

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 127

COPY 8

FBI

Date: 4/1/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)  
FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)  
SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

*Handwritten signature/initials*

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 3/6/64 enclosing copy of President's Commission letter dated 3/3/64; Dallas airtel to Bureau 3/14/64, and Bureau tel to Dallas dated 3/18/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of LHM pertaining to Items No. 1 and No. 3 only of President's Commission letter 3/3/64 as instructed by the Bureau.

A separate LHM regarding other items is being furnished to Bureau for appropriate action.

In addition, the following is set forth:

Item No. 1 - The "two thick books" identified as Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. WELLS have been forwarded to the Laboratory by Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/14/64.

FD-302s as well as inserts covering investigation to locate ammunition purchased by LEE HARVEY OSWALD will be included in the next report. In this respect, investigation was not limited to bus routes in Dallas, but all normal handlers of ammunition in the Dallas-Irving area were contacted it being noted OSWALD could have purchased ammunition at times other than when he allegedly went to practice with his rifle.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
- 2 - Dallas

PE:vm  
(5)

*ENCLOSURE*  
*with cert*

REC-26

105-82555-3108

ST-115

3 APR 8 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge.

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_  
SOVIET UNION

*cc - [illegible]*

*105-82555-3108*

DL 100-10461

For the information of the Bureau, JOHN THOMAS MASEN, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, a possible source of supply of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition, is identical with the subject of Dallas File 105-1686, Bufile 105-125147, entitled "JOHN THOMAS MASEN, aka, IS-CUBA-NEUTRALITY MATTERS," OO Dallas.

Interviews in the enclosed LHM were conducted by the following:

SA BARDWELL D. ODUM - H. M. MOORE, R. S. STOVALL,  
MICHAEL PAINE, and RUTH PAINE

SAs WALLACE R. HEITMAN  
and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV - MARINA OSWALD, on 2/17/64,  
2/18/64, 3/2/64, and 3/12/64

SAs R. NEIL QUIGLEY and  
ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV - ROBERT OSWALD and MARINA  
OSWALD on 3/13/64

SAs RICHARD L. WIEHL and  
WALLACE R. HEITMAN - MARINA OSWALD on 3/19/64

SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN - ROBERT OSWALD on 3/19/64

SAs R. NEIL QUIGLEY and  
ROBERT J. DENEEN - JOHN A. McCABE and GUY F.  
ROSE on 3/23/64

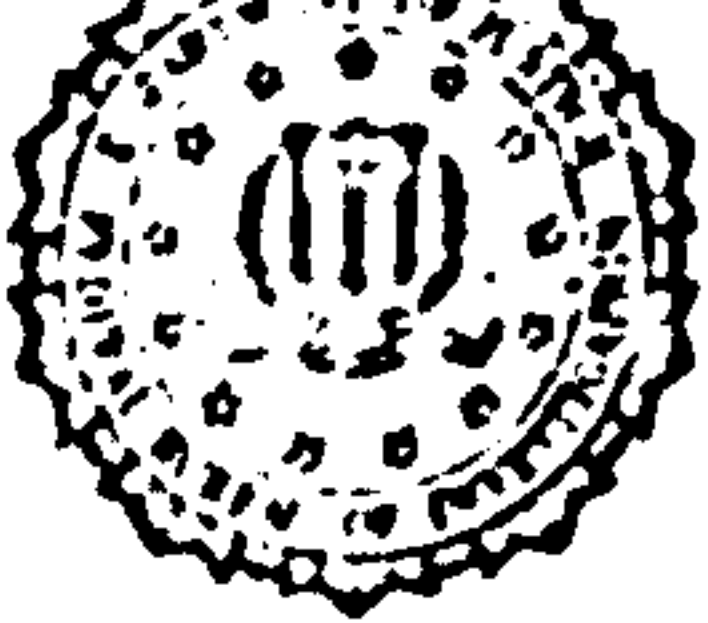
SA ROBERT J. DENEEN - JOHN P. ADAMCIC on 3/24/64

SAs ALFRED D. NEELEY  
and C. RAY HALL - JOHN THOMAS MASEN and JOHN H.  
BRINEGAR on 3/26/64

SAs ALFRED D. NEELEY,  
A. RAYMOND SWITZER,  
EUGENE F. IETRAKIS,  
and R. NEIL QUIGLEY - Business places handling  
ammunition.

The remaining investigation was conducted by SA ALFRED D.

NEELEY.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

April 1, 1964  
Dallas, Texas

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted as the result of testimony by Mrs. Marina Oswald before the President's Commission:

RE: "Two thick books on history of United States" read by Lee Harvey Oswald while residing on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas

On March 10, 1964, Detectives H. M. Moore and R. S. Stovall, Homicide Division, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised they did not recall seeing two thick books on American History or on the history of the United States among the property of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Both were at the residence of Ruth and Michael Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and Detective Stovall was also at that residence November 23, 1963. Neither saw any such books at this location belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald and neither was aware of such books belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald.

On March 11, 1964, Michael and Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, advised they have no knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or Marina Oswald owning two thick books on American or United States History. They do not recall any books fitting this description ever having been in possession of, or having been mentioned by, either Marina or Lee Harvey Oswald.

On March 12, 1964, Mrs. Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, advised she recalled Lee Harvey Oswald had two thick books believed to be history books on the subject of the United States which he read and studied. These books were written in English, had dark blue covers, and the pages had red edges. She believed the books were a two-volume series. She recalled last seeing these books while living on Magazine Street in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is her belief the books were owned by Lee Harvey Oswald prior to his trip to Russia and they were among other effects he left with his brother Robert. The books were in good condition, and she could not recall that Oswald made notes in the books.

2 COPIES DESTROYED

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On March 13, 1964, Robert Oswald, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, published by Garden City Books, Garden City, New York. These books have a red and blue cover and the edges of the pages on one side of each book are red in color.

On March 13, 1964, Mrs. Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, was exhibited Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, and she identified these two volumes as being the "two thick books on the history of the United States" which were carefully read by Lee Harvey Oswald while they were residing on Elsbeth Street in Dallas, Texas.

On March 19, 1964, Marina Oswald was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

She was questioned again concerning the two-volume work entitled "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, published by Garden City Books, Garden City, New York. Marina said as best she could recall, when first questioned about these books, she remembered them as having blue covers and red page edges. Then when the volumes were actually shown to her, she immediately recognized them as being the same books which were the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and which she had often seen him read and study. She said there is no doubt in her mind but that these are the same books.

On March 19, 1964, Robert Oswald, who resides at 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas, was interviewed concerning the two-volume work on "The Outline of History," written by H. G. Wells and published by Garden City Books, Garden City, New York, which books were the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and had been turned over previously to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas by Robert Oswald.

Robert stated at the behest of Marina Oswald, he had gone to the Michael and Ruth Paine residence in Irving, Texas, on Sunday, December 8, 1963, in order to pick up certain property of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. Also at the Paine residence on that date were Mr. John M. Thorne, attorney for Marina Oswald, and Mr. James Herbert Martin, business manager for Marina Oswald, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Paine. Together these persons loaded into a station wagon various property which belonged to Marina Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald. The Paines were the ones who actually designated which was the property of the Oswalds and this was the property which was taken. Robert stated he cannot recall seeing the two books referred to above until Thorne, Martin, and he arrived at the Martin residence where Marina Oswald was staying at that time. Upon arrival at the Martin residence, the property which had been picked up at the Paine residence was examined by Marina Oswald. At that time Robert recalls seeing these two books. These two books were among certain properties which Marina Oswald asked him to keep at his home. He stated he took the books to his home and kept them until he furnished them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas.

