

AGENDA FOR MEETING
OF
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Monday, January 27, 1964 - 3 P.M.

- I. Proposed letters regarding security precautions.
 - A. Letters to Department of Justice and CIA
(Attachment 1)
 - B. Letter to Department of the Treasury
(Attachment 2)
 - C. Letter to Police Commissioners (Attachment 3)
- II. Allegations regarding Oswald as an undercover agent
 - A. Report on events since last meeting of Commission
 - B. Alternative courses of action
- III. Progress Report on the work of Commission Staff -
General Counsel
- IV. Additional Materials
 - A. Statements of Lee Harvey Oswald after arrest
 - B. Chronology prepared by Secret Service

Letters to Department of Justice and CIA
(Attachment 1)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

In connection with its review of arrangements for safeguarding the President, the Commission would appreciate being furnished any materials, which have not already been furnished, in the following categories:

- (a) Any memorandum or study, which existed at the time of the assassination, pertaining to arrangements for safeguarding the President.
- (b) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of the Justice Department should be furnished to the Secret Service.
- (c) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President.
- (d) Any memorandum or study of the matters covered in (a), (b), or (c) above, which has been prepared since the assassination, including any consideration of any change in such arrangements, criteria or procedures.

To the extent that written materials do not now exist with respect to these matters, it would be of invaluable assistance to the Commission if a written report or reports thereon could be prepared and made available.

In addition, the Commission would appreciate a formal statement of your recommendations regarding the entire matter of Presidential security. As you know, it is possible that the Commission may wish eventually to make certain recommendations regarding this problem. We are interested, of course, in having the benefit of your experience as we consider various aspects of the problem.

I recognize that the information requested in this letter requires the most careful and secure treatment. The Commission would be pleased to discuss any suggestions you may have as to security precautions you would want to observe in making the data available to the Commission.

On behalf of the Commission I wish to thank you and your representatives for your continued assistance to the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

Chairman

No proposed letter to the C.D.A. was found with
this agenda among the records of the Commission.

Letter to the Department of the Treasury
(Attachment 2)

DRAFT - 1/27/64

Honorable Douglas Dillon
Secretary of the Treasury
Department of the Treasury
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On January 10, 1964, the Commission's General Counsel, Mr. Rankin, wrote to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service. Among other things, Mr. Rankin requested advice as to any changes in procedures for protecting the President which had been instituted since the assassination, and also for a formal statement of recommendations of the Secret Service regarding the entire matter of Presidential security.

The Commission would now like to amplify these requests by addressing a somewhat broader inquiry to you. In connection with its review of arrangements for safeguarding the President, the Commission would appreciate being furnished any materials, which have not already been furnished, in the following categories:

- (a) Any memorandum or study, which existed at the time of the assassination, pertaining to arrangements for safeguarding the President.
- (b) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of other parts of the Treasury Department should be furnished to the Secret Service.
- (c) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the criteria employed by the Secret Service in determining what information coming to its attention should be incorporated into the files of the Protective Research Section,

(d) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the criteria employed by the Secret Service in determining whether to conduct an investigation into any matter regarding the security of the President.

(e) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed by other parts of the Treasury Department, in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President.

(f) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed by the Secret Service in carrying out liaison with other federal, state, and local agencies, in connection with collecting information and taking protective measures to assist in safeguarding the President.

(g) Any memorandum or study of the matters covered in (a) through (f) above, which has been prepared since the assassination, including any consideration of any change in such arrangements, criteria or procedures.

To the extent that written materials do not now exist with respect to these matters, it would be of invaluable assistance to the Commission if a written report or reports thereon could be prepared and made available.

In addition, the Commission would appreciate a formal statement of your recommendations regarding the entire matter of Presidential security. As you know, it is possible that the Commission may wish eventually to make certain recommendations regarding this problem. We are interested, of course, in having the benefit of your experience as we consider various aspects of the problem.

