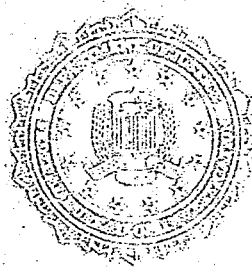


INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963



SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

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

INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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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.

## I. FBI Laboratory Examinations

### A. President's Clothing

The FBI Laboratory has determined that the bullets used in the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, were a military type manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois. These bullets have solid noses with full copper alloy jackets and lead cores. Examination of the President'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. Medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length. (Exhibits 59 and 60)

There is a slit approximately one-half inch long about one inch below the collar button in the overlap of the shirt the President was wearing. The slit has the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile. There is also a nick on the left side of the tie knot, which possibly was caused by the same projectile as it passed through the shirt. The coat and shirt were X-rayed for metal bullet fragments that might have been embedded among the layers of the fabric, but none were found. The Chief Pathologist at Bethesda Naval Hospital had advised that the projectile which had entered the President's skull

region had disintegrated into at least 40 particles of bullet fragments as shown by the number located.

All of the clothing and items submitted were examined by the FBI Laboratory 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 best 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 Births, 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 Oswald. 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.

During FBI's verification of 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
4801 Victor Dallas, Texas	About 1945 - 1946
600 West 24th Street Covington, Louisiana	Summer, 1946
311 Vermont Street Covington, Louisiana	September, 1946 - January, 1947
1505 - 8th Avenue Fort Worth, Texas	Several Months in 1947 or 1948
101 San Saba Benbrook, Texas	Several Months in Summer, 1948
3300 Willing Street Fort Worth, Texas	1948
7408 Ewing Fort Worth, Texas	About 1949 - 1952
325 East 92nd Street New York, New York	July and August, 1952
825 East 179th Street and 1455 Sheridan Avenue New York, New York	September, 1952 - January, 1954
1452-1454 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 Collingwood 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 Elsbeth 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 27, 1963 - October 2, 1963
Young Men's Christian Association Dallas, Texas	October 3, 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 11, 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. The route of motorcade was publicized on November 19, 1963.

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 and located. They were all interviewed with the exception of the infant children. 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
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\*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. Murret  
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 House 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, 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

Ball Hospital, Medical Squadron, Lackland

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 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 Spring Hill 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 was an atheist. Mr. Murret stated he had no further contact with Oswald.

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

In interviews, Marina Oswald 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's 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 Oswald 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 Mrs. DeMohrenschildt 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 Neely Street address 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 recently 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 Mr. 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.

Michael Ralph Paine's father, George Lyman Paine, Jr., and latter's wife, Frances Paine, are 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 membership of less than ten individuals, 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

Persons interviewed advised that Lee Harvey Oswald lived a very frugal life.

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 Oswald 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:

Jaggers-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 Bureau

"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."

Oswald & ...

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...

...

Attached ...

Internal Revenue Service

Dear Sir,

...  
on 18 ...  
wages for 1962 therefore, was ... examinations.

## 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. (Exhibits 61 - 66)

### 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 were 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.

On December 27, 1963, Patricia Winston and Pamela Mumford, both of 153 North New Hampshire Avenue, Los Angeles, California, stated that Oswald was on the Red Arrow bus and introduced himself to them after they boarded it at Monterrey. They said that Oswald claimed to have lived in Russia for two years and to have had a difficult time leaving Russia. He said he was from Fort Worth or Dallas. They noticed he was traveling alone and had one piece of baggage. Oswald recommended to the young women that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City, as he had stayed there several times and had found it inexpensive.

Inquiry has established that there is a Hotel Cuba in Mexico; however, records of that hotel failed to disclose any registration for Oswald under his true name or known aliases from June, 1962, to October, 1963.

The McFarlands, Patricia Winston, and Pamela Mumford all immediately recalled Oswald upon reading the accounts of his arrest and death in conjunction with the assassination of President Kennedy.

B. Entry into Mexico

The official records of the Mexican Government indicated that one Lee Harvey Oswald had entered Mexico on Cuba from the United States. He said he had seen the film "Play for Cuba" Committee in New Orleans.

