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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gale	_____
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Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Rosen *[Signature]*

DATE: September 24, 1964

FROM : R. I. Shroder

- 1 - W. S. Tavel
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed are the original charge-out records for the 40 copies of the reports initially prepared by the Bureau primarily for dissemination to the President. Also enclosed is copy five of the above report which is described as follows:

~~Investigation of Assassination
of President John F. Kennedy
November 22, 1963~~

consisting of an 88 page blue-bound folder relating to the actual assassination investigation.

Three blue-bound volumes for the above report bearing the notation on each volume

"Exhibits, Volume 1" etc.

~~Investigation of Killing
of Lee Harvey Oswald
Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963~~

consisting of a 39 page blue-bound report of Jack L. Ruby's murder of Oswald.

Supplemental Report
Investigation of Killing
of Lee Harvey Oswald
Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963

consisting of a 26 page blue-bound supplemental report of Ruby's murder of Oswald.

Enclosures

RDR:rab *[Signature]*
(11)

REC-51 105-82555-4977

17 SEP 28 1964

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
- 1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

CONTINUED - OVER

61 OCT 1 1964

ENCLOSURE

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the enclosed material be made an integral part of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigative file and that the names on the charge-out be indexed as well as the above titles of the reports. No indexing of the material within the reports is desired.

*not rec'd
charge out
to. out. Review
H.S. made re
dissemination etc
RM - 2/2/64 - 9/64*

Rosen

ROR

INVESTIGATION OF KILLING
of
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
DALLAS, TEXAS

Supplemental Report
January 13, 1964

Each set includes one volume

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 1	Director	1-10-64
No. 2	Deputy AG Katzenbach	1-13-64
No. 3	Mr. DeLoach	1-13-64
No. 4	Mr. Belmont	1-10-64
No. 5	105-82555-4977	
No. 6	Chief Justice Warren	1-13-64
No. 7	Allen W. Dulles	1-13-64
No. 8	John McCloy	1-13-64
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No. 14	Secret Service	1-14-64
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No. 16	Mr. Rosen	1-13-64
No. 17	Mr. W. C. Sullivan	1-13-64
No. 18	Mr. DeLoach	1-13-64
No. 19	Mr. Malley	1-13-64
No. 20	J. Lee Rankin	1-13-64
No. 21	"	"
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No. 24	"	"

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No. 26	"	"
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No. 30	"	"
No. 31	"	"
No. 32	"	"
No. 33	"	"
No. 34	Albert Jenner, Evanston, Illinois	
No. 35	<i>C. ROGERS for Adm. Dir.</i>	<i>1-22-64</i>
No. 36	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63
No. 37	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63
No. 38	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63

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No. 40	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63

INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION
of
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

INVESTIGATION OF KILLING
of
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
DALLAS, TEXAS

Each set includes 2 reports and 3 volumes
of Exhibits - Nos. 1, 2 and 3

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 1	Director	12/5/63
No. 2	Deputy AG Katzenbach	12/5/63
No. 3	Mr. DeLoach	12/19/68
No. 4	Mr. Belmont	12/5/63
No. 5	105-82555-4977	
No. 6	Chief Justice Warren	12/9/63
No. 7	Allen W. Dulles	12/9/63
No. 8	John McCloy	12/9/63
No. 9	Sen. Richard B. Russell	12/9/63
No. 10	Sen. John Sherman Cooper	12/9/63

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No. 12	Cong. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.	12/9/63
No. 13	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel	12/9/63
No. 14	Secret Service	12/9/63
No. 15	Deputy AG Katzenbach	12/9/63
No. 16	Mr. Rosen	12/16/63
No. 17	Mr. W. C. Sullivan	12/16/63
No. 18	Mr. DeLoach	12/16/63
No. 19	Mr. Malley	12/16/63
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No. 31	"	"
No. 32	"	"
No. 33	"	"
No. 34	Albert Jenner, Evanston, Illinois	"
No. 35	Chet Rogers	1-23/64
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INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
John Edgar Hoover, Director

INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION
OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

PREFACE

Part I briefly relates the assassination of the President and the identification of Oswald as his slayer.

Part II sets forth the evidence conclusively showing that Oswald did assassinate the President.

Part III is in two sections. The first sets forth what the FBI knew about Oswald prior to the assassination; and the second section sets forth the results of our investigation of Oswald's background, activities, associates, et cetera, subsequent to the assassination.

Three sets of exhibits accompany this report. The first sets out evidence tying in Oswald with the assassination of the President; the other two set out documents relative to Oswald's contacts with the Soviets, the Communist Party, et cetera.

