

INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963



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

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P R E F A C E

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

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

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

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

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

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I. THE ASSASSINATION

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

A. Assassin in Building

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

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

B. Patrolman Tippit Killed

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

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

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

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

II. THE EVIDENCE

A. Events Prior to the Assassination

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Events Following the Assassination

Oswald's Movements

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

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

Identified on Bus

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

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

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

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

In a Taxicab

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

Arrival at Room

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

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

Oswald's Murder of Patrolman Tippit

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

Eyewitnesses to Tippit's Killing

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

C. Oswald's Apprehension

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

Gun Misfired

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

Revolver Traced to Oswald

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

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

D. Interview of the Assassin

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

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

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

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

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

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

When a Special Agent of the FBI sought to obtain a physical description and background data from Oswald, the latter commented:

"I know your tactics; there is a similar agency in Russia. You are using the soft touch and, of course, the procedure in Russia would be quite different."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. The Assassination Weapon

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

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

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

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

Rifle Ordered by Oswald

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tests of Rifle

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

Textile Examination

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

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

Cartridges Fired in Oswald's Rifle

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

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

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

Palm Print on Rifle

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

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

F. Other Evidence

Cardboard Cartons

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

Paraffin Tests

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

Photograph

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

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

Map in Oswald's Effects

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

G. Prior Similar Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Before Assassination of President Kennedy

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

Biographical Data

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

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

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

Military Service

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

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

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

Defection to USSR

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

1. Preparation for Trip

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

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

2. Saved Money in Marine Corps

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

3. Affirmed Allegiance to USSR

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

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

4. Disillusioned with Life in U. S.

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

5. Offered To Disclose Military Information

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

6. Accepted as Resident Alien

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

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

Return to the U. S.

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

1. Denied Any Allegiance to USSR

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

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

2. Passport Renewed

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

3. Letter to Secretary of Navy

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

4. Letter to Marine Corps

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

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

5. Repatriation Loan

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

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

6. Arrival in U. S.

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

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

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

FBI Investigation Instituted

In view of the circumstances surrounding Oswald's trip and

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

1. First Interview with Oswald

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

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

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

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

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

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

He added that, under Soviet law, his wife was required to keep the Soviet Embassy in this country advised of her current address and he planned to contact the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., within a few days to comply with that regulation.

Oswald concluded with the observation that he held no brief for the Soviets or the Soviet system and agreed that, in the event he was contacted by Soviet intelligence agents in the United States, he would promptly notify the FBI.

2. Reinterview by FBI

As a follow-up, Oswald was reinterviewed on August 16, 1962, in Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that he had informed the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. of his wife's current address and that she would advise the Soviet Embassy of any future changes of address.

Oswald said that his undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve had not been reviewed, and he did not know when his case would be heard. He volunteered the information that he had never enjoyed his service in the Marine Corps and added that he had not enjoyed his trip to the Soviet Union any more than he had enjoyed his service in the Marine Corps.

Oswald advised that no one acting in behalf of the Soviet Union had contacted him since his return to the United States. He again

denied that he had, on October 31, 1959, or at any other time, requested that his U. S. citizenship be revoked. He also denied again that he ever took any steps to apply for Soviet citizenship and stated that he never at any time affirmed allegiance to the Soviet Union or indicated a willingness to do so.

Oswald said he had been interviewed by representatives of the Soviet MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) when he first arrived in the Soviet Union and again before he left. He stated that he was not asked to undertake anything or do anything for the MVD and that he never made any "deals" with the MVD. He declared that no representative of the MVD or any other Soviet intelligence agency had attempted to recruit him and that no one in the Soviet Union had ever attempted to elicit from him any secret information concerning the United States. He again denied that he told the Soviets he would make available to them information concerning his U. S. Marine Corps specialty.

Oswald stated that he might have to return to the Soviet Union in about five years so that his wife could visit her relatives but that he had formulated no definite plans in this regard. He still declined to explain why he went to the Soviet Union. He said that he considered it "nobody's business." He finally stated that he went to the Soviet Union for his "own personal reasons" and that it was a "personal matter." He also said, "I went and I came back. It was something that I did."

Oswald again agreed to notify the FBI if at any time any individual contacted him under circumstances indicating that he represented the Soviet Union. He stated that he could see no reason why the Soviets would desire to contact him but promised to report any such contacts to the FBI.

Related Subversive Activities

1. Communist Party, USA

In September, 1962, Oswald was reliably reported to be a subscriber to "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper. In July, 1963, the FBI learned that Oswald had advised this publication of his change of address.

In June, 1963, Oswald notified "The Worker" that he had been a long-time subscriber and had formed a Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans in an effort to attract the broad mass of people to a popular struggle. He also sent honorary membership cards to Gus Hall, general secretary, and Benjamin Davis, Jr. national secretary of the Communist Party, USA. He asked "The Worker" to send him as much literature as possible so that he could pass it out with Fair Play for Cuba leaflets.

2. Fair Play for Cuba Committee

During April, 1963, Oswald was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is a pro-Castro organization which is known to have been heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party and is known to have been furnished funds by the Cuban Government for the Committee's use in support of its activities in the United States.

Oswald advised the Committee that he had passed out pamphlets for it and had utilized a placard around his neck reading: "Hands Off Cuba - Viva Fidel."

Records of the New Orleans Police Department show that on August 9, 1963, Oswald was arrested by officers of the New Orleans Police Department. He was charged with "Disturbing the Peace by Creating a Scene." The records disclose that Oswald claimed to be a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, that he was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street, and became involved in an argument with three Cuban immigrants.

Municipal Court records at New Orleans disclose that Oswald appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge Edwin A. Babylon on August 12, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty at which time he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or serve ten days in jail. He elected to pay the fine. Court records further disclose that three persons who were arrested with Oswald were discharged.