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I recognize that the information requested in this letter requires the most careful and secure treatment. The Commission would be pleased to discuss any suggestions you may have as to security precautions you would want to observe in making the data available to the Commission.

On behalf of the Commission I wish to thank you and your representatives for your continued assistance to the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

Chairman

Letter to Police Commissioners
(Attachment 3)

DRAFT - 1/27/64

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

As you undoubtedly know, President Johnson has established this Commission to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Commission has embarked upon an examination of the actual events involved, and the general arrangements for safeguarding the President. In the latter connection, the Commission has determined to inquire of a representative group of state and local law enforcement agencies as to their procedures for safeguarding the President or other important visitors.

The Commission would very much appreciate being furnished any materials in the following categories:

(a) Any memorandum or study, which existed at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, pertaining to arrangements for safeguarding the President or other important visitors.

(b) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of your Police Department should be furnished to the United States Secret Service.

(c) Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed by your Police Department in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President.

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XERO
COPY

XERO
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XERO
COPY

(d) Any memorandum or study of the matters covered in (a), (b), or (c) above, which has been prepared since the assassination of President Kennedy, including any consideration of any change in such arrangements, criteria, or procedures.

To the extent that written materials do not now exist with respect to these matters, it would be of invaluable assistance to the Commission if a written report or reports thereon could be prepared and made available.

In addition, the Commission would appreciate a formal statement of your recommendations regarding the entire matter of Presidential security. As you know, it is possible that the Commission may wish eventually to make certain recommendations regarding this problem. We are interested, of course, in having the benefit of your experience as we consider various aspects of the problem.

I recognize that the information requested in this letter requires the most careful and secure treatment. The Commission would be pleased to discuss any suggestions you may have as to security precautions you would want to observe in making the data available to the Commission. You may want to designate a representative with whom the General Counsel of the Commission, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, or members of his staff, may discuss any matter relating to the Commission's work.

On behalf of the Commission, I wish to thank you for the assistance I know you will give our important task.

Sincerely,

Chairman

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Statements of Lee Harvey Oswald after arrest

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum U. S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

DATE: November 29, 1963

FROM : Inspector Kelley *JK*

SUBJECT: Preliminary Special Dallas Report # 3
Covers third interview with Oswald and
circumstances immediately following his murder

This interview started at approximately 9:30 AM on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The interview was conducted in the office of Captain Will Fritz of the Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police. Present at the interview in addition to Oswald were Captain Fritz, Postal Inspector Holmes, SAIC Sorrels, Inspector Kelley and four members of the Homicide Squad. The interview had just begun when I arrived and Captain Fritz was again requesting Oswald to identify the place where the photograph of him holding the gun was taken. Captain Fritz indicated that it would save the Police a great deal of time if he would tell them where the place was located. Oswald refused to discuss the matter. Captain Fritz asked, "Are you a Communist?" Oswald answered, "No, I am a Marxist but I am not a Marxist Leninist". Captain Fritz asked him what the difference was and Oswald said it could take too long to explain it to him. Oswald said that he became interested in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee while he was in New Orleans; that he wrote to the Committee's Headquarters in New York and received some Committee literature and a letter signed by Alex Hidell. He stated that he began to distribute that literature in New Orleans and it was at that time that he got into an altercation with a group and he was arrested. He said his opinions concerning Fair Play for Cuba are well known; that he appeared on Bill Stukey's television program in New Orleans on a number of occasions and was interviewed by the local press often. He denies knowing or ever seeing Hidell in New Orleans, said he believed in all of the tenets of the Fair Play for Cuba and the things which the Fair Play for Cuba Committee stood for, which was free intercourse with Cuba and freedom for tourists of the both countries to travel within each other's borders.

