

OSWALD

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INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963



SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

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

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8-15-78

INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT
JANUARY 7, 1964

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
PART ONE: <u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE ASSASSINATION</u>	1
I. FBI Laboratory Examinations	2
A. President's Clothing	2
B. Photographs	3
C. Paper Bag	4
D. Bullet Fragments	5
PART TWO: <u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD</u>	6
I. Personal History	7
A. Birth	7
B. Education	7
C. Residences	8
D. Employments	11
II. Relatives	14
A. Immediate	14
B. Other	14
C. Interviews with Relatives	16
D. Interviews with Marina Oswald	21
III. Associates	25
A. George and Jean DeMohrenschildt	25
B. Alexandra Taylor	28
C. Gary E. Taylor	29
D. Ruth Hyde Paine	30
E. Michael Ralph Paine	32
1. Subversive Background of Father	33
F. Paul Gregory	34
IV. Finances	35
A. Income	35
B. Expenditures	36
C. Internal Revenue Service Records	37

V.	Affiliations	40
	A. Fair Play for Cuba Committee	40
	B. Socialist Party	40
	C. Socialist Labor Party	43
	D. American Civil Liberties Union	45
VI.	Forged Documents in Oswald's Possession	47
VII.	Travel to Mexico	48
	A. Trip on Bus	48
	B. Entry into Mexico	49
VIII.	Activities in USSR	54
	A. Oswald's Break with Family	56
	B. Residence and Employment in Minsk	57
	C. Possession of Weapon in Soviet Union	58
	D. Marriage to Marina Prusakova	59
	E. Oswald's Negotiations to leave Soviet Union	60
	F. Soviet Denial of Permission to Attend University	61
IX.	Plans to Return to USSR	63
X.	Murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit	64
	A. Survey of Route	64
	B. Oswald's Pistol	64
XI.	Scope of Investigation and Conclusions	66
PART THREE: <u>SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS</u>		68

INDEX

PREFACE

Part One of this Supplemental Report sets forth additional evidence developed incriminating Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Part Two of this Supplemental Report sets forth additional information developed regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

Part Three of this Supplemental Report contains additional exhibits.

PART ONE: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE ASSASSINATION

I. FBI Laboratory Examinations

A. President's Clothing

Examination of President Kennedy's clothing by the FBI Laboratory disclosed that there was a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt approximately six inches below the top of the collar and two inches to the right of the middle seam of the coat. There were minute traces of copper on the fabric surrounding the hole. The FBI Laboratory has determined that the bullets used in the assassination were a military type manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois. The bullets had solid noses and full copper alloy jackets.

There is a slit approximately one-half inch long about one inch below the collar button in the overlap of the shirt which has the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile. No bullet metal was found in the fabric surrounding this exit hole. There is also a nick on the left side of the tie knot possibly caused by the same projectile after it passed through the shirt. The coat and shirt were also X-rayed for metal bullet fragments that might have been embedded among the layers of the fabric, but no fragments were found. All of the clothing and items submitted were examined for other pertinent evidence, but none was found.

B. Photographs

A motion picture of the assassination taken by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder, 3909 Marquette Street, Dallas, was examined by the FBI Laboratory. The most nearly accurate estimate of the time interval of the shots fired is that approximately six seconds elapsed from the first to the final shot, with the second shot occurring approximately in the middle of the six-second period. The firing period begins with the first shot, so that it is necessary to operate the rifle bolt only twice to fire three shots within a given period of time. The assassination weapon is a right-handed, bolt-action, military rifle. Oswald's wife has stated that Lee Oswald was right-handed.

The photograph showing an object in the window of the sixth floor room from which the shots were fired (described on pages 19-20 of the initial report) has been examined by both the FBI Laboratory and the United States Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland. From a study of this and other photographs in the sequence, neither the FBI Laboratory nor the Navy Photographic Interpretation Center could make a positive determination of what the object is. It was concluded, however, that the image seen does not depict the form of a person or persons and is possibly a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room.

When Oswald was interviewed on November 23, 1963, regarding the photograph which portrays him holding a rifle and wearing a holstered pistol, he would not discuss the photograph without the advice of an attorney. He admitted that the head of the individual in the photograph could be his but suggested the possibility that the police had superimposed this part of the photograph over the body of someone else. However, Marina Oswald, when questioned regarding this photograph, stated that she had taken it. (Exhibit 9)

The FBI Laboratory has examined this photograph and has concluded that, while the rifle in the photograph is similar in appearance to the assassination weapon and while there are no apparent differences between them, there is insufficient detail to identify the rifle in the photograph as the assassination weapon.

C. Paper Bag

The FBI Laboratory examined the brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. It was determined that the wrapping paper and the three-inch manila tape used to construct the bag were the same as that used by the Texas School Book Depository. The bag was examined for any evidence of the

outline of a rifle but no significant indentations were found. Dismantled, Oswald's rifle will fit into this paper bag.

D. Bullet Fragments

Several tiny fragments of lead were recovered from the President's head and his limousine, and one was recovered from Governor Connally's arm. However, these fragments were too small for the FBI Laboratory to effect an identification with any weapon.

Examination of the limousine also disclosed that the windshield was cracked and there was a dented area in the windshield chrome molding at the top near the center which may have been caused by bullet fragments.

PART TWO: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD

I. Personal History

A. Birth

Records in the Office of the Registrar of Birth, Marriages, and Deaths for the Parish of Orleans and the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, disclose that Lee Harvey Oswald was born October 18, 1939, at the French Hospital in New Orleans. His mother was Marguerite Claverie. His father was Robert E. Lee Oswald, who, the records indicated, was deceased at the time of Lee Oswald's birth. The records showed that his father was an insurance clerk who was 43 years of age at the time of his death.