Oswald Again Interviewed

At his request, Oswald was interviewed on August 10, 1963, at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, by an FBI agent. Oswald advised he had established residence in New Orleans about four months earlier and that after coming to New Orleans he had begun reading various types of literature distributed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He said that he did not consider the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to be a communist or communist-controlled group and expressed the belief that the main objective of the group was to prevent the United States from attacking Cuba or interfering in Cuban

political affairs.

Activities of One A. J. Hidell

Oswald said that he had sent a letter to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee Headquarters in New York City together with \$5 advising that he wished to join this group. According to Oswald, in late May, 1963, he received a Fair Play for Cuba Committee national membership card dated May 28, 1963, and signed by V. T. Lee. Shortly thereafter, he said, he also received a membership card for the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee dated June 6, 1963, and signed by one A. J. Hidell. Oswald exhibited both cards. (Exhibits 11, 35)

Oswald said that subsequent to joining the Fair Play for Cuba Committee he had received a monthly circular from this group and had spoken with Hidell on the telephone on several occasions concerning general matters regarding Fair Play for Cuba Committee business. However, he said he had never personally met Hidell and could not recall the latter's telephone number. Oswald claimed Hidell had previously had a telephone but that it had been discontinued.

Oswald further stated that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee did not have any offices in New Orleans but that he had attended two meetings of the group at private residences. He claimed that at each meeting there were about five individuals present to whom he was introduced only on a first-name basis; that he did not recall any of the names of these persons; and that at each meeting a different group of individuals was in attendance. Oswald claimed one meeting was at his home and, when

asked how he had notified other members concerning this meeting, he declined to comment. Oswald claimed that Hidell had written him on August 7, 1963, and asked him to distribute some Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in the downtown New Orleans area. Oswald said he had accordingly undertaken to distribute this literature on August 9, 1963. He had previously received it from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee Headquarters. While engaged in this activity, he had been accosted by three Cubans who subsequently became involved in a heated argument with him. This led to the arrest of Oswald and the three Cubans by local police.

Investigation by the FBI in New Orleans at that time did not disclose the existence of a person in New Orleans named A. J. Hidell.

Publicly Avowed Marxist

During his appearance on the radio program, "Conversation Carte Blanche," broadcast on August 21, 1963, over Station WDSU, New Orleans, Oswald was asked whether or not he agreed with the speech of Fidel Castro on July 26, 1963, in which Castro described President Kennedy as "A ruffian and a thief." In reply, Oswald said: "I would not agree with that particular wording. However, I and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee does (sic) think that the U. S. Government through certain agencies, namely the State Department and CIA, has made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba. Mistakes which are pushing Cuba to the sphere of activity of, let's say, a very

dogmatic communist country as China is. "

No other direct mention was made of President Kennedy during this program. During the course of the program, Oswald acknowledged that he was a "Marxist" and identified himself as Secretary of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Oswald's Return to Texas

On October 1, 1963, the rental agent for the Oswald residence in New Orleans advised the FBI that, on September 25, 1963, Oswald and his family had vacated the apartment at 4905 Magazine Street and that Mrs. Oswald and the child had departed in a station wagon with Texas license plates driven by the woman who had, about June, 1963, brought Mrs. Oswald to New Orleans from Texas. The rental agent also stated that Mrs. Oswald was expecting a baby and that the Oswalds still owed \$17 rent for the apartment.

Investigation was initiated to ascertain the whereabouts of the Oswalds. In October, 1963, the FBI received reports that a person possibly identical with Lee Harvey Oswald had been in Mexico City during the latter part of September and the first part of October, 1963, where he was in touch with the Soviet Embassy to inquire if a response had been received from Washington. It was later determined that this referred to his request for a visa to enter the Soviet Union.

On October 25, 1963, it was learned that, when Oswald left New Orleans, he furnished a forwarding address of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Inquiries in Irving on October 29, 1963, disclosed that this was the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine, a part-time teacher of the Russian language at St. Marks School in Dallas. It was ascertained that a Russian-born woman who had recently given birth to a child was living at Mrs. Paine's residence and that the husband of the Russian-born woman did not reside at this address but periodically visited his wife.

On November 1, 1963, Mrs. Ruth Paine was interviewed and confirmed that Mrs. Oswald was living with her. She advised that Oswald was living at an unknown address in Dallas and was working as a laborer at the Texas School Book Depository. She said that he intended to rent an apartment as soon as he had enough money and would then take his wife and children to live with him.

On November 5, 1963, Mrs. Paine advised the FBI that Oswald had visited his wife on November 2 and 3, 1963. Neither Oswald nor his wife was interviewed by the FBI on these occasions.

B. After Assassination of President Kennedy

After President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, and Lee Harvey Oswald was implicated, the investigation of Oswald was expanded to include every facet of his life.

Early Years

Following his birth in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 18, 1939, Lee Harvey Oswald's life was marked during his early years by frequent changes of residence and attendance at various elementary schools.

1. Elementary School Period

During the first five years of his life, Oswald's family moved from the place of his birth, New Orleans, to Dallas, Texas, and then to Fort Worth, Texas. They resided in what was known as the Benbrook suburb of Fort Worth prior to making another move to Covington, Louisiana.

Covington Grammar School records show Oswald attended that school from September, 1946, to January 24, 1947. His grades were good, and he received a "B" in conduct. The records indicate he left the school because the family was moving to Texas.

According to Oswald's brother, Robert, the family moved at that time to Fort Worth. School records there show Oswald attended the Riglio Elementary School in that city from 1947 to 1952. He left when the family moved to New York City.

2. Junior High School Period

Following his arrival in New York City, Oswald attended Junior High School #117 in the Bronx. School records there give evidence of personal difficulties in Oswald's life. He attended the school from September 30, 1952, until January 16, 1953. During that period, he was absent a total of 48 days and failed six of nine courses.

a. Psychiatric Analysis in New York

Oswald's excessive absences from school were brought to the attention of the Children's Court, Probation Bureau, and after a court hearing he was remanded to the Bronx Youth House for psychiatric study when he was 13 years of age. The results of this study were not available previously and were brought to the attention of the FBI on November 27, 1963, when a presiding judge of the Appellate Division instructed that Oswald's record should be revealed because it was now pertinent to a matter of national interest. Ordinarily, such records cannot be divulged because they are confidential under law.