Robert stated that inasmuch as he could not remember seeing these two books prior to his arrival at the Martin residence on December 8, 1963, he could not state as to whether the books were in the Paine house or in the Paine garage, nor could he state in what manner they were packed at the Paine residence.

On March 23, 1964, Detective John A. McCabe, Irving Police Department, was interviewed at his residence, 2614 DeWitt Street, and advised he participated in a search of the Paine residence, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22 and 23, 1963. He recalled seeing many books in the garage where most of Lee Harvey Oswald's belongings were located. He stated he leafed through 15 or 20 books looking for pictures, writing, and a receipt for the rifle. Detective McCabe stated he could not recall seeing the two books described as Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, with blue binding and the remainder of the cover red.

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On March 23, 1964, Detective Guy F. Rose, Dallas Police Department, advised he participated in a search of the Paine residence, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22 and 23, 1963. He recalled seeing a box in the garage containing some books and pictures and also recalled seeing other boxes and other books, some of which were brought to the Dallas Police Station. He could recall no specific books and could not recall in particular two books described as Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, with blue binding and the remainder of the cover red.

On March 24, 1964, Detective John P. Adamcik, Dallas Police Department, advised he participated in a search of the Paine residence, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22 and 23, 1963. He recalled seeing a box in the garage with some books and pictures and also recalled seeing other boxes and other books, some of which were brought to the Dallas Police Station. He could recall no specific books and could not recall in particular two books described as Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, with blue binding and the remainder of the cover red.

RE: Possible target practice in the vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, Texas

On March 11, 1964, Mr. V. C. Snider, Schedule Engineer, Dallas Transit Company, Interurban Building, Dallas, Texas, advised the Love Field bus originates at Rockford and Westmoreland Streets (south Oak Cliff section of Dallas) and terminates at the Love Field terminal (northwest section of Dallas). Mr. Snider stated the closest point the Love Field bus would come to 6th Street and Beckley Avenue intersection would be the intersection of Beckley Avenue and West Commerce Street, about one and three-fourth miles from the 6th Street and Beckley Avenue intersection. He stated there has been no change in this bus route in several years and the route for the Love Field bus would have been the same during March and April, 1963, as it is now.

Mr. Snider stated the Love Field bus from its origin on Rockford and Westmoreland Streets proceeds on Westmoreland to Davis Street, thence to Westmount, to Fort Worth Avenue, to Colorado.

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Street, to Plymouth Street, to Fort Worth Avenue, to West Commerce Street, to Harwood Street, to McKinney Street, to Bowen Street, to Cedar Springs, and then to Love Field airport terminal. Mr. Snider stated the bus returns to south Oak Cliff using this same route.

Mr. Snider advised if a person took either a Belmont or Skillman bus, the only inbound buses operating on Beckley Avenue, at approximately 6:00 p.m. at 6th and Beckley, this person would have arrived at the Beckley Avenue and West Commerce Street intersection in approximately five to seven minutes. He stated from this intersection the Love Field bus would take 34 minutes to reach the Love Field terminal. He advised that chances were this person would have had to wait approximately 15 to 20 minutes for the Love Field bus as its schedule showed it crossed this intersection at about 6:25 p.m.

Mr. Snider stated there were no buses operating on Zangs Blvd.

On March 12, 1964, Mr. Michael ~~Scott~~ Scott, Forecaster, U. S. Weather Bureau, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised his records show the sun set in Dallas at 6:26 p.m., March 3, 1963, and at 7:04 p.m., April 24, 1963.

The following information was obtained during several interviews with Marina Oswald concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald test firing and cleaning his rifle:

On February 17, 1964, Marina Oswald advised Lee Harvey Oswald had told her after the Walker incident he had practiced with his rifle in a field near Dallas. She said further that in the beginning of January, 1963, at the Neely Street address, he on one occasion was cleaning his rifle and he said he had been practicing that day.

Marina was asked if she had ever seen Oswald take the rifle from the house and she replied she had not. She was asked if she had ever known the rifle to have been gone from the house at the same time Oswald was gone from the house. She replied that she could not recall any such incident. She was then asked if it were true then



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that she had never seen Oswald take the rifle from the house nor knew any occasion when he might have had the rifle at a place other than at home. She then admitted she did know of such an occasion. She said this occasion occurred on an evening in March, 1963. On this evening, she and June and Oswald left the house at about 6:00 p.m. Oswald had his rifle wrapped up in a raincoat. They walked out of the house on Neely Street to the corner of Neely and Elsbeth Streets. There, they turned left and walked two blocks and turned right and walked two blocks at which point Oswald boarded a bus which she believes is the "Love Field" bus. He did not return until about 9:00 p.m. She was en route to the small fish store and ice cream store nearby and after Oswald boarded the bus, she proceeded to the store.

When Oswald returned about 9:00 p.m., he told her he had practiced with his rifle. She said she stated that he had better watch out because the police would arrest him. He replied there had been no people around to hear him practice with the rifle. Marina advised she had not told the Commission in Washington about this incident. Marina was asked if she knew if Oswald ever practiced at a target range or public place. She said she did not know he had so practiced and doubted if he had because of his secretive nature.

She was asked if there were other occasions when she knew that Oswald had taken his rifle out to practice firing with it. She said she could not recall any other occasions but there were times when Oswald would walk from the house saying he would return soon. She thinks it entirely possible he did practice firing with his rifle on some of these occasions.

On February 18, 1964, Marina Oswald advised she had been mistaken on February 17, 1964, when she said she recalled Oswald cleaning his rifle at Neely Street, at which time he made the statement he had been practicing. She said she is now able to place the date that she saw Oswald cleaning his rifle as being shortly before the Walker incident, and at the time they resided on Neely Street.

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Marina retraced at this time every incident she can recall concerning Oswald's cleaning or practicing with his rifle. She said she can now recall that Oswald cleaned his rifle on about four or five occasions during the short period of time which elapsed from the time he acquired the rifle in March, 1963, until his attempted assassination of General Walker. She can recall he cleaned the rifle at least one time after the General Walker incident and before their trip to New Orleans.

At one of the four or five times she observed Oswald cleaning his rifle at their home on Neely Street, before the Walker incident, he told her he had been practicing with the rifle but he did not say when he had practiced. On the other occasions of his cleaning the rifle before the Walker incident he did not say he had been practicing. Marina deduced that he might have been practicing with the rifle. She cannot recall now any incidents connected with the rifle cleaning which would indicate to her now that he might have practiced. She can recall nothing unusual in his routine at the time. She said this period between his purchase of the rifle and the Walker incident was the period of time he was attending night school. She said it would have been entirely possible for him to have practiced on any of the times that he was away from the house ostensibly attending school and if he had practiced on such occasions, it would have been without her knowledge.

Marina said to her knowledge Oswald had only one rifle and that rifle is the one he maintained in the Paine garage during her residence with Mrs. Paine and the same rifle she identified in her testimony before the Commission investigating the assassination. She said he had received this rifle by mail. At the time he received the rifle they were residing on Neely Street. She said she now can remember this definitely. She is sure in her own mind that she did not see Oswald with a rifle in January, 1963.

She recalls she first saw the rifle on a shelf in Oswald's room on Neely Street. She estimated the first time she saw the rifle to be near the end of March, 1963. It was about seven to ten days after first seeing the rifle that she took the picture of Oswald with

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the rifle and the pistol and the newspaper. She recalls she took this picture on a Sunday. It was following this that she recalls seeing Oswald cleaning the rifle as related above.

