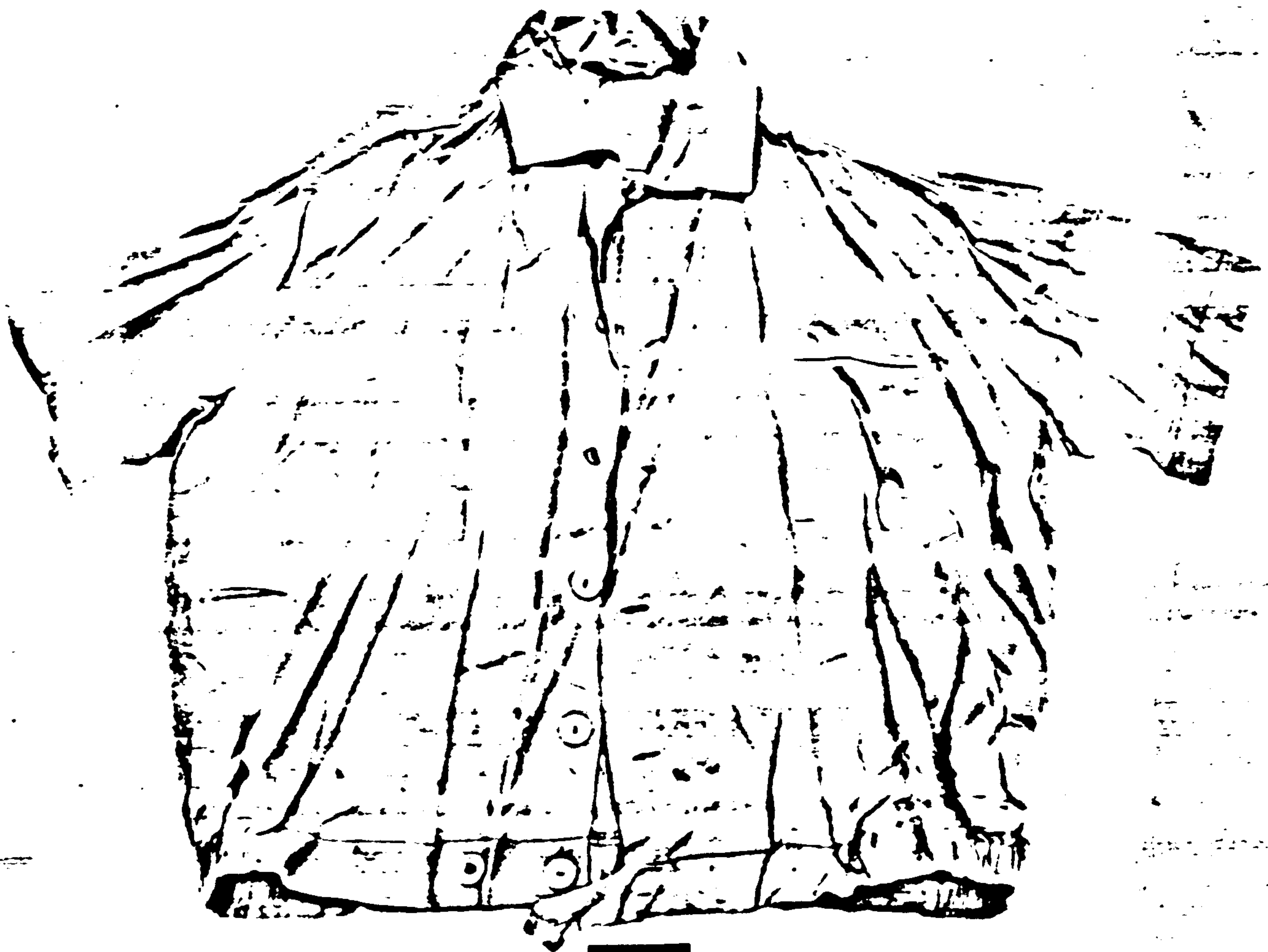


C-730