The psychiatric report disclosed that Oswald displayed traits indicative of a greatly disturbed person. He was described as a seriously detached, withdrawn youngster and diagnosed as having a personality-pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies. He was said to be suffering the impact of existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection, absence of family life, and rejection by a self-involved and conflicted mother.

The report further indicated that Oswald enjoyed a fantasy life revolving around his own omnipotence and power--a fantasy life through which he tried to compensate for his frustrations. He acknowledged fantasies about being powerful and sometimes hurting or killing people.

The report also indicated that Oswald disliked everyone. He maintained a barrier between himself and others, exhibiting strongly resistive and negativistic features.

During most of the period that he was being afforded psychiatric study, Oswald attended Junior High School #44 in the Bronx. The records there show his attendance from March 23, 1953, to January 12, 1954. They indicate an improvement in attendance. He was absent only 18 full days and 11 half days in an attendance period of 200 days. His grades similarly improved, and he passed six of eight subjects.

Notations in the school record also show, however, that Oswald had a quick temper, that he constantly lost control, and was involved in fights with others. This was supported by the psychiatric report, wherein it was noted that, while his attendance at school had improved, his conduct was still unsatisfactory. He consistently refused to salute the flag, yet his occupational goal was to join the Army.

Oswald's last report at that school showed he received a satisfactory rating in courtesy, social participation, and effort. He was rated unsatisfactory in congeniality, self-control and dependability. An instructor recalled him as a quiet, lonely boy who appeared to be preoccupied and living in a dream world.

The psychiatric progress report on Oswald in November, 1953, showed that he had improved in behavior and would then salute the flag. Despite this improvement, it was said he should receive psychotherapeutic treatment. His mother, according to the report, had consistently refused to contact Oswald's probation officer during his period of supervision because of her employment, and she objected to the recommended psychotherapeutic treatment in view of the progress he was making. In January, 1954, she wrote a letter to the probation officer indicating that she intended to move to New Orleans. The case was discharged by the court shortly thereafter in view of the fact that Oswald was no longer in New York.

b. Return to New Orleans

Upon return to New Orleans, the Oswald family took up residence at 1454 St. Mary's Street. They remained at this address until approximately May, 1955, when they moved to 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans. Neighbors in the vicinity of these two addresses advised that Oswald and his mother were hard-pressed financially during this period. They also said that Oswald appeared to have no close friends and stayed at home a great deal of the time.

While residing at these addresses, Oswald attended the Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, from the Spring of 1954 until June, 1955. He entered as an eighth-grade student and left after completion of his ninth year. His academic performance was rated satisfactory and his grades ranged from mid-to-high 70's in courses which included civics, general mathematics, physical education, science, English, and industrial arts.

Nine individuals acquainted with Oswald during his attendance at this school described him as a "loner" who appeared to have no close friends. He read a great deal and did not appear to have an interest in group activities.

3. High School Period

Oswald began attending high school in New Orleans. He entered the Warren Easton High School there on September 8, 1955. School records show

he liked courses in civics, mathematics, and science. He least liked English and art. He listed his vocational choices as biology and mechanical drawing. On October 14, 1955, he withdrew from the school, indicating that his family was leaving the area.

Oswald did not leave the New Orleans area immediately and, instead, remained out of school for a year. In the Fall of 1955 and the Winter of 1956, he was employed in New Orleans as a messenger and office boy for several firms. He worked for Gerard F. Tujague, Inc., as a messenger from November 10, 1955, until January 14, 1956.

Mr. Tujague recalls Oswald as a quiet, nonsocial person who normally would go home to eat lunch with his mother. Four of his former fellow employees there recalled him but they were unable to add any additional pertinent information about his activities there.

In January, 1956, Oswald worked briefly as an office boy and runner for J. R. Michels, Inc., in New Orleans, and subsequently was employed for a period of "not more than a few months" as a messenger for the Pfisterer Dental Laboratory in the same city.

A former employee of Oswald at the Pfisterer Dental Laboratory in New Orleans advised on November 23, 1963, that in a discussion he had with Oswald, when they worked together, Oswald had made the statement that the President at that time, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was exploiting the working class. According to this individual, Oswald had added, in a most serious vein, that he would like to kill President Eisenhower.

This former co-worker recalled that Oswald had been very serious about what he considered to be the virtues of communism and had praised Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev with the observation that he was sincere in attempting to improve the lot of working people.

When Oswald resigned from his employment at the Pfisterer Dental Laboratory, he indicated that he was going to Texas, where he had a job selling shoes.

On September 4, 1956, Oswald registered at the Arlington Heights Senior High School in Fort Worth, Texas. Oswald's records were transferred to Arlington Heights Senior High School from Warren Easton High School, indicating he had not attended school elsewhere during the intervening period.

However, Oswald's return to high school was only for a brief period. It will be recalled that he enlisted in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1956.

At this point it should be noted that in the process of verifying and checking Oswald's residences, attendance at various schools, and employments up to the time he entered military service, numerous individuals were interviewed. Many with whom he had come into contact during that period did not recall him. Those who did could offer little other than that there was common agreement that he was a "loner" and a seeming misfit who was quite often rude, arrogant, and self-centered.

Associates during Oswald's brief high school days said he appeared to be bitter about the fact that his father had died before he was born. He felt, they said, that he had received "a raw deal out of life." This bitterness did not, however, appear to be directed against anyone in particular, they said.