We are continuing to receive leads concerning Oswald and, consequently, at the conclusion of the report, it is stated this investigation will continue in order to resolve them.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. THE ASSASSINATION

A. Assassin in Building 1
B. Patrolman Tippit Killed 2

II. THE EVIDENCE

A. Events Prior to the Assassination 4
B. Events Following the Assassination 6
 Oswald's Movements 6
 Identified on Bus 7
 In a Taxicab 8
 Arrival at Room 8
 Oswald's Murder of Patrolman Tippit 9
 Eyewitnesses to Tippit's Killing 9
C. Oswald's Apprehension 10
 Gun Misfired 10
 Revolver Traced to Oswald 10
D. Interview of Assassin 11
E. The Assassination Weapon 14
 Rifle Ordered by Oswald 15
 Tests of Rifle 17
 Textile Examination 17
 Cartridges Fired in Oswald's Rifle 18
 Palm Print on Rifle 18
F. Other Evidence 19
 Cardboard Cartons 19
 Paraffin Test 19

Photograph	19
Map in Oswald's Effects	20
G. Prior Similar Act	20

III. LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Before Assassination of President Kennedy	22a
--	-----

Biographical Data	22a
Military Service	23
Defection to USSR	24

1. Preparation for Trip	24
2. Saved Money in Marine Corps	25
3. Affirmed Allegiance to USSR	25
4. Disillusioned with Life in U.S.	26
5. Offered To Disclose Military Information	26
6. Accepted as Resident Alien	26

Return to the U.S.	27
----------------------------	----

1. Denied Any Allegiance to USSR	27
2. Passport Renewed	28
3. Letter to Secretary of Navy	28
4. Letter to Marine Corps	28
5. Repatriation Loan	29
6. Arrival in U.S.	30

FBI Investigation Instituted	30
--	----

1. First Interview with Oswald	31
2. Reinterview by FBI	33

Related Subversive Activities	35
---	----

1. Communist Party, USA	35
2. Fair Play for Cuba Committee	35

Oswald Again Interviewed	36
Activities of One A. J. Hidell	37
Publicly Avowed Marxist	38
Oswald's Return to Texas	39
B. After Assassination of President Kennedy . .	41
Early Years	41
1. Elementary School Period	41
2. Junior High School Period	42
a. Psychiatric Analysis in New York	42
b. Return to New Orleans	44
3. High School Period	44
Military Duty	47
Trip to the Soviet Union	49
Oswald's Suicide Attempt	50
Life in the Soviet Union	50
Oswald's Version of Soviet Payments.	51
Oswald's Proposed Book	53
Views on Communism	53
Additional Writings	54
Questions and Answers	55
Views on Interviews	56
Financial Picture of Trip	57
Employment in Fort Worth	58
Move to Dallas	59
1. Contact with Communist Party	59
2. Contact with Socialist Workers Party	60
3. Employment and Domestic Difficulties.	61
Move to New Orleans	61
Role in Fair Play for Cuba Committee	62

)

Continued Contacts with Communist Party . . .	66
Mrs. Oswald's Move to Texas	67
Obtained Passport.	68
Trip to Mexico	69
Soviet Consular File.	71
Arrival in Dallas	71
Oswald's Income	72
Personal Resumé	73
Observations of Marina Oswald	74

INDEX

76

I. THE ASSASSINATION

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, at approximately 12:29 p. m. (CST) on November 22, 1963. At the time, the President was en route from Love Field to the Trade Mart in Dallas to address a luncheon sponsored by several civic groups. Among those in the motorcade with the President were his wife, Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, and Texas Governor John B. Connally and his wife.

A. Assassin in Building

As the motorcade was traveling through downtown Dallas on Elm Street about fifty yards west of the intersection with Houston Street (Exhibit 1), three shots rang out. Two bullets struck President Kennedy, and one wounded Governor Connally. The President, who slumped forward in the car, was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 1:00 p. m.

Eyewitnesses at the scene of the shooting saw an individual holding a rifle in a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building located on the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. One individual stated that after he heard what he believed to be a second shot, he looked up, and saw this man take deliberate aim with a rifle and fire in the direction of the Presidential motorcade as it passed. (Exhibit 2)

B. Patrolman Tippit Killed

An immediate investigation was launched to identify and apprehend the President's assailant. Within the hour, at approximately 1:15 p. m., Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit, presumably acting on the basis of a broadcast over the police radio, stopped a possible suspect on Tenth Street just east of Patton Street. The man drew a gun and shot Patrolman Tippit three times, resulting in the officer's death. (Exhibit 1) The assailant, subsequently identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, was apprehended in the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson Boulevard. (Exhibit 1) In the course of the apprehension, which took place about 2:00 p. m., he resisted violently and attempted to shoot still another police officer.

Identified as an employee in the building from which the shots were fired at President Kennedy and Governor Connally, Oswald became a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy. However, when interviewed following his apprehension, Oswald denied any knowledge of or participation in the assassination of the President or Tippit's murder.

Nevertheless, evidence developed in the investigation points conclusively to the assassination of President Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald, avowed Marxist, a former defector to the Soviet Union and the self-appointed Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Castro organization.

Oswald, aged 24, attended schools in New Orleans, Louisiana, Fort Worth, Texas, and New York, New York, and served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1956 to 1959, during which time he qualified as a sharpshooter. In 1959 he traveled to the Soviet Union where he was employed for approximately three years as a factory worker. He publicly announced his intention of becoming a Russian citizen, but apparently changed his mind and returned to the United States in 1962 with a Russian wife and a child. A second child has since been born. Subsequent to his return, he was employed for brief periods in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Dallas, Texas.