Marina gave further information concerning the incident of Oswald taking the rifle from the house in a raincoat for the purpose of practicing with it. She believes this incident occurred shortly before the attempt on Walker's life, probably in March, 1963. She related she needed to go to the store and told Oswald she wanted to go to the store and take a walk. Oswald told her to take June in the carriage and begin walking toward the store and he would catch up with them. Marina left the house with June and began walking toward the store and shortly Oswald caught up with them. He had his rifle wrapped in a raincoat and told Marina he was going to practice firing with the rifle. She remonstrated with him. She said the police would get him. He replied he was going anyway and it was none of her business. He did not say where he was going to practice firing the rifle, other than he was going to a vacant spot. She did not see any rifle shells in his possession.

They walked from their house on Neely Street to Elsbeth Street where they walked two blocks left and then a block or two to the right, arriving at a large artery, where buses travel, which she believes was Beckley Street. They crossed the street and waited for the bus to arrive. She and June, her daughter, waited with Oswald until the bus arrived. They saw him board the bus. She does not recall exactly what bus he boarded. She said during the interview of February 17, 1964, she had said he boarded the "Love Field" bus. She explained why she had said that. Marina advised the "Love Field" bus stopped at this particular bus stop. She can read the words "Love Field." Oswald had, at one time, translated the words for her and she knew them to mean literally "field of love." He had also told her he had practiced in a "field." Through the association of these ideas she had concluded that it was the "Love Field" bus he boarded.

On March 2, 1964, Marina Oswald, accompanied by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, proceeded in a Bureau automobile to the vicinity of the former residences of Lee Harvey and

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Marina Oswald in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. Marina stated she had never been to the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald at 1026 North Beckley. Upon viewing this residence, Marina stated she had often seen this house because it was situated near a bus stop which she and her husband had used.

She stated she had never realized the exact location of the last residence of Oswald until seen by her on this date.

Accompanying Agents and Marina traced the route of herself and Oswald on the night in March, 1963, when Oswald took from the Neely Street address his rifle wrapped in a raincoat. This route, as traced by Marina, is herewith described:

Leave the Neely Street address and proceed east to Elsbeth Street a distance of 1/2 block, then turn left or north and proceed one block to Canty Street, then turn right or east again and proceed one block to Zangs Boulevard. At this point, Marina is not sure as to whether they proceeded north on Zangs or traversed Zangs and continued to Beckley which parallels Zangs and proceeded north on Beckley. She stated she believed Oswald caught the bus at the corner where Beckley and Zangs meet which is a distance of three blocks north of Canty Street. It will be noted that at a point two blocks north of Canty, Zangs makes an abrupt northeast oblique and crosses Beckley a block later. Marina pointed out the fish store and the ice cream store to which she was headed that night. These stores are located a block northeast on Zangs from the point where Zangs and Beckley intersect.

On March 11, 1964, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation began at 214 W. Neely Street and followed the directions given by Marina (on February 18, 1964) and determined the point where Oswald allegedly caught the bus to be the intersection of Beckley Avenue and 6th Street. By crossing Beckley Avenue, this would mean Oswald would have taken an inbound bus. From this point,

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the Special Agent proceeded via automobile on Beckley Avenue to the intersection of West Commerce Street, a distance of 1.5 miles. It was noted from the intersection of Greenbriar Lane and Beckley Avenue, a distance of 0.7 of a mile, Beckley Avenue runs at a slight angle to the west levee of the Trinity river; also, that the West Commerce Street and Beckley Street intersection is directly over this levee. The crest of the levee is accessible by foot at any point along this area and there is a gravel roadway on top of the levee. The levee is approximately 35 feet high. Proceeding on West Commerce Street to the east levee, a distance of about 500 yards, it was observed that the area known locally as "Trinity river bottom" is clear and uninhabited and that the Trinity river flows in a relatively small channel about equidistant between the east and west levees. This area of Trinity river bottom could be used for rifle firing with either of the levees as an abutment.

The Special Agent proceeded on West Commerce Street through the downtown business district to Harwood Street thence to Cedar Springs Street and the Love Field terminal. This route and area immediately adjacent thereto was observed to be made up of business and residential buildings and there did not appear to be any area suitable where a person might fire a rifle. Likewise, there were no gun shops observed on the route traveled by the Love Field bus from West Commerce and Beckley Avenue to the Love Field terminal.

It is pointed out that if Oswald left his residence at 6:00 p.m., he would have had the maximum of 64 minutes in which to practice fire his rifle prior to sunset based on information furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Examination of maps of the city of Dallas show the Trinity river flows from the northwest section of Dallas to the southeast section of Dallas in the proximity of Love Field and separates Oswald's former residence from downtown Dallas. It is noted that levees bound the river from a point west of Love Field to a point east of Oswald's former residence.

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On March 11, 1964, Mr. John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas, advised he handled 6.5 ammunition and had acquired this ammunition from John Brinegar, owner of The Gun Shop, telephone CH 7-2600.

The photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was exhibited to Mr. Masen and he advised he was unable to identify this individual as being a person to whom he had previously sold 6.5 ammunition.

Mr. Masen stated people in the gun repair business in the vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, normally use the Trinity river bottom as a place to test fire rifles. He advised the river levee is sufficiently high to provide ample safety. Mr. Masen stated he frequently used the Trinity river bottom to test fire guns. He described this place as being approximately two miles west of his gun shop. This area was checked and no cartridge cases or live ammunition was found. Mr. Masen stated the only other gun shop located in the vicinity of Love Field was the gun shop owned by John Brinegar.

On March 12, 1964, Mr. John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Blvd., telephone CH 7-2600, Dallas, Texas, advised he has been a gunsmith for the past 30 years. He stated at the end of World War II, "GI's" began bringing Italian Carcano 6.5 rifles back to the United States. He advised that subsequently New York gun dealers began importing this rifle from Italy by "boat loads" and, as a consequence, this rifle has had wide distribution. Mr. Brinegar stated this rifle was a very cheap rifle and could have been purchased for \$3.00 each in lots of 25. Mr. Brinegar advised that likewise 6.5 ammunition manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company also had wide distribution throughout the United States and could be purchased through any number of wholesale dealers.

Mr. Brinegar advised that in his personal opinion the scope of the rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald would have been mounted by the factory. He explained that in mounting the scope the bolt would have to be altered. This expense plus the expense of drilling the necessary holes for the scope mounting would amount to not less than \$15.00 and it would be impractical to spend this amount on a \$3.00 gun.

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Mr. Brinegar advised that people test firing rifles as a rule would either do so at a gun club or would use the Trinity river bottom. He explained that the levee on either side of the river, about 35 feet high, provides a suitable abutment.

The photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was exhibited to Mr. Brinegar and he stated he was not able to identify this individual as being a person to whom he had previously sold 6.5 ammunition.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. R. W. Botts, District Manager, Winchester-Western Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Braniff Building, advised the Western Cartridge Company, a division of Olin Industries, East Alton, Illinois, manufactured a quantity of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition for the Italian Government during World War II. At the end of the war the Italian Carcano rifle, and no telling how much of this type ammunition, was sold to the United States gun brokers and dealers and subsequently was distributed by direct sales to wholesalers, retailers, and individual purchasers.

Mr. Botts stated there was no known complete list of places of business in Dallas which might have handled this type ammunition. He advised he could only suggest that places normally or possibly handling this ammunition would be set forth in the Classified Section of the telephone directory under guns, hardware companies, pawn shops, department stores, sporting goods stores, discount stores, and Army and Navy surplus stores. He stated that such list would not be all inclusive as it was possible that a person, such as a "reloader," might have purchased some of this ammunition as it could be reloaded in the United States, whereas, the 6.5 Italian Carcano ammunition could not be reloaded in the United States.