Military Duty

Oswald's active duty tours in military service as obtained from his Marine Corps records show the following assignments:

10/26/56 - 1/20/57

Marine Corps Recruit Depot,
San Diego, California

1/20/57 - 2/26/57

Marine Corps Base, Camp
Pendleton, California

3/18/57 - 5/3/57	Marine Air Detachment Naval Air Technical Training Center Jacksonville, Florida
5/4/57 - 6/19/57	Detached Duty, Kessler Air Force Base, Mississippi
7/9/57 - 9/12/57	Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California
9/12/57 - 12/22/58	Fleet Marines, Pacific Area
12/22/58 - 9/11/59	Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California

During the period that Oswald was in the U. S. Marine Corps, he received training in the use of the M-1 rifle, Browning Automatic rifle, riot gun, and .45 caliber pistol.

Peter F. Connor, a former Marine who served at the Naval Air Station at Atsugi, Japan, during parts of 1957 and 1958 with Oswald, said Oswald had the reputation of being a good worker, but he also said Oswald was a "real sloppy Marine." He described Oswald as a troublemaker who engaged in "a few fights." In connection with Oswald's being court-martialed for possession of an unregistered, privately owned weapon, he recalled that Oswald had a privately owned derringer in the barracks at Atsugi and that on one occasion it discharged, grazing Oswald. This incident is corroborated by Marine Corps records.

A number of Oswald's other fellow Marines recalled him as a self-contained, disorganized young man with no friends. They said he kept to himself and was resentful of authority.

Some also commented on Oswald's procommunist tendencies. He was said to have expressed admiration for the Soviet form of government, and he did, as he had said, study the Russian language while stationed in Japan. A fellow Marine also noted that Oswald received a newspaper, "The Worker," which, as was previously noted, is an east coast communist newspaper. They said he also subscribed to several Soviet publications. On one occasion in a barracks discussion, Oswald took a pro-Castro stand.

Trip to the Soviet Union

After Oswald left the Marine Corps and briefly visited his mother in Fort Worth in September, 1959, he went to New Orleans where he boarded the SS. "Marion Lykes" for Europe. The ship's manifest shows that the ship departed port September 19, 1959, and that Lee H. Oswald was listed as a passenger on the vessel. It also shows that he paid \$215 fare, plus \$5.75 tax.

Oswald's American passport, which was among his personal effects at the time of his death, contained stamps indicating he arrived at Le Havre, France, on October 8, 1959. He left Le Havre the same day and arrived at Southampton, England, the following day. The day after that he embarked at London Airport and arrived in Helsinki, Finland, on October 10, 1959. Five days later, he arrived in the Soviet Union.

Oswald's Suicide Attempt

Among Oswald's personal effects obtained following his arrest was a handprinted "Historic Diary" which deals largely with his activities in the Soviet Union from the time he arrived in Moscow, until his arrival in Minsk on January 7, 1960. In this diary, Oswald sets forth, again, the reasons he desired to "dissolve" his United States citizenship. The diary also contains an account of Oswald's attempted suicide on October 21, 1959, when he was ordered to leave the Soviet Union by 8 PM that day when his visa expired. Oswald was "shocked," his "dreams" were "shattered," and he attempted suicide by slashing his left wrist. He was found about an hour later by his Intourist guide and rushed to a hospital where five stitches were taken in his wrist and he was confined in the "insanity" ward. (Exhibit 36)

Life in the Soviet Union

He details his efforts to obtain Russian citizenship and to renounce his American citizenship. He also related that he was told on January 4, 1960, that he could stay in Russia and would receive money from the "Red Cross" to pay his hotel bills and expenses. The following day, he received 5,000 rubles and, on January 7, 1960, left Moscow by train for Minsk. His Moscow hotel bill was 2,200 rubles and the train ticket to Minsk, 150 rubles. On that date, he states, he wrote to his mother

and brother indicating that he did not want to contact them again. He said he was beginning a new life and added, "I don't want any part of the old."

He related that on January 8, 1960, he was welcomed to Minsk by the mayor. He obtained a job earning 700 rubles per month in a factory and, in addition, received a check from the "Red Cross" for 700 rubles on the fifth of every month. Oswald claimed he earned as much as the director of the factory.

On May 1, 1960, a Soviet acquaintance suggested that he return to the United States and described many things not known to him about the USSR which made him begin to feel uneasy. The entries for the period August - September, 1960, indicate that he began to realize the disadvantages of the society in which he was living and working and, in January, 1961, he was reconsidering his desire to stay in the Soviet Union. Thereafter, he took steps to return to the United States.

The FBI Laboratory has identified the handwriting and handprinting in the diary as Oswald's. (Exhibit 36)

Oswald's Version of Soviet Payments

It will be recalled that Oswald, upon his return from the Soviet Union, consistently denied that he had in any way done anything to hurt the United States while abroad. Yet, a statement found in his personal effects after his arrest disclosed that he considered the money he had received from

the Soviet Government while in that country as payment for his denunciation of the United States.

The statement was prepared on stationery of the Holland-American Line and would appear to have been written while Oswald was en route back to the United States in 1962. The statement discusses the merits of the communist and capitalist systems; the activities of such groups as the extreme right and anarchists; the possibility of conflict between the capitalist and communist systems; some of the fallacies of the theories of Marx; the political development of the Soviet state; and some of his activities in the Soviet Union.

Oswald indicated that he considered the monthly payments which came to him through the "Red Cross" as payments from the MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) in return for his denunciation of the United States; that he accepted the money because he was hungry; that as soon as he had become completely disgusted with the Soviet Union and began negotiations with the American Embassy in Moscow for return to the United States, this "Red Cross" allotment was discontinued. He wrote, "I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone. I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally, or unintentionally to anyone again."

Examination by the FBI Laboratory has determined that this document was prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 37)

Oswald's Proposed Book

What appear to be a handwritten manuscript and a typewritten version of a proposed book by Oswald also were discovered among his personal effects. This material consists of 49 typewritten pages with handprinted corrections, a handwritten foreword, and a table of contents. It sets forth, in progressively more disorganized form, his description of Soviet society. Both the handwritten and handprinted portions of these materials were determined, after examination by the FBI Laboratory, to have been prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 38)

Views on Communism

Also found among the personal effects of Oswald were eight and one-half sheets of lined paper containing handprinting which appeared to be a draft of an article for publication. The following are quotations from this article:

"The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!