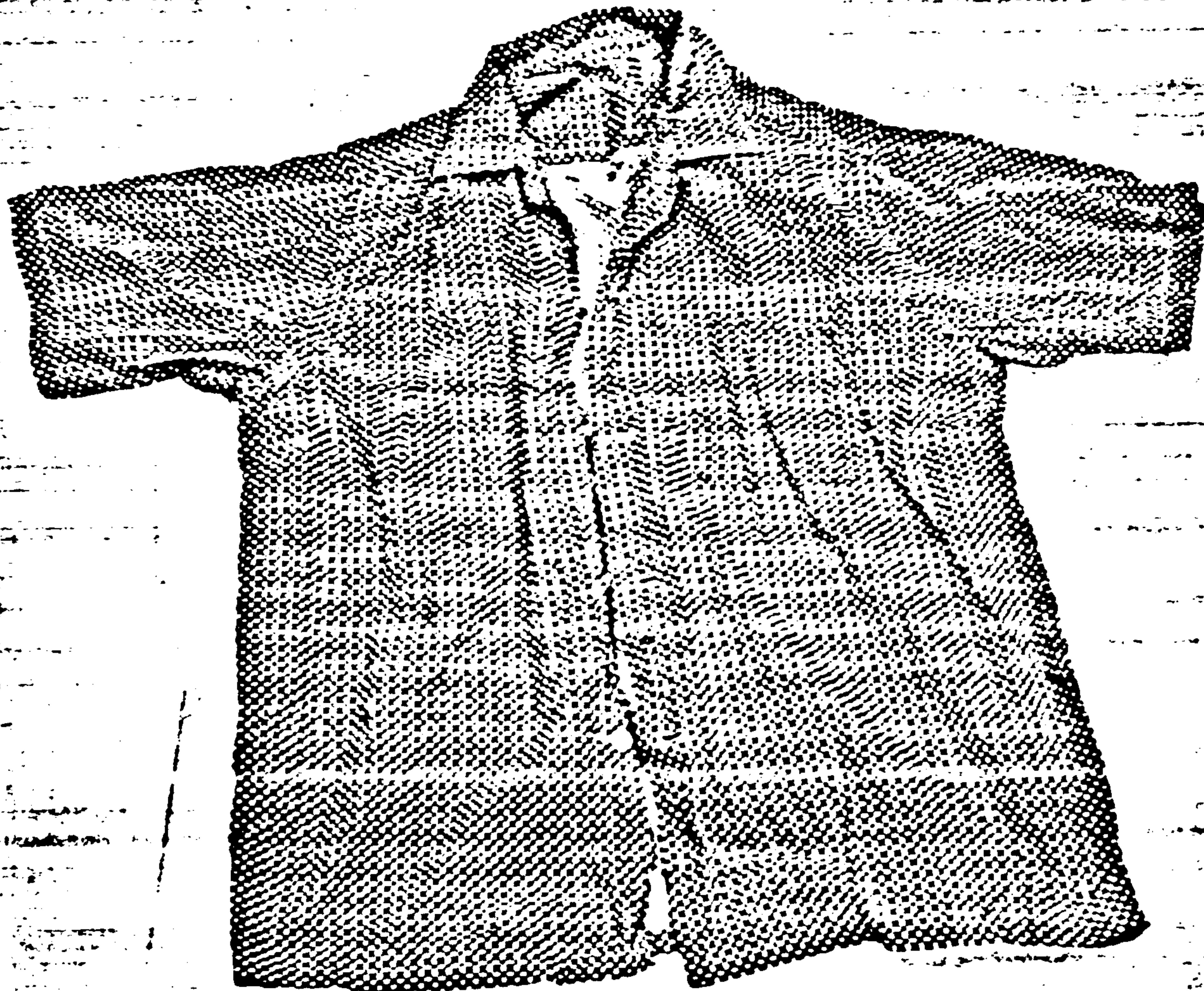
C-200



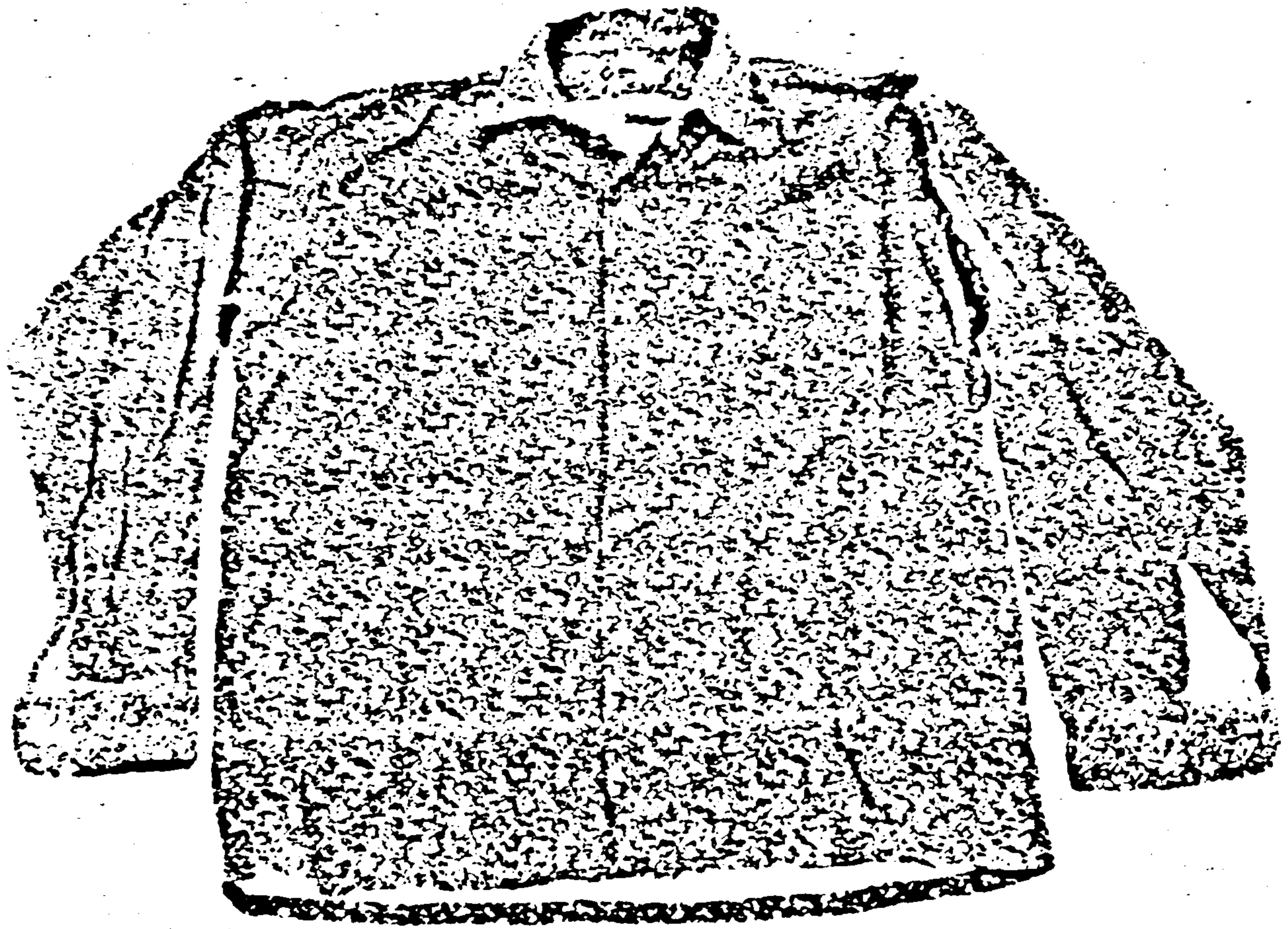