In an effort to locate a source of supply of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition where Lee Harvey Oswald purchased ammunition for his Carcano rifle, a telephone canvass was made of all places of business in the Dallas and Irving area listed in the current Dallas-Irving Classified Section of the telephone directories under listings of ammunition, guns, hardware stores, pawn shops, department stores, discount stores, sporting

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goods stores, and Army and Navy surplus stores. This telephone contact was made with each such place located and each person contacted was questioned as to whether he had ever handled the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition, and if he knew of any source handling this type ammunition.

Only the two following listed places were located as a result of this telephone canvass:

John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas;

John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas.

On March 26, 1964, Mr. John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, telephone number FL 7-4758, residence address 3023 Mayhew, telephone number BR 9-5525, advised he purchased about ten boxes of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition from Johnny Brinegar in early 1963 and that he sold these ten boxes to individuals. He stated he was not able to recall the identity of any persons to whom he sold this ammunition. He claimed he sold this ammunition with a military load. He advised if he had sold more than a box or two to any one person he would have remembered the sale.

Mr. Masen stated he purchased another ten boxes of this same type ammunition from Brinegar, date not recalled, but possibly during the summer of 1963. He claimed this ammunition was being used principally for deer hunting and he "pulled" the bullets in the last batch and reloaded it with a hunting-type bullet (lead nose). He advised he used a Herter's Bullet Puller in changing these bullets. He stated he had only two boxes of this ammunition at present.

Mr. Masen claimed he had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald, had no recollection of his ever having come to his place of business, and he had never sold any of this ammunition to Oswald.



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Mr. Masen stated he has operated Masen's Gun Shop at this location alone since 1961.

Mr. Masen volunteered that he put himself through college by working as a gunsmith; that he attended Sul Ross College, Alpine, Texas; Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas; University of Houston, Houston, Texas; and Monterrey University, Monterrey, Mexico. He claimed he spoke Spanish fluently.

Mr. Masen stated that during the summer of 1963 he made an extensive vacation trip to Mexico, visiting friends in various places, including the "Mendoza Brothers," Guadalajara, Mexico, who owned an arms manufacturing plant.

On March 26, 1964, Mr. John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, telephone CH 7-2600, advised he purchased one case of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition from the Century Arms Company, Alexandria, West Virginia, in 1962 after seeing it advertised, as he recalled, for \$45 per 1000 rounds. Mr. Brinegar stated he sold about ten boxes of this ammunition to John Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, in early 1963 and traded him another ten boxes later, possibly during the summer, 1963. He advised he has six boxes of this ammunition left at present.

Mr. Brinegar stated he "pulled" the bullets from some of this ammunition and reloaded with a hunting load (soft nose) and others he sold with the military load.

Mr. Brinegar stated he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald, had no recollection of ever seeing him, and did not believe he had sold him any of this type ammunition.

Mr. Brinegar stated he has operated his gun shop alone for about thirty years in Dallas County. He advised that for years his place of business was located on Valley View Road, three-quarters of a mile west of Farmers Branch, Texas, mailing address Post Office Box 149, Carrollton, Texas, until November 1, 1963, when he moved to his

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present address. He stated he had his own rifle range at the Valley View Road address, but closed this range January 1, 1963.

Mr. Brinegar stated the 6.5 M/M rifle was rather common in the Dallas area and he felt that the larger gun dealers, pawn shops, sporting goods, and H. L. Green Company stores would have handled the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition, as he recalled seeing ads for this 6.5 ammunition. He explained that there were a number of different 6.5 M/M types of ammunition, but that only the ammunition manufactured by the Italians and the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano could be used in the Italian Carcano rifle.

On March 26, 1964, two boxes, 20 rounds each, of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition were obtained for forwarding to the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One box loaded with a hunting load (soft nose) was obtained from John Thomas Masen, and the other, which was a military load, was obtained from John H. Brinegar.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Richard C. Lopez, 4427 McKinney Avenue, Apartment A, employed as a salesman, Moore-Ehles Company, Inc., 407 North Ervay Street, Dallas, advised he formerly was employed by the H. L. Green Company. He stated he worked first as a stock clerk and was later made a salesman in the Gun Department in October or November, 1963, exact date not recalled. He advised that at that time Al Yeargan was the manager of the Gun Department at H. L. Green Company. He stated to his knowledge, H. L. Green Company never did handle any 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition. Lopez stated the store did handle the Carcano rifle and a 6.5 Italian ammunition for the gun. He advised as he recalled, the base of the shell casing had "SIM" or "SMI" stamped on it and that all of the ammunition was of a military load.

Lopez stated he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald and was unable to identify his photograph as a person visiting the H. L. Green Gun Department while he was employed there.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Albert C. Yeargan, Jr., also known as Al, 1922 Mayflower, employed as a salesman for Smitty's Sporting Goods, 114 West Jefferson Avenue, telephone WA 6-9845, Dallas, Texas, stated he was employed as manager of the fourth floor, H. L. Green Company, which included the Gun Department on April 20, 1963, and that he left this employment March 13, 1964. Mr. Yeargan stated the Italian Carcano rifles were in stock when he was employed. He advised that all of the ammunition for these rifles was Italian military ammunition that was obtained with the purchase of the rifles; however, the bullets had been reloaded with a hunting load (soft load). He stated the rifles and the ammunition, as he recalled, were purchased from the Crescent Firearms Company in Connecticut.

Yeargan stated as he remembered on the primer end of the shell case there was stamped "939." Mr. Yeargan advised the H. L. Green Company never handled any of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition.

The following inquiries were made in an effort to locate a site where Lee Harvey Oswald may have practice fired with his rifle:

West Side of Trinity River Levee

On March 20, 1964, Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay, owner and operator of Kornegay General Store, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised that target practice shooting is forbidden by law at Dallas, Texas, and at Irving, Texas. He said, however, that a small area west of the Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas, has been used in the past by people shooting at targets in the river bottom area. He said this particular area was located near Proctor Street just west of Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas. Mr. Kornegay stated many of these persons who do practice shooting in this area frequent his general store.

He was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and he stated he cannot recall having seen Oswald in this area at any time. Mr. Kornegay advised that any person using the area for target practicing would probably have been observed by the residents of Proctor Street.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Jessie Britain, 1231 North Union Bower Road, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that she has, in the past, observed many persons shooting pistols and rifles in the vicinity of a small bridge just west of the Carpenter Freeway in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. Britain was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and she stated she recognized Oswald's photograph as the same one which appeared in the Dallas newspapers after the President was assassinated. She said she recalls that at the time of the assassination she gave consideration to the possibility that Oswald may have been target practicing in the vicinity of Irving and, consequently, searched her mind to determine whether she had ever seen him in this area. She stated she did not remember having seen Oswald practicing shooting in this vicinity.

The following residents of Irving, Texas, were interviewed on the dates indicated, at which time each was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. Each advised Oswald was not observed in the vicinity at any time:

Florine Lagard, 3020 Proctor, March 20, 1964;

Billy D. Smith, 2928 Proctor, March 20, 1964;

William O. Petty, 2816 Proctor, March 20, 1964;

Naomi Wallace, 2812 Proctor, March 20, 1964;

A. J. Kirksey, 2730 Proctor, March 20, 1964;

Elmer Kornegay, 2720 Proctor, March 20, 1964;

George Norman, 1518 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;

E. P. Durant, 1514 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;

Virginia D. Lopez, 1508 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

J. L. Tinney, 99 North Fort Worth Road, Irving, Texas,  
March 20, 1964;

Jessie Britain, 1231 North Union Bower Road, March 20, 1964.