B. Education

Lee Harvey Oswald's attendance at the following schools was verified through school records:

Covington Grammar School Covington, Louisiana	September 19, 1946- January 23, 1947
Lily B. Clayton School Fort Worth, Texas	1947
George Clark Elementary School Fort Worth, Texas	1948
Arlington Heights Elementary School Fort Worth, Texas	1948
Ridglea West Elementary School Fort Worth, Texas	September, 1949- June, 1952
Junior High School #117 Bronx, New York	September 30, 1952- January 16, 1953
Junior High School #44 Bronx, New York	March 23, 1953- January 12, 1954

Beauregard Junior High School
New Orleans, Louisiana

January 13, 1954-
June 10, 1955

Warren Easton High School
New Orleans, Louisiana

September 8, 1955-
October 14, 1955

Arlington Heights Senior High School
Fort Worth, Texas

September 5, 1956-
September 28, 1956

Crozier Tech High School
Dallas, Texas
(Evening typing class)

January 28, 1963-
March 28, 1963

In March, 1959, while in the United States Marine Corps, Oswald took a battery of five GED (General Educational Development) high school level tests and received a rating of satisfactory. According to an official of the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin, the purpose of these tests was to determine a student's educational level as compared with a typical high school senior, and a rating of satisfactory was recognized by many state educational departments and employers as indicating a level equivalent to a high school education.

While verifying Oswald's education, numerous former teachers and fellow students were interviewed, but no additional pertinent information was developed.

C. Residences

Set forth below is a list of all the known residences of Lee Harvey Oswald disclosed and verified through the investigation of his background:

2109 Alvar Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 18, 1939-
Spring, 1940

1242 Congress New Orleans, Louisiana	November 10, 1940 - March, 1941
1010 Bartholomew Street New Orleans, Louisiana	March, 1941 - January 16, 1942
831 Pauline New Orleans, Louisiana	January 17, 1942 - May, 1942
*Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Orphan Asylum 9100 Grant Street New Orleans, Louisiana	December 26, 1942 - January 29, 1944
600 West 24th Street Covington, Louisiana	Summer, 1946
311 Vermont Street Covington, Louisiana	September, 1946 - January, 1947
4301 Victor Dallas, Texas	1947
101 San Saba Benbrook, Texas	Several Months in Summer, 1948
1505 - 8th Avenue Fort Worth, Texas	Several Months in 1947 or 1948
3300 Willing Street Fort Worth, Texas	1948
7408 Ewing Fort Worth, Texas	About 1949 - 1952
825 East 92nd Street and 1455 Sheridan Avenue New York, New York	September, 1952 - January, 1954
1454 St. Mary's Street New Orleans, Louisiana	Spring, 1954 - May, 1955

*Officials of the Asylum have requested that, if possible, the institution not be publicly identified in view of the adverse effect it might have on the children currently there.

126 Exchange Place New Orleans, Louisiana	May, 1955 - Spring, 1956
4936 Collinwood Street Fort Worth, Texas	Spring, 1956 - October, 1956
United States Marine Corps	October 24, 1956 - September 11, 1959
Trip to the Soviet Union	September 19, 1959 - June 13, 1962
7313 Davenport Street Fort Worth, Texas	June, 1962 - July, 1962
2703 Mercedes Street Fort Worth, Texas	July, 1962 - October, 1962
Young Men's Christian Association Dallas, Texas	October 15, 1962 - October 19, 1962
604 Eisbeth Dallas, Texas	November, 1962 - March, 1963
214 West Neely Dallas, Texas	March, 1963 - May 1, 1963
757 French Street New Orleans, Louisiana	3 - 5 nights, April, 1963
4905 Magazine New Orleans, Louisiana	May, 1963 - September 25, 1963
Hotel Del Comercio Mexico City, Mexico	September 26, 1963 - October 3, 1963
Young Men's Christian Association Dallas, Texas	October 3, 1963 - October 4, 1963
2515 West 5th Street Irving, Texas	October 4, 1963 - October 6, 1963
621 North Marsalis Dallas, Texas	October 7, 1963 - October 14, 1963
1026 North Beckley Dallas, Texas	October 14, 1963 - November 22, 1963

During the period of October 7, 1963, to November 22, 1963, Oswald usually spent the weekends with his family at the Paine residence, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

During the course of verifying Oswald's residences, numerous former neighbors were interviewed regarding him but could furnish no additional pertinent information.

In addition to the above residence addresses, Oswald used the following Post Office boxes:

Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas--rented on October 9, 1962, and relinquished on May 14, 1963.

Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana--rented on June 3, 1963, and relinquished on September 24, 1963.

Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas--rented on November 1, 1963.

D. Employments

The following is a chronological listing of the various jobs held by Oswald as revealed by investigation. Included for chronological continuity is the period covered by his military service, the details of which were submitted in the initial report, as well as the period covered by his trip to the Soviet Union, the details of which also were included in the initial report.

Gerard F. Tujague, Inc.
New Orleans, Louisiana
(messenger)

November 10, 1955-
January 14, 1956

J. R. Michels, Inc.
New Orleans, Louisiana
(office boy)

One week in January,
1956

Dolly Shoe Company
New Orleans, Louisiana
(office boy)

Company records have
been destroyed, but
apparently he worked
briefly in 1956.