Among other things, Oswald said that Cuba should have ^{full} diplomatic relationship with the United States. I asked him if he thought that the President's assassination would have any effect on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He said there would be no change in the attitude of the American people toward Cuba with President Johnson becoming President because they both belonged to the same political party and the one would follow pretty generally the policies of the other. He stated that he is an avid reader of Russian literature whether it is communistic or not; that he subscribes to "The Militant", which, he says, is the weekly of the Socialist party in the United States (it is a copy of "The Militant" that Oswald is shown holding in the photograph taken from his effects at Irving Street). At that time he asked me whether I was an FBI Agent and I said that I was not that I was a member of the Secret Service. He said when he was standing front of the Textbook Building and about to leave it, a young crew-cut man pushed up to him and said he was from the Secret Service, showed a book of identification, and asked him where the phone was. Oswald said he pointed toward the pay phone in the building and that he saw the man actually go to the phone before he left.

I asked Oswald whether as a Marxist he believed that religion was an opiate of the people and he said very definitely so that all organized religions tend to become monopolistic and are the causes of a great deal of class warfare. I asked him whether he considered the Catholic Church to be an enemy of the Communist philosophy and he said well, there was no Catholicism in Russia; that the closest to it is the Orthodox Churches but he said he would not further discuss his opinions of religion since this was an attempt to have him say something which could be construed as being anti-religious or anti-Catholic.

Capt. Fritz displayed an Enco street map of Dallas which had been found among Oswald's effects at the rooming house. Oswald was asked whether the map was his and whether he had put some marks on it. He said it was his and remarked "My God don't tell me there's a mark near where this thing happened". The mark was pointed out to him and he said "What about the other marks on the map? - I put a number of marks on it. I was looking for work and marked the places where I went for jobs or where I heard there were jobs".

Since it was obvious to Captain Fritz that Oswald was not going to be cooperative, he terminated the interview at that time.

I approached Oswald then and, out of the hearing of the others except perhaps one of Captain Fritz's men, said that as a Secret Service agent, we are anxious to talk with him as soon as he had secured counsel; that we were responsible for the safety of the President; that the Dallas Police had charged him with the assassination of the President but that he had denied it; we were therefore very anxious to talk with him to make certain that the correct story was developing as it related to the assassination. He said that he would be glad to discuss this proposition with his attorney and that after he talked to one, we could either discuss it with him or discuss it with his attorney, if the attorney thought it was the wise thing to do, but that at the present time he had nothing more to say to me. Oswald was then handed some different clothing to put on. The clothing included a sweater. Captain Fritz made a number of telephone calls to ascertain whether the preparations he had placed into effect for transferring the prisoner to the County Jail were ready and upon being so advised; Captain Fritz and members of the Detective Bureau escorted Oswald from the Homicide Office on the third floor to the basement where Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby.

On the completion of the interview, SAIC Sorrels and I proceeded to the office of the Chief of Police on the third floor and were discussing the interview when we heard that Oswald had been shot. We both ran down the steps to the basement. I arrived in the ante-room where they had dragged Oswald. SAIC Sorrels located and interviewed Ruby. Someone was bending over Oswald with a stethoscope and he appeared to be unconscious in very serious condition at that time. I asked Captain Fritz what had happened and he said Oswald had been shot by one Jack "Ruby" whom the police knew as a tavern operator. Shortly thereafter a stretcher arrived and I accompanied the stretcher to the ambulance which had been hastily backed into the garage. I observed that during the transfer that Oswald was unconscious; when the ambulance drove away from the building, I attempted to board a cruiser that apparently was going to follow the ambulance but I was unable to get into the car before it pulled away. Special Agents Warner and Patterson had heard of the shooting on their radio, proceeded to Parkland Hospital where Oswald was being taken and arrived very shortly after Oswald had arrived at the emergency entrance and was