Mr. Haywood Pierson, 418 Bobbie Street, Dallas, Texas,  
advised on March 21, 1964, that the Corinth Street viaduct area on  
the west side of the Trinity River levee is a residential area and  
that many children play in the vicinity of the levee at this  
particular point. He said no firearms are permitted to be used in  
the area at any time.

A photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was shown to Mr. Pierson  
and he stated he could not recall having seen Oswald or any other  
persons target shooting with a pistol or rifle in this area at any  
time.

The following residents of the Corinth Street viaduct  
area of the levee were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald;  
however, none could recall having seen him in this area:

S. Hoskins, 408 Albright Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

Moses Thomas, 415 Albright Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

R. L. Jones, 416 Bobbie Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

W. McDade, 431 Pecan Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;

Henry Chaptman, 422 Pecan Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

Rev. A. L. Wilburn, 434 North Moore Street, Dallas,  
March 21, 1964;

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

George Adams, 1202 Sabine Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

Al Gloser, 709 Cliff Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964.

Mr. Ray Sanders, operator of Sanders Grocery, 308 Greenbriar Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised the Houston Street viaduct area of the levee is well traveled, heavily populated, and there are no wide stretches of land on the inhabited side of the levee which could be used for target practice. He said that people interested in target shooting would use a less populated area and he could not recall having seen any shooters in this area at any time.

Mr. Sanders was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and he stated he is positive Oswald has never practiced rifle or pistol shooting in this vicinity of the levee.

The following persons, who reside in the vicinity of the Houston Street viaduct area or levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity at any time:

James Kelly, 221 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

J. H. Chesney, 210 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

Ramon Galvan, 3338 Herbert Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Juan Holguin, 3315 Herbert Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Pete Sosa, 3310 Wake Street, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

J. E. Mannes, 334 Bataan Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Hector Gonzales, 910 LaSalle Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he frequently visits a dump area in the vicinity of the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct between the east and west levees. He said he has observed in the past that the only people who visit this area from time to time are those people who dump trash in the area or check through the trash in order to find objects of value. He said it is highly unlikely that any person would use this area for target practice with a rifle or pistol since both the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct are heavily traveled and any rifle shooting would endanger the lives of passersby. Mr. Gonzales stated that any person using the river bottom area above this point for target practice would necessarily approach the levee from Canada Drive and would have to park a car on the drive in order to cross the levee walk. He added there are no bus routes which would deposit passengers in this immediate vicinity above both viaducts.

The following residents of the Canada Drive area, which parallels the west levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in an effort to determine whether Oswald had ever practiced shooting with a rifle in this area. None could identify Oswald as having visited in this area in the past for any reason:

Hector Gonzales, 910 LaSalle, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

J. Francis, 1703 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

M. J. King, 1715 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

Rev. A. L. Warren, 1975 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

Joe Vasquez, 4131 Rupert, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

Porfirio Cadena, 3021 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Gabriel Cadena, 3035 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Sam Walker, 3511 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Amos Lyons, 4107 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Cleo Spencer, 4119 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Joe Hernandez, 4123 Odessa Street, Dallas, March 24,  
1964;

Pete Constancio, 3610 Ingersoll Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964.

The following individuals, who reside in the vicinity of the Walton Walker Boulevard and the west wall of the levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. None could identify Oswald as having been practicing rifle shooting in this vicinity of the levee at any time:

A. C. Rodriguez, 3120 Lapsley Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Joe Calvillo, 3015 Lapsley Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

John E. Means, 6306 Zenith Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

W. C. Hurst, 6032 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Leon Ferguson, 6122 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

William G. Smith, 2011 Progressive Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

East Side of Trinity River Levee

Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that the area east of the John W. Carpenter Freeway near the east levee is situated within the City of Dallas, Texas, and that the use of any firearms is forbidden in this area. Mr. Kornegay stated that, because of the proximity of the area in Irving, Texas, where target shooting is tolerated, no shooters use the area east of the levee in the vicinity of the Carpenter Freeway. Mr. Kornegay stated that in addition portions of the adjacent territory are inaccessible with no roads or footpaths and, since they are inconvenient, target shooters would not use this area.

Mr. LeRoy Sykes, 3402 Doug Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 25, 1964, that the east portion of the Trinity River Levee from Irving, Texas, to the Hampton Road viaduct is relatively inaccessible, quite far from any bus routes, and would entail a considerable walk through mud and swamp land. He said this area is not suitable for target practice and he has never known of anyone to discharge a firearm in that area at any time.

A photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was shown to Mr. Sykes and he stated he could not recall having seen Oswald in this area of the levee at any time.

The following residents of the east portion of the levee were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity:

Luke Frederick, 4721 North Westmoreland, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964;

Jay Anderson, 4312 Carol, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964;

Willie Bradley, 3522 Doug Drive, Dallas, March 25, 1964;

Juanita Garcia, 4839 Memphis, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964;

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

William D. Young, 1205 Mississippi, Dallas, Texas,  
March 25, 1964;

Dale Munez, 4706 Iberia, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964.

Observation of the remaining portion of the east levee from the Sylvan Avenue viaduct to the Corinth Street viaduct where it terminates disclosed that it runs through the downtown area of the City of Dallas and is entirely unsuited for rifle or pistol practice. This portion of the levee runs adjacent to a large area of light manufacturing and industrial plants, whose properties back directly against the levee wall. The majority of these are fenced and not accessible to the general public.

It is noted the area between both levees, which forms the bed of the Trinity River, is entirely uninhabited. The levee walls are approximately 35 feet above the adjoining areas and persons interviewed above who live near portions of the levee pointed out that individuals along the river bed bottom cannot be observed from outside the levee walls.

The area west of the Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas, as described by Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay and Mrs. Jessie Britain, was checked and it was determined that the terrain there is swampy river bottom. Debris and other discarded refuse were observed in the water and along the banks of the river. Examination of places where persons might have practiced with any weapon disclosed no cartridge cases or live ammunition.

4/10/64

Airtel

- 1 - Conrad
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Cadigan
- 1 - Cunningham
- 1 - Gheesling

ST-115

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10463)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3108

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

ReDLairtel and letterhead memorandum 4/1/64 concerning item number one and item number three of the Commission's letter dated 3/3/64. Reference is also made to your telephone call to Section Chief Branigan 4/9/64.

The following changes were made in referenced letterhead memorandum and you should correct your copies accordingly:

- Page 1, last paragraph, line 6 -- two-volume.
- Page 3, next to last line -- Volumes.
- Page 4, paragraph 1, line 6 -- change they to wore.
- Page 4, paragraph 1, line 7 -- Volumes.
- Page 4, paragraph 2, line 5 -- change they to were.
- Page 4, paragraph 2, line 8 -- volumes.
- Page 13, lines 3 and 4 -- change they to he.
- Page 13, next to last paragraph, line 4 -- "pulled."
- Page 13, next to last paragraph, line 4 -- change on to in.
- Page 13, last paragraph, line 2 -- change him to his.
- Page 14, paragraph 2, next to last line -- Houston, Texas.
- Page 14, paragraph 5, line 1 -- "pulled."
- Page 14, paragraph 5, line 2 -- delete it.