Pfisterer Dental Laboratory
New Orleans, Louisiana
(messenger)

Company records have
been destroyed, but
apparently he worked
briefly in 1956

United States Marine Corps

October 24, 1956-
September 12, 1959

Trip to the Soviet Union

September 19, 1959-
June 13, 1962

Leslie Welding Company, Inc.
Fort Worth, Texas
(sheet-metal worker)

July 16, 1962-
October 8, 1962

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
Dallas, Texas
(trainee-photographer)

October 12, 1962-
April 6, 1963

William B. Reily Company, Inc.
New Orleans, Louisiana
(oiler-machinist)

May 10, 1963-
July 19, 1963

Texas School Book Depository
Dallas, Texas
(laborer)

October 16, 1963-
November 22, 1963

When Oswald began his employment at the Texas School Book Depository on October 16, 1963, he had been unemployed since July 19, 1963, and was in need of a job. He applied at this company after Mrs. Ruth Paine had called that company and arranged for an interview with a company official for him. Mrs. Paine's call to that company was prompted by the fact she had learned from a neighbor, Mrs. Lennie Mae Randle, that her brother, Wesley Buell Frazier, had obtained employment at that company. It is noted that Oswald began his employment at the Texas School Book Depository prior to any announcement of President Kennedy's motorcade route

past that building.

In verifying Oswald's employments, numerous employers and fellow workers were interviewed regarding him but could furnish no additional pertinent information.

II. Relatives

During the course of investigation, all of Lee Harvey Oswald's living relatives were identified, located, and interviewed. Following is a list of these relatives (an asterisk designates relatives on his father's side of the family):

A. Immediate

Mother: Marguerite Oswald
2220 Thomas Place
Fort Worth, Texas

Father: Robert E. Lee Oswald (deceased
before the birth of Lee Harvey
Oswald)

Stepfather: Edwin A. Ekdahl (deceased
January 26, 1953)

Wife: Marina Oswald (born July 17, 1941,
Russia)

Children: June and Rachel

Brother: Robert Lee Oswald
109 Sierra
Denton, Texas

Half-brother: Staff Sergeant
John Edward Pic
United States Air Force

B. Other

*Aunt: Mrs. Arthur A. P. Barre
2311 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

- Aunt: Mrs. Edmond C. Carter (nee Ethel Oswald)
2031 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana
- Aunt: Mrs. James Coker (nee Hattie Oswald)
Andrew Jackson Apartments
2nd Street and St. Charles
New Orleans, Louisiana
- Aunt: Mrs. Charles F. Murrét
757 French Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
- Aunt: Mrs. Adele F. Oswald (widow of
Thomas Oswald)
2018 General Pershing Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
- Aunt: Mrs. Hazel Oswald (widow of
William Stout Oswald, Sr.)
136 Elmeer Street
Metairie, Louisiana
- Cousin: Mrs. Tony Bevinetto (nee Shirley Oswald)
1914 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana
- Cousin: Mrs. William Brown (nee Floy Oswald)
3944 Virgil Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana
- Cousin: Charles W. Murret
636 Norton Avenue
Arabi, Louisiana
- Cousin: •Eugene John Murret
Jesuit Home of Studies
Mobile, Alabama
- Cousin: John M. Murret
6622 Louis XIV Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Cousin: Miss Marilyn Murret
757 French Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Cousin: Mrs. Joyce O'Brien
1615 Fairway
Beaumont, Texas

***Cousin:** Miss Adele Oswald
2018 General Pershing Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Cousin: Lowell Oswald
132 Elmeer Street
Metairie, Louisiana

Cousin: Norman Oswald
706 Division Street
Metairie, Louisiana

Cousin: William Stout Oswald, Jr.
136 Elmeer Street
Metairie, Louisiana

Cousin: William Stout Oswald, III
706 Division Street
Metairie, Louisiana

C. Interviews with Relatives

The individuals listed hereinbefore who are relatives of Lee Harvey Oswald on his father's side all stated they had never met him and could furnish no information concerning him.

None of Oswald's relatives on his mother's side could supply any information regarding Oswald's activities in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Together, their interviews resulted in a composite of background information on Oswald's family history, and a few were able to provide bits of pertinent information pertaining to Oswald's personality.

Oswald's mother, Marguerite Claverie Oswald, was interviewed at her residence, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, on November 22, 1963, following President Kennedy's assassination. She stated that she was employed as a practical nurse and said she had not seen her son for approximately a year prior to that date.

Dr. Charles W. Murret, a dentist in Arabi, Louisiana, who was a cousin of Oswald's, was interviewed on November 29, 1963. He said he had not seen Oswald since he was six years old but added that he felt Oswald's mother had been the type of person who would remind her son of the difficult times she had had after the death of his father and of how hard she had worked to rear her children. Dr. Murret said Lee Oswald probably felt resentment toward the world because of his own inability to provide for his own family in a better way.

Staff Sergeant John Edward Pic, assigned to the Wilford Hall Hospital, Medical Squadron, Lackland Air Force Base,

Texas, was interviewed November 29, 1963. He said he had been a half-brother of Lee Harvey Oswald inasmuch as his mother, the former Marguerite Claverie, had been married to his father, Edward John Pic, prior to her marriage to Oswald's father, Robert E. Lee Oswald. Sergeant Pic said he had not had any close association with Lee Oswald since they were boys but recalled that he once had made an effort to have Oswald adopt a better attitude toward his mother when, at about age 13, he was disrespectful toward her.

Mrs. Pic, Sergeant Pic's wife, advised on December 10, 1963, that when she first met Mrs. Oswald about August, 1952, Mrs. Oswald stated she and Lee wanted to live permanently with the Pics, but Mrs. Pic privately told her she would not agree to this. Thereafter, Mrs. Oswald did all she could to turn everyone, including Sergeant Pic and Lee, against Mrs. Pic and constantly started arguments over minor household matters, the details of which are not now recalled. Mrs. Pic said that during one such argument, now believed to have developed because Mrs. Pic protested Lee's playing a television set owned by Mrs. Oswald, Lee

pulled out a small pocket knife, opened the blade, and moved toward Mrs. Pic in Mrs. Oswald's presence. Mrs. Pic said this scared her. She said she backed away and Lee did nothing. She reported this threat to Sergeant Pic when he returned from work, but Mrs. Oswald denied to him that Lee had threatened Mrs. Pic with a knife. Mrs. Pic expressed the belief that her husband was actually in doubt as to the true facts.