C-233





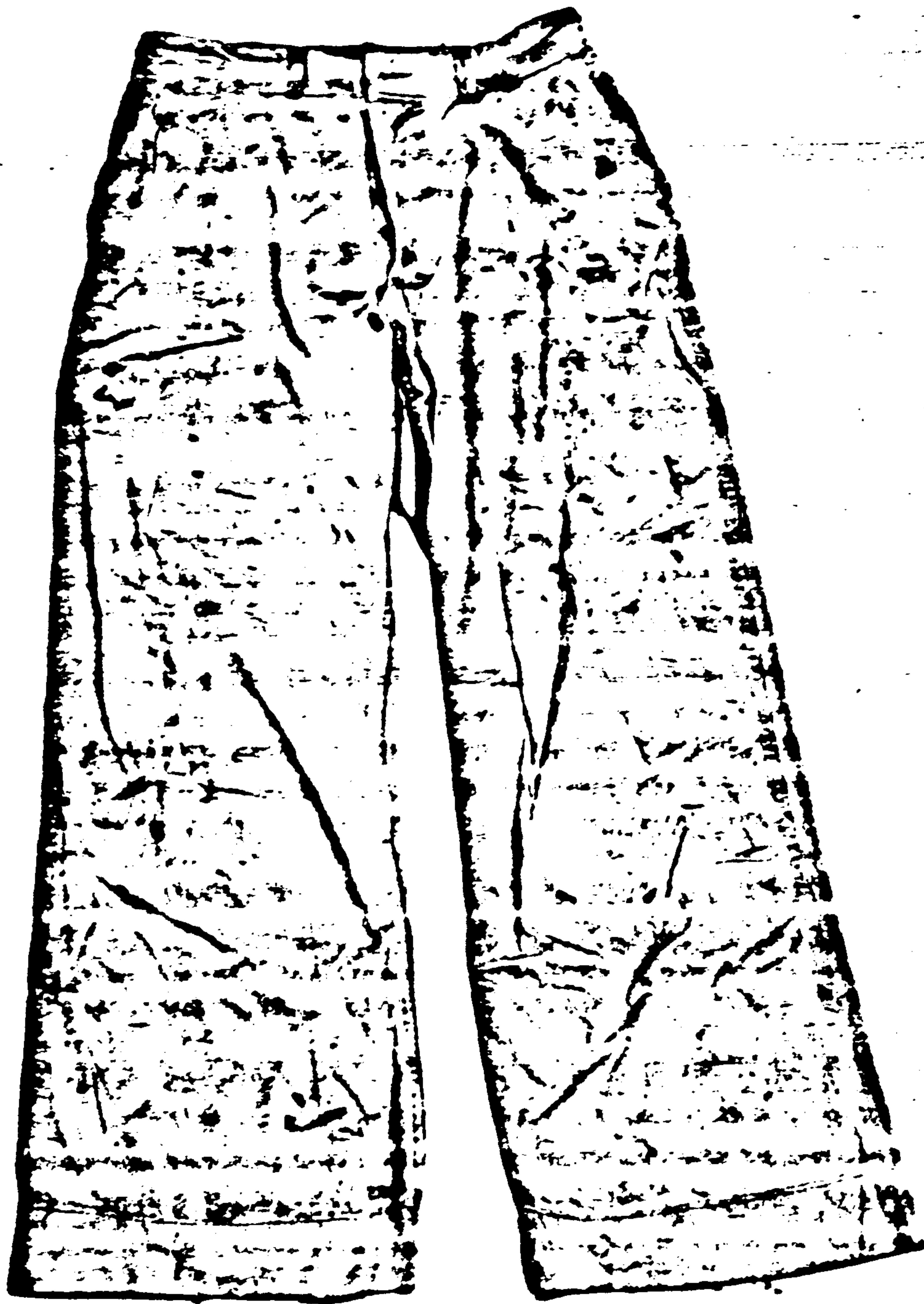
C-235