September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and had departed Mexico at the same place on October 3, 1963. The Mexican Tourist Card (Form FM-8) used for the entry of this person into Mexico bears No. 24085 and was issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana. It was issued in the name of Lee, Harvey Oswald. It would appear that the comma was placed on the card in error inasmuch as the signature appearing on the original and duplicate portions of the card is Lee H. Oswald.

In applying for the Mexican Tourist Card, Oswald listed his profession as "photographer," stated he was 23 years of age and married, and presented a birth certificate in proof of his citizenship. The card was valid for a single journey to Mexico for a period of fifteen days.

It is noted that Oswald's letter to the Soviet Embassy dated November 9, 1963, states as follows:

"I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States."

According to rubber stamp impressions appearing on both the original and the duplicate copy of the Tourist Card, Oswald was admitted at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, by a Mexican Immigration Service employee named Helio Tuexi Maydon. A rubber stamp impression on the original of the Tourist Card indicated that he departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, his departure having been handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee named Alberto Arzamendi Chapa.

By way of general information, Mexican Tourist Cards are issued in duplicate. The duplicate copy of the card is picked up at the time of entry into Mexico of the bearer of the card. The latter retains the original of the card until departure from Mexico, at which time the original is picked up at the port of departure. Both the original and the duplicate copy of the card are stamped at the port of entry and in addition the original is stamped at the port of departure.

The registry book of a small second class hotel called the Hotel Del Comercio, located at Calle Sahagun 19

in Mexico City, contained an entry indicating that on September 27, 1963, one Lee, Harvey Oswald, proceeding from the U.S.A. (Texas), a photographer, and a United States citizen, had registered at the hotel.

No home address was given. The FBI Laboratory has concluded that the signature Lee, Harvey Oswald in the hotel registry dated September 27, 1963, was prepared by Oswald.

The name of Lee Harvey continued to be carried in the registry book as a guest at the hotel through October 1, 1963. According to the manager of the hotel, Guillermo Garcia Luna, Oswald paid his bill on October 1, 1963. This payment included the night of October 1, and presumably Oswald stayed at the hotel that night and departed on October 2, 1963, although the hotel manager and the only two other employees of the hotel, a desk clerk and a maid, had no independent recollection on this point.

On December 12, 1963, information was obtained from the Jobco Employment Agency in Dallas, Texas, concerning a "cotton picking application" for Lee H. Oswald, dated



October 4, 1963. This application was submitted to the FBI Laboratory which concluded that the signature on the reverse side of the application was prepared by Lee Harvey Oswald. This is additional evidence establishing his presence in Dallas October 4, 1963, and his efforts to obtain employment there.

On the back of the application was written the name of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The name of Lee Harvey Oswald was also written on the back of the application.

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### VIII. Activities in USSR

There has been much speculation regarding Oswald's activities in the Soviet Union during the period from October, 1959, to June, 1962. The file which the Soviet Embassy made available to the State Department contained only correspondence between the Soviet Embassy in the United States and Oswald and his wife after their return to this country in June, 1962, and related primarily to their efforts to return to the Soviet Union during 1963. The Soviets have not made available their files pertaining to Oswald while he was residing in the Soviet Union.

The initial report which was prepared in this matter made reference to a diary maintained by Oswald during his stay in the Soviet Union and other writings of Oswald prepared either while he was in the Soviet Union or after his return to the United States. The diary and the other writings were made exhibits to the initial report.

The diary, which contains a chronological account of Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union, indicates that, during the period October 16, 1959, to January 7, 1960, he was in Moscow and was in contact with Soviet officials on several occasions in an effort to obtain Soviet citizenship. On January 7, 1960, he was sent to Minsk, where he was given employment in a radio factory. He remained in Minsk through the last entry, March 27, 1962, and continued his employment at the radio factory.

There is nothing in his diary or any other writings indicating that he was ever recruited by Soviet intelligence for any type of mission. His diary does refer to the receipt of 5,000 rubles in Moscow on January 5, 1960, and monthly receipts of 700 rubles in Minsk through the "Red Cross." This was in addition to his monthly salary at the radio factory of approximately 700 rubles a month. His later writings indicate that this money was in payment for his "denunciation" of the United States and that the payment was arranged by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD). His writings reveal that this "Red Cross allotment" was cut off after he started negotiations with the American Embassy for his return to the United States.