"It has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

"There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a vill (sic) curse to western man.

"The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts, the imprisonment of their own people, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and the individual surpresstion (sic) and regimentation under Krushchev (sic).

"We have no interest in violently opposeing (sic) the U. S. Goverment (sic), why should we manifest opposition when there are far greater forces at work, to bring about the fall of the United States Government, than we could ever possibly muster."

Examination by the FBI Laboratory has determined that this document was prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 39)

Additional Writings

Oswald's personal effects included a handwritten note headed "speech before" which appeared to be notes prepared for a speaking engagement. In the notes, he suggested that the U. S. Marine Corps could execute a military coup in the United States and described the Marine Corps as a "right wing infiltrated organization" which he urged should be abolished.

These notes ended with the following: "In going to Russia I followed the old priciple (sic) 'thou shall seek the trueth (sic), and the truth shall make you free,' in returning to the U. S. I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils."

The FBI Laboratory has determined that these notes were written by Oswald. (Exhibit 40)

Oswald's personal effects also contained handwritten notes commenting on communism and capitalism and a third system "opposed to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism."

The FBI Laboratory has identified the handwriting in these notes as Oswald's. (Exhibit 41)

Also found among Oswald's personal effects were handprinted notes containing biographical data. The FBI Laboratory determined that these also were handprinted by Oswald. (Exhibit 42)

Questions and Answers

Among Oswald's personal effects were two sets of handwritten questions and answers. The questions, eight in number, were the same in each set, but the answers were different. For example, in answer to the question as to why he went to the USSR, in one answer he indicates that he went to see the country and, in the other, that he went to protest against American policies in foreign countries and "discontent and horror at the line of reasoning of the U. S. Government."

One answer to the question as to whether he made statements against the United States was "yes" and the other "no." One answer to the question as to whether he broke any laws by residing and working in the USSR indicated that he took an oath of allegiance to the USSR and the other indicated that he did not. One answer to the question "are you a communist" was "no, of course not" and the other was "yes basically, although I hate the USSR and socialist system I still think Marxism can work under different circumstances."

The FBI Laboratory determined that both sets of notes were written by Oswald. (Exhibit 43)

Views on Interviews

In addition to the account of his efforts to renounce his American citizenship set forth in his diary, Oswald's personal effects contained a handprinted account of his meeting with an American Embassy official on October 31, 1959. In this account he indicates that he told the official that he was a Marxist and requested that he be allowed to renounce his American citizenship.

The FBI Laboratory determined that this handprinting was prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 44)

Oswald's personal effects contained an account of his interview with Miss Aline Mosby, a United Press International foreign correspondent, on November 15, 1959. He relates that in answer to her question why he went to Russia he told her that he had waited for two years to "dissolve" his American citizenship and first started studying Marxism when he was 15 years of age. This account ends, "I saw the American military hauling a cannon up a montain (sic) side, the tools of war and opprestion (sic) I learned to hate the U. S. imperalistic (sic) military." The FBI Laboratory determined that this account is in Oswald's handwriting. (Exhibit 45)

Oswald's personal effects also contained a handwritten account of his amorous affairs in the USSR. The FBI Laboratory determined that this account was in Oswald's handwriting. (Exhibit 46)

Financial Picture of Trip

Oswald's mother had advised the FBI on April 28, 1960, that her son had saved approximately \$1,600 while in the Marine Corps. When Oswald arrived in England on October 9, 1959, he declared \$700. For his return to the United States from the Soviet Union, he borrowed \$435.71 under a Department of State repatriation loan and, on his arrival in the United States on June 13, 1962, was destitute. Records of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which agency assists in repatriation matters, show that his brother, Robert, paid \$200 for the travel expenses of Oswald's family from New York City to Fort Worth, Texas.

State Department records show that the repatriation loan was repaid in full in installments. The first payment, \$10, was paid August 7, 1962. Thereafter, a payment of \$9.71 was made September 1, 1962; two separate payments of \$10 were made, one on October 6, 1962, another on November 14, 1962. Then three large payments were made, one of \$190 on December 7, 1962, the second for \$100 on January 5, 1963, and the final payment of \$106 with which the account was posted paid in full on February 7, 1963. All payments but the first, which was in cash, were made by postal money orders mailed from various points in Texas. During the period of time in which the payments were made, Oswald is known to have earned approximately \$1,525 through employment he obtained.

Employment in Fort Worth

When Oswald arrived in Fort Worth following his return to the United States, he resided for a month with his brother, Robert. On July 16, 1962, he obtained employment with the Leslie Welding Company as a sheetmetal worker and, about the same time, moved to a residence at 2703 Mercedes Street in Fort Worth. His employment with the Leslie Welding Company terminated October 8, 1962. Three officials of the company confirmed the employment but could add nothing additional of a pertinent nature.

Move to Dallas

A few days after he terminated his employment at the Leslie Welding Company in Fort Worth, Oswald moved to Dallas. There, through the Texas Employment Commission, he was referred to Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., a graphic arts company, where he was hired as a trainee.

On November 30, 1963, Robert L. Stovall, president of the company, said that he had heard that Oswald talked frequently about Russia and occasionally had communist newspapers with him.

1. Contact with Communist Party

During the period of that employment, Oswald received correspondence from the Communist Party in New York City. One of the items found in his personal effects after his death was a letter dated December 13, 1962, on the letterhead of the "Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee." It acknowledged receipt of samples of photographic work and expressed appreciation for Oswald's offer to do this type of work for the Committee. (Exhibit 47)

Gus Hall is general secretary of the Communist Party, USA, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., is its national secretary.

