

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

To - Mrs. Marina Oswald
% Irving Police

Marina-

Several people called me in order to invite you to live and work with them (if you want).

At first:

1. MR. Walter Neunson
(Vladimir Nunson)
(909 N. 24th St.
Camden, N.J. (New Jersey)

Telephone:

Area code 609-WO 4-0357

He was raised in the Soviet Union, born in America. He has 4 sons in the Soviet Union. He told me that you met his son, Edward. (Edward) He is of the opinion that it is possible to find work for you there.

2. Mrs. Abraham Scheck. Area Code 316. Great Bend, Kansas. GL 3-9297. She called in order to invite you to come with your children and live there till you find out what you want to do. There is a little house for you.

3. Mrs. Maria Pults

Invited you to come and live with her in San Antonio.
See (note)

Mrs. Scheck and Mr. Neunson requested me to call them back. Mrs. Scheck does not speak Russian, but Mr. Neunson speaks it fluently. Of course, Camden (Cmnden) is across the river from Philadelphia.

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:dek m.g.l.
September 8, 1964

B. pul
6 105 P
4850
ENCLOSURE

Call up Mr. Neunson and answer yes or no. All right?
He wanted to know. You may tell the operator "Reverse the charges
please."

Area 609 WO 4-0354

Kissing you,

/s/ Ruth

I want to call MR. --

at area code 609, WO 4-0354 and reverse the charges,
please. He said he is home after 5:00 PM (after work). He speaks
Russian. If you want to go to Camden, I would want to ask my
friend there whether there is any work for you at the University
of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania University). There, I know, many
Russians work in the laboratory.

Do you have an interpreter?

Translator's Note: All parentheses are as they appear in the
original material.

Cover of envelope:

**From: Ruth Paine
2515 W. 5th Street,
Irving, Texas**

**To: Marina Oswald
Kindness of Irving Police**

Reverse side of envelope:

**Maria Martin
AD 9-56-42 Marina
Kataya Ford**

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-250

(1) Cover:

I. V. Rakhmanov and K. M. Pogodilov

TEXTBOOK
OF THE GERMAN
LANGUAGE

For the Higher Educational
Institutions

Publishing House of
Literature in Foreign Languages
Moscow, 1958

TRANSLATED BY: *m.*
TATIANA NIKONISHIN: *jar*
September 8, 1964

ENCLOSURE

105 4850

(2) Title page:

I. V. Rakhmanov and K. M. Pogodilov

**TEXTBOOK
OF THE GERMAN
LANGUAGE**

Fifth, Revised Edition

**Approved by the Ministry of the Higher Education
of the USSR
as a textbook for higher educational
Liberal Arts institutions
and departments**

**Publishing House of
Literature in Foreign Languages
Moscow, 1958**

(3) Back of the title page:

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN AND GERMAN

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"TEXTBOOK OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE"

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were in German.

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TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN &
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:jar
September 8, 1964

ENCLOSURE

4850

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4851

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

208

CIA

REFERRAL

9-15-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SEPTEMBER ELEVEN LAST REPORTING INTERVIEW OF JUAN MIRANDA DISTRIBUTION MANAGER OF PUBLICATION QUOTE THIS WEEK END QUOTE. SOURCES AT LAREDO REPORT PAMPHLET IS GENERALLY RECEIVED SOME FOUR DAYS PRIOR TO THE SATURDAY BEGINNING WEEK COVERED BY PUBLICATION. MIRANDA'S STATEMENT THAT PAMPHLET LEAVES PRESSES ON THURSDAY PRECEDING SATURDAY BEGINNING WEEK COVERED BY PUBLICATION WOULD SEEM TO DEFEAT PURPOSE OF PUBLICATION BY PROHIBITING CIRCULATION THROUGHOUT ALL OF MEXICO PRIOR TO BEGINNING OF WEEK COVERED. NOTE THAT PUBLICATION IS TOURIST GUIDE FOR ALL OF MEXICO. RECONTACT MIRANDA AND IF NECESSARY PUBLISHER OF THE PAMPHLET TO INSURE THAT DATE PAMPHLET LEAVES PRESSES IN MEXICO CITY IS ACCURATELY REPORTED. SUCAB, DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JCS:pd
(5) VIA CABLEGRAM

SEP 15 1964

5:08 P.M. MSL

NOTE:

Marina Oswald on 8-28 turned over pamphlet "This Week" which was among Oswald's effects. This is tourist guide of Mexico and issue in question was for week September 28 through

79 SEP 18 1964

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE CONTINUED:

October 4. In it appeared listing for the Hotel Cuba to which Oswald made reference in talking to fellow passengers on the bus en route Mexico City. Commission has asked if Oswald could have picked up the pamphlet in Laredo en route Mexico City which might explain his knowledge of the Hotel Cuba. San Antonio reports this entirely possible. Legat, Mexico City, reports that according to distribution manager of the publication, this was not possible. It is likely that the distribution manager in Mexico City was confused for if pamphlet does not come off presses until noon on Thursday preceding the week beginning on Saturday it would not be possible to distribute the pamphlet throughout all of Mexico so that it would be of value to tourists in the following week. This seeks clarification of remarks of distribution manager.

556
RTS
RTS
RTS

FBI

Date: 9/7/64

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

ReButel to Dallas, dated 9/6/64, requesting additional affidavit be obtained from B. M. PATTERSON in regard to information furnished by him on 8/25, 26/64, and reported in letterhead memorandum of 8/27/64.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are the original and five copies of a sworn affidavit obtained from B. M. PATTERSON on 9/7/64, attesting to the correctness of the information furnished by him on 8/25, 26/64, and reported in the aforementioned letterhead memorandum.

100-10461-1000
See document for 100-10461-1000

Opt. 201. 11/10/64
Dallas

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 117
ENCLOSURE

14 SEP 9 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RJB:pm
(5)

Atte Pres. Cannon
9-11-64

SEK

SOVIET SECTION

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 21 1964
27

A P P I D A V I T

I, B. M. PATTERSON, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I now reside at Apartment 201, Habana Apartments, 1607 North Carroll, Dallas, Texas. On August 25 and 26, 1964, I was residing at this same address and was employed at Holly Southwest, Inc., 5606 Dyer, Dallas, Texas.

On August 25 and 26, 1964, I was interviewed by Special Agent Richard J. Burnett of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning what I had witnessed on November 22, 1963 as it related to Lee Harvey Oswald, the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit^{ly}, and the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

I have been shown the account of my interviews with Special Agent Richard J. Burnett as put in written form in regards to the interviews of August 25 and 26, 1964. I have read this written report and it represents a correct report of what I saw on November 22, 1963, as well as my identification of photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald as the individual I had seen on that date.

B. M. Patterson
B. M. PATTERSON

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 7 day of Sept.
1964.

Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

REC-117

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 9/3/64, enclosing President's Commission letter dated 9/1/64 and requesting investigation into the circumstances under which Lt. J. C. DAY of the Dallas PD processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints and specifically, concerning his having lifted a palm print from the assassination rifle which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM reflecting the requested investigation, which investigation was conducted by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN.

Also enclosed is a copy of the report of Lt. J. C. DAY dated 10/64 to Mr. G. L. LUMPKIN, Deputy of Police, which is set forth verbatim in the enclosed LHM. The Bureau may desire to make this copy of Lt. DAY's statement available to the President's Commission.

3-Bureau (Enc.-11) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas

RPG/cms
(5)

REC-117

100-10461-4854

14 SEP 14 1964

17

SEP 12 1964

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "Kub" and "STILL".

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin: "2cc LHM + original for President's Commission"

Handwritten notes: "to P. Com. K. L. L. 9-10-64"

REC-117

105-41

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

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

- 1 - I. W. Conrad (R. H. Jevons)
- 1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 1, 1964, and my letter dated September 4, 1964, concerning the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which contains the information you requested. Also enclosed is a copy of the report of Lieutenant J. C. Day dated January 8, 1964, the original of which he furnished to Mr. G. L. Lumpkin, Deputy of Police, Dallas Police Department.

BY COURIER SVC.
9 8 SEP 1 76
COMM - FBI

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

KMR:las (11)

Enclosures (3)

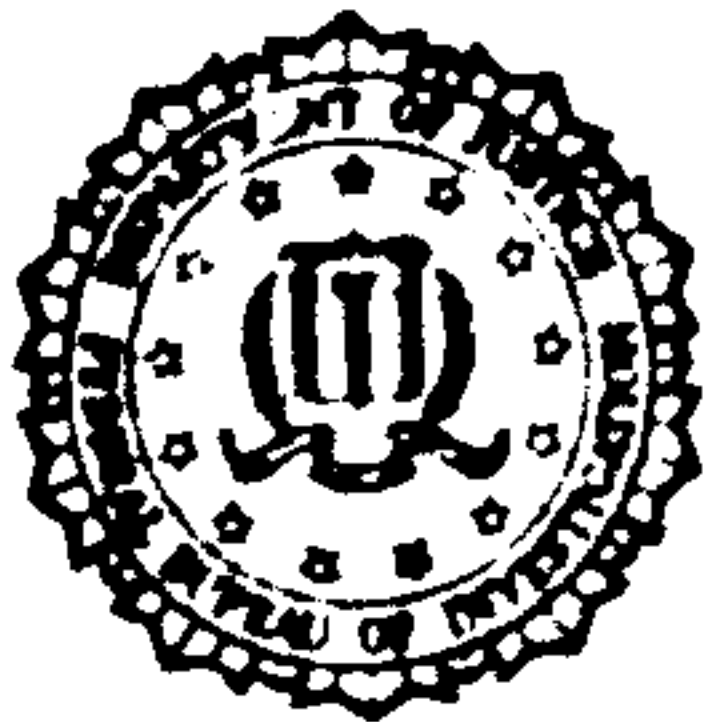
NOTE: By letter dated 9-1-64, the Commission referred to palm prints lifted from the under side of the assassination rifle barrel which was concealed by the fore grip by Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63. Certain circumstances indicated Day did not follow usual procedure in the lifting of this print and some questions were raised by the Commission in this matter. The palm print which was obtained, was compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory and the examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle. This was furnished the Commission by 105-82555-6406. Commission had desired Lt. Day be questioned further regarding how he obtained palm prints and other related information and LHM reveals this information which is being furnished the Commission.

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

SEP 16 3 24 PM '64
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

79 SEP 21 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested certain investigation into the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints and specifically, concerning his having lifted a palm print from the assassination rifle which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

By letter dated September 4, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., the President's Commission was advised that the palm print which Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination rifle, had been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden foregrip. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

There is attached the results of an interview with Lt. John Carl Day, reflecting the requested investigation.

Attachment

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MAR 23 1973

105 82 41 1
ENCLOSURE

Det 9/9/64

Lieutenant JOHN CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, stated the records of the Dallas Police Department reflected the following information relative to when he first arrived at the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and his actions during that day regarding the processing of various pieces of evidence. Lt. DAY stated he had made a written report on January 8, 1964, to Mr. G. L. LUMPKIN, Deputy of Police, Service Division of the Dallas Police Department. This report is set forth as requested of Lt. DAY, and a copy of such report was furnished by Lt. DAY for transmittal to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. Lt. DAY stated he preferred to let the written report speak for itself and would rather elaborate orally on the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the rifle, which palm print was found when he examined the rifle on November 22, 1963, rather than to make a written signed statement.

"January 8, 1964

"Mr. G. L. Lumpkin
"Deputy of Police
"Service Division

"Subject: Crime Scene Search
Investigation of the
Shooting of President J. F.
Kennedy on Offense F 86056.

"Sir:

"At 1:12 P.M. on November 22, 1963, Lieutenant J. C. Day 391 and Detective R. L. Studebaker 966 arrived at 411 Elm Street in response to a call from the dispatcher. Detectives J. B. Hicks 441 and H. B. Williams 757 arrived about 3:00 P.M. to assist in the investigation of the shooting of the President J. F. Kennedy on offense F 86056.

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21 MAR 12 1973

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN/saw Date dictated 9/8/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

DL 100-10461

"Lieutenant Day and Detective Studebaker on arrival were directed to the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. Three spent rifle shells had been found in the southeast corner of the building. These were under the eastern most window on the south side of the building further described as the south window nearest Houston Street.

"Photographs were taken of the three hulls as found. They were checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Detective R. M. Sims 629 of the Homicide Bureau. The hulls were 6.5 caliber and no legible prints were found.

"About 1:25 P.M. Captain J. W. Fritz 9 directed Lieutenant Day to the northwest portion of the sixth floor where a rifle had been found between some cartons near the stairs. Photographs were taken of the rifle as found, then it was picked up by Lieutenant Day in such a way as to destroy no fingerprints that might be present. With Lieutenant Day holding the gun, Captain Fritz opened the bolt and a live shell fell from the barrel. This shell was in position to fire should the trigger be pulled. The live shell was checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Captain Fritz. No fingerprints were found.

"The rifle, a 6.5 caliber, made in Italy in 1940, Serial C 2766, was taken by Lieutenant Day to the Identification Bureau about 2:00 P.M. and locked in an evidence box until further checking

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"could be done. Agent Odum, Dallas office of the F.B.I. drove Lieutenant Day to the City Hall. The rifle had no manufacturer's name and had a telescope sight mounted on it which was marked as follows:

4 x 18 coated Ordinance Optics
Inc., Hollywood, California.
There was a small cloverleaf
design with 'OSC' stamped
inside the cloverleaf.