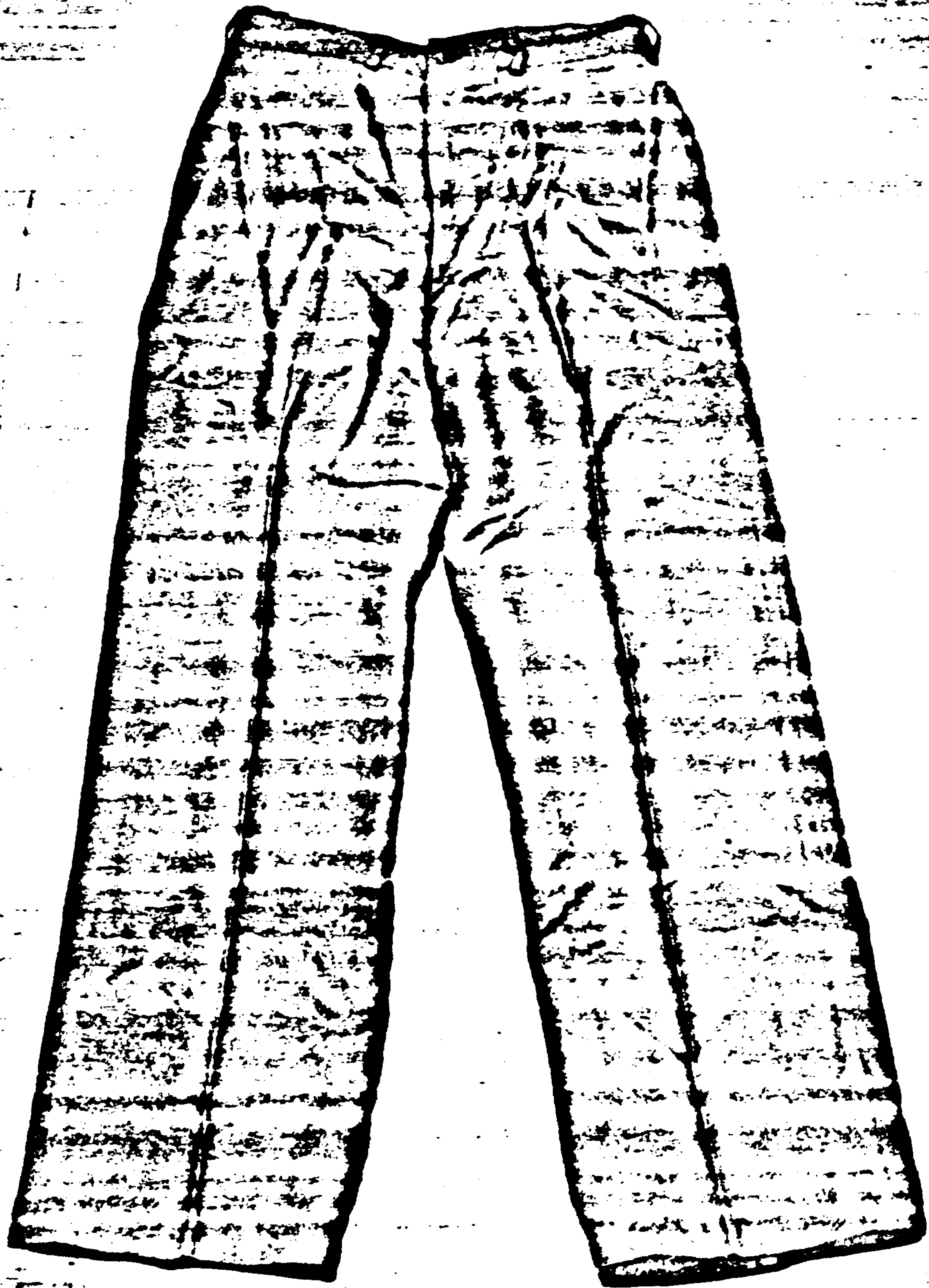
C-296



C-237



C-238