Page 2 was retyped to delete paragraph 3, inasmuch as Bureau's examination of these two books disclosed that a few scribbled markings in red were noted on pages 728 and 729 of Volume II, as well as a one-quarter inch (approximately) black mark was noted in the left margin on page 968 of that Volume. Pages 11 and 23 were retyped to incorporate the information telephonically furnished to Section Chief

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

Enclosures - 6

MAILED 5  
APR 10 1964  
COMM-FBI

79 APR 16 1964

(SEE 1012)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
WMS:pah  
pah  
WMS  
WMS

FBI

Date: 4/6/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: FBI LABORATORY  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.  
IS - R - CUBA  
(OO: DL)

*W. J. ...*

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 4/3/64, and Bureau teletype to Dallas, 1:39 P.M., EST, 4/4/64.

On April 6, 1964, Mr. JOSEPH A. BALL, Senior Staff Consultant, President's Commission on the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, furnished SA ARTHUR E. CARTER with the gray cloth jacket identified as "K-42", Commission's Exhibit Number 162. C-60 C-60

Photographs were taken by SA CARTER which show the laundry mark on the neck band of the jacket and the dry cleaning identification tag which is affixed to the lower part of the jacket.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are one negative and one contact print. Enclosed for New Orleans is one contact print.

The Bureau may desire to make enlargements of the negative; if so, two enlargements should be furnished Dallas and New Orleans and any other office that is conducting investigation concerning this jacket.

The jacket was returned to Mr. BALL by SA CARTER today.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Dallas

AEC/ds

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

12 APR 8 1964

REC-25 105-82555-3109

SOVIET SECTION  
RA 5730

*Put in negative file in this case*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to Dallas  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82355

Pranigan by your office on 4/9/64. Two copies of pages 2, 11 and 23, are enclosed for your file. Two copies of referenced letterhead memorandum which incorporates all of the above changes have been furnished to the Commission.

April 10, 1964

Airtel

EX-107

*Per...*

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)  
FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 3109  
RE: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka  
IS - R - CUBA  
(OO: Dallas)

REC-25

*L. J. ...*

Reference your airtel dated April 6, 1964.

Two enlarged photographs of the laundry mark and dry cleaning identification tag appearing on the grey cloth jacket identified as "K-42" Commission Exhibit 162 are forwarded to your office herewith and to the New Orleans Office with a copy of this communication.

C60

MAILED 25  
APR 10 1964  
COMM-FBI

*Am 644*  
*10 11*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN (2) - 100-10461

Enclosures (2)

1 - New Orleans (100-13601) Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Mr. Raupach - Room 5730 - (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont - (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - (sent direct)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCC: gk (11)

*APR 14 1964*  
*APR 15 1964*

TELETYPE UNIT

*RAUPACH*

*RAUPACH 5730*

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) P

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

Re report of SA RAYMOND J. FOX, Denver, 12/27/63;  
and report of SA GERALD J. FLYNN, Phoenix, 4/2/64.

Enclosed for the Phoenix Division is one copy of  
referenced Denver report.

RE: ROBERT J. KAYE *collo*  
Alleged Associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It should be noted that referenced Denver report  
contains information furnished by Immigration and Naturalization  
Service (INS) concerning KAYE, Number A-6208760. This report  
also contains other background information concerning KAYE  
and his activities in Denver, Colorado.

The U. S. Secret Service in Denver determined from  
INS that KAYE entered the United States on 11/18/45, at  
Portland, Maine, under the name of ROMAN BOBBY SOKOLOWSKI.  
According to INS, the last Annual Report Card filed by KAYE  
was on 1/20/51.

- 3 - Bureau (AM)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (AM)
- 1 - Phoenix (105-1529) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
- 1 - Washington Field Office (105-37111) (Info.)
- 1 - Denver

REC-25 105-82555-3110

EX-102

APR 11 1964

*[Handwritten signature]*

Approved: *[Signature]* Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

79 APR 15 1964

DN 39-41

Mr. JOHN T. CLINGAN, Director, INS, Denver, Colorado, was advised on 4/8/64, of the last known address and employment for KAYE at Tucson, Arizona.

It is further noted that a lead had been set out for the Denver Division in referenced Phoenix report, requesting investigation to develop more details in Denver, Colorado, concerning KAYE's background and activities prior to his claimed visit to Mexico City.

In view of the information contained in referenced Denver report concerning KAYE's background and activities, UACB, Denver will conduct no further investigation concerning this matter.



FBI

Date: 4/2/64

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CO TO: ... REQ. REC'D ... MAY 7 1964 ANS. BY: ...

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823) (P) (100-65476) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD IS - R - CUBA OO: Dallas

MARK LANE SM - C OO: New York

Classified by 2040 Exempt from GDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/15/77 EFG/TCC

ReButel to New York, 2/26/64, re OSWALD.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 4/2/64, summarizing the comments of LANE and others in Los Angeles on 3/30/64 at the Embassy Auditorium. By separate package the Bureau is being furnished two copies of taped recordings (three reels each) of the utterances of Attorney MARK LANE and others made at a public meeting on the night of 3/30/64 at the Embassy Auditorium, Ninth and Grand Streets, Los Angeles, California, under the auspices of the "Citizens' Committee of Inquiry." The tapes were made available by [redacted]

[redacted] (conceal), through [redacted] has furnished reliable information in the past.

- 7 - Bureau (Enc. 14) (AM - REGISTERED) 105-82555-3111
  - (3) - 105-82555, LEE HARVEY OSWALD
  - (3) - 100-409763, MARK LANE
  - (1 - Package)
- 4 - Dallas (Enc. 4) (AM - REGISTERED) 102
  - (2 - 100-10461, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
  - (2 - 100- , MARK LANE)
- 2 - San Antonio (Info) (Enc. 2) (AM - REGISTERED)
- 4 - New York (Enc. 4) (AM - REGISTERED)
  - (2 - 105-38431, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
  - (2 - 100-117844, MARK LANE)
- 2 - Los Angeles.

PLM:slb (19)

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

100-1-105 4/10/64

NOT RECORDED 0-77 SA [Signature] See [Signature]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASS 2/15/77 EFG/TCC

LA 105-15823  
LA 100-65476

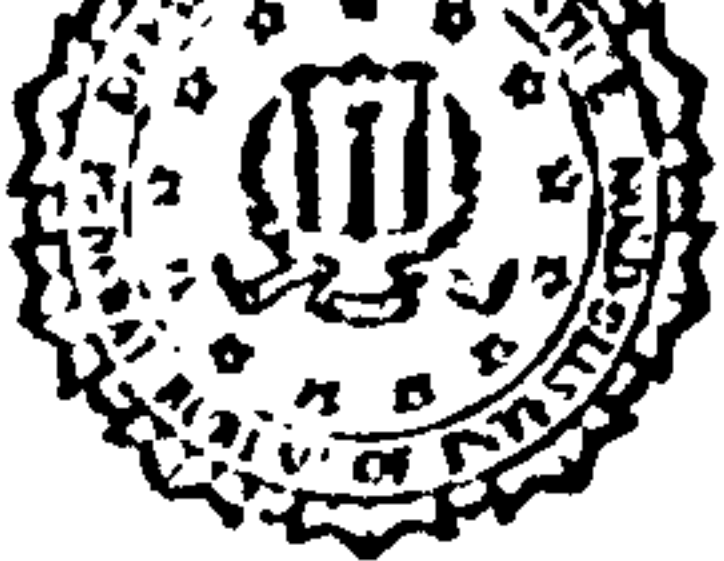
Four copies each of the letterhead memorandum are designated for the New York and Dallas Divisions, and two copies are designated for the San Antonio Division in view of the information indicating LANE stated he would speak at the University of Texas after his return from Europe.