"Lieutenant Day returned to 411 Elm Street about 2:45 P.M. and continued the investigation with other Crime Scene Search officers.

"About fifty photographs were made of the area involved in the shooting and a scale drawing was made of the sixth floor by Detectives J. B. Hicks and R. L. Studebaker.

"The cartons in the area where the rifle was found, and also the cartons near the window where the spent hulls were found were dusted for prints. A palm print was found on the top northwest corner of a carton that appeared to have been used by the assassin to sit on while aiming the rifle. This palm print was collected and preserved, along with the carton it came off of, and three cartons stacked by the window apparently to rest the rifle on.

"Lieutenant Day returned to the Identification Bureau about 7:00 P.M. and started checking the rifle for prints. Two fingerprints were found on the side

DL 100-10461

"of the rifle near the trigger and magazine housing and a palm print was found on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the stock. It appeared probable these prints were from the right palm and fingers of Lee Harvey Oswald, but the rifle was released to the F.B.I. to be sent to Washington, D.C. before the examination was completed and positive identification of the prints could be made. The prints were not very good for comparison purposes.

"Paraffin casts were made of Oswald's hands and the right side of his face about 9:00 P.M. November 22, 1963, in the Homicide Bureau office by Sergeant W. E. Barnes 598 and Detective J. B. Hicks. These casts were sent to DCCCIL November 23, 1963 for nitrate tests.

"All other evidence collected by the Crime Scene Search was released at 11:45 P.M. November 22, 1963 to Agent Vince Drain to be delivered to the F.B.I. headquarters at Washington, D.C.

"Respectfully submitted,

"/s/ J C Day
"J. C. Day 391
"Lieutenant of Police
"Identification Bureau"

Lt. DAY further related that when he carried the rifle from the Texas School Book Depository to the Dallas Police Department, it was locked up in the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. Lt. DAY related that at the time this rifle

DL 100-10461

was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, he held the rifle up being careful not to obliterate the fingerprints, and Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Division of the Dallas Police Department, racked the bolt back ejecting a live round of ammunition, at which time he identified the live round of ammunition.

Lt. DAY stated he dusted the left side of the rifle at about where the clip housing is located and in front of the trigger housing and observed three impressions, two of which indicated ridge patterns. Lt. DAY stated he told Captain FRITZ he wanted to remove the gun to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory where more suitable conditions were present in which to further examine this gun.

The rifle was taken to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department where on the evening of November 22, 1963, Lt. DAY stated he made three photographs of the impressions of the fingerprints which had been raised near the clip housing and in front of the trigger housing. Lt. DAY advised he took the wooden part of the rifle off by loosening three or four screws and uncovered what he considered to be an old dry print with a loop formation underneath the barrel. He stated this appeared to him to be the right palm print of some individual. This print was found on the underside of the barrel which was completely covered by the wooden stock of the gun and not visible until he had removed the wooden portion of the gun. Lt. DAY estimated this print was within three inches of the front end of the wooden stock. Lt. DAY advised he dusted this print with black powder and made one lift.

Lt. DAY stated at this point he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY not to do anything else concerning the examination of

DL 100-10461

evidence as it was to be immediately turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated he normally would have photographed this print, but since his instructions from the Chief of Police were not to do anything further, he literally took him at his word. Lt. DAY stated the reason he had preserved the other prints found on the gun by photography was the fact he had already photographed these prints prior to getting the instructions from the Chief of Police to cease further examination of the evidence.

Lt. DAY stated he had no assistance when working with the prints on the rifle, and he and he alone did the examination and the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the barrel of the rifle which had been found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

Lt. DAY related that after he made the lift of the palm print on the underside of the barrel, he could still see this palm print on the underside of the barrel of the gun and would have photographed same had he not been ordered to cease his examination. Lt. DAY stated he had no reason for not photographing this palm print first before attempting to lift it other than in the interest of time.

Lt. DAY stated he did not take any photographs of the palm print which he lifted on the underside of the rifle barrel after the lift was made, and that the prints of the less valuable ones he had found near the trigger housing and clip housing were photographed prior to the time he received instructions to conduct no further examination of this evidence.

DL 100-10461

Lt. DAY advised it was his customary practice to photograph fingerprints in most instances prior to lifting them, but in some cases where it was felt by him that he could make a lift, he would go ahead and make the lift and then photograph the print in question.

Lt. DAY stated he saw no reason for wrapping the palm print on the underside of the barrel with any protective covering since it was protected by the wood stock when fully assembled and that it was not necessary to use cellophane or other protective coating as it would have been on the exposed prints.

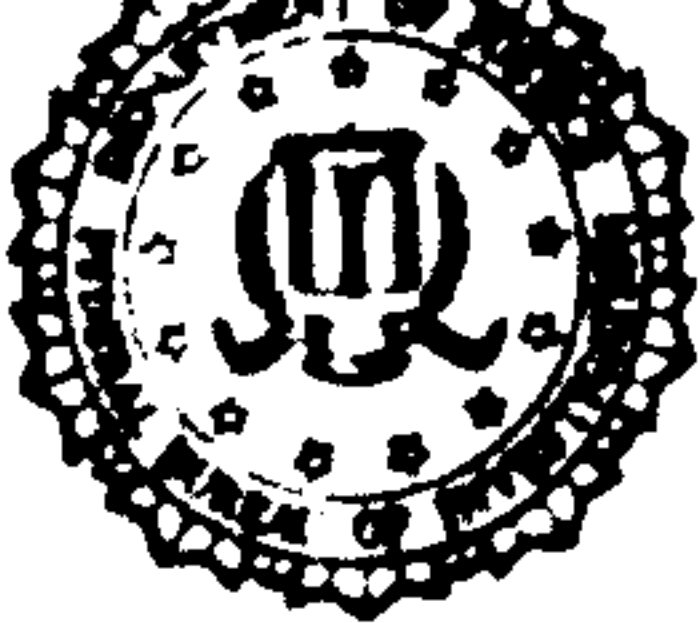
Lt. DAY stated he tentatively identified the palm print that was lifted off the underside of the rifle, which was believed to have been used in the assassination of President KENNEDY, as matching that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated this was done on the night of November 22, 1963, in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. Lt. DAY related on that night he told only two people that he had made the tentative identification of the palm print obtained off the underside of the rifle barrel with that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated these two individuals were Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY of the Dallas Police Department and Homicide Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. Lt. DAY advised he could not remember the exact time he made the identification nor the exact time he advised Chief of Police CURRY and Captain WILL FRITZ of the tentative identification, but he did know it was on the night of November 22, 1963, prior to the time he released the rifle to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Lt. DAY stated he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to turn over all of the evidence collected that he was examining, which related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to the FBI shortly before midnight