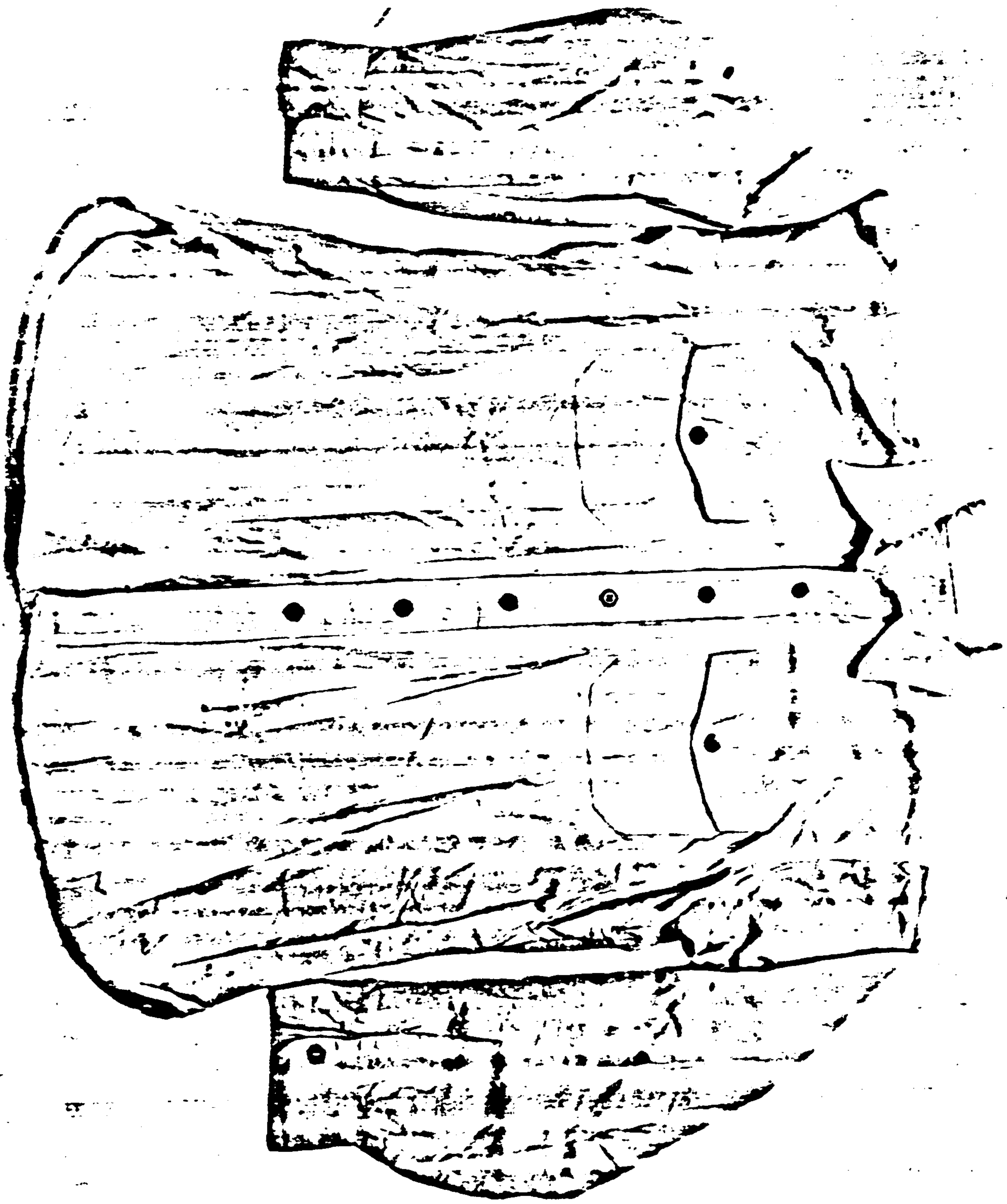


275



01001

C-241





0-200



0650