Another letter in Oswald's personal effects was one dated December 19, 1962, on the letterhead of "The Worker." It thanked Oswald for the "blow ups" and for his "kind offer." It said that "from time to time we shall call on you." (Exhibit 48)

2. Contact with the Socialist Workers Party

Items from Oswald's personal effects also indicate that, at about the same time, he also was in contact with the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, a bitter rival of the Communist Party, USA. One of the items is a letter dated November 5, 1962, on the letterhead of the Socialist Workers Party, acknowledging his request for an application for membership and advising him that there was no branch of the organization in Dallas. (Exhibit 49)

Another item is a letter dated December 9, 1962, signed by Bob Chester, 116 University Place, New York City, indicating that Oswald's letter and "reproductions" were turned over to Chester by the "SWP Office" (presumably the Socialist Workers Party) and inquiring as to Oswald's photographic ability. (Exhibit 50)

Still another item is a letter dated March 27, 1963, on the letterhead of the Socialist Workers Party and signed by Joseph Task. He thanked Oswald for his letter of March 24, 1963, and the clipping which had been enclosed with it. He said that because of Oswald's age and location his name was being referred to the Young Socialist Alliance, a youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party. (Exhibit 51)

In addition, there was in Oswald's personal effects a letter dated April 26, 1963, from Mrs. V. Halstead, Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York City. It indicated that in response to Oswald's request, he was being furnished with the words to the "Internationale," revolutionary socialist song.

Mrs. Virginia Halstead is the manager of Pioneer Publications, a business owned and operated by the Socialist Workers Party at 116 University Place, New York, New York.

3. Employment and Domestic Difficulties

Meanwhile, Oswald was experiencing difficulties both with his employment and his family life. Mr. John Graef, director of the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall photographic department, recalled that there had been reports of friction between Oswald and other employees.

Neighbors interviewed by FBI agents subsequent to the assassination, as well as prior thereto in March, 1963, stated there was friction between Oswald and his wife. They had been living in an apartment at 604 Elsbeth Street in Dallas, but were forced to move because neighbors complained that Oswald drank to excess and beat his wife. At the same time, Oswald's wife had contacted the Soviet Embassy asking for material aid to return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Graef recalled that by April, 1963, it was felt that Oswald had not lived up to expectations as a trainee at the graphic arts company, and his employment there was terminated on April 6, 1963.

Move to New Orleans

A few days later Oswald went to New Orleans. He stayed for a few days with an aunt, Mrs. Charles Murret, and made a claim for unemployment compensation to the New Orleans Office of the Louisiana Employment Commission on April 29, 1963.

On May 10, 1963, Oswald was employed as an oiler-machinist assistant by the William B. Reily and Company, Inc., a coffee plant, and moved into an apartment at 4905 Magazine Street in New Orleans.

Oswald's employment at the Reily Company terminated on July 19, 1963, when he was discharged due to unsatisfactory services. Seven officials and employees of the company were interviewed concerning Oswald and all indicated that he was a quiet individual who had no close friends at the firm. He was not well liked by the other employees and was not considered a good worker.

Following Oswald's dismissal by the Reily Company, he collected unemployment compensation benefits for an extended period of time. Regularly each week from July 22, 1963, through September 24, 1963, he collected checks in the amount of \$33.

Role in Fair Play for Cuba Committee

Oswald's period of unemployment enabled him to devote more time to activities in support of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Among Oswald's personal effects which were found following his arrest on November 22, 1963, was a letter to him dated May 22, 1963, on the letterhead of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It acknowledged receipt of a notice of change of address and enclosed a renewal form as well as a copy of the current literature catalogue. (Exhibit 52)

Found in Oswald's possession after his arrest was a card issued to Lee H. Oswald dated May 28, 1963, and signed by V. T. Lee, Executive Secretary for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. (Exhibit 11)

Among Oswald's effects was a letter to him dated May 29, 1963, on the letterhead of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It enclosed "your card and receipt" and expressed appreciation for Oswald's interest in trying to form a Committee chapter in New Orleans. The letter gave him detailed advice concerning such an endeavor and encouraged him in it. (Exhibit 53)

In an apparent acknowledgment of the above letter, Oswald sent an undated letter to "Dear Mr. Lee" and expressed appreciation for the advice concerning his "try" at organizing a New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He stated that, according to the advice of Mr. Lee, he had taken a post office box but, contrary to Mr. Lee's advice, he had decided to open an office. He enclosed a circular and stated, "you may think the circular is too provocative, but I want it to attract attention even if it is the attention of the lunatic fringe. I had 2000 of them run off." He continued by outlining his proposals for recruiting members and distributing literature. He advised that he would keep the addressee posted and solicited advice and any other help which he might offer.

On his person at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963, Oswald also carried a card of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter." It was issued to L. H. Oswald, dated June 15, 1963, and signed by A. J. Hidell, Chapter President. Along with it in Oswald's possession at the time was a fraudulent Selective Service card containing Oswald's photograph and identifying him as Alek James Hidell. (Exhibits 35, 10)

At the time that Oswald was arrested in August, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department, he was passing out leaflets which included an application for membership in the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Charter Member Branch, A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." Post Office records revealed that Box 30016 was nonexistent, but that Box 30061 was rented under the name of L. H. Oswald from June 3, 1963, to September 24, 1963. In addition to L. H. Oswald, A. J. Hidell and Marina Oswald were listed as persons entitled to receive mail through the box.

Also at the time of his August, 1963, arrest, Oswald had been passing out publications bearing the stamp "FPCC, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La." But Mr. S. M. Newman, owner of the building at that address, advised he had never rented office space to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or to anyone using any of the aliases Oswald had been known to use. Neither could Mr. Newman identify photographs of Oswald as having been the occupant of office space in the building.

A Tulane University graduate student residing currently in New Orleans, advised on November 26, 1963, that he has participated in Fair Play for Cuba activities in other areas of the country but has never known of any organized activity of the organization in New Orleans.