II. THE EVIDENCE

A. Events Prior to the Assassination

Lee Harvey Oswald, using the name O. H. Lee, rented a furnished room at 1026 North Beckley Street in Dallas, Texas, on October 14, 1963. He used the room during the week and, on weekends, traveled to Irving, Texas, where his wife and children resided. He had made arrangements with a fellow employee, Buell W. Frazier, to drive him to Irving every Friday night and normally returned with Mr. Frazier to Dallas every Monday morning.

On Thursday evening, November 21, 1963, Oswald departed from his customary schedule of travel to Irving. Claiming to Mr. Frazier that he wanted to obtain some curtain rods for his room from Mrs. Ruth Paine, his landlady in Irving, he arranged to ride with Mr. Frazier to Irving that night. It is the only known instance in which Oswald departed from his practice of making the trip on other than a weekend.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, landlady at the residence in which Oswald's wife resided in Irving, said that Oswald made no mention of curtain rods to her on the evening of November 21, 1963, nor did she plan to give him any curtain rods. But Oswald's wife, Marina, has revealed that her husband owned a rifle which he

kept wrapped in a blanket in the garage at the Irving residence. She said he spent the night of November 21, 1963, with her and left early the following morning before she had awakened. On November 22, 1963, she noticed that the blanket in which the rifle had been wrapped was still in the garage, but the rifle was gone.

Subsequent to the assassination, the blanket was examined at the FBI Laboratory. Body hairs located on it were found to match in microscopic characteristics the body hairs of Lee Harvey Oswald. (Exhibit 3)

When Oswald left Irving, Texas, on the morning of November 22, 1963, he carried a long package wrapped in brown paper. Mr. Frazier, with whom he customarily rode, described it as a "kind of sack that one obtains in a five-and-ten-cent store." Oswald told him it contained curtain rods. On arrival in Dallas, Mr. Frazier, after parking his car, saw Oswald enter the Texas School Book Depository Building carrying the package. After the assassination of President Kennedy, brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag was found near the window from which the shots were fired on the sixth floor of the Depository Building. (Exhibit 4)

A latent fingerprint developed by the FBI Identification Division on the long paper bag was determined to be identical with the left index fingerprint impression of Lee Harvey Oswald. (Exhibit 5)

A latent palm print developed on the same paper was identified as being identical with the right palm print of Oswald. (Exhibit 6)

Mr. Frazier, after viewing the long brown paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, could not definitely state whether the bag was the one observed by him in Oswald's possession on the morning of November 22, 1963. Mr. Frazier's sister, Mrs. Linnie May Randle, examined the bag and advised that it could have been the long paper bag she saw Oswald place in her brother's car on that morning as they departed for work.

In addition to having been seen by Mr. Frazier entering the building with a brown paper package the morning of the assassination, Oswald was seen in the building later that morning by several fellow employees. Between 11:30 and 12:00 noon, Oswald was observed on the fifth floor by three employees. During this period, he requested one of the employees, Charles D. Givens, who was descending in the elevator, to close the elevator gates when he got off so he, Oswald, could summon the elevator to the sixth floor.

B. Events Following the Assassination

Oswald's Movements

In the search that was initiated within the Texas School Book Depository Building by the police immediately after the assassination,

Oswald was determined to be still on the premises. He was seen by Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, and a police officer in a small lunchroom on the second floor. (Exhibit 7) He was not questioned at the time inasmuch as Mr. Truly identified him to the officer as an employee of the building. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Truly accounted for the whereabouts of all of his employees except Oswald and so advised the police.

Identified on Bus

A short time later, Oswald was observed by his former landlady, Mrs. Mary E. Bledsoe, 621 North Marsalis Avenue, boarding a city bus about seven blocks from the scene of the assassination. (Exhibit 1) Mrs. Bledsoe, who was riding on the bus, stated that he appeared to be somewhat nervous. She also noted that Oswald was wearing dirty clothing, a marked change from his usual neat appearance.

Cecil J. McWatters, the driver of the bus, selected Oswald from a police line-up as resembling a passenger who entered his bus on November 22, 1963, in the general vicinity of the assassination. Mr. McWatters was unable to definitely establish the time or place where Oswald boarded the bus but recalled that it was shortly after the assassination. He remembered commenting to this passenger, "I wonder where they shot the President." He said the passenger replied, "They shot him in the temple."

Mr. McWatters also identified a bus transfer in Oswald's possession at the time of his apprehension as one he had issued on November 22, 1963.

Mrs. Bledsoe stated that Oswald traveled less than two blocks on the bus. She pointed out that traffic had become congested and a motorist alongside commented to the bus driver that the President had been shot. Mrs. Bledsoe said Oswald left the bus and disappeared in the crowd.