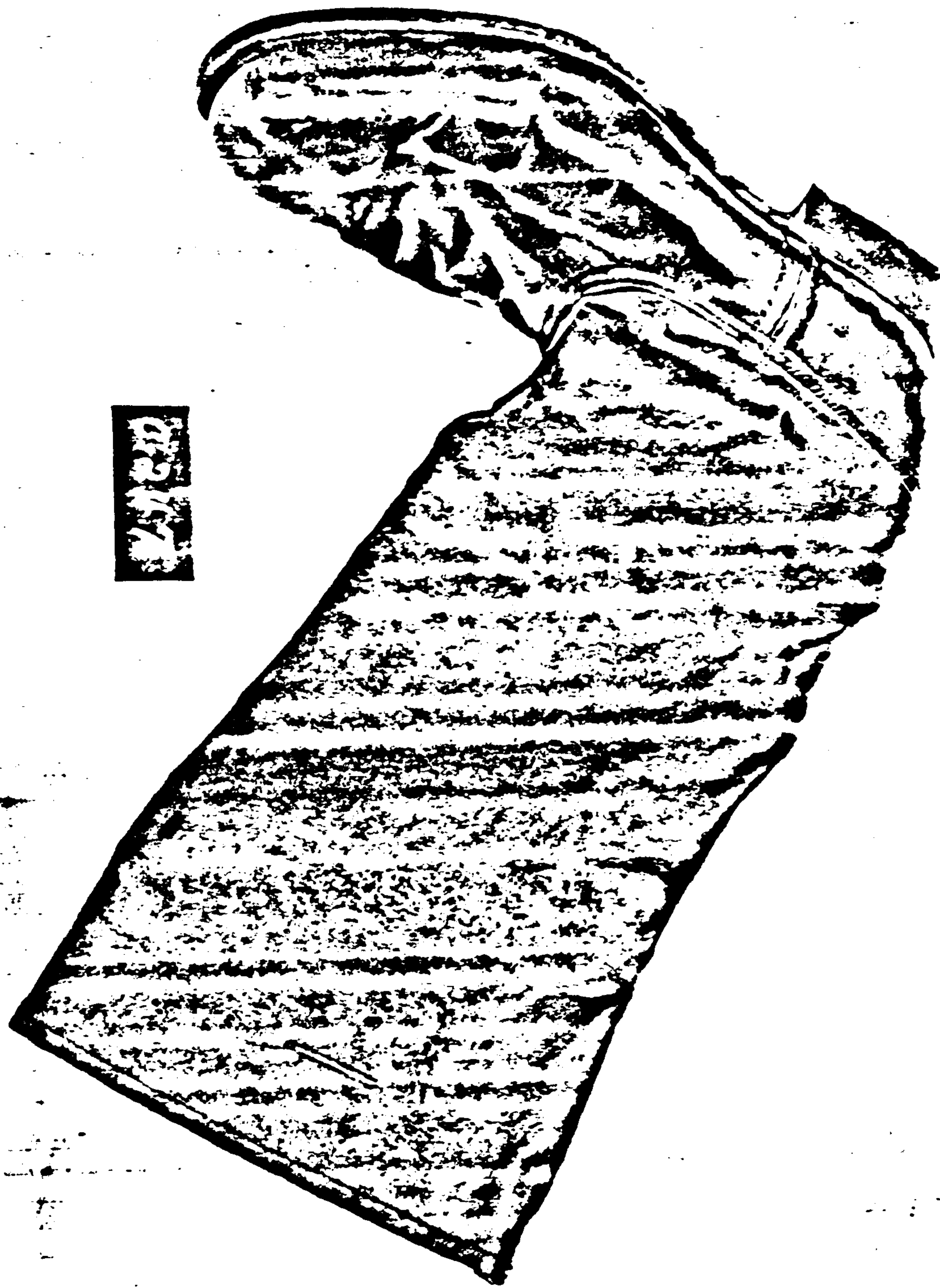
100%

1-27-54

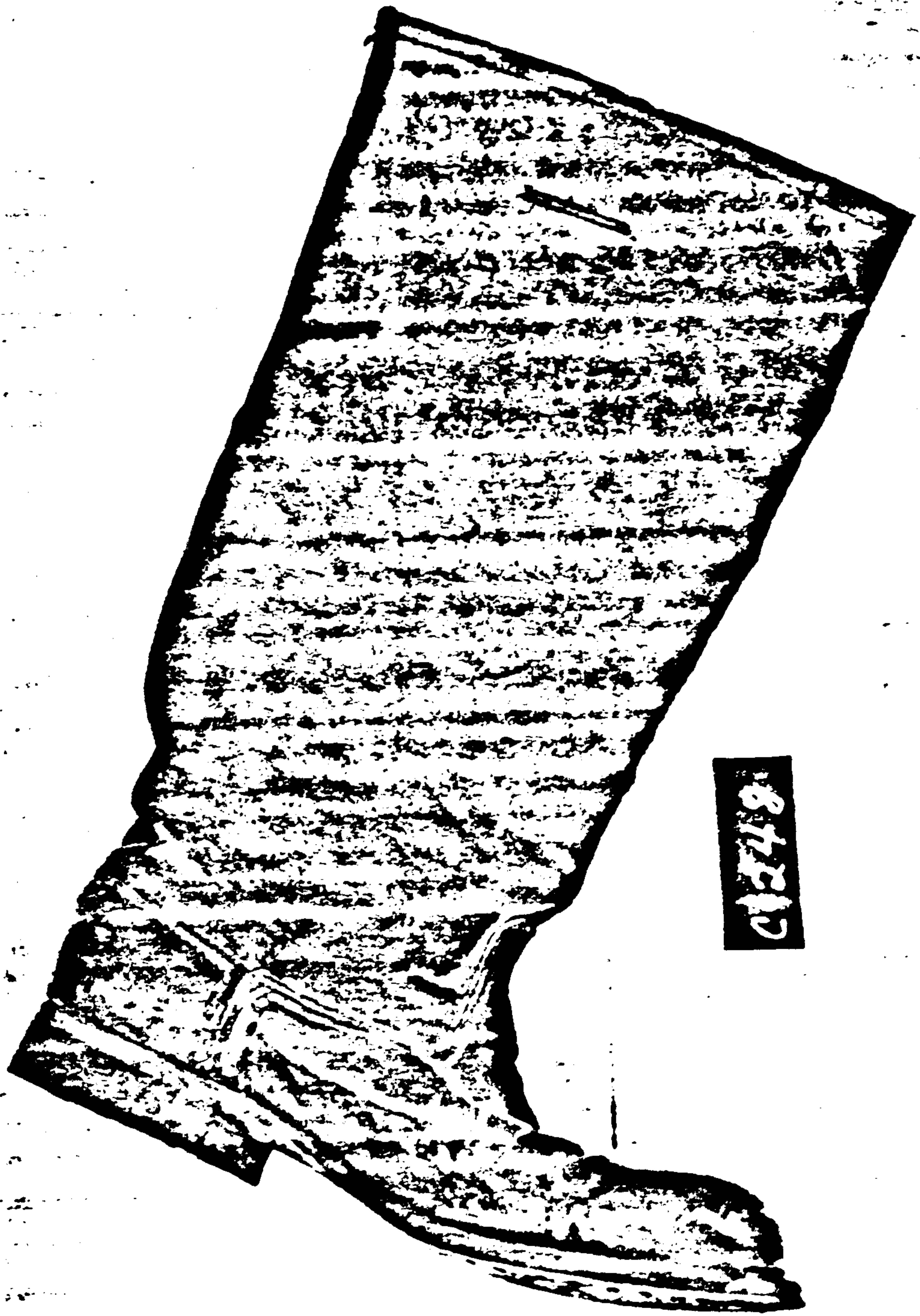