A teacher at St. Martin's Episcopal School in a suburb of New Orleans, said he had been interested in joining the Fair Play for Cuba Committee after his arrival from Cuba and before he became disenchanted with Fidel Castro. He stated that he had never heard of a New Orleans Chapter of the Committee.

An investigation was conducted in the vicinity of the neighborhood on Magazine Street where Oswald had resided in New Orleans, and there was no indication Oswald had ever held any meetings of any kind at his residence.

Vincent Ted Lee, National Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, was interviewed December 3, 1963. He stated he had no knowledge of a charter having been issued by him to Oswald or anyone else for a Committee chapter in New Orleans. Lee said he could not recall ever having met Oswald and had no recollection of any personal correspondence with him.

Continued Contacts with Communist Party

While engaged at the time in activities supporting the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Oswald continued to maintain contact with the Communist Party. Items found, for example, among his personal effects after his arrest on November 22, 1963, included:

A letter dated July 31, 1963, on the letterhead of the Communist Party, USA, and signed by Arnold Johnson, Director, Information and Lecture Bureau. This letter acknowledged Oswald's previously described letter to "The Worker," forwarded literature, and expressed approval that "movements" in support of fair play for Cuba had developed in New Orleans. (Exhibit 54)

A letter dated September 19, 1963, from Arnold Johnson acknowledging Oswald's letter of August 28th to Elizabeth G. Flynn, national chairman of the Communist Party, USA, which was turned over to Johnson for reply. It also acknowledged Oswald's letter of September 1, 1963, which indicated he was planning to move to Baltimore and suggested that, after he moved, he get in touch "with us here and we will find some way of getting in touch with you in that city." He also gave Oswald advice concerning participation in organizations. (Exhibit 55)

On December 3, 1963, John J. Abt, New York attorney who is representing the Communist Party, USA, in the legal proceedings

against the Party under the Internal Security Act of 1950, turned over to the FBI, on behalf of his client, Arnold Johnson, correspondence between Oswald and the Party. Included in this correspondence are previously mentioned letters from Johnson to Oswald dated July 31, 1963, and September 19, 1963. (Exhibits 54 and 55). In addition, there are included six handwritten letters from Oswald to Johnson, "The Worker" and the Communist Party, USA, in which Oswald describes his activities in New Orleans and Dallas, requests a job with "The Worker" and solicits advice on his role in "the struggle for progress and freedom."

The FBI Laboratory has determined that the six handwritten letters to Johnson were prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 56).

Mrs. Oswald's Move to Texas

Meanwhile, Oswald's wife continued her efforts to obtain assistance in returning to the Soviet Union. A letter to her from the Soviet Embassy dated August 5, 1963, advised her that her request to enter the Soviet Union for permanent residence had been forwarded to Moscow for processing.

Toward the end of September, 1963, Oswald's wife left New Orleans and went to live in Irving, Texas, with a friend, Mrs. Ruth Paine. The latter, who resides at 2515 West 5th Street in Irving, advised on November 23, 1963, that she had first become acquainted with the Oswalds at a social gathering in February, 1963. Mrs. Paine said she developed a friendship with Oswald's

wife because the latter spoke only Russian and Mrs. Paine, who also speaks Russian, wanted someone to converse with in that language.

Mrs. Paine said that after the Oswalds went to New Orleans, where Oswald was arrested for distributing pro-Castro literature, she felt sorry for his wife, who was then in the late stages of pregnancy. As a result, she drove to New Orleans and brought Mrs. Oswald back to live with her at her home in Irving, where they arrived on September 24, 1963.

When they left New Orleans, according to Mrs. Paine, Oswald was still in New Orleans; however, she said, she subsequently determined from a rough draft of a letter Oswald later left lying around her house that he apparently had gone to Mexico City from New Orleans, where he contacted the Soviet Embassy and the Cuban Embassy.

Obtained Passport

State Department records checked on November 22, 1963, disclosed that Oswald had applied for an American passport at New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1963. In his application, he had stated that he intended to depart New Orleans during the period October to December, 1963, for proposed travel as a tourist to England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Finland, Italy, and Poland.

He was issued Passport Number D092526 at New Orleans on June 25, 1963. This passport was valid for three years for travel to all countries except Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea, and Vietnam under communist control. This passport was found among his

effects after his arrest on November 22, 1963.

Trip to Mexico

On September 17, 1963, Oswald applied for and received Mexican Tourist Card Number 24085 at New Orleans. It was issued in his correct name and showed his correct address. The handwriting on the application has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as Oswald's. The tourist card was valid for 15 days' travel in Mexico from the date of issuance. As proof of citizenship, Oswald presented a birth certificate and claimed to be taking \$300 to Mexico as an in-transit tourist. He indicated that his travel to Mexico would be by bus. The tourist card showed he intended to travel from Mexico to some country, but the records do not show the country of destination.

On the date that Oswald received his tourist card in New Orleans, 18 other cards were issued. Fourteen of the people to whom they were issued have been contacted, but none were able to furnish any information concerning Oswald or his travel.

On September 26, 1963, Oswald entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. He gave his age as 23, his occupation as photographer, his residence as New Orleans, and his destination as Mexico City. His mode of transportation was not indicated. Immigration officials who checked the entry could furnish no additional information of value.

On September 27, 1963, Oswald checked into the Hotel Del Comercio, in Mexico City, where he was identified by a hotel employee.

A female Mexican national employed in the Consular Office of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City identified Oswald as an individual who had called at the Cuban establishment in late September or early October, 1963, seeking a visa to Cuba in transit to the Soviet Union. The employee referred Oswald to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, advising him that a Soviet visa was necessary before issuance of permission to travel to Cuba. The employee of the Cuban establishment furnished Oswald her name and the telephone number of the Cuban Consular Office for future reference. Her name and the above telephone number were found in an address book among Oswald's personal possessions after his arrest on November 22, 1963.