Sources utilized in the letterhead memorandum are in order mentioned:

[REDACTED] *Calif*

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because data reported from [REDACTED] could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

The Los Angeles Division indices reveal no information identifiable with "Citizens' Committee of Inquiry" or DICK WEST.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

April 2, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DECLASSIFIED  
7/15/77 EPG/TL

The sources utilized in this memorandum and its appendix have furnished reliable information in the past. U

On March 31, 1964, two confidential sources advised as follows: U

On March 30, 1964, Mr. Mark Lane, a New York City attorney, was the main speaker at a meeting sponsored by the "Citizens' Committee of Inquiry", at 8:00 p.m. in the Embassy Auditorium, Ninth and Grand Streets, Los Angeles, California. There were between 300 and 400 persons present. The meeting was opened by a male Negro who introduced himself as Dick West. West spoke a few words of welcome and then introduced the chairman of the evening, Mr. Raphael Konigsberg, whom West described as a well-known and long-time fighter for civil rights in the Los Angeles area. Konigsberg introduced Mark Lane, who spoke for about two hours. Lane was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his talk, and his remarks were well received by those in attendance. U

The following summarizes comments made at this meeting as made available by the above two sources and a third source: U

Konigsberg spoke briefly concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, his death, and the assassination of President Kennedy. He also spoke of the Warren Commission and its purpose. He said a recent Gallup Poll had shown that one-half of the people contacted did not believe in the official version of the assassination. He said the real and whole truth concerning the assassination and the murder of Oswald is being hidden by the very people charged with the duty of revealing the truth. He said when a situation like this arises, then the citizens must act. He

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 21 1973

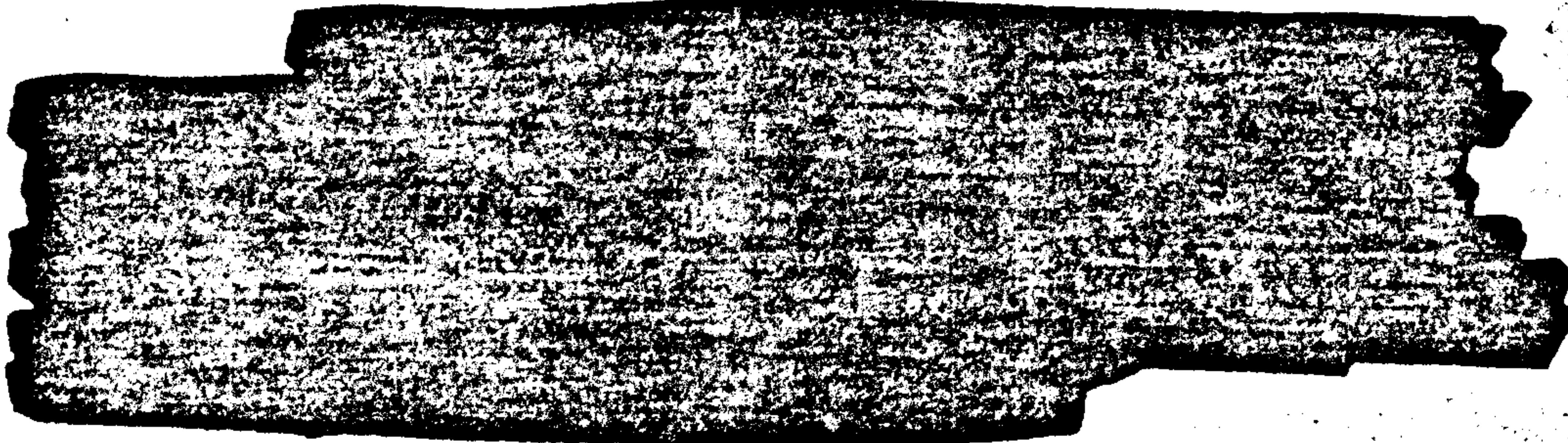
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 7/15/77

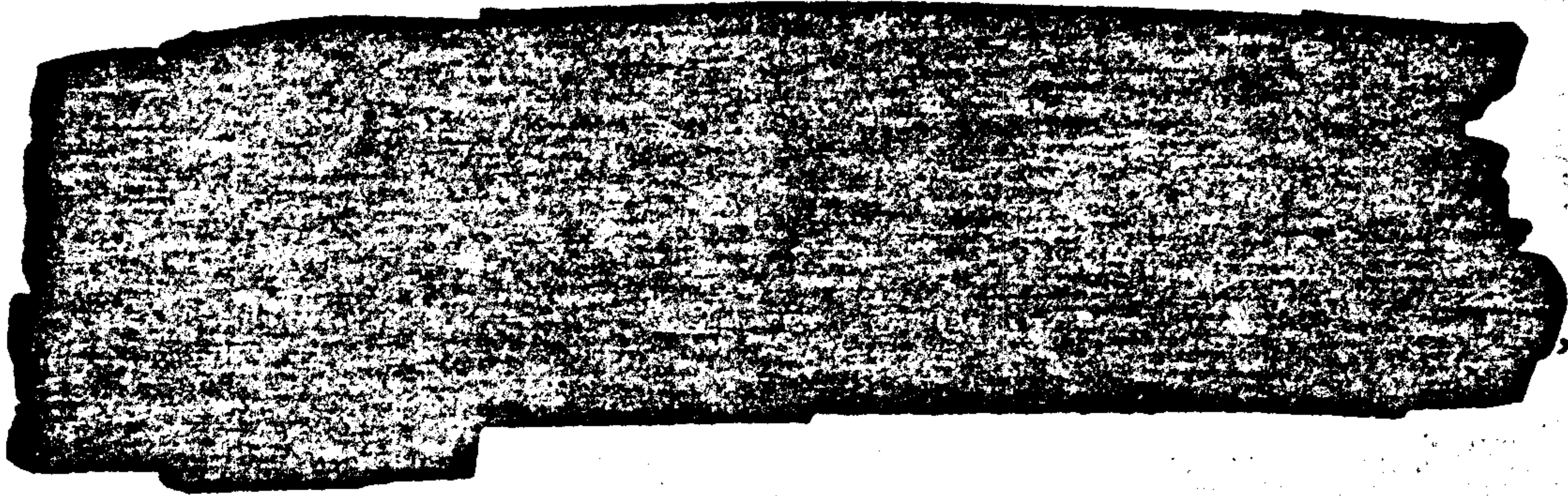
EPG/TL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

introduced Mark Lane as a dedicated and great lawyer who was seeking factual information on exactly what took place on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, and as an individual "who will help us fight for the truth about the assassination of President Kennedy." u



The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u



Lane in his remarks claimed to have photostats and other data regarding paraffin tests given Oswald which show that Oswald could not have fired a rifle on the day in question. Lane implied that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Dallas Police Department, the Dallas District Attorney's Office, and the U. S. Secret Service have suppressed information and the testimony of eyewitnesses to the assassination. He claimed to have witnesses who are able to establish that Oswald did not kill Officer Tippit. He further stated that the shots which killed President Kennedy came from an overpass near the building on the route of the motorcade but not from the building in question.. u

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lane claimed Oswald, had he lived, could not have received a fair trial in Dallas or anywhere else because of the breakdown in the judicial system in this country. Lane referred to the rule of presumption of innocence in our courts; yet, he alleged this exists only in theory because pretrial press, radio and television reports make a fair trial practically impossible. u

Lane mentioned the difficulties he experienced in getting his "brief" in the Oswald case published. He said the only people who would publish it were the publishers of the "National Guardian." (See Appendix). u

Lane claimed the doctors who attended the President immediately after he was shot originally said the wound in the throat of the President was an entrance-type wound. After they were "brainwashed" by U. S. Secret Service Agents, however, the doctors said the wound was an exit-type wound. u