0246

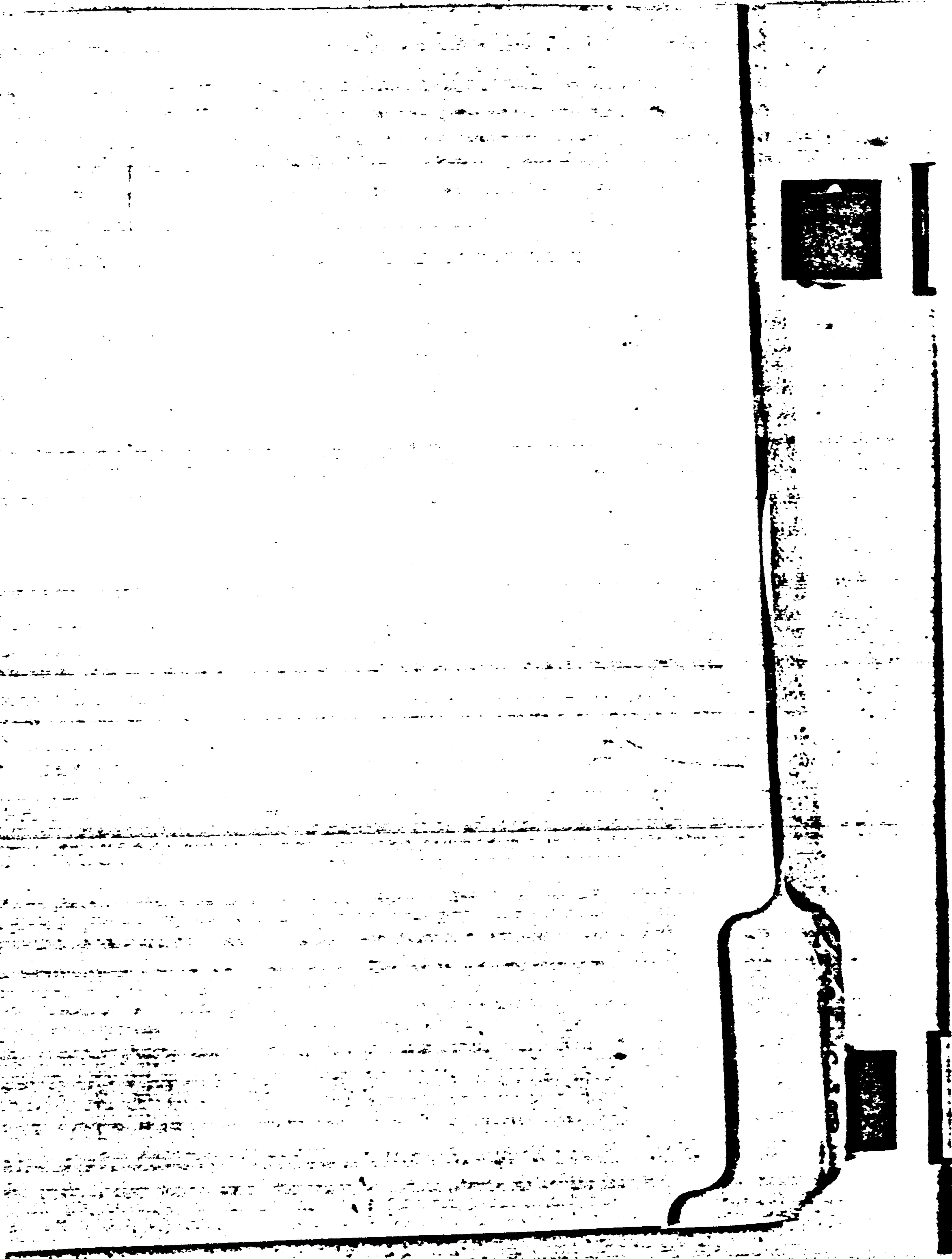




1127



84248



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.*