In a Taxicab

William W. Whaley, a taxicab driver, positively identified Oswald in a police line-up on November 23, 1963, at the Dallas Police Department as a passenger in his cab on November 22, 1963. He was unable to remember the exact time, but was certain he picked up Oswald between 12:30 and 12:45 p. m. at the Greyhound Bus Terminal Taxi Stand, approximately seven blocks from the scene of the assassination (Exhibit 1), and transported him about two and three quarter miles to the 500 block of North Beckley Street in Dallas (Exhibit 1). As previously noted, the room rented by Oswald was at 1026 North Beckley Street.

Arrival at Room

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley Street, positively identified Oswald as the man who had rented the

room from her on October 14, 1963, under the name O. H. Lee. She said Oswald came home shortly after she heard the news that the President had been shot. She estimated the time as approximately 1:00 p. m. He obtained a jacket from his room and left hurriedly. She also said that while she had never observed Oswald in possession of a gun, she noticed a holster for a hand gun in his room late on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

Oswald's Murder of Patrolman Tippit

At about 1:15 p. m. on November 22, 1963, a taxicab driver, W. W. Scoggins, observed a uniformed police officer (Patrolman J. D. Tippit) talking to a man alongside the officer's police vehicle at 10th Street just east of Patton Street. The driver said he heard a gun firing and saw the officer fall beside the police car. (Exhibit 1) His assailant ran west on 10th Street, south on Patton Street, and then west on Jefferson Boulevard.

Eyewitnesses to Tippit's Killing

On November 23, 1963, this same taxi driver identified Oswald at a police line-up as Officer Tippit's assailant. Another eyewitness to the killing identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the assailant who drew a hand gun from inside his shirt and shot Tippit.

C. Oswald's Apprehension

Acting on information from a police radio broadcast reporting that a suspect in the killing of a police officer was seen entering the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas police apprehended Oswald at about 2:00 p. m. , in the theater. (Exhibit 1) One of the officers took a .38 Special revolver out of Oswald's right hand. (Exhibit 8)

Gun Misfired

One of the arresting officers stated that when Oswald was first approached in the theater he attempted to pull a revolver from his shirt. In the ensuing struggle with the police officer, Oswald pulled the trigger but the gun did not fire. An examination of this gun confirmed that one of the six cartridges taken from the weapon had a hammer indentation on the primer but had not fired.

Revolver Traced to Oswald

FBI investigation determined that the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, serial-number V510210, taken from Lee Harvey Oswald was shipped on March 20, 1963, from George Rose and Company, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California, to A. J. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The cost of the weapon was \$29.95. Examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that the writing on the mail order coupon used in the purchase of this weapon was written by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Four cartridge cases found in the immediate vicinity of the shooting of Officer Tippit on November 22, 1963, were furnished to the FBI by Dallas police. An examination of these cartridge cases by the FBI Laboratory determined that they had been fired in Oswald's .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver.

D. Interview of the Assassin

Lee Harvey Oswald, upon interview after his apprehension on November 22, 1963, admitted that he had been living at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, under the name of O. H. Lee. He also admitted that he was in the Texas School Book Depository Building where he was employed, on November 22, 1963. Oswald claimed, however, that he was on the first floor of the building when the Presidential motorcade passed. Following the shooting of the President, he said he believed that there would be no further work performed and he decided to go home. He said he went to his Dallas residence, changed his clothes, and then went to a movie.

Oswald admitted he carried a gun with him to the movie and stated that he did this because he "felt like it." He offered no other explanation. Oswald denied that he ever ordered, owned or possessed a rifle. However, in a subsequent search of Oswald's residence in Irving, Texas, by officers of the Dallas Police Department, a photograph

)
was found showing Oswald wearing a sidearm and holding a rifle.

(Exhibit 9) The rifle in the photograph is similar in appearance to the 6.5 millimeter, bolt-action rifle which, as will be shown, had been previously purchased by Oswald. Oswald, upon interview, also denied bringing any package to work with him on the morning of November 22, 1963.

Included in his personal effects at the time of Oswald's arrest were a Selective Service card (Exhibit 10) in the name of Alek James Hidell and a card issued to Lee H. Oswald dated May 28, 1963, by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. (Exhibit 11) Oswald said that he had been secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Oswald refused to discuss the Selective Service card in his possession. Examination in the FBI Laboratory determined that the Selective Service card is fraudulent and counterfeit.

Oswald stated he had never been in Mexico except to visit Tijuana on one occasion (date not furnished). He admitted having resided in the Soviet Union for three years where he had many friends.

When a Special Agent of the FBI sought to obtain a physical description and background data from Oswald, the latter commented: "I know your tactics; there is a similar agency in Russia. You are using the soft touch and, of course, the procedure in Russia would be quite different."

In accounting for his activities on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, Oswald stated he was on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time the building was searched. He stated Mr. Truly, the building superintendent, and a police officer entered the room and Mr. Truly identified Oswald to the officer as an employee. Oswald related that he then took the Coca-Cola which he had just purchased to the first floor, where he stood around and then had lunch in the employees' lunchroom on the second floor. Thereafter, he stated, he went outside the building, stood around for five to ten minutes, and then went home because he did not believe there was going to be any more work that day due to the confusion in the building. Oswald advised that following arrival at his residence he left to attend a movie where he was apprehended by the Dallas police.