Mrs. Pic stated that after the latter incident she told Mrs. Oswald to either get out or she would have her thrown out. Mrs. Oswald then threatened to jump out the window. Subsequently, Mrs. Oswald moved away voluntarily with her son.

Eugene John Murret was interviewed on November 29, 1963. He advised that his mother and Oswald's mother are sisters and that he is thirty-one-years old, about seven years older than Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Murret is currently attending the Jesuit House of Studies as a Scholastic at Springhill College, Mobile, Alabama. He stated that when he learned from his mother that Lee Oswald had returned to the United States from Russia, he contacted him and requested him to visit and address the students at a seminary in

Mobile, Alabama. Oswald came to Mobile in the latter part of July, 1963, and gave an address to the students concerning his knowledge of and experiences in Russia. Mr. Murret said Oswald's speech was somewhat critical of the Soviet Union, for Oswald indicated he had been disillusioned with life in the Soviet Union and felt that communism was too oppressive to the people there. He also stated Oswald evaded the subject of religion, and he received the impression that Oswald did not believe in a Supreme Being and appeared to be an atheist. Mr. Murret stated he had no further contact with Oswald thereafter.

Mrs. Joyce O'Brien, 1615 Fairway, Beaumont, Texas, was interviewed on November 30, 1963. She stated she was a cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald inasmuch as her mother, Mrs. Charles Murret, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, is a sister of Oswald's mother. Mrs. O'Brien stated that while visiting her mother in August, 1963, she received a telephone call from Lee Harvey Oswald who was in jail in New Orleans. Oswald asked her to post \$25 for his bond. Mrs. O'Brien went to the New Orleans Police Department and was informed Oswald was charged with "disturbing the peace" for carrying posters. She said that, after she saw a poster

bearing the words "VIVA CASTRO" and other pamphlets, she decided against putting up bond for him. She subsequently received a second call from Oswald, who instructed her to contact his wife. However, Mrs. O'Brien telephoned Mr. Emile Bruneaux, a friend of her father, and Bruneaux made the arrangements through which Oswald was released.

D. Interviews with Marina Oswald

Marina Oswald was extensively interviewed by the FBI between November 27, 1963, and December 17, 1963. She said she first met Lee Harvey Oswald at a social function in Minsk, USSR, in March, 1961, and married him April 30, 1961, in that city. She maintained that she did not know of Oswald's desire to return to the United States at the time of their marriage and, had she known of such a desire, she probably would not have married him.

Mrs. Oswald admitted requesting permission of Soviet authorities in mid-1961 to take up residence in the United States. She said that in late 1961 she was advised by Soviet authorities that she would be permitted to leave the Soviet Union and travel to the United States, whereupon she submitted formal application for an exit visa. In May, 1962, she received her exit document. She admitted

surprise at being granted permission to leave the Soviet Union.

It was Mrs. Oswald's opinion that Oswald received preferential treatment in the Soviet Union, such as being permitted to live in an apartment rather than a dormitory. She cited, in addition, payment by the Soviet Government of a hotel bill that he incurred at a Moscow hotel and, later, the action of the Soviet Government in sending him to Minsk. She said that to her knowledge Oswald was never questioned by Soviet authorities in Moscow and that she herself had never been approached by Soviet intelligence and had not been given any intelligence assignment to perform while in the United States. In connection with possible preferential treatment of her husband by Soviet authorities, she was of the opinion that foreigners are generally treated better than Soviet citizens.

Mrs. Oswald recounted the activities of Oswald and herself since entering the United States on June 13, 1962, and furnished information concerning their residences in Fort Worth and Dallas, their move to New Orleans in May, 1963, and their final return to the Dallas area in the Fall of 1963. She stated that their move to New Orleans in May, 1963, was at her behest after Oswald admitted to her that he

had attempted to kill General Edwin A. Walker.

She stated that she had no reason to suspect Oswald of harboring any intention to assassinate President Kennedy since he had never spoken disparagingly of the President. On the contrary, she said that on one occasion Oswald had indicated President Kennedy was a good President, particularly in regard to his policies on civil rights. She stated she did not know Jack Ruby and added that, to her knowledge, Ruby was unknown to Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald claimed to have no knowledge of how her husband's rifle was transported from Dallas to New Orleans in late April or early May, 1963, although she admitted seeing the gun in a room in their New Orleans residence where Oswald kept most of his personal effects. She denied knowledge as to how the weapon was transported to Mrs. Paine's home in Irving, Texas, when she moved there from New Orleans in late September. She admitted, however, seeing the gun wrapped in a blanket in the garage at the Paine residence.

Mrs. Oswald broadened the picture of her husband by stating that he rarely missed an opportunity to glorify himself and added that everything he did was designed to place his name in history. She expressed the belief that

his statement that he was a Marxist was incorrect and was only a statement her husband made to direct attention to himself.

According to Mrs. Oswald, her husband was a self-contained person with no friends and was avidly interested in studying various systems of civil authority. She said Oswald frequently spoke in favor of Castro and indicated a desire to live in Cuba. She denied, however, any knowledge of her husband attempting to obtain a visa to travel to that country or of his trip to Mexico in late September and early October, 1963. Mrs. Oswald commented that she knew her husband would not like Cuba. She volunteered that the only place he would like would be the moon, where there are no people.

III. Associates

Set forth below is the additional information received from and developed about individuals known to have been associated with Oswald in one way or another prior to the time of President Kennedy's assassination.

A. George and Jean DeMohrenschildt

Information was developed during the course of investigation that George and Jean DeMohrenschildt, current residents of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, were considered the closest friends the Oswalds had in the Dallas-Fort Worth area following Oswald's return from the Soviet Union. At the request of the FBI, an official of the American Embassy in Port-au-Prince interviewed them and obtained the following information.