DL 100-10461

on November 22, 1963. The exact time he received these instructions he cannot recall, but the evidence which included the rifle believed to have been used by OSWALD was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 11:45 p.m., November 22, 1963, for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated that he could positively state that the palm print, which was lifted by him from the rifle, came from the underside of the barrel which, when the gun is fully assembled, is covered by the wooden stock. This palm print, which was lifted by him from this location, was not turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN for examination by the FBI Laboratory until November 26, 1963, inasmuch as he wanted to make further comparisons of this palm print with the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated the gun was carefully reassembled, and when the wooden stock was reassembled to the barrel of the gun, this afforded the print that was still visible on the underside of the barrel sufficient protection that it would not be disturbed in his estimation. Lt. DAY related he would have offered this print the same protection by photographing it as he had other less identifiable prints found on the gun near the trigger housing and clip housing had he had enough time prior to receiving instructions to cease examination and turn the rifle over to the FBI. Lt. DAY stated he had no other reason for not affording all of the prints found the same protection.

Lt. DAY related that when the rifle was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was fully assembled and in the same condition as when he had found it on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested certain investigation into the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints and specifically, concerning his having lifted a palm print from the assassination rifle which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

By letter dated September 4, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., the President's Commission was advised that the palm print which Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination rifle, had been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden foregrip. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

There is attached the results of an interview with Lt. John Carl Day, reflecting the requested investigation.

Attachment

January 8, 1964

Mr. G. L. Lumpkin
Deputy of Police
Service Division

Subject: Crime Scene Search Investigation of
the Shooting of President J. F. Kennedy
on Offense F 86056.

Sir:

At 1:12 P.M. on November 22, 1963, Lieutenant J. C. Day 391 and Detective R. L. Studobaker 966 arrived at 411 Elm Street in response to a call from the dispatcher. Detectives J. B. Hicks 441 and H. R. Williams 757 arrived about 3:00 P.M. to assist in the investigation of the shooting of the President J. F. Kennedy on offense F 86056.

Lieutenant Day and Detective Studobaker on arrival were directed to the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. Three spent rifle shells had been found in the southeast corner of the building. These were under the eastern most window on the south side of the building further described as the south window nearest Houston Street.

Photographs were taken of the three shells as found. They were checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Detective R. H. Smith 629 of the Homicide Bureau. The shells were 6.5 caliber and no legible prints were found.

About 1:25 P.M. Captain J. W. Fritz 9 directed Lieutenant Day to the northwest portion of the sixth floor where a rifle had been found between some cartons near the stairs. Photographs were taken of the rifle as found, then it was picked up by Lieutenant Day in such a way as to destroy no fingerprints that might be present. With Lieutenant Day holding the gun, Captain Fritz opened the bolt and a live shell fell from the barrel. This shell was in position to fire should the trigger be pulled. The live shell was checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Captain Fritz. No fingerprints were found.

The rifle, a 6.5 caliber, made in Italy in 1940, Serial C 2766, was taken by Lieutenant Day to the Identification Bureau about 2:00 P.M. and locked in an evidence box until further checking could be done. Agent Odum, Dallas office of the F.B.I. drove Lieutenant Day to the City Hall. The rifle had no manufacturer's name and had a telescope sight mounted on it which was marked as follows:

4 x 18 coated Ordinance Optics Inc., Hollywood, California. There was a small cloverleaf design with "O.I." stamped inside the cloverleaf.

Lieutenant Day returned to 411 Elm Street about 2:45 P.M. and continued the investigation with other Crime Scene Search officers.

January 8, 1964

About fifty photographs were made of the area involved in the shooting and a scale drawing was made of the sixth floor by Detectives J. B. Hicks and R. L. Studebaker.

The cartons in the area where the rifle was found, and also the cartons near the window where the spent hulls were found were dusted for prints. A palm print was found on the top northwest corner of a carton that appeared to have been used by the assassin to sit on while aiming the rifle. This palm print was collected and preserved, along with the carton it came off of, and three cartons stacked by the window apparently to rest the rifle on.

Lieutenant Day returned to the Identification Bureau about 7:00 P.M. and started checking the rifle for prints. Two fingerprints were found on the side of the rifle near the trigger and magazine housing and a palm print was found on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the stock. It appeared probable these prints were from the right palm and fingers of Lee Harvey Oswald, but the rifle was released to the F.B.I. to be sent to Washington, D. C. before the examination was completed and positive identification of the prints could be made. The prints were not very good for comparison purposes.

Paraffin casts were made of Oswald's hands and the right side of his face about 9:00 P.M. November 22, 1963, in the Homicide Bureau office by Sergeant W. J. Barnes 593 and Detective J. B. Hicks. These casts were sent to JCCIL November 23, 1963 for nitrate tests.

All other evidence collected by the Crime Scene Search was released at 11:45 P.M. November 22, 1963 to Agent Vince Drain to be delivered to the F.B.I. headquarters at Washington, D.C.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. Day
J. C. Day 391
Lieutenant of Police
Identification Bureau

JCD:mel

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

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	_____

FBI DALLAS

6-35 PM CST URGENT 9-15-64 LJM

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555 LOS ANGELES 105-15,823 MIAMI 105-8342

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 3-P.

Handwritten initials/signature

Handwritten signature

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

FOLLOWING MATTER CONCERNS INFORMATION FURNISHED TO PRESIDENT-S
 COMMISSION BY SILVIA ODIO, A CUBAN REFUGEE RESIDING DALLAS, TEXAS
 WHO CLAIMS THAT PERSON BELIEVED BY HER TO HAVE BEEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 AND TWO INDIVIDUALS USING ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN WAR NAMES OF
 QUOTE LEOPOLDO QUOTE AND POSSIBLY QUOTE ANGELO QUOTE, HAD APPEARED
 AT HER APARTMENT DOOR EVENING OF EITHER SEPTEMBER TWO SIX OR TWO
 SEVEN SIXTY THREE, STATING THEY WERE MEMBERS OF CUBAN UNDERGROUND
 AND SOLICITED HER HELP IN TRANSLATING SPANISH NOTE TO BE USED IN
 ANTI-CASTRO MOVEMENT.

SYLVIA ODIO IS YOUNG CUBAN DIVORCEE DAUGHTER OF AMADOR ODIO
 PADRON AND SARA DEL TORO. FATHER PRESENTLY IN PRISON ISLE OF PINES,
 CUBA, FOR ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES. REST OF FAMILY IN UNITED STATES.
 SYLVIA ODIO BORN MAY FOUR THIRTY SEVEN IN HAVANA, CUBA. WHITE, DARK
 BROWN HAIR. AT TIME OF VISIT BY THREE INDIVIDUALS, ODIO RESIDING
 IN APARTMENT QUOTE A QUOTE, ONE ZERO EIGHT ZERO MAGELLAN CIRCLE,
 DALLAS, WHICH ADDRESS IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FIVE MILES EAST OF
 DOWNTOWN DALLAS IN LARGE GARDEN APARTMENT TYPE DEVELOPMENT.