being taken into the emergency treatment room. One or the other of these agents was in close proximity to Oswald while he was being treated. When I arrived at the hospital, I rode up on the elevator with Dr. Shaw who had looked at Oswald as he had come in and was being recalled to the operating room where Oswald had been taken. While Oswald was in the operating room, no one other than medical personnel was present but a Dallas policeman who had accompanied Oswald in the ambulance was standing in the doorway of the operating room in operating room scrub clothes. No other investigating personnel were in the vicinity. In the immediate vicinity of the detective was Special Agent Warner. Oswald made no statements from the time he was shot until the time of his death. He was unconscious during the ambulance run to the hospital which I verified through Detective Daugherty, who accompanied him. He did not regain consciousness at any time during the treatment until he died. At the time of his death, myself, Detective Daugherty and Colonel Garrison of the Texas State Police were on the fifth floor of the hospital arranging a security room in which to take Oswald, in the event he survived the operating room treatment. It was never necessary to use this room and upon learning of his death, I proceeded to the morgue to arrange for his family to view the body. When the family heard of the death they were in the process of being interviewed by Special Agents Kunkel and Howard, and requested to be brought to the hospital. Oswald's brother, Robert, who had also come to the hospital, was being interviewed by Special Agent Howlett. Before the post mortem was performed, Oswald's family, with the exception of Robert, viewed the body. Robert arrived too late to view the body before the autopsy had started and was not permitted by hospital authorities to view the body. The family was accompanied during the viewing by the hospital chaplain.

After making arrangements through the chaplain and another clergyman for the burial of the body, the family was returned to a secluded spot under the protection of Special Agents Kunkel and Howard, and the Irving Texas police. Precaution was taken to insure their safety in view of the excitement caused by the killing of Oswald. Special Agents Howard and Kunkel did an excellent job in handling the security of this family detail and insuring their safety. Thereafter, I was called by SAIC Bouck who advised me that the President and the Attorney General were concerned about the safety of this family and instructed that all precautions should be taken to insure that no harm befell them. SAIC Bouck was advised that the family was presently under our protection; we would continue providing protection until further notice.

Later that same day, I was contacted by SA Robertson of the FBI who asked whether we had someone with the family. He was assured that we had. He requested to be advised where the family had been taken. Since their ultimate destination was unknown to me at the time, I assured him that when I learned of their whereabouts I would relay it to him. He said that they received instructions from the Attorney General and President Johnson that precaution should be taken to insure the family safety.

At 11 p.m., Sunday, November 24th, I was advised of the location of the family and immediately notified Robertson and inquired whether they now wished to take over their protection. He said no they had no such instructions, they merely wished to be assured that someone was looking out for their safety. I assured them that

CO-2-34,030^{4.}

adequate protection was being provided and that they were available for interview by the FBI. He stated that they did not wish to interview the family at this time; that they merely wanted to make sure they were in safe hands.

TJK:VS

INTERVIEWS WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ON NOVEMBER 23, 1963

At about 12:35 P.M., November 23, 1963, Lee Oswald was interviewed in the office of Captain Will Fritz of the Homicide Division, Dallas Police Department. Among those present at this interview were Inspector Kelley, Captain Fritz, Detectives Senkel and Tiernon of the Homicide Division and SA James Bookout, FBI. Captain Fritz conducted the interview which was concerned mostly with Oswald's places of residence in Dallas and was an attempt to ascertain where the bulk of Oswald's belongings were located in Dallas. As a result of the interview, Oswald furnished information to Captain Fritz that most of his personal effects, including a sea bag, were in the garage at the address of Mrs. Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

The interview was concluded about 1:10 A. M. and immediately thereafter members of the Homicide Division secured a search warrant and recovered Oswald's effects from the home of Mrs. Paine. Found among the effects were two different poses in snapshot type photographs taken of Oswald holding a rifle in one hand and holding up a copy of a paper called the Militant and "The Marker" in the other hand. Oswald was wearing a revolver in a holster on his right side. This photograph was enlarged by the Dallas Police Laboratories and was used as a basis of additional questioning of Oswald at approximately 6:00 P.M. that same evening.