The other documents and the material found among Oswald's personal effects, as well as letters turned over to the Secret Service by his mother, Marguerite Oswald, and his brother, Robert Oswald, have been reviewed in an effort to determine if there is confirmation of Oswald's diary and other writings concerning his activities in Russia. Certain data noted below seem to support his writings and his contention during interviews that he was never recruited nor given training of any kind by Soviet intelligence.

A. Oswald's Break with Family

An entry in Oswald's diary for January 7, 1960, shows that he left Moscow on that date by train for Minsk. He added: "I wrote my brother and mother letters in which I said 'I do not wish to ever contact you again: I am beginning a new life and I don't want any part of the old.'" "

In a letter, made available to the Secret Service by Robert Oswald, which was undated but was received on December 17, 1959, Oswald advised his brother that he was moving from his hotel and had chosen to remove all ties with his past. He would, therefore, not write again and did not wish his brother to try and contact him. He stated "I am starting a new life and I do not wish to have anything to do with the old life."

B. Residence and Employment in Minsk

A Soviet work book found among Oswald's personal effects indicates that he was enrolled on January 13, 1960, in the experimental shop of the Minsk Radio Factory as an adjuster first class. The second entry in this book is dated May 18, 1962, and discloses that he was released of his own desire. This document was notarized May 22, 1962, at the First Minsk State Notarial Office.

Another official Russian document among Oswald's effects entitled "Record of Registration and Cancellation of Registration" reveals that he was registered January 13, 1960, in the Electric Power Plant and Electric Industry Worker's Union at the Minsk Radio Factory and was removed from the register on May 17, 1962.

A union membership booklet for the Electric Power Plant and Electric Industry Workers shows dues payments by Oswald for the period September, 1960, through April, 1962. It also shows that he was taken off the register of the Minsk Radio Factory on May 17, 1962.

Correspondence sent by Oswald to his mother and brother while he was in the Soviet Union also indicates that he was employed in the Minsk Radio Factory.

C. Possession of Weapon in Soviet Union

In September, 1961, Oswald's brother Robert advised an FBI agent that Oswald had stated in a letter that he owned a gun and had been hunting in the Soviet Union. A letter dated August 21, 1961, from Oswald to his brother Robert, which was made available by the latter to the Secret Service, contains the following: "I went hunting last weekend, we have a lot of pine forest here, I shot a couple of birds with my single-barrel 16 gauge shotgun, but I couldn't find them."

A Russian document found among Oswald's personal effects entitled "Belorussian Society of Hunters and Fishermen-- Certificate of a Hunter and Fisherman" indicates that Oswald resided in Minsk and had a hunting certificate issued by the Minsk Society of Hunters and Fishermen, Collective Number 3, on July 18, 1960, for which Oswald had paid 61 rubles. Under a section entitled "Registration of Hunting Weapons" the following was set forth: "System: Single barrel; firm (manufacturer): IZhK-59; Caliber (gauge): 16; Number N64621. In the space for recording issuance of ammunition, no entries were made.

In this connection, Oswald, in a conversation with an associate, stated that citizens of Russia were not permitted to own rifles. This statement was made to Michael Paine during one of their conversations after April 2, 1963.

On July 27, 1963, while speaking to a group of students at the Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill College, Mobile,

Alabama, Oswald stated that he had joined a factory-sponsored hunting club in Minsk.

D. Marriage to Marina Prusakova

Entries in Oswald's diary disclose that he first met Marina Prusakova in March, 1961, and married her on April 30, 1961, in Minsk. Letters to his mother and his brother written while he was in Russia indicate that he married Marina Prusakova on April 30, 1961, that she was a pharmacist, and that a daughter June Lee Oswald was born to them on February 15, 1962. Among the documents found among Oswald's personal effects was a marriage certificate showing that the Oswalds were married on April 30, 1961, in Minsk. Another document was the birth certificate of June Lee Oswald, who was born February 15, 1962.

Still another document was a diploma issued to Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova from the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School showing that the State Examining Commission on June 29, 1959, had awarded her the "qualification of a pharmacist." Other documents indicate that Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova was a member of the Trade Union of Medical Workers. Her Work Book indicates that it was issued on March 12, 1960; that her profession was pharmacist; and that she was employed at the United Third Clinical Hospital of Minsk during the time of the

as an analytical chemist of pharmacy from October 29, 1959, to August, 1960, when she was transferred to the position of assistant of pharmacy, which she retained until March 20, 1962, when she was released from work "according to an application filed."