END PAGE ONE

Handwritten notes:
 Teletype 105-825-1171 + 50
 9-16 JCS:pdh 2-10 R

ODIO HAS MENTAL TREATMENT BACKGROUND AND COMMISSION REQUESTED EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE HER REPUTATION FOR VERACITY. VIEWS OF THOSE INTERVIEWED THIS REGARD ARE AT VARIANCE. HOWEVER, SOME STATE THAT IF ODIO SAYS SHE WAS VISITED BY THREE INDIVIDUALS AS NOTED *Kansas* ABOVE, SHE PROBABLY WAS SO VISITED. *Texas. Calif. Ill.*

ATTENTION RECEIVING OFFICES CALLED TO THEIR FILE PERTAINING TO LORAN EUGENE ~~HALL~~, AKA. IS -CUBA; BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE DASH SEVEN EIGHT ZERO ONE SIX, LA FILE TWO DASH TWO TWO EIGHT AND MM FILE ONE ZERO FIVE DASH NINE SIX EIGHT, DL FILE TWO DASH SIX EIGHT.

REVIEW HALL FILE DALLAS INDICATES HE WAS IN DALLAS AS OF OCTOBER ONE SEVEN LAST ALONG WITH WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR AND BOTH ARRESTED BY DALLAS POLICE ON INVESTIGATION VIOLATION DANGEROUS DRUG LAW; BOTH RELEASED FOR NO CASE AND NOT PHOTOGRAPHED BY DPD.

FILE INDICATES HALL HAS COLLECTED MONEY IN ONE NINE SIX THREE TO FINANCE CUBAN RAID; IS VIOLENTLY ANTI-COMMUNIST AND ANTI - CASTRO; MAKE PRACTICE OF APPEARING BEFORE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY MEETINGS SEEKING FUNDS. IN MID DASH SIXTY THREE HALL LEFT LOS ANGELES AREA AND BECAME ACTIVE IN QUOTE COMMITTEE TO FREE CUBA QUOTE DESCRIBED AS GROUP ATTEMPTING TO RAISE FUNDS TO CHANNEL TO ANY LEGITIMATE ORGANIZATION ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW CASTRO.

MM INFORMANT ADVISED THAT HALL AND ~~WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR~~ VISITED DALLAS IN OCTOBER SIXTY THREE TO COLLECT MONEY DONATIONS UNDER GUISE OF REPRESENTING ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION.

ONE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE FRIEND OF HALL-S IS ~~LAWRENCE HOWARD~~, ALSO KNOWN AS QUOTE LARRY QUOTE AND QUOTE MEXICAN QUOTE, AN INDIVIDUAL OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN DESCENT WHO IN SUMMER OF SIXTY THREE WENT WITH HALL TO CALIF. HOWARD LAST REPORTED TO BE IN VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.

END PAGE TWO

IT IS NOTED THAT S. JIA ODIO BELIEVES THE TWO MEN WHO ACCOMPANIED OSWALD TO HER HOME WERE NOT CUBANS, BUT POSSIBLE MEXICANS.

ODIO BELIEVES THE WHITE MAN WAS INTRODUCED TO HER AS QUOTE LEON QUOTE AND LAST NAME THAT SOUNDED LIKE OSWALD. POSSIBILITY EXISTS LAST NAME COULD HAVE BEEN QUOTE HALL QUOTE. ALSO ODIO NOTED THAT THE WHITE MAN SPOKE ONLY A FEW SENTENCES AND WORDS IN SPANISH.

DALLAS HAS NO PHOTOGRAPHS OF HALL, SEYMOUR OR HOWARD TO DISPLAY TO ODIO.

EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION BEING REQUESTED LOS ANGELES TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW LORAN HALL WHOSE LAST KNOWN ADDRESS BELIEVED POST OFFICE BOX EIGHT FOUR, KERNVILLE, CALIF., OR POSSIBLY RAINBOW MOTEL, SAME CITY.

ASCERTAIN FROM HALL WHEREABOUTS PERIOD SEPT. TWO SIX DASH SEVEN, SIXTYTHREE; WHETHER HE MADE SUCH A DESCRIBED VISIT TO APARTMENT OF ODIO; IF SO, OBTAIN IDENTITIES OF HIS FRIENDS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM. OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF HALL FOR DISPLAY TO ODIO AS HE FITS DESCRIPTION OF PERSON SHE BELIEVES WAS OSWALD WHO VISITED HER APARTMENT.

MIAMI REVIEW FILES FOR ANY PHOTOGRAPHS OF HALL, SEYMOUR OR HOWARD, AND IF AVAILABLE, EXPEDIOUSLY FURNISH SAME TO DALLAS FOR DISPLAY TO ODIO.

EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION AS PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION MOST DESIROUS OF CLARIFYING INFORMATION RE OSWALD AS FURNISHED BY ODIO AS SAME CONFLICTS WITH OTHER INFO RE OSWALD-S WHEREABOUTS ON DATES IN QUESTION. OTHER STAS ADVISED SEP - END AND ACK.

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

NH JVV

FBI MIAMI

PLAINTEXT

9-16-64

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Stokes *J.S.*

REC-117

4855

TO SACS KANSAS CITY
MIAMI
SAN DIEGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

KANSAS CITY OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH AND DESCRIPTION OF LORRAN E. HALL ARRESTED BY PD WICHITA KANSAS DECEMBER SIXTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE UNDER NUMBER FOUR ZERO EIGHT THREE FIVE FOR PL DASH SHOPLIFTING. SAN DIEGO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR ARRESTED DECEMBER THREE NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE BY SO SAN DIEGO UNDER NUMBER ONE SEVEN NINE THREE ONE ONE FOR DRUNK AND BY PD SAN DIEGO MARCH TWENTY-ONE NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE UNDER NUMBER ONE SIX TWO TWO FIVE ZERO FOR BURGLARY. MIAMI OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF SEYMOUR WHO ARRESTED BY SO KEY WEST DECEMBER FOUR NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO UNDER NUMBER SIX TWO ONE TWO FOR VIOLATION NEUTRALITY ACT. RECIPIENTS FURNISH PHOTOGRAPHS TO BUREAU AND DALLAS BY AIRTEL. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. DALLAS FURNISHED COPIES BY MAIL.

2 - DALLAS

SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS, PAGE 2

COPIES DESTROYED

Tolson _____ JCS: pdb
Belmont _____ (5)

21 MAR 12 1973 *W.C.H.*

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

67 SEP 22 1964 *W.C.H.*

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

W.C.H. J.S.