On subsequent interview on November 23, 1963, Oswald denied telling Mr. Frazier that the purpose of his visit to Irving, Texas, on the night of November 21, 1963, was to obtain some curtain rods from Mrs. Ruth Paine.

Oswald stated information previously furnished by him to the effect that he rode a bus from his place of employment to his residence on November 22, 1963, was not entirely true. On this latter interview Oswald stated he did board a city bus at his place of employment but

after riding a block or two he left the bus due to the traffic congestion and took a city cab to his apartment on North Beckley Street. Oswald stated that after arriving at his apartment he changed his shirt and trousers because they were dirty.

Oswald denied that he had kept a rifle in the garage at Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, but stated he did have some property, including two sea bags and a couple of suitcases, stored there.

Oswald denied that he was a member of the Communist Party and stated he had nothing against President Kennedy personally. He stated, however, that in view of the charges against him he did not desire to discuss the matter further. Oswald denied shooting President Kennedy and added that he was not aware of the fact that Governor John Connally had also been shot.

The photograph of Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a holstered pistol was exhibited to him and Oswald stated he would not discuss the photograph. Oswald stated the head of the individual in the photograph could be his but it was entirely possible that the police department had superimposed this part of the photograph over the body of someone else.

E. The Assassination Weapon

During the police search of the Texas School Book Depository Building, a rifle of Italian manufacture was found between some boxes

on the sixth floor near the northwest or opposite corner of the building from which the fatal shots were fired. On examination, it was determined to be a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano, bolt-action, clip-fed rifle, serial number C 2766, equipped with a four-power telescopic sight of Japanese manufacture. (Exhibit 12)

A diagram of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building shows the location of the window from which the fatal shots were fired and shows the location where the rifle was found by Dallas police officers. (Exhibit 13)

A photograph of the rifle and of the blanket and long brown paper bag previously referred to is included showing the relative size of each. (Exhibit 14)

Rifle Ordered by Oswald

FBI investigation determined that this rifle was part of a shipment of surplus Italian military weapons purchased for resale in the United States by Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois. The company's records disclose that the rifle, identified by serial number C 2766, was shipped, with rifle scope mounted, on March 20, 1963, by parcel post to A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. (Exhibit 15) The gun was ordered by airmail and the envelope was postmarked March 12, 1963, at Dallas. Payment was made by U. S. Postal Money Order 2, 202, 130, 462 in the amount of \$21.45, issued at Dallas, Texas,

March 12, 1963, payable to Klein's Sporting Goods. It was signed by A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Post Office Box 2915 had been rented on October 9, 1962, through an application signed by Lee H. Oswald and was relinquished on May 14, 1963. The FBI Laboratory conducted handwriting examinations based on known handwriting specimens of Oswald's from a 1963 passport application (Exhibit 16) and from a letter dated January 30, 1961, which he sent to John B. Connally, now the Governor of Texas, formerly Secretary of the Navy. (Exhibit 17)

The FBI Laboratory examination of the handwriting on the envelope addressed to Klein's Sporting Goods, in which the rifle order was contained, determined that the envelope was addressed by Oswald. (Exhibit 18)

The examination by the FBI Laboratory of the hand printing appearing on the above order form for the rifle determined that it was prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 18)

The handwriting on the money order issued in payment for the rifle was determined by the FBI Laboratory to have been prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 19)

It was determined by the FBI Laboratory examination that the handwriting on the application for Post Office Box 2915 was prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 20)

It should be noted that the above rifle was sent to Oswald, using the alias A. J. Hidell, at Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas, on the same date that the revolver previously referred to as having killed Officer Tippit was shipped to him from Los Angeles.

Tests of Rifle

By actual tests it has been demonstrated by the FBI that a skilled person can fire three accurately aimed shots with this weapon in five seconds.

Textile Examination

When apprehended, Oswald was wearing a long-sleeved, multi-colored sport shirt. A small tuft of textile fibers was found adhering to a jagged area on the left side of the metal butt plate of the rifle owned by Oswald. Included in this tuft were gray-black, dark blue, and orange-yellow fibers which the FBI Laboratory determined matched in microscopic characteristics the fibers in the shirt worn by Lee Harvey Oswald. (Exhibit 21)

According to Mrs. Bledsoe, Oswald's former landlady, Oswald was wearing this sport shirt on the bus shortly after the assassination.

Cartridges Fired in Oswald's Rifle

Three empty cartridge cases were found near the window from which the shots were fired on the sixth floor of the building. These cartridge cases were examined by the FBI Laboratory, and it was determined that all three had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 22)

Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body. An examination of this bullet by the FBI Laboratory determined that it had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 23)

Bullet fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding were examined in the FBI Laboratory. It was definitely established, from markings on two of the fragments, that they had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 24)

Palm Print on Rifle

Dallas police lifted a latent impression off the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the foregrip of the rifle recovered on the

sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. When the rifle was properly assembled, this impression was concealed by the wooden foregrip. This impression has been identified by the FBI Identification Division as the right palm print of Lee Harvey Oswald. (Exhibit 25)

F. Other Evidence

Cardboard Cartons

A latent palm print which was located on a cardboard carton found by police in the room from which the shots were fired was identified as the right palm print of Oswald. (Exhibit 26) One latent fingerprint (Exhibit 27) and latent left palm print (Exhibit 28) developed on another box from this same room were also identified as Oswald's impressions.