The foregoing data is consistent with the information contained in the material made available to the State Department by the Soviet Embassy after the assassination of President Kennedy.

E. Oswald's Negotiations to Leave Soviet Union

Oswald's diary reveals that in January, 1961, he began to reconsider his desire to stay in the Soviet Union, and on February 1, 1961, he indicated to the American Embassy that he would like to return to the United States. In correspondence to his brother dated May 31 and June 26, 1961, he also discloses that he was considering returning to this country. Correspondence to his brother also confirms Oswald's diary entries and material in the State Department file to the effect that he and his wife went to the American Embassy in Moscow in July, 1961, to negotiate his return and her entry into the United States. The correspondence also confirms a diary entry indicating that in December, 1961, the Soviet Government agreed to permit departure of the Oswalds from the USSR for the United States.



F. Soviet Denial of Permission to Attend University

Found among Oswald's personal effects was a letter dated May 31, 1961, on the letterhead of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in the USSR, which is quoted as follows:

"Dear citizen Harvey Oswald!

"Please excuse us for delaying our answer to your application for enrollment at the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University.

"We understand your desire to study at the Friendship University; unfortunately, however, we are unable to satisfy your request in view of the fact that the University was established exclusively for the youth of underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. As to citizens of other countries or stateless persons, they may be accepted at any other institution of the higher learning in the Soviet Union according to existing regulations.

"Yours very truly

"Chief of the Information  
and Student Enrollment  
Section

(typewritten signature) P. Chikarev  
(handwritten signature) Voloshin"

The date that Oswald made application to attend this university is not known although the contents of this letter point to the fact that some time elapsed between his application for enrollment and the denial of his application.

Chief of C.A.  
and Student I  
Section

## IX. Plans to Return to USSR

Found among Oswald's effects as a result of searches conducted subsequent to his arrest were three letters directed to him in September and October, 1963, from friends in Minsk, USSR, in which the addressors referred to Oswald's plans to return to the Soviet Union. On September 9, 1963, in a letter from a male who signed his name Erick, the writer spoke of hearing of Oswald's plan to return to the USSR. In a September 29, 1963, letter to Mrs. Oswald from a Pavel Golovachov, of Minsk, the writer spoke of Oswald's request to return to the USSR and said he did not think his request would be denied if he appealed to the Soviet Embassy. The writer suggested, however, that Oswald be reminded he could not easily change continents. In a September 30, 1963, letter to Oswald, Golovachov warned him concerning his plans to return to the USSR and suggested that under socialism, a system of production for use rather than for profit, his return to the USSR might be his last transatlantic trip.

## X. Murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit

### A. Survey of Route

On November 29, 1963, FBI Agents followed the route taken by Oswald from the Texas School Book Depository Building to the scene of the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department. This route survey determined that Oswald would have had sufficient time, even allowing for delays in traffic, to have traveled from the building to the bus stop at Murphy and Houston Streets, to the cab stand at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, to his residence at 1026 North Beckley Street, and from there to the scene of the murder at Tenth Street just east of Patton Street. President Kennedy was shot at approximately 12:29 p.m. and the shooting of Patrolman Tippit was reported to have taken place at about 1:18 p.m.

### B. Oswald's Pistol

The four cartridge cases recovered by the Dallas Police Department shortly after Patrolman Tippit's murder were identified as having been fired in the revolver taken from Oswald. The only bullet sent to the FBI Laboratory from Tippit's body was a .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet of the same type as some of the cartridges in Oswald's revolver when he was arrested. The surface of this bullet was so badly mutilated that it did not bear sufficient marks

for identification. It was determined that Oswald's revolver produces rifling impressions such as are on the bullet from Patrolman Tippit.

The revolver, a .38 Special Smith and Wesson, Victory Model, serial number V510210, was originally made for the United States Armed Forces but was sent to England during World War II because of a shortage of weapons in that country. It was chambered for the British .38/200 cartridge (which is the same caliber as the American .38 Smith and Wesson). After the war, the revolver was bought by George Rose and Company (which also does business as Seaport Traders, Inc.), Los Angeles, California. George Rose and Company shortened the five-inch barrel to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " before selling the gun to Oswald for \$29.95.