TELETYPE TO SACS KANSAS CITY
MIAMI
SAN DIEGO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Reurtel 6:35 p.m. 9-15-64. Persons named herein possibly identical with the Loran Eugene Hall and the William Houston Seymour referred to in retel. Upon receipt of photographs, display same immediately to Silvia Odio and other pertinent witnesses.

NOTE:

This involves allegation of Silvia Odio who insists that a Leon Oswald and two members of anti-Castroites Jure organization visited at her apartment in Dallas on 9-26 or 9-27-63. It is not possible for Oswald to have visited her on those dates as we know he was then en route Mexico City by bus. While Odio has suffered nervous breakdown and is undoubtedly wrong re presence of Oswald, it does appear likely that some individuals visited at her apartment in late September as a younger sister confirms this. Dallas has determined that Loran Hall and Seymour, known anti-Castroites, were in Dallas in October, 1963. It begins to look like the Leon Oswald may be Loran Hall. Commission has requested most expeditious handling of inquiry into Odio's claims. We do not have photographs of Hall and Seymour in Bufiles or in Identification, however, photographs are available as indicated herein. Teletype necessary to expedite handling.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1964

TELETYPE *157 ad*

mel
DECODED COPY

11/11
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- Tolson _____
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- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

WU yr

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE

URGENT 9-15-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT OTTAWA NO. 113

DeLoach

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

Leff
RPE

REBUAIRTEL SEPTEMBER 4 LAST.

RCMP TORONTO INTERVIEWED NORMAN SIMILAS WHO SAID HE TOOK PHOTO WHICH APPEARED IN JULY ISSUE OF LIBERTY MAGAZINE. TURNED OVER NEGATIVE TO TORONTO TELEGRAM REPORTER, NAME UNKNOWN, ON NOVEMBER 23 LAST AND HAS SINCE BEEN ADVISED IT WAS LOST. NO PRINTS MADE BY SIMILAS. DALLAS REPORTER'S NAME FORGOTTEN BUT HE PUBLISHED BYLINE STORY IN FIRST EDITION FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION WHICH WAS COPYRIGHTED AND PICKED UP BY OTHER PAPERS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY. RCMP PURSUING MATTER WITH TORONTO TELEGRAM, WILL INTERVIEW ARMSTRONG, AND ENDEAVOR TO ESTABLISH BACKGROUND AND RELIABILITY OF SIMILAS.

REC-11 MOSS LEE INNES

105-X-2555-4856

RECEIVED: 2:21PM DVM

1 SEP 17 1964

6-RAR

300 cc ...
1 cc sent DR
via 09 9/16/64
action FDI/uh
1 rec'd 9 SEP 21 1964M

1 - Stokes
9-16-64

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re your summary airtel August 17, Bucab
August 31 and your airtel and letterhead memorandum
dated September 11, 1964.

In view of results of inquiries into claims of
Lima Juarez and in light of our findings concerning travel
of Oswald under name H. O. Lee on the Del Norte Line busses
on October 2-3, 1963, no further action is desired concerning
efforts to locate guests at Hotel Del Comercio or fellow
travelers on Del Norte Line busses. It will not be necessary
for you to continue efforts to locate Manuel Santos as
Commission has been advised Bureau is not taking further
action in connection with claims of Lima Juarez.

For completion of Commission's records, submit in
form to disseminate a summary of negative investigation to
locate remaining hotel guests and bus passengers.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JCS:pdb
(6)

NOTE:

Lima who claimed to have seen Oswald at HOTEL Del
Comercio in company of four Cubans has recanted and now denies
that he saw Oswald. In addition, his claims concerning number
of Cubans at Hotel have been completely discredited. Marina
Oswald's action in finding the passenger portion of Oswald's

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAILED 11
SEP 17 1964
COMM-FBI

ST-107
REC-109
19 SEP 17 1964

4857
6/10/2

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

60 SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Legat, Mexico City
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE CONTINUED:

bus ticket on Del Norte Lines which portion match two other portions of ticket we uncovered during our investigation clearly establishes that Oswald traveled on that bus line out of Mexico on 10-2/3-63 under name H. O. Lee. Heretofore Legat has been attempting to locate all of the fellow passengers on these busses. 15 of 29 have been located and one of the passengers identified Oswald. It, therefore, appears that further efforts to locate guests at the Hotel and passengers on the busses are unnecessary. Santos was one of individuals involved in Lima's claims.

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

- 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 _____

Chaplin

R.P.R.

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

6:13PM CDST URGENT 9-15-64 DLM

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 1-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUTEL THIS DATE.

CHICAGO AIRTEL AND LHM RE KLEIN-S MAILORDER AND ENVELOPE

SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER ELEVEN LAST UNDER CAPTIONED HEADING.

END

JRL

FBI WASH DC

not received at Bureau until 9-17-64

105-82555-4858

SEP 17 1964

6-R

REC-109

67 SEP 23 1964

cc. Rogge

FBI

Date: 8/31/64

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	_____

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR I.W. CONRAD
FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

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

Re telephone call of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Assistant Director I.W. CONRAD, 8/31/64, concerning an article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News", 8/31/64, by HUGH AYNESWORTH concerning a new activation analysis technique, which is described in the article as being many times more reliable than paraffin tests.

There is enclosed one copy of the above-described newspaper article, which quotes Dr. VINCENT P. GUINN, head of the Activation Analysis Program for General Dynamics Corporation, San Diego, California.

3 - Bureau (Enc.)
2 - Dallas

RPG:jte
(5)

58 SEP 24 1964

ENCLOSURE

REC-109

SEP 2 1964

SEVEN
SOVIET SECTION

C C Wick

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

*White Hat
Personnel
Control by
Wanda
10/1/64*

5/Le...

4859

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Test May Tell If Oswald Shot Gun

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

The guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald may be proved by a relatively un- heard of new activation analysis technique said to be many times more reliable than paraffin tests now universally used in criminology.

A California scientist has indicated that radioactivity tests had been made, on casts of Oswald's cheek and that the results had been sent to the Warren Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Dr. Vincent P. Guinn, 46, head of the activation analysis AA program for General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, Calif., made the disclosure at a conference at Glasgow University in Scotland.

"I cannot say what we found out about Oswald because it is secret until the publication of the Warren Commission report," Dr. Guinn told United Press International, "but I can tell you about activation analysis and crime."

In homicide cases where a gun is used, wax impressions of the hand and cheek are often taken. The wax lifts tiny fragments of gunpowder, and chemical tests are used on these traces of powder to show if the person fired the gun or not.

Guinn said experiments have proven that the paraffin test is "extremely unreliable." He said it was obvious that a better method was needed and said his company began research on activation analysis about three years ago.