The DeMohrenschildts, American citizens who have been residing at Port-au-Prince since the Spring of 1963, became acquainted with the Oswalds during the Summer of 1962 through some friends who had become interested in helping the Oswalds financially. Thereafter, they saw them on a number of occasions at Fort Worth and Dallas between the Summer of 1962 and early 1963.

When they first met the Oswalds, the latter were in dire financial straits, because Oswald had lost his job as a sheet-metal worker. Sometime in 1962, Oswald gave George DeMohrenschildt a typed resume of about 20 pages which detailed his experiences in a factory in Minsk, Russia, and criticized many aspects of Soviet-life. In response to Mr. DeMohrenschildt's question as to why he returned to the United States, Oswald commented "I did not find there what I was looking for."

Mrs. DeMohrenschildt obtained the impression that Oswald opposed segregation and that he was favorable toward the policies of the United States Government. Oswald did express admiration for Castro as an individual but never gave any indication he was connected with any type of organization.

Both DeMohrenschildts considered subject to be a "complete lone-wolf." They further considered him "cuckoo" but not "bad" in the sense of being likely to resort to physical violence. However, they both stated that the general impression of people in Dallas who knew Oswald was one of distaste and even fear of him because of his brutality toward his wife and his "mental instability." Oswald resented the sympathies and interest accorded his wife by various people in Dallas, and he would sometimes

insult those who were trying to assist his family.

According to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, sometime in the Fall of 1962, while she was visiting Mrs. Oswald, the latter stated "Look how crazy he is, now he has bought a gun." On that occasion, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said, she saw a gun, which she described as being about "four feet long" but she did not handle it or closely examine it. She did not know whether it was a rifle or a shotgun and was not certain whether it had a telescopic sight.

Mrs. Oswald has stated that she recalls the incident described by Mrs. DeMohrenschildt but remembers that it definitely occurred at the Oswald residence at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas. This would fix the time as March or April, 1963. Mrs. Oswald added that she knows of no rifle her husband had, other than the one which has been identified as the assassination weapon.

Arrangements were made to have the DeMohrenschildts reinterviewed on December 19, 1963, concerning the gun she said she had seen. Upon reflecting further about the matter, both she and her husband agreed the incident had occurred around Easter in April, 1963. In addition, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt recalled the apartment in which the Oswalds had been living at the time and consulted her personal telephone list which gave the address as 214 Neely Street in Dallas.

B. Alexandra Taylor

Alexandra Taylor, Dover Plains, New York, who is employed as an attendant at the Harlem Valley State Hospital, Wingdale, New York, advised on November 30, 1963, that her father, George DeMohrenschildt called her in September, 1962, and asked if she could put up Marina Oswald for a short while, stating that Oswald and his wife had just arrived from Russia and were without funds. Taylor was then residing with her husband, Gary, in Dallas, Texas. Marina Oswald and her baby stayed with the Taylors for about two weeks, but Oswald, she believed, resided at the YMCA. Oswald did visit occasionally during Marina's stay with the Taylors, at which times Gary Taylor and Oswald had frequent heated political discussions.

Mrs. Taylor obtained the impression that Oswald considered himself to be a socialist, but she was of the opinion he disliked both the United States and Russia and, in fact, disliked almost everything. Oswald, however, never expressed any dislike for President Kennedy but did express a personal antipathy toward Governor Connally of Texas. She did not know why Oswald disliked Connally. Alexandra Taylor became friendly with Oswald's wife and expressed the opinion that Marina had married Oswald to get out of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Taylor said that Oswald was strongly anti-religious and berated his wife for having their child baptized in the

Russian Orthodox Church. She described Oswald as "bright," one who could argue logically and persuasively, and who was positive in his ideas and strong in his convictions. She said she found it hard to believe he would want to kill President Kennedy.

C. Gary E. Taylor

Gary E. Taylor, 4115 Falls Drive, Dallas, Texas, on interview on December 2, 1963, confirmed the information furnished by Alexandra Taylor. In addition, he stated that from his first discussion with Oswald, he had gained the impression that Oswald was looking for a Utopia, and he felt that what Oswald regarded as a good government was impractical. Oswald had admitted that the Soviet-type government was not his ideal because the people were repressed. Oswald believed people should have as much power as those who governed them; that people should live on an equal basis, receive the same wages, and live in the same size houses. Most of Taylor's discussions with Oswald were long and drawn out, usually ending up exactly where they began. According to Taylor, Oswald never mentioned President Kennedy or Governor Connally or their administrations or policies in his presence.

The Taylors, who are now separated, were the individuals who described her parents, the DeMohrenschildts, as possibly the closest friends the Oswalds had.

D. Ruth Hyde Paine

Ruth Hyde Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, who was separated from her husband, Michael Ralph Paine, when interviewed, furnished the following information on November 23, 1963, and subsequent dates.

Mrs. Paine first met the Oswalds about February, 1963, at a social gathering in Dallas. About two months later, Oswald and his wife had dinner at Mrs. Paine's residence. She developed a friendship with Mrs. Oswald because Mrs. Oswald spoke only Russian and Mrs. Paine, who also speaks Russian and teaches the Russian language, wanted someone to converse with in that language to improve her own knowledge of it.

After Oswald lost his job at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall in Dallas and went to New Orleans to seek another, Mrs. Paine drove Oswald's wife and child to New Orleans to join him. In September, 1963, Mrs. Paine picked up Marina Oswald and the child at New Orleans and drove them to the Paine residence in Irving, Texas, where they remained until November 22, 1963. Oswald visited his family on weekends at Irving, but paid none of the expenses connected with his wife's stay at the Paine home.