Paraffin Tests

Following Oswald's apprehension on November 22, 1963, Dr. M. F. Mason of Dallas concluded, after tests, that paraffin casts made of Oswald's hands contained traces of nitrate consistent with the residue on the hands of a person who had recently handled or fired a firearm.

Photograph

Film which was furnished by spectators at the scene of the assassination was reviewed. One film shows an object in the window of the sixth-floor room from which the shots were fired as the President's

car passed the Depository Building. This object is not susceptible to identification because of the quality of the picture. (Exhibit 29)

Map in Oswald's Effects

In the search of Oswald's belongings at his Dallas Beckley Street room, police found a street map of Dallas and vicinity which bore markings to indicate particular locations. (Exhibit 30) Mrs. Ruth Paine stated she gave an ENCO map of Dallas and vicinity to Oswald on October 7, 1963, when he was looking for employment. While this map may have been used by Oswald in seeking employment, the significance of the markings is not known.

G. Prior Similar Act

Mrs. Marina Oswald was interviewed on December 3, 1963, by the FBI concerning an undated note which was called to the attention of the FBI the same day. According to Mrs. Oswald this note, which was written in Russian, was found by her one night last spring in a room where her husband kept his things at their residence at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas. (Exhibit 31; English translation, Exhibit 32) On that night, although Oswald told her he was going to attend a typewriting class at an evening school in Dallas, he came rushing into the house around midnight very pale and agitated. Mrs. Oswald asked what was wrong and he replied that he had tried to kill General Walker by shooting him with a rifle and he did not know if he had hit him. At this time Oswald told her that General Walker was the leader of the fascists in

Dallas and it was necessary to remove him. Mrs. Oswald said she thought the rifle used by her husband to shoot at General Walker and the rifle he kept in Mrs. Paine's garage in Irving, Texas, were one and the same.

Mrs. Oswald said she kept the note written in Russian by Oswald, which was evidently a farewell letter, and threatened Oswald with going to the police with the letter if he ever planned another such "crazy" scheme. She advised that as a result of this incident she insisted that they move from Dallas.

The writing on this note has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as being handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

It is noted that former Major General Edwin A. Walker resides in Dallas and a rifle bullet was shot through the window of his home on April 10, 1963, narrowly missing General Walker. The person firing the shot was never identified.

Investigation showed that Mr. and Mrs. Oswald resided at 214 West Neely Street in Dallas during April, 1963, and left that address on April 24, 1963, when they moved to New Orleans. At that time, in April, 1963, Oswald was renting mail box number 2915 in the main post office on Ervay Street in Dallas, which he relinquished as of May 14, 1963.

In this note, Oswald also mentioned "You and the baby." In April, 1963, Mrs. Oswald had one child and the second child was born October 20, 1963.

The bullet which was fired into General Walker's house on April 10, 1963, was recovered by the Dallas Police Department. Examination of this bullet by the FBI Laboratory disclosed that while the bullet is extremely distorted and mutilated, it has the general characteristics of those bullets fired from the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle belonging to Oswald. This rifle was found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following the assassination of President Kennedy. Because of the mutilation of this bullet and because the gun barrel may have changed since April 10, 1963, it was not possible to determine whether or not this bullet was fired from Oswald's rifle.

III. LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Before Assassination of President Kennedy

Prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, the FBI had investigated Lee Harvey Oswald to determine if, as a result of his residence in the Soviet Union, he had been recruited by Soviet intelligence and to ascertain the nature of his activities in connection with the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Oswald was interviewed by the FBI concerning these matters on three separate occasions. The investigation, of which these interviews were a part, developed the following information concerning Oswald prior to November 22, 1963:

Biographical Data

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 18, 1939. His mother was the former Marguerite Claverie. His father, Robert E. Lee Oswald, had died a short time before Lee Harvey was born.

In his early years, Oswald lived at home and, in accordance with moves the family made, attended schools in New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; and New York, New York. According to his mother, during that period of time he was a studious type who read books that were considered "deep."

An acquaintance of Oswald's during part of that period said that he was a "peculiar boy." It was said that he kept very much to himself in high school, had few friends and very little social life. He preferred to sit at home and read, which reportedly provoked many arguments between him and his mother, who urged that he seek employment instead. He did work for a brief time with an import-export company in New Orleans.

Military Service

When he was 17 years old, Oswald enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, at Dallas, Texas. He served in California, Florida, and the Far East. He attained the rank of Private First Class and qualified as a sharpshooter.

Oswald's Marine Corps service record revealed that he was convicted by two summary courts-martial hearings, both in 1958. The first was based on the charge that he possessed a privately owned weapon, a .22 caliber derringer, that was not registered. The second was based on the charge that he had wrongfully used provoking words to a staff noncommissioned officer.