On November 23, 1963, at 6:00 P.M., in the office of Captain Fritz, Homicide Division, Dallas Police Department, I was present at an interview with Oswald. Also present were Captain Fritz, FBI Agent Jim Bookout, and four officers from the Homicide Division. This interview was conducted with Oswald for the purpose of displaying to him the blow-ups of photographs showing him holding a rifle and a pistol which were seized as a result of the search warrant for the garage of Mrs. Paine at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. When the photographs were presented to Oswald, he sneered at them saying that they were fake photographs; that he had been photographed a number of times the day before by the police and apparently after they photographed him they superimposed on the photographs a rifle and put a gun in his pocket. He got into a long argument with Captain Fritz about his knowledge of photography and asked Fritz a number of times whether the smaller photograph was made from the larger or whether the larger photograph was made from the smaller. He said at the proper time he would show that the photographs were fakes. Fritz told him that the smaller photograph was taken from his effects at the garage. Oswald became arrogant and refused to answer any further questions concerning the photographs and would not identify the photographs as being a photograph of himself. Captain Fritz displayed great patience and tenacity in attempting to secure from Oswald the location of what apparently is the backyard of an address at which Oswald formerly lived, but it was apparent that Oswald, though slightly shaken by the evidence, had no intention of furnishing any information.

The interview was terminated at about 7:15 P.M.

Thomas J. Kelley
Thomas J. Kelley
Inspector

FIRST INTERVIEW OF
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At about 10:30 A.M., November 23, 1963, I attended my first interview with Oswald. Present during the interview at the Homicide Division, Dallas Police Department, were Special Agent Jim Bockhout, FBI; Captain Will Fritz, Homicide Division, Dallas Police Department; U. S. Marshal Robert Nash; SA David Grant and SAIC Sorrels; and Officers Boyd and Hall of Captain Fritz's detail. The interview was not recorded. Mr. Sorrels and my presence was as observers, since Oswald was being held for murder and his custody and interrogation at that time was the responsibility of the Dallas Police Department.

In response to questions put by Captain Fritz, Oswald said that immediately after having left the building where he worked, he went by bus to the theater where he was arrested; that when he got on the bus he secured a transfer and thereafter transferred to other buses to get to his destination. He denied that he brought a package to work on that day and he denied that he had ever had any conversation about curtain rods with the boy named Wesley who drove him to his employment. Fritz asked him if he had ridden a taxi that day and Oswald then changed his story and said that when he got on the bus he found it was going too slow and after two blocks he got off the bus and took a cab to his home; that he passed the time with the cab driver and that the cab driver had told him that the President was shot. He paid a cab fare of 85¢.

In response to questions, he stated that this was the first time he had ever ridden in a cab since a bus was always available. He said he went home, changed his trousers and shirt, put his shirt in a drawer. This was a red shirt, and he put it with his dirty clothes. He described the shirt as having a button down collar and of reddish color. The trousers were grey colored.

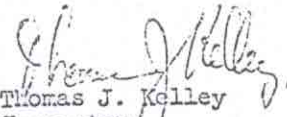
He said he ate his lunch with the colored boys who worked with him. He described one of them as "Junior", a colored boy, and the other was a little short negro boy. He said his lunch consisted of cheese, bread, fruit, and apples, and was the only package he had with him when he went to work.

He stated that Mrs. Paine practices Russian by having his wife live with her. He denied that he had ever owned a rifle. He said he does not know Mr. Paine very well but that Paine usually comes by the place where his wife was living with Mrs. Paine on Friday or Wednesday. He stated that Mr. Paine has a car and Mrs. Paine has had two cars. He said in response to questions by Captain Fritz that his effects were in Mrs. Paine's garage and that they consisted of two sea bags with some other packages containing his personal belongings and that he had brought those back from New Orleans with him sometime in September. He stated that his brother, Robert, lived at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, and that the Paines were his closest friends in town. He denied that he had ever joined the Communist party; that he never had a Communist card. He did belong to the American Civil Liberties Union and had

paid \$5 a year dues. He stated that he had bought the pistol that was found in his possession when he was arrested about seven months ago. He refused to answer any questions concerning the pistol or a gun until he talked to a lawyer.