In conversations with Mrs. Paine, Oswald claimed to be a Marxist, but she considered him to be nothing more than somewhat odd. Although she did not regard him as a very logical

person, she said that at no time did he ever give any indication to her that he would commit violence or murder. She said her friendship with the Oswalds was based on her fondness for Mrs. Oswald.

The April 26, 1958, issue of the "Friends Journal," a Quaker weekly published by the Friends Publishing Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reported that "Young Friends" had made final plans for a six-week summer visit of four Russians to the United States. The article stated that six Americans were to accompany the Russians by automobile, and their plans included contact with Friends, visits to industry, farms, and schools, as well as visits to areas of public interest to Soviet young people. The article identified the members of the planning group, among them being the name "Ruth Hyde Paine."

On December 18, 1963, Mrs. Paine advised that in 1958 when she was a member of a Quaker youth group known as "Young Friends" three Russian students visited in Philadelphia. According to Mrs. Paine, the only contact she had with these three Russians occurred at a party held at an unrecalled location in Philadelphia. At that time she could not speak Russian and she had only limited conversation with them. Mrs. Paine advised that with the exception of Marina Oswald, these three Russian students are the only Russian nationals she has ever met.

E. Michael Ralph Paine

Michael Ralph Paine, 2377 Dalworth Street, Apartment 17, Grand Prairie, Texas, separated at the time of interview from his wife, Ruth Hyde Paine, furnished the following information on November 22, 1963, and subsequent dates: He first met the Oswalds on April 2, 1963, when they had dinner at the Paine residence in Irving, Texas. After the first meeting, he saw Oswald on approximately five occasions, during the course of which he had several discussions with him. Paine could not recall exactly on which date Oswald made certain statements but he did recall a composite of his several discussions with him.

Oswald told Paine that he had left the Soviet Union because he did not like his job and did not like to be told where to live. He said that in the Soviet Union a person could not own a rifle, but could own a shotgun. Oswald expressed an objection to the restriction on rifles.

Oswald claimed that he became a Marxist in the United States and that he learned Marxism from reading books. Oswald said that he had never met a communist before he went to the Soviet Union, but he did not mention whether he had met any communists in the United States after his return. He stated that he did not believe in the exploitation of man by man, and he quoted frequently from Karl Marx. Paine mentioned to Oswald during one discussion that he opposed violence in any form, but Oswald did not elaborate on Paine's comment.

According to Paine, Oswald was very disrespectful to Marina, his wife, acted extremely angry towards her on occasions, and insulted her frequently.

1. Subversive Background of Father

Michael Ralph Paine's father, George Lyman Paine, Jr., and latter's wife, Frances Paine, are leading members of the "Johnson Faction," which is also known as "Correspondence." The "Johnson Faction" is an offshoot of the Johnson-Forest Group which, in turn, broke away from the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in 1951. The "Johnson Faction," which has completely divorced itself from the SWP, has a national membership of approximately six members, and the current activities of George and Frances Paine are limited to nominal membership and financial contributions.

Investigation has developed no information indicating any subversive activities on the part of Michael Paine or any close association between him and George and Frances Paine, who are located in the Los Angeles area. However, the records of the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, concerning MICHAEL RALPH PAINE contain the following statement: "The following inductee, Paine, Michael R., was inducted today, 15 July 1952, but refused to take the oath of allegiance". He was honorably released from active duty in the U. S. Army on April 28, 1954.

F. Paul Gregory

Paul Gregory, 1318½ Garfield Street, Norman, Oklahoma, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma who is majoring in Russian, stated on November 27, 1963, that in about June, 1962, Oswald contacted Gregory's father, a teacher of Russian at the Fort Worth, Texas, public library to obtain a letter certifying that Oswald was proficient in the Russian language. Following that contact, Gregory arranged to take Russian language lessons from Oswald's wife, Marina, in August and early September, 1963, for which he paid \$35.

On each occasion that Gregory visited the Oswalds' residence, both Oswald and his wife were present and the three of them engaged in general conversation frequently dealing with political matters. During those discussions, Oswald expressed his dissatisfaction with both the American and the Soviet system of government, but at no time did Oswald indicate any particular dislike for President Kennedy. Gregory obtained the impression that Oswald did not associate with anyone and was strictly a "loner." He considered Oswald a quiet individual and one who would never commit an act of violence. He was completely shocked when he learned that Oswald was implicated in the assassination of the President.

Many additional individuals who knew Oswald were located and interviewed; however, none were able to furnish any additional information bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy.

IV. Finances

A. Income

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Gerard F. Tujague, Inc. New Orleans, Louisiana	November 10, 1955 - January 14, 1956	\$260.00 (approximate)
J. R. Michels, Inc. New Orleans, Louisiana	One week in January, 1956	\$80.00
Dolly Shoe Company New Orleans, Louisiana	Briefly in 1956	Unknown
Pfisterer Dental Laboratory New Orleans, Louisiana	Briefly in 1956	Unknown
Leslie Welding Company Fort Worth, Texas	July 16, 1962 - October 8, 1962	\$626.25
Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. Dallas, Texas	October 12, 1962 - April 6, 1963	\$1,590.14
William B. Reily Company, Inc. New Orleans, Louisiana	May 10, 1963 - July 19, 1963	\$548.41
Texas Employment Commission Austin, Texas (unemployment compensation)	Paid during period May 21, 1963 - October 8, 1963	\$369.00
Texas School Book Depository Dallas, Texas	October 16, 1963 - November 22, 1963	\$208.82
	Estimated total:	\$3,682.62

From June 13, 1962, when Oswald returned to the United States from the Soviet Union, until November 22, 1963, he received a total of approximately \$3,342.62 in wages and unemployment benefits. As of November 22, 1963, he was due an additional \$43.37 from the Texas School Book Depository.