Oswald was released from active duty on September 11, 1959, on a "dependency" release and transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve with obligated service until December 8, 1962. However, he was later given an undesirable discharge, effective September 13, 1960, based on information that he had taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union.

Defection to USSR

His mother told FBI agents on April 28, 1960, that, after his release from the Marine Corps in September, 1959, he visited her in Fort Worth. He said he would like to travel and mentioned he might go to Cuba. After spending a few days with her, he left for New Orleans, indicating he planned to resume work at the import-export company where he had been employed for a short time prior to his Marine Corps enlistment. Not long after, however, she received a letter from him in which he said he had booked passage on a ship going to Europe. In it, he also said, "Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Robert or yours." The Robert to whom he referred is an older brother.

1. Preparation for Trip

Subsequent investigation disclosed that Oswald apparently had more definite plans about travel than he had indicated to his mother at the time of his visit with her. He had been issued a United States passport on September 10, 1959 (the day before his release from the Marine Corps), at Los Angeles. In the application for the passport, he stated he planned to depart the United States on September 21, 1959, for a four-month trip to attend the "College of A. Schwetzer" (sic) in Switzerland and the University of Turku in Finland. He planned tourist visits to Switzerland, Finland, Cuba, Dominican Republic, England,

France, Germany, and Russia. His mother later advised that some-time during the Spring or Summer of 1959, Oswald had made arrangements to attend the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. She had been advised by the college that he was expected to arrive in April, 1960. School officials disclosed that he had not attended this College, although he had paid a \$25 deposit toward the school fee during June of 1959.

2. Saved Money in Marine Corps

Oswald's mother said that he had saved about \$1,600 while in the Marine Corps. She also stated that to repay \$100 she owed him, she had mailed him a check for \$20 in December, 1959, to the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, but that he had returned the check and requested cash. She later mailed him \$20 in cash to the same address but the letter containing the money was returned to her in February, 1960, showing that he did not reside at the Metropole Hotel. In January, 1960, she also sent him a \$25 bank draft purchased at the First National Bank in Fort Worth, Texas.

3. Affirmed Allegiance to USSR

Records of the United States Department of State disclose that Oswald appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow on October 31, 1959, and stated that he wished to renounce his American citizenship. He said he had applied to become a citizen of the Soviet Union and presented his passport and an undated, handwritten statement in which he requested his American citizenship be revoked, indicating that he had entered

the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship. He further indicated the step was taken for political reasons. He stated, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." Displaying an aggressive, arrogant, and uncooperative attitude to the American Embassy official, Oswald declared, "I am a Marxist."

4. Disillusioned with Life in U. S.

Newspaper reports of Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union quoted him as being completely disillusioned with life in the United States. He reportedly stated he had become interested in Marxism at the age of fifteen, that he had studied Marxist economic theories, and had regarded Karl Marx' book, "Das Kapital," as a bible for him. He was quoted as stating that he wanted to spend the rest of his life in the Soviet Union and never wanted to return to the United States.

5. Offered To Disclose Military Information

During his interview at the American Embassy, Oswald said he had been a radar operator in the Marine Corps. Oswald did receive training as a radar operator while in the Marine Corps. He said he told Soviet officials that as a Soviet citizen, he would make known to them information he possessed about the Marine Corps and his specialty, indicating he might know something of special interest to them.

6. Accepted as Resident Alien

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" for November 16, 1959, carried an article reporting that Oswald's "dream" of achieving Soviet citizenship appeared unattainable. Oswald reportedly had stated that Soviet

authorities would not grant him citizenship but had said he could live in Russia as a resident alien.

Return to the U. S.

In 1961, Oswald initiated efforts to return to the United States. State Department records contain an undated letter from him postmarked Minsk, USSR, February 5, 1961, requesting the return of his American passport. He said he would like to return to the United States if "we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings against me." He advised he could not leave Minsk without permission and was, therefore, writing instead of visiting the American Embassy. Another letter was received from him postmarked March 5, 1961, at Minsk in which he requested that a questionnaire be sent him since a personal interview was precluded because he could not leave Minsk without permission. He addressed another letter to the American Embassy in Moscow in May, 1961, reiterating his desire to return to the United States contingent upon an agreement there would be no legal action taken against him upon his return. Meanwhile, Oswald had married a Soviet citizen, Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, on April 30, 1961. The following month, he notified the American Embassy of his marriage.

1. Denied Any Allegiance to USSR

On July 8, 1961, Oswald appeared at the American Embassy and advised he had taken no oath of allegiance of any kind to the Soviet Union. He said he had not been required to sign any paper in connection with his

employment in a radio and television factory in Minsk. He exhibited a Soviet internal "stateless" passport, number 311479, issued January 14, 1960. This was considered by the State Department as prima-facie evidence that Oswald was not regarded as a Soviet citizen.