Oswald purchased the revolver from Seaport Traders, Inc., Los Angeles, California, through a mail order coupon signed by him, using the name "A. J. Hidell." It was shipped to A. J. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, on March 20, 1963. This box had been rented by Oswald on October 9, 1962.

Oswald, the

Tippit's

revolver

was so

## XI. Scope of Investigation

Since the assassination of President Kennedy, more than 2,000 people have been interviewed by the FBI in the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. These individuals have included (1) his wife and relatives; (2) schoolmates; (3) associates and acquaintances both before and after his trip to Russia; (4) fellow employees both before and after his trip to Russia; (5) fellow Marines; (6) persons who traveled with him on the ship to Europe in 1959 and on the buses to and from Mexico City in 1963; (7) witnesses to the assassination; (8) persons connected with organizations with which Oswald was in communication; (9) persons connected with financial institutions, communication facilities, and business concerns who were considered as possibly having information relating to Oswald; (10) individuals who volunteered information concerning Oswald or persons or situations which they believed were connected with Oswald.

In addition, investigation has included a detailed examination and analysis of Oswald's personal effects and correspondence, and analyses of his finances and connections with other persons and organizations.

Investigation has (1) developed detailed background information concerning Oswald from his birth to his death;

(2) strengthened the evidence that Oswald was the assassin of the President although no clear-cut motive has been established; and (3) despite numerous allegations which have been investigated, developed no sound evidence indicating that he received any financial assistance or that any other person, group, or foreign government inspired or directed the assassination or was cognizant of his plan to assassinate President Kennedy. On the contrary, the data developed strongly indicates that he acted on his own initiative or impulse with little advance planning. Also, investigation has disclosed no evidence that Oswald, while residing in Russia, was recruited by the Soviet intelligence services or received any assignment or training from the intelligence services. Further, investigation has developed no proof of any prior contact or association between Oswald and his murderer, Jack Leon Ruby.

Leads are still being covered, and the FBI will continue to check out any additional allegations or information which come to its attention.

PART THREE: SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBITS



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

L.H. Oswald  
P.O. Box 2915  
Dallas,  
Tex.

Dear Sirs:

I do not like to ask for something for nothing but I am unemployed.

Since I am unemployed, I stood yesterday for the first time in my life, with a placare around my neck, passing out fair play for Cuba pamphlets, ect. I only had 15 or so. In 40 minutes they were all gone. I was cursed as well as praised by some. My home-made placard said:

HANDS OFF CUBA!  
VIVA FIDEL!

I now ask for 40 or 50 more of the fine, basic pamphlets-14.

Sincerly

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

May 26

Dear Sirs

I am requesting formal membership in your Organization.

In the past I have received from you pamphlets ect., both bought by me and given to me by you.

Now that I live in New Orleans I have been thinking about renting a small office at my own expense for the purpose of forming a F.P.C.C. branch here in New Orleans.

Could you give me a charter?

Also I would like information on buying pamphlets ect. in large lots, as well as blank FPCC applications ect.

Also, a picture of Fidel, suitable for framing would be a welcome touch.

Offices down here rent for \$30. a month and if I had a steady flow of literature I would be glad to take the expense.

Of course I work and could not supervise the office at all times but I'm sure I could get some volunteers to do it.

LETTER FROM OSWALD FURNISHED BY THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT

62

Could you add some advice or recommendations?

I am not saying this project would be a roaring success, but I am willing to try. an office, literature, and getting people to know you are the fundamentals of the F.P.C.C. as far as I can see so here's hoping to hear from you.

Yours respectfully

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

F.P.C.C.  
799 B'way  
New York,  
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lee

I was glad to receive your advice concerning my try at starting a New Orleans F.P.C.C. Chapter. I hope you won't be too disapproving at my inovations but I do think they are necessary for this area.

As per your advice, I have taken a P.O. Box. (No 30061)

Against your advice, I have decided to take an office from the every beginning.

I you see from the circulars I had jumped the gun on the charter business but I don't think its too important, you may think the circular is too provocative, but I want it too attract attention, even if its the attention of the lunitic fringe. I had 2000 of them run off.