Lane specifically criticized the FBI for its response to the question as to how could Oswald have entered a key building on the route of the motorcade carrying a rifle three feet long and wrapped in a small piece of brown paper. Lane quoted the FBI as answering, "Our area of jurisdiction extends to spies and saboteurs. We are not permitted to move into the area of political nonconformity." Lane commented, "Well, we have some doubts about that, but I think that is an excellent description of what their activities should be, but, unfortunately, I think it doesn't accurately portray what they are doing." u

Lane was critical of the Warren Commission and feels it will never release the truth in the whole Oswald case because it (the commission) is relying on Government investigatory agencies; such as, the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, and the U. S. Secret Service. Lane said all three of these agencies have much to hide in terms of their own roles in the case. u

Lane mentioned several times that Oswald is being tried "behind closed doors," that racists are on the commission, and that all basic rights have been denied Oswald by the commission. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lane stated that he expected to leave "Wednesday" for Europe to speak on this case in Budapest, Paris, and Rome. He then will return to the United States for a speaking engagement at the University of Texas. Following this he then will go to Dallas. Lane said he will continue to travel throughout the country "to raise every single question in this case until we secure some intelligent answers as to just what happened on November 22, 1963." u

Lane also advised during the course of his talk that the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry is active in many localities and that Mr. Konigsberg and Mr. West would be glad to take the names and addresses of any persons wishing to assist the committee. u

Following Lane's talk there was a short question-and-answer period. A collection was taken to finance the sending of investigators to Dallas to assist Lane in getting additional information and evidence in an effort to prove that Oswald was not the assassin. u

Concerning Mark Lane, the following is noted:

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of the accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous week end. It also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case, although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him. u

On June 10, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee  
(NYCAHUAC) (see appendix), hold May 28, 1963, at  
74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected  
to the position of Vice-Chairman of the organization. U

APPENDIXCITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms \* \* \* specializes in propoganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee."

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor."

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)"

APPENDIX



APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A source advised on 6/20/63 that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well-known pro-Communists and 'liberals' for the announced purpose of defending the 'truth' about Cuba from distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960, under the stimulus of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the Los Angeles chapter without difficulty until by 1962 the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) had succeeded in gaining a foothold in its executive committee. At the present time both the LAL-SWP and the SCDCP share control of the Los Angeles chapter with the latter being the more dominant of the two. U

A second source advised on 6/19/63 that since early 1962 the LAL-SWP has shown a waning interest in the Los Angeles chapter of the FPCC, recognizing that it has lost what popular appeal it formerly had, but has nevertheless managed to retain control of certain key positions in it, not wanting to have created an organization only to turn it over to the 'Stalinists' and in view of the possibility a new invasion of Cuba could revive its value to the LAL-SWP. U

Both the CP and the SWP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised, December 1, 1961, p. 193, describes the "National Guardian" as follows: ✓

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly \* \* \*. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, page 78, describes the American Labor Party as follows:

"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn Sections of the American Labor Party, but outside of New York City, they have been unable to win control."

APPENDIXNEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HUAC" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX U

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan

April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Mail Room
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - J. M. Sizoo

REC 30 105-82555-3111  
EX 102

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

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 10 11 15 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your previous request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane. ✓

There are enclosed herewith three reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, on March 30, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated April 2, 1964, at our Los Angeles Office relating to the above appearance by Lane.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC  
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COMM - B

Enclosures - 5

JMS:pah  
(12)

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NOTE: Coverage obtained of Lane's appearance on 3/30/64 at Los Angeles in accordance with prior request of President's Commission. Three reels of tape recording in letterhead memorandum furnished by Los Angeles airtel 4/8/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - B - Cuba"

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

79 APR 15 1964  
APR 14 1964

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(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

NOTE CONTINUED:

Infer: and "Mark Lane, SM - C." Letterhead memorandum classified "Confidential" to protect information contained therein from [REDACTED] and whose identification could compromise confidential informants of continuing value and result in injury to the national security. U

Lane continues his efforts to cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination of President Kennedy. He claims that the paraffin test of Oswald's cheeks shows that Oswald could not have fired a rifle on the day in question. He claims that he has a witness stating that Oswald was not the individual who killed the Dallas police officer Tippit. He claims also the first shot fired at the President came from in front of his motorcade; and that while the doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, said the wound in the throat of President Kennedy was an entrance-type wound, after they were "brainwashed" by Secret Service agents the doctors said the wound was an exit type. Lane was critical of the FBI and its alleged response to the question as to how Oswald could have entered the building on the motorcade route carrying a rifle three feet long and wrapped in a small piece of brown paper. Lane claims the Bureau answered this question by stating we are not permitted to "move into the area of political nonconformity" and that our jurisdiction involved security matters. Lane claims this does not accurately "portray what they are doing." Lane also implies a coverup in the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy by the Bureau, the Dallas Police Department, the District Attorney's Office and the United States Secret Service, and complains that the Warren Commission contains racists and that all basic rights have been denied Oswald by the Commission. The Bureau has formally advised the President's Commission of Lane's statement in Los Angeles that he was to take a European trip on April 1, 1964. U

- 1 - Belmont
  - 1 - Mohr
  - 1 - Conrad
  - 1 - DeLoach
  - 1 - Sullivan
- April 9, 1964

- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Rose

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of five reports and one memorandum containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies of a report captioned "Ruth Hyde Faine; Michael Ralph Paine, Internal Security - Russia," dated March 30, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts.

We will continue to furnish you with communications, in duplicate, containing further results of our investigation.

BY COURIER SVC.  
 76 MAR 10  
 COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,  
 J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 15

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 (11)

NOTE:

The reports and memorandum have been reviewed by the Supervisors Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley and consist of 40 pages.

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9 APR 15 1964

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

April 9, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<u>REPORT OF</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>
W. H. Williams, II	3-24-64	Seattle
James J. O'Connor	3-27-64	Miami
Darrel B. Currie	3-30-64	Boston
James J. O'Connor	3-30-64	Miami
Richard Boyd Smith	4-2-64	St. Louis
Alfred G. Gunn	4-3-64	Seattle

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>
None	3-18-64	Dallas

3-3 XEROX

APR 14 1964

105-82855-2112  
ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Branigan,  
1 - Mr. Rose

4/10/64

**Airtel**

**To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)  
2 - Milwaukee (62-1178)**

**From: Director, FBI (105-82555)**

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA**

ReNOairtel 4/1/64 with copies to Milwaukee and Milwaukee airtel 4/7/64 submitting LHM in captioned matter.

New Orleans determine and advise Bureau and Milwaukee if correct spelling of Reverend Henry L. Honold is Honald or Holand.

Milwaukee determine and advise Bureau and New Orleans if the following are correct addresses: Mr. Fred C. Groth, 726 Depot Street, Manawa, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Fred C. Groth, 762 Depot Street, Manawa, Wisconsin.

Afford this matter expeditious attention to insure prompt dissemination of information to the Commission. LHM submitted by Milwaukee Office will be corrected by the Bureau upon receipt of the above-requested information and the New Orleans and Milwaukee Offices should make necessary correction and notation in office files.

EFR:klw *klw*  
(7)

REC 30 105-82555-313

19 APR 14 1964

EX-102

*mf*

**NOTE:**

Above-requested information desired to resolve discrepancies in information submitted by the New Orleans and Milwaukee Offices in captioned matter. Upon receipt of this information, the Bureau will make necessary corrections in LHM submitted by the Milwaukee Office.

MAILED 5  
APR 13 1964  
COMM-FBI

79 APR 15 1964

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