2. Passport Renewed

On July 10, 1961, Oswald executed an application for renewal of passport at the American Embassy. On August 18, 1961, the State Department authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to renew it for direct travel to the United States. On October 4, 1961, Oswald asked the American Embassy to assist him in obtaining exit visas for himself and his wife.

3. Letter to Secretary of Navy

In February, 1962, John B. Connally, former Secretary of the Navy, received a letter dated January 30, 1961, from Oswald who was still in the Soviet Union. (The 1961 date was possibly an error on Oswald's part.) In the letter, he protested his "belated dishonourable discharge" from the Marine Corps Reserve. (On November 22, 1963, a copy of this letter to Mr. Connally was forwarded to the FBI by the Navy Department.) (Exhibit 17)

4. Letter to Marine Corps

On April 26, 1962, the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D. C., furnished the FBI a copy of a letter dated March 22, 1962, addressed to R. McC. Tompkins, Brigadier General, Marine Corps,

Assistant Director of Personnel, from Oswald. Oswald acknowledged a letter from Tompkins which described the process by which his undesirable discharge was accomplished. He stated, in part, "My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange." Oswald reiterated that he had violated no United States laws and stated, "Therefore you have no legal (sic) or even moral right to reverse my honorable discharge from the U. S. M. C. Sept. 11, 1961, into an undeserable (sic) discharge." He further stated, "You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case..." and indicated that he was prepared to appear before a review board after his return to the United States. (Exhibit 33)

5. Repatriation Loan

State Department records show that on February 24, 1962, Oswald filed an application at the American Embassy in Moscow for a repatriation loan. This loan, in the amount of \$435.71, was approved by the State Department on March 7, 1962. A check of State Department records on November 22, 1963, disclosed that it was repaid in full following Oswald's return to the United States. This financial assistance loan was made under regulations of the State Department authorizing loans for repatriation of destitute United States nationals who are in complete and unquestioned possession of their citizenship rights and

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entitled to receive United States passports. (For a copy of State Department regulations concerning such loans see Exhibit 34 .)

6. Arrival in U. S.

State Department records show that the American Embassy in Moscow renewed Oswald's passport on May 24, 1962, for his direct return to the United States. On that date, Oswald and his wife recorded at the Embassy the birth of a child, June Lee Oswald, to them on February 15, 1962.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service disclosed that Lee H. Oswald; his wife, Marina; and their daughter, June, arrived in the United States aboard the SS "Maasdam" on June 13, 1962, at Hoboken, New Jersey. He was admitted as a U. S. citizen, and his wife was admitted with an Immigration visa as the spouse of a U. S. citizen. They were destined to 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, the residence of his brother Robert.

An Immigration officer advised that Oswald told him he had threatened to renounce his U. S. citizenship but had never carried out the threat. He said that, while living in the Soviet Union, he had worked as a mechanic, had never voted there, and had held no position in the Russian Government.

FBI Investigation Instituted

In view of the circumstances surrounding Oswald's trip and

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residence in the Soviet Union, his re-entry into the United States presented the possibility that he had been recruited by the Soviets for an intelligence mission in this country. In that connection, an FBI investigation of Oswald had been instituted on May 31, 1962, so that the FBI would be notified of his re-entry by Immigration authorities. The purpose of this investigation was to determine if Oswald had been recruited by a Soviet intelligence service. This investigation included interviews with Oswald.

1. First Interview with Oswald

Oswald was interviewed by agents of the FBI on June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas. During the interview, he was arrogant and generally uncooperative. He was curt and short in many of his answers.

Oswald denied that he had renounced his U. S. citizenship or had sought Soviet citizenship. He stated that Soviet officials had never attempted to obtain information from him about his knowledge of or experiences in the U. S. Marine Corps. He said that never at any time had he given the Soviets any information which could be used to the detriment of the United States and that the Soviets had never sought such information from him. He also denied ever having offered to reveal to the Soviets information he had acquired as a radar operator in the Marine Corps.

Oswald also denied that he had been recruited by any Soviet intelligence organization and stated that he had made no deal with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States.

Oswald claimed that newspaper reports concerning his trip to the Soviet Union had been greatly exaggerated. He said he had taught himself the Russian language while in the Marine Corps and could, therefore, speak Russian on his arrival in that country. He declined to say why he went to Russia but denied that he went out of admiration for the Soviet system or because of lack of sympathy for the United States. He admitted that in the past he had been interested in Marxist economic theories but denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party in the United States. He later added that he went to Russia to "see the country."

Oswald said that the "exaggerated newspaper reports" which had appeared in October, 1959, when he arrived in the Soviet Union had depicted him as being out of sympathy with the United States and had made him look attractive to the Russians. As a result, he said, he received better treatment than he otherwise would have received. He stated that on his arrival in the Soviet Union in October, 1959, he had been sent immediately to Minsk and given a job as a metal worker in a television factory where he read blueprints and translated blueprint instructions. He said he earned 80 rubles per month, the equivalent of \$72 in American money, and was permitted to reside at Minsk as a resident alien.

Oswald said the Soviets had made it difficult for his wife to leave the Soviet Union and that the process of obtaining permission for her departure had been lengthy and had required much paper work.