Oswald stated that at various other times he had been thoroughly interrogated by the FBI; that they had used all the usual interrogation practices and all their standard operating procedure; that he was very familiar with interrogation, and he had no intention of answering any questions concerning any shooting; that he knew he did not have to answer them and that he would not answer any questions until he had been given counsel. He stated that the FBI had used their hard and soft approach to him, they used the buddy system; that he was familiar with all types of questioning and had no intention of making any statements. He said that in the past three weeks when the FBI had talked to his wife, they were abusive and impolite; that they had frightened his wife and he considered their activities obnoxious. He stated that he wanted to contact a Mr. Abt, a New York lawyer whom he did not know but who had defended the Smith Act "victims" in 1949 or 1950 in connection with a conspiracy against the Government; that Abt would understand what this case was all about and that he would give him an excellent defence. He stated in returning a question about his former addresses that he lived at 4907 Magazine Street in New Orleans at one time and worked for the William Riley Company; that he was arrested in New Orleans for disturbing the peace and paid a \$10 fine while he was demonstrating for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; that he had a fight with some anti-Castro refugees and that they were released while he was fined.

Upon questioning by Captain Fritz, he said, "I have no views on the President." "My wife and I like the President's family. They are interesting people. I have my own views on the President's national policy. I have a right to express my views but because of the charges I do not think I should comment further." Oswald said "I am not a malcontent; nothing irritated me about the President." He said that during 1962 he was interviewed by the FBI and that he at that time refused to take a polygraph and that he did not intend to take a polygraph test for the Dallas police. At this time Captain Fritz showed a Selective Service Card that was taken out of his wallet which bore the name of Alex Hidell. Oswald refused to discuss this after being asked for an explanation of it, both by Fritz and by James Beckhout, the FBI Agent. I asked him if he viewed the parade and he said he had not. I then asked him if he had shot the President and he said he had not. I asked him if he had shot Governor Connally and he said he had not. He did not intend to answer further questions without counsel and that if he could not get Abt, then he would hope that the Civil Liberties Union would give him an attorney to represent him. At that point Captain Fritz terminated the interview at about 11:30 A.M., 11-23-63.


Thomas J. Kelley
Inspector

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/63

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed by Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department. Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and JAMES W. BOCKHOUT were present during this interview. When the Agents entered the interview room at 3:15 p.m., Captain FRITZ had been previously interviewing LEE HARVEY OSWALD for an undetermined period of time. Both Agents identified themselves to OSWALD and advised him they were law enforcement officers and anything he said could be used against him. OSWALD at this time adopted a violent attitude toward the FBI and both Agents and made many uncomplimentary remarks about the FBI. OSWALD requested that Captain FRITZ remove the cuffs from him, it being noted that OSWALD was handcuffed with his hands behind him. Captain FRITZ had one of his detectives remove the handcuffs and handcuff OSWALD with his hands in front of him.

Captain FRITZ asked OSWALD if he ever owned a rifle and OSWALD stated that he had observed a MR. OSWALD (phonetic), a supervisor at the Texas Schoolbook Depository on November 20, 1963, display a rifle to some individuals in his office on the first floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository, but denied ever owning a rifle himself. OSWALD stated that he had never been in Mexico except to Tijuana on one occasion. However, he admitted to Captain FRITZ to having resided in the Soviet Union for three years where he has many friends and relatives of his wife.

OSWALD also admitted that he was the secretary for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, Louisiana a few months ago. OSWALD stated that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has its headquarters in New York City. OSWALD admitted to having received an award for marksmanship while a member of the U.S. Marine Corps. He further admitted that he was living at 1026 N. Beckley in Dallas, Texas, under the name of O. H. LEE. OSWALD admitted that he was present in the Texas Schoolbook Depository on November 22, 1963, where he has been employed since October 15, 1963. OSWALD stated that as a laborer, he has access to the entire building which has offices on the first and second

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent S JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and
JAMES W. BOCKHOUT /wvm Date dictated 11/23/63

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DL 89-43

floors and storage on the third and fourth, as well as the fifth and sixth floors. OSWALD stated that he went to lunch at approximately noon and he claimed he ate his lunch on the first floor in the lunchroom; however he went to the second floor where the Coca-Cola machine was located and obtained a bottle of Coca-Cola for his lunch. OSWALD claimed to be on the first floor when President JOHN F. KENNEDY passed this building.