The major change in tactics you can see from the small membership blank, in that I will charge \$1.00 a month dues for the New Orleans Chaper only, and I intend to issue N. O. F.P.C.C. membership cards also.

LETTER FROM OSWALD FURNISHED BY THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT

63

This is without recourse to the \$5.00 annual National F.P.C.C. membership fee.

However you will lose nothing in the long run because I will forward \$5.00 to the National F.P.C.C., for every New Orleans Chapter member who remains a dues paying member for 5 months in any year.

Its just that the people I am approaching will not pay 5 dollars all at once to a committee in New York which they cannot see with their own eyes.

But they may pay a dollar a month to their own Chapter, after having received their membership card from my hand to their's.

Also I think such a dues system binds the members closer to the F.P.C.C.

I will promise only a membership card and a chapter vote to future members, that is, I don't expect you to extend them National F.P.C.C. mailing for their one dollar a month.

As you will notice on the membership blank there is a place for those who do wish to subscribe to the national mailings for the fee of \$5.00, that fee will go directly

to you in New York. Membership cards also.

As soon as any member has paid dues adding up to five dollars in any year, I will forward that fee to you and than you may handle it as if it was a usual application for membership in the National F.P.C.C.

In any event I will keep you posted, and even if the office stays open for only 1 month more people will find out about the F.P.C.C. than if there had never been any office at all, don't you agree?

Please feel free to give advice and any other help.

Yours Truly

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald

4907 % Magazine  
New Orleans,  
La.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Lee H. Oswald  
4907 Magazine  
August 1

Dear Mr. Lee

In regards to my efforts to start a branch FPCC in New Orleans.

I rented an office as I planned and was promptly closed three days later for some obscure reasons by the renters. They said something about remodeling ect., I'm sure you understand.

After that I worked out of a post office box and by using street demonstrations and some circular work have substained a great deal of interest but no new members.

Through the efforts of some Cuban-exial "gusanos" a street demonstration was attacked and we were officialy cautioned by police. This incident robbed me of what support I had leaving me alone.

Never-the-less thousands of circulars were distrubed and many, many pamphlets which your office supplied.

LETTER FROM OSWALD FURNISHED BY THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT

64

We also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers who were interested in our literature.

I continue to receive through my post office box inquiries and questions which I shall endeavor to keep answering to the best of my ability.

Thank You

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald

P.O. Box 30061

New Orleans,  
La.



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Fair Play for  
Cuba Committee  
New York  
August 12, 1963

Dear Mr. Lee

Continuing my efforts on behalf of the F.P.C.C. in New Orleans I find that I have incurred the displeasure of the Cuban exile "worms" here. I was attacked by three of them as the copy of the enclosed summons indicates I was fined ten dollars and the three Cubans were not fined because of "lack of evidence" as the judge said.

I am very glad I am stirring things up and shall continue to do so. The incident was given considerable coverage in the press and local T.V. news broadcast.

I'm sure it will all be to the good of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald

P.O. Box 30061  
New Orleans,  
La

LETTER FROM OSWALD FURNISHED BY THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT

65

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

August 17

Dear Mr. Lee,

Since I last wrote you (Aug 13.) about my arrest and fine in New Orleans for distrubriting literature for F.P.C.C., things have been moving pretty fast.

On August 16th I organized a F.P.C.C. demonstration of three people. This demonstration was given considerable coverage by WDSU-TV channel 6, and also by our channel 4 T.V. station.

Due to that I was invited by Bill Stucke to appear on his T.V. show called "Latin American Focus" at 7:30 P.M. Saturday's on WDSU-channel 6.

After this 15 minute interveiw which was film on magnatic type at 4:00 P.M. for rebroadcast at 7:30 I was flooded with callers and invitations to debate's ect. as well as people interested in joining the F.P.C.C. New Orleans branch.

That than is what has happened up to this day and hour.  
P.O. Box 8041  
New Orleans

LETTER FROM OSWALD FURNISHED BY THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT

66

You can I think be happy with the developing situation here in New Orleans.

I would however, like to ask you to rush some more literature particularly the white sheet "Truth about Cuba" regarding goverment restrictions on Travel, as I am quickly runing out.

Yours truly

(Signed) Lee H. Oswald

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