Oswald traveled from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo on October 2, 1963. Record of this travel is contained on the manifest for that date of the Transportes Frontera, a Mexican bus line. Records of the Hotel Del Comercio showed that Oswald checked out on October 1, 1963; however, he had paid for his room for that evening, and the probability exists that he remained there that night. The bus trip from Mexico City takes approximately 17 hours. On October 2, 1963, the bus left Mexico City at 1 p. m. and arrived at Nuevo Laredo at 6 a. m. on the following day.

Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo show that Oswald entered the United States at that point on October 3, 1963. He had been checked at Nuevo Laredo by an Immigration official who works the midnight to 8 a. m. shift.

Soviet Consular File

On November 30, 1963, Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly F. Dobrynin voluntarily turned over to Secretary of State Dean Rusk a Soviet consular file on Lee Harvey Oswald. This file contained the correspondence dealing with the efforts of Lee and Marina Oswald to obtain visas to return to the Soviet Union. In one undated letter to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., Lee Harvey Oswald requested that, if possible, this matter be expedited. He also asked for subscription information concerning Soviet periodicals, as well as any bulletins or periodicals issued by the Soviet Embassy "for the benefit of your citizens living, for a time, in the U. S. A." (Exhibit 57)

Arrival in Dallas

The records of the Young Men's Christian Association in Dallas show that Oswald registered there on October 3, 1963, and departed on the following day. When he left, he went to the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas, where his wife and child were staying.

Mrs. Paine permitted Oswald to remain with his wife at her

home several days. On October 7, 1963, he obtained a room at 621 N. Marsalis Street in Dallas and paid \$7 for one week's rent. He stayed there, with the exception of the nights of October 12 and 13, 1963, which he spent with his wife at Mrs. Paine's residence, and returned to the rooming house briefly on the morning of October 14, 1963. Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, the owner of the residence, said that, during the time he was there, Oswald had no visitors and left the room only for very brief periods in the evenings.

On the same day, Oswald rented a room at 1026 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, in the name of O. H. Lee. Mrs. Paine recalled that, on November 18, 1963, at Marina Oswald's request, she had attempted to place a telephone call to Lee Oswald at his rooming house in Dallas. She had asked for him by his true name, and he apparently became quite upset by what she had done because he was living at the rooming house under a different name.

Mrs. Paine stated that Oswald claimed to be a Marxist but that she just considered him a little odd. She said that her real friendship with the Oswalds was with Oswald's wife, Marina.

Oswald's Income

On November 24, 1963, Mrs. Paine stated that, in regard to Mrs. Oswald's residence in her house, the physical separation of the Oswalds was occasioned by financial difficulties, since Oswald did not make enough money to support both himself and his wife.

While Oswald's income generally was very small, he managed, by

practicing the utmost thrift, to live within it. Through his wages and the unemployment benefits he received, for example, during the period July 16, 1962, to November 22, 1963, Oswald had a total income of approximately \$3,380. His known expenditures during that period, exclusive of food and clothing, amounted to approximately \$1,000. But Mrs. Paine pointed out that she was paid no rent by the Oswalds during the time Oswald's wife and children resided with her. Mrs. Gladys Johnson, at whose rooming house in Dallas Oswald lived under the name O. H. Lee from October 14, 1963, until November 22, 1963, advised on November 27, 1963, that Oswald usually prepared his meals, consisting of bread, lunchmeat, and jelly, in his room and only paid \$8 a week for room rent.

Personal Resume

After Oswald's arrest on November 22, 1963, a search of his personal effects in the garage of the residence where his wife resided in Irving, Texas, revealed a seven-page resume of his personal background written in pencil on lined paper. This resume set forth Oswald's evaluation of his background and qualifications in several lines of endeavor, among them as an organizer for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, as a photographer, as a street agitator, as a student of Marxism, as a Russian linguist, and as a radio speaker and lecturer. It also included background on his military service in the U. S. Marine Corps and his residence in the Soviet Union. In discussing proficiency in the photographic arts, the resume stated, "I have submitted and been commended for photo work by the party."

This resume has been determined by the examination of the FBI Laboratory to have been prepared by Oswald. (Exhibit 58)

Observations of Marina Oswald

On December 2, 1963, Marina Oswald, in an interview with FBI agents, furnished a number of observations concerning her late husband's character and nature.

Speaking of her initial relationship with Oswald in the Soviet Union, she said that he had lived in Minsk prior to her first meeting with him and she had not known that he was an American until so informed by a Soviet friend.

Mrs. Oswald stated that she knew of no suicide attempt by Oswald at any time and expressed the opinion that he was incapable of such an act. She said she noticed an old scar on his left inner wrist after they were married, but that he refused to answer her when she asked him about it. She advised that the scar was completely healed when she first saw it.

Oswald had decided to return to the United States, his wife said, approximately three months after they were married, and she agreed to the move. She added that she had not shared her husband's political views and, in fact, could not understand them. She recalled that, at one time, he had said that he wanted to help Cuba, and she had told him that Cuba did not need his help. She expressed the opinion that Oswald had adopted the alias Hidell because of its phonetic parallel to Fidel.

Mrs. Oswald's observations were reminiscent of an earlier statement she had made to some of his relatives in July, 1963, when he took his wife and child for a visit to his aunt, Mrs. Charles Murret in New Orleans. On November 30, 1963, Mrs. Joyce O'Brien, who is the daughter of Mrs. Murret, recalled that she was present during the visit and, when Mrs. Oswald was asked how she liked America, she replied, "Me like America. Lee no like Russia. Lee no like America. Lee like moon." Mrs. O'Brien added that her cousin, Lee Harvey Oswald, had lived completely within himself and was "against everything."

During another interview with FBI agents on November 27, 1963, Marina Oswald stated that in the light of what had been told to her concerning her husband's implication in the assassination on November 22, 1963, she was convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed President John F. Kennedy.

The intensive FBI investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is continuing.

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