After hearing what had happened, he said that because of all the confusion there would be no work performed that afternoon so he decided to go home. OSWALD stated he then went home by bus and changed his clothes and went to a movie. OSWALD admitted to carrying a pistol with him to this movie stating he did this because he felt like it, giving no other reason. OSWALD further admitted attempting to fight the Dallas police officers who arrested him in this movie theater when he received a cut and a bump.

OSWALD frantically denied shooting Dallas police officer ~~SCOTT~~ or shooting President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The interview was concluded at 4:05 p.m. when OSWALD was removed for a lineup.

Date 11/23/63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, interviewed in offices of the Dallas Police Department, was advised that he did not have to make any statement, any statement he made could be used against him in court and of his right to an attorney. He was requested to furnish descriptive and biographical data concerning himself.

The following was obtained from his responses and examination of contents of his wallet:

OSWALD declined to explain his possession of a photograph of a Selective Service card in the name of "ALEX JAMES EIDELL".

When interview had been substantially completed and OSWALD was asked as to his present employment, he stated he thought perhaps interview to obtain descriptive information was too prolonged, that he had declined to be interviewed by any other officers previously, and did not desire to be interviewed by this agent. He remarked "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."

OSWALD was advised questions were intended to obtain his complete physical description and background. Upon repetition of the question as to his present employment, he furnished same without further discussion.

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	October 18, 1939
Place of Birth	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5' 9"
Weight	140
Hair	Medium brown, worn medium length, needs haircut
Eyes	Blue-gray
Scars	No tattoos or permanent scars
Relatives	Mother - MARGUERITE OSWALD, unknown address, Arlington, Texas, practical nurse (has not seen for about one year)

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
 by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS / mac Date dictated 11/23/63

Relatives (cont'd)

Father - ROBERT LEE OSWALD, deceased, August 31, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana
Wife - MARINA; two infant children
Brothers - JOHN OSWALD, address unknown, last known at Fort Worth, Texas, five or six years ago, age about 30, works with pharmaceuticals, but not graduate pharmacist;
ROBERT OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas (wife - VADA, two small children), works for brick company (believed Acme)

Dress at Time of Interview

Black trousers, brown "salt and pepper", long sleeved shirt, bar-headed

Contents of Wallet

Had card in possession, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Social Security No. 433-54-3937

Photo of Selective Service System card with photo of OSWALD, "Notice of Classification" and name "ALEX JAMES HIDEEL, SSN 42-224-39-5321". Card shows classification IV (?). Bears date February 5, 1962, reverse side shows card from Texas Local Board, 400 West Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas. Card shows erasures and retyping of the information indicated and bears longhand signature "ALEX J. HIDEEL". Signature of member or clerk of local board (indistinct, may be GOOD _____).

Local Board 114, Fort Worth, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SSN 41-114-39-532, address 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas, registered September 14, 1959. Date of birth October 18, 1939, New Orleans, 5' 11", 150 lbs., blue eyes, brown hair. Mrs. ZOLA Z. BURGER, Clerk.

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Snapshot photo of woman, apparently wife

Snapshot photo of infant

White card with longhand, "Embassy USSR, 1609 Decatur, NW, Washington, D. C., Consular "REZHUYENKO" (indistinct)

Department of Defense Identification No. M4,271,617, issued to LEE H. OSWALD, expiration date December 7, 1962, Private First Class, E-2, MCR/INAC, Service No. 1653230. Card shows date of birth October 18, 1939, 5' 11", 145 lbs., brown hair, gray eyes.