He said when it was concluded that Oswald's guilt could not be proved or disproved from paraffin tests made by the Dallas police, he asked the FBI to try the activation analysis technique.

Guinn described the experiment in this manner:

A rifle similar to the one that

killed the president was used. One person fired the rifle on eight different occasions and each time was given the paraffin test.

"Only one out of the eight experiments gave a positive indication," Guinn said.

Then they repeated the experiment using radioactivity.

"It was positive in all eight cases, and showed a primer on both hands and cheeks," he said.

"Then we took the casts of Oswald's cheek and put them in a nuclear reactor. Remember that they already had been through the chemical tests which would wash particles away.

"I can say for the moment that we found no barium but we found antimony in every case," Guinn added.

Dr. Morton Mason, of the staff of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and the City-County Crime Laboratory, said local criminologists were familiar with the AA techniques but called the method "too expensive" for everyday use.

"It is technically capable of getting into a degree of trace analysis that cannot be touched any other way," Dr. Mason said.

"But it will be 100 years before they use it here. It is very, very expensive. It takes specialized equipment and highly trained operators."

Dr. Larry Marshall of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest said the AA method could determine what minerals were present by checking the rate of decay of the short-life isotopes created when the material is subjected to radioactivity.

"Each different material has a characteristic decay rate," Dr. Marshall said.

He said he was unaware that AA was being used in criminology, but added, "I'm certainly not surprised."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 8-31-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Krueger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
 Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Director, FBI

8/31/64

Legat, London

MARK LANE

SM - C

Bufile 100-409783

Lonfile 100-3247 (RUC)

JAMES DELANEY GARST

SM - C

Bufile 100-389098

Lonfile 100-2545 (P)

See Oswald

Remylet 8/30/64 under the above double caption, and re
mylet under the MARK LANE caption dated 8/17/64.

[REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau (Enc.14)
- 1 - Liaison (Enc.2) (sent direct)
- 2 - London

CWB:vw

(7)

2 ENCLASURA

105-7255

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1964

70 SEP 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-409783

The official version of the assassination of President Kennedy has been so riddled with contradictions that it has been abandoned and rewritten no less than three times. Blatant fabrications have received very widespread coverage by the mass media, but denials of these same lies have gone unpublished. Photographs, evidence and affidavits have been doctored out of recognition. Some of the most important aspects of the case against Lee Harvey Oswald have been completely blacked out. Meanwhile the F.B.I., the police and the Secret Service have tried to silence key witnesses or instruct them what evidence to give. Others involved have disappeared or died in extraordinary circumstances.

It is facts such as these that demand attention, and which the Warren Commission should have regarded as vital. Although I am writing before the publication of the Warren Commission's report, leaks to the press have made much of its contents predictable. Because of the high office of its members and the fact of its establishment by President Johnson, the Commission has been widely regarded as a body of holy men appointed to pronounce the Truth. An impartial examination of the composition and conduct of the Commission suggests quite otherwise.

The Warren Commission has been utterly unrepresentative of the American people. It consisted of two Democrats, Senator Russell of Georgia and Congressman Boggs of Louisiana, both of whose racist views have brought shame on the United States; two Republicans, Senator Cooper of Kentucky and Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the latter of whom is leader of his local Goldwater movement, a former member of the F.B.I. and is known in Washington as the spokesman for that institution; Allan Dulles, former director of the C.I.A.; and Mr. McCloy, who has been referred to as the spokesman for the business community. Leadership of the filibuster in the Senate against the Civil Rights Bill prevented Senator Russell attending a single hearing during this period. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren, who rightly commands respect, was finally persuaded, much against his will, to preside over the Commission, and it was his involvement above all else that helped lend the Commission an aura of legality and authority. Yet many of its members were also members of those very groups which have done so much to distort and suppress the facts about the assassination. Because of their connections...

All the evidence given to the Commission has been classified "Top Secret", including even a request that hearings be held in public. Despite this the Commission itself leaked much of the evidence to the press, though only if the evidence tended to prove Oswald was the lone assassin. Thus Chief Justice Warren held a press conference after Oswald's wife, Marina, had testified, he said, that she believed her husband was the assassin. Before Oswald's brother, Robert, testified, he gained the Commission's agreement never to comment on what he said. After he had testified for two days, Allan Dulles remained in the hearing room and several members of the press entered. The next day the newspapers were full of stories that "a member of the Commission" had told the press that Robert Oswald had just testified that he believed that his brother was an agent of the Soviet Union. Robert Oswald was outraged by this, and said that he could not remain silent while lies were told about his testimony. He had never said this and he had never believed it. All that he had told the Commission was that he believed his brother was innocent and was in no way involved in the assassination.

The methods adopted by the Commission have indeed been deplorable, but it is important to challenge the entire role of the Warren Commission. It stated that it would not conduct its own investigation, but rely instead on the existing governmental agencies - the F.B.I., the Secret Service and the Dallas police. Confidence in the Warren Commission thus presupposes confidence in these three institutions. Why have so many liberals abandoned their own responsibility to a Commission whose circumstances they refuse to examine?

It is known that the strictest and most elaborate security precautions ever taken for a President of the United States were ordered for November 22 in Dallas. The city had a reputation for violence and was the home of some of the most extreme right-wing fanatics in America. Mr. & Mrs. Lyndon Johnson had been assailed there in 1960 when he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Adlai Stevenson had been physically attacked when he spoke in the city only a month before Kennedy's visit. On the morning of November 22, the Dallas Morning News carried a full-page advertisement associating the President with communism. The city was covered with posters showing the President's picture and headed "Wanted for Treason". The Dallas list of

the first theory was proved false, the Associated Press put out the following story on November 27: "Dallas authorities announced today that there never was a map. Any reference to the map was a mistake."

The second theory correctly placed the President's car on Elm Street, 50 to 75 yards past the book depository, but had to contend with the difficulty that the President was shot from the front, in the throat. How did Oswald manage to shoot the President in the front from behind? The F.B.I. held a series of background briefing sessions for Life magazine, which in its issue of December 6 explained that the President had turned completely round just at the time he was shot. This, too, was soon shown to be entirely false. It was denied by several witnesses and films, and the previous issue of Life itself had shown the President looking forward as he was hit. Theory number two was abandoned.