B. Expenditures

From June 13, 1962, when Oswald returned to the United States from the USSR until November 22, 1963, his expenditures, exclusive of food and clothing, approximated the following:

Repayment of State Department loan	\$435.71	
Rent	457.00	(approximately)
Trip to Mexico	75.00	(approximately)
Rifle	21.45	
Printing	10.00	(approximately)

Estimated total: \$999.16

While Oswald's income following his return to the U. S. was small, it appears that, by practicing the utmost thrift, he managed to live within it. During the period from late September, 1963, to November 22, 1963, when his family resided at the Paine residence, Oswald contributed nothing toward their support. At this time, he resided in a room which cost \$8 a week and usually prepared his own meals consisting of bread, lunch meat, and jelly. Investigation disclosed that despite his modest income, he had sufficient funds to defray the expense of all of his known activities, including his trip to Mexico. No evidence has been obtained to show that he lived beyond his means or that he had any sources of income other

than his known employments or his unemployment benefits.

No current bank accounts, safe deposit boxes, or other places for maintaining funds have been located. The only previous bank account located was a savings account which was opened by him at the West Side State Bank in Fort Worth, Texas, on December 8, 1958, with an initial deposit of \$200. Three dollars in interest was credited to his account on June 3, 1959. The account was closed on September 14, 1959, with a withdrawal of \$203.

In connection with the Oswalds' plans to return to the Soviet Union, Marina Oswald, on February 17, 1963, had written to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and requested financial assistance.

C. Internal Revenue Service Records

Records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) contain the following information concerning Oswald for the period 1955-1962:

Oswald's 1955 income tax return has been destroyed but IRS records show that Oswald, 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, filed a 1955 tax return and received a refund of \$41.80.

His 1956 income tax return, which bears the date February 7, 1957, listed a total income of \$772.46 derived

from following employments:

Pfisterer Dental Laboratory Company	New Orleans, Louisiana	\$612.00
Gerard F. Tujague	New Orleans, Louisiana	\$ 80.46
J. R. Michels, Jr.	New Orleans, Louisiana	\$ 80.00

He listed a total tax of \$81.70 withheld from these earnings and requested that \$64.70 be refunded to him. He claimed one exemption (himself).

Oswald's 1958 income tax return, dated February 11, 1959, shows a total income of \$980.09, all derived from the United States Marine Corps. He claimed only himself as an exemption.

His 1962 income tax return dated January 29 (no year is shown) listed a total income of \$1354.06 received as follows:

Jagers-Chiles-Stoval		\$727.81
Leslie Welding Company	Fort Worth, Texas	\$626.25

On this return, he claimed three exemptions and showed that a \$57.40 withholding tax had been deducted from his wages. Attached to his 1962 return is an undated letter as follows:

"Internal Revenue Beaur

"Dear Sirs,

"I arrived in the U. S. from an extended trip abroad on 13/6/62. with wife & child, i. e., two dependents. My total wages for 1962 therefore was \$1356.06. with 3 examtions.

"I believe if you check your records to substantiate these figures you will find I should get a substantial refund from the taxes taken from my wages for fiscal 1962."

"L. H. Oswald, S/S No 433-54-3739, P. O. Box 2915
Dallas, Texas."

V. Affiliations

A. Fair Play for Cuba Committee

On December 6, 1963, Vincent T. Lee, national director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), furnished the FBI material relating to Oswald. Included in this material were six letters from Oswald describing his activities in behalf of the FPCC in Dallas and New Orleans; three change-of-address cards for Oswald; a membership application blank; a newspaper clipping describing Oswald's arrest in New Orleans; an affidavit of the Municipal Court, New Orleans, specifying the charge against Oswald and the three Cuban refugees with whom he was involved in an altercation on August 9, 1963; and an FPCC throwaway. Examination by the FBI Laboratory has determined that the handwriting and handprinting on these documents were prepared by Oswald. Copies of Oswald's letters to the FPCC are included in Part Three of this Supplemental Report.

B. Socialist Party

On December 18, 1963, Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Librarian, Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina, advised that during routine processing of inactive files of the Socialist Party of America in possession of the Duke University Library Manuscript Collection, the following items were found:

(1) A handwritten letter as follows:

"Oct. 3, 1956

"Dear Sirs;

"I am sixteen years of age and would like more information about your youth League, I would like to know if there is a branch in my area, how to join, ect., I am a Marxist, and have been studying socialist principles for well over fifteen months_ I am very interested in your Y.P.S.L.

"Sincerely

"/s/ Lee Oswald

"(Address over)

The second page of the handwritten letter contained the following in handprinting:

"Send to;

"Lee Oswald
4936 Collinwood
Fort Worth,
Tex."

(2) An advertisement coupon of "The Socialist Call," 303 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York. This coupon was checked opposite a statement, "I want more information about the Socialist Party." The coupon was filled out in handprinting:

Name:	Lee Oswald
Address:	4936 Collinwood
City:	Fort Worth
Zone:	-
State:	Texas

The coupon contained a handwritten notation "sent additional lit. 10-9-56."

With the exception of this last notation, the FBI Laboratory has concluded that the handwriting and handprinting described above was prepared by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Dr. Mattie Russell, Curator of Manuscripts, Duke University Library, advised on December 18, 1963, that the October 3, 1956, letter by Lee Oswald and its accompanying advertisement coupon were acquired by Duke University on January 2, 1959, from Stephen Siteman, Executive Secretary, Socialist Party of America, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York. She further advised that the Socialist Party of America in 1957 merged with another group and became the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation. She observed that the Y. P. S. L. referred to in the Oswald letter stood for the Young Peoples Socialist League.

According to "The New York Times" for June 17, 1963, the Socialist Party is the Party that six times nominated Norman Thomas for President and the Social Democratic Federation is a wing that rejoined in 1957 after a split in 1936.