In order to retain the basis of all official thinking, that Oswald was the lone assassin, it now became necessary to construct a third theory with the medical evidence altered to fit it. For the first month no Secret Service agent had ever spoken to the three doctors who had tried to save Kennedy's life in the Parkland Memorial Hospital. Now two agents spent three hours with the doctors and persuaded them that they were all misinformed: the entrance wound in the President's throat had been an exit wound, and the bullet had not ranged down towards the lungs. Asked by the press how they could have been so mistaken, Dr. McClelland advanced two reasons: they had not seen the autopsy report - and they had not known that Oswald was behind the President! The autopsy report, they had been told by the Secret Service, showed that Kennedy had been shot from behind. The agents, however, had refused to show the report to the doctors, who were entirely dependent upon the word of the Secret Service for this suggestion. The doctors made it clear that they were not permitted to discuss the case. The third theory, with the medical evidence rewritten remains the basis of the case against Oswald. Why has the medical evidence concerning the President's death been altered out of recognition?

Although Oswald is alleged to have shot the President from behind, there are many witnesses who are confident that the shots came from the front. Among them are two reporters from the Fort Worth Star Telegram, four from the Dallas Morning News, and two people who were standing in front of the book depository building itself. The

In this connection it is noteworthy also that it is impossible to obtain the originals of photographs of the alleged murder weapons. When Time magazine published a photograph of Oswald's arrest - the only one ever seen - the entire background was blacked out for reasons which have never been explained. It is difficult to recall an occasion for so much falsification of photographs as has happened in the Oswald case.

The affidavit by Police Officer Weitzman, who entered the book depository building, stated that he found the alleged murder rifle on the sixth floor. (It was at first announced that the rifle had been found on the fifth floor, but this was soon altered.) It was a German 7.65 mm. mauser. Late the following day, the F.B.I. issued its first proclamation. Oswald had purchased in March 1963 an Italian 6.5 mm. carbine. D.A. Wade immediately altered the nationality and size of his weapon to conform to the F.B.I. statement.

Several photographs have been published of the alleged murder weapon. On February 21, Life magazine carried on its cover a picture of "Lee Oswald with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippett". On page 80, Life explained that the photograph was taken during March or April of 1963. According to the F.B.I., Oswald purchased his pistol in September 1963. The New York Times carried a picture of the alleged murder weapon being taken by police into the Dallas police station. The rifle is quite different. Experts have stated that it would be impossible to pull the trigger on the rifle in Life's picture. The New York Times also carried the same photograph as Life, but left out the telescopic sights. On March 2, Newsweek used the same photograph but painted in an entirely new rifle. Then on April 13 the Latin American edition of Life carried the same picture on its cover as the U.S. edition had on February 21, but in the same issue on page 16 it had the same picture with the rifle altered. How is it that millions of people have been misled by complete forgeries in the press?

Another falsehood concerning the shooting was a story circulated by the Associated Press on November 23 from Los Angeles. This reported Oswald's former superior officer in the Marine Corps as saying that Oswald was a crack shot and a hot-head. The story was published everywhere. Three hours later A.P. sent out a correction deleting the entire story from Los Angeles. The officer had checked his records

of average height, or a little taller, was slim and had red hair. Miss Mathias's affidavit is the entire case against Oswald for the murder of Patrolman Tippett, yet District Attorney [redacted] said: "We have more evidence to prove Oswald killed Tippett. We have to show he killed the President." The case against Oswald the murder of Tippett, as continued, was an absolutely strong case. Why was the only description of Tippett's killer deliberately omitted by the police from the affidavit of the sole eye-witness?

Oswald's description was broadcast by the Dallas police only 12 minutes after the President was shot. This raises one of the most extraordinary questions ever posed in a murder case: Why was Oswald's description connected with the murder of Patrolman Tippett broadcast over Dallas police radio at 12:43 p.m. on November 22, when Tippett was not arrested until 1:00 p.m.?

According to Mr. Bill Conzidine, writing in the New York Journal, there had been another person who had heard the shots that were fired at Tippett. Thomas Reynolds had heard shooting in the street from his room and had rushed to the window to see the murderer run. Reynolds himself was shot through the head by a rifleman. He was arrested for this crime but produced an alibi. His girl-friend Betty Mooney McDonald, told the police she had been with him at the time Reynolds was shot. The Dallas police immediately dropped the charges against him, even before Reynolds had time to recover consciousness and attempt to identify his assailant. The man at once disappeared and two days later the Dallas police arrested Betty Mooney McDonald on a minor charge and it was announced that she had hanged herself in the police cell. She had been a striptease artist in Jack Ruby's nightclub, according to Mr. Conzidine.

Another witness to receive extraordinary treatment in the Oswald case was his wife, Marina. She was taken to the jail while her husband was still alive and shown a rifle by Chief of Police Jesse Curry. When asked if it was Oswald's, she replied that she believed Oswald had a rifle but that it didn't look like that. She and her mother-in-law were in danger following the assassination because of the threat of public revenge on them. At this time they were unable to obtain a single police officer to protect them. Immediately Oswald was killed, the Secret Service illegally held both the women against their will for three days they were separated and Marina has never again been accessible to the public. Held in custody for nine weeks and once almost daily by the F.B.I. and Secret Service.

indicate the importance of such an investigation. I am indebted to Mr. Mark Lane, the New York criminal lawyer who was appointed Counsel for Oswald by his mother, for much of the information in this article. Mr. Lane's enquiries, which are continuing, deserve widespread support. A Citizens' Committee of Inquiry has been established in New York for such a purpose, and comparable committees are being set up in Europe.

In Britain I invited people eminent in the intellectual life of the country to join a "The Killed Kennedy Committee", which at the moment of writing consists of the following people: Mr. John Arden, playwright; Mrs. Carolyn Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. Winifreda, wife of Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P.; Lord Boyd-Carp, former director-general of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation and a Nobel Peace Prize Winner; Mr. John Calder, publisher; Professor Wilfrid Leitch, Professor of English Literature at Sheffield University; Mr. Michael Foot, Member of Parliament; Mr. Kingsley Martin, former editor of the Left Socialist; Sir Compton Mackenzie, writer; Mr. J.L. Priestley, playwright and author; Sir Herbert Read, art critic; Mr. Tom Richardson, film director; Dr. Nevyn Studdert, Bishop of Southwark; Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University; Mr. Kenneth Tynan, literary manager of the National Theatre; and myself.

We view the problem with the utmost seriousness. U.S. Ambassadors have long ago reported to Washington from their districts in the official charges against Oswald, but this has never been reflected by the American press. No U.S. television programme or mass circulation newspaper has challenged the present basis of all the allegations - that Oswald was the assassin, and that he acted alone. It is a task which is left to the American people.

Bernard Russell.

Room 422, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. (telephone: YU 9-6850)

FBI

Date: 9/7/64

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)
 SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 IS - R - CUBA

Handwritten signature/initials

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum. Enclosed for Dallas are 2 copies of letterhead memorandum.

*1 cc destroyed - not disseminate as LHM
 missing & data unnecessary. Legat Mex City
 9/11/64 LHM clears up question involved.*

1 cc net 645 RB

See ser. 4961

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ST-109

21 SEP 11 1964

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Approved: *[Signature]*

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