On December 27, 1963, Robinson Jones, Secretary, Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation, 1182 Broadway, New York City, advised that a review of the files of that organization did not show any correspondence pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald. Jones stated that it may have been possible

that Oswald had written to the organization requesting literature and the same would have been sent to him, but no record would have been maintained.

C. Socialist Labor Party

The address book of Lee Harvey Oswald contained this data: "Horace Twiford, 7018 Schley, MI 9-8500, WA 3-5492."

The above individual has been identified as Horace Elroy Twiford, a seaman, who resides at 7018 Schley, Houston, Texas. Interviews with Twiford and his wife reveal that both are active in the Socialist Labor Party (SLP), the headquarters of which is located in New York City, and that both distribute literature of the SLP.

Twiford reported he mailed to Lee Harvey Oswald on September 11, 1963, a copy of the Labor Day issue of the newspaper issued by the SLP known as "Weekly People." This action was predicated upon receipt by him of a notice from SLP headquarters that Oswald had made inquiry of the New York Labor News Company, New York City, which company publishes material for the SLP.

Mrs. Twiford stated that in late September or early October, 1963, she received a telephone call from Oswald requesting to speak with her husband. Twiford, however, was on a voyage. Oswald then told Mrs. Twiford he was flying to Mexico and had hoped to talk a few hours with Twiford before

he left. Mrs. Twiford told Oswald that he could correspond with her husband if he so desired.

The SLP, founded in 1877, was the first American Marxist Party of any consequence to survive more than a few years. During the first 15 years of its existence, it was beset with internal factionalism. The present party dates its founding from the advent of the leadership of Daniel De Leon in 1890. Its program emphasized militant trade-unionism and called for political action. In 1895, it organized the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in opposition to the American Federation of Labor. It participated in the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1905.

By 1900, its influence began to decline, for in that year a number of its members withdrew and organized the Socialist Party. This decline was accelerated by the death of De Leon in 1914.

The "Weekly People," a weekly newspaper, is described in its masthead as the official organ of the SLP.

In a political advertisement appearing in the "New York Times" for March 4, 1958, the SLP stated that "Socialism is literally the hope of humanity" and the capitalist system must be abolished. It called for this revolutionary transformation peacefully through the ballot.

In its literature, the SLP states that it "has no affiliation or association with the so-called Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the American Labor Party, nor with any

other party or group in this country or abroad."

D. American Civil Liberties Union

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) was organized in 1920 in order to "maintain throughout the United States and its possessions, the rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage and other civil rights, and to take all legitimate action in furtherance of such purposes." The ACLU has not been investigated by the FBI.

On November 24, 1963, Michael Paine advised that in October, 1963, he took Oswald to a meeting of the ACLU held at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Following the meeting, Oswald told Paine that he could not join an organization such as the ACLU, since it had no political function.

On November 23, 1963, Oswald claimed, during an interview by the FBI, that he was a member of the ACLU.

On November 23, 1963, inquiry at the United States Post Office, Terminal Annex, Dallas, determined that on November 1, 1963, Oswald obtained Post Office Box 6225 at this station in his own name showing the name of his firms as "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and "American Civil Liberties Union." The kind of business was listed as "nonprofit."

By letter dated November 26, 1963, to the Attorney General of the United States, Ernest Angell, Chairman, Board of Directors, ACLU, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, furnished

Oswald's original application for membership in the ACLU, as well as a handwritten note requesting his enrollment as an associate member and advice as to how he could contact the ACLU group in Dallas. The FBI Laboratory has established that the handwriting on Oswald's application and the note requesting enrollment as an associate member in the ACLU is that of Oswald.

On December 9, 1963, Mr. Angell said that records of the ACLU indicated Oswald's application for membership was received at ACLU headquarters on November 4, 1963. His application was accompanied by \$2 in cash and a short letter. Angell stated, however, that Oswald's application had not been processed and, accordingly, he had not been entered on the membership rolls.

VI. Forged Documents in Oswald's Possession

The initial report in this matter made reference on page 12 to a Selective Service card found in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest. The card, in the name of Alek James Hidell, was determined to be fraudulent and counterfeit by the FBI Laboratory.

In addition to the Selective Service card, there was also found in his possession a photograph of a Certificate of Service issued by the United States Marine Corps in the name of Alek James Hidell. The FBI Laboratory has determined that this was not a photograph of a legitimate Marine Corps Certificate of Service but is, in fact, a fraudulent and counterfeit photograph made directly or indirectly from the retouched negatives of a United States Marine Corps Certificate of Service Identification card in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, 1653230. The retouched negatives were also found among the personal effects of Oswald during the search at the time of his arrest. It appears that Oswald either photographed or had photographs made of his Marine Certificate of Service card after his true name was blocked out. Thereafter, the name Alek James Hidell was typed on the photograph and this photograph was rephotographed to make the card which was found in his possession.

VII. Travel to Mexico

A. Trip on Bus

On December 12, 1963, the FBI located Dr. and Mrs. John McFarland, British nationals, 10 Fulwood Park, Liverpool, England, who traveled from September 25 through the morning of September 27, 1963, from Jackson, Mississippi, to Mexico City by bus. The McFarlands, who traveled from Jackson to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, via Continental Trailways bus, identified Oswald as an individual who boarded the bus at Houston, Texas, in the early hours on the morning of September 26, 1963. Oswald told them he had left New Orleans on the afternoon of September 25. On the afternoon of September 26, the McFarlands and Oswald transferred to the Red Arrow bus en route to Mexico City.

Records of the Flecha Roja (Red Arrow), a Mexican bus line at Nuevo Laredo, disclosed that a Lee H. Oswald departed Nuevo Laredo at 2 p.m. on September 26, 1963, on bus number 516 en route to Mexico City.

According to the McFarlands, Oswald was traveling alone and told them he was on his way to Mexico City so he could travel to Cuba to meet Castro, as he could not get to Cuba from the United States. He said he was secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.