Dallas Public Library card, undated, expiration date December 7, 1965, issued to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 602 Elisabeth, Dallas, school or business - Jagers - Chiles - Stovall, followed by the name JACK L. BOWEN, 1916 Stevens Forest Drive, WH 8-8997.

U. S. Forces, Japan Identification card issued to LEE H. OSWALD, Private, Service No. 1653230, organization - MACS-1 MAG-11 1st MAW. Identification card #00646, issued, May 8, 1958. Date of birth October 18, 1939, American.

Card, "Compliments GA - JO Enkanko Hotel, telephone number ED 5-0755 of reverse side.

Certificate of Service in Armed Forces of United States, issued to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1653230, reflected honorably served on active duty, U. S. Marine Corps, October 24, 1956 - September 11, 1959.

Card of "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York, telephone Oregon 4-8295", issued to LEE H. OSWALD, May 28, 1963, filed by V. T. LEE as Executive Secretary

Card of "Fair Play for Cuba, New Orleans Chapter", issued to L. H. OSWALD, June 15, 1963, filed by A. T. (?) HIDEELL, Chapter President (note name HIDEELL on fictitious Selective Service card)

Selective Service notice of classification card to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Selective Service No. 41-114-39-532, IV-A, dated February 2, 1960, from Local Board 114, Fort Worth, Texas

\$13.00 in currency, consisting of one \$5.00 bill and eight \$1.00 bills

Residence

2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, phone BL 3-1628 (residence of wife for past five weeks)

Room in rooming house, 1026 North Beckley, for about five weeks. Phone number unknown.

Previous Residences

4706 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, no phone (about three months)

602 Elsbeth, no phone (about seven months), Dallas, Texas

Unrecalled street in Fort Worth, Texas, (a few months), with brother in Fort Worth, Texas, for a few months.

Previously in Soviet Union, until July, 1962:

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Occupations

Photography - Jaggors - Chiles -
Stovall, 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas

Factory worker, William B. Riley
Company (Coffee and Coffee Canisters),
644 Magazine Street, New Orleans,
Louisiana

Unemployed for several months

Employed with Texas State Book
Depository, Dallas, Texas, September,
1963, stock work, filing orders, etc.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/25/63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was interviewed at the Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, by Captain J. W. PRITZ in the presence of Special Agent JAMES W. BOCKHOUT, Federal Bureau of Investigation. OSWALD was advised of the identity and official capacity of said agent and the fact that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law against him, and that any statement made must be free and voluntary and that he had the right to consult with an attorney.

OSWALD stated that he did not own any rifle. He advised that he saw a rifle day before yesterday at the Texas School Book Depository which MR. TRULY and two other gentlemen had in their possession and were looking at.

OSWALD stated that on November 22, 1963, at the time of the search of the Texas School Book Depository building by Dallas police officers, he was on the second floor of said building, having just purchased a Coca-cola from the soft-drink machine, at which time a police officer came into the room with pistol drawn and asked him if he worked there. MR. TRULY was present and verified that he was an employee and the police officer thereafter left the room and continued through the building. OSWALD stated that he took this Coke down to the first floor and stood around and had lunch in the employees lunch room. He thereafter went outside and stood around for five or ten minutes with foreman BILL SWELLY, and thereafter went home. He stated that he left work because, in his opinion, based upon remarks of BILL SWELLY, he did not believe that there was going to be any more work that day due to the confusion in the building. He stated after arriving at his residence, then he went to a movie, where he was subsequently apprehended by the Dallas Police Department.

OSWALD stated that his hours of work at the Texas School Book Depository are from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., but that he is not required to punch a time clock. His usual place of work in the building is on the first floor; however, he frequently is required to go to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of the building in order to get books and

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this was true on November 22, 1963, and he had been on all of the floors in the performance of his duties on November 22, 1963.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

1

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was interviewed by Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department. OSWALD was advised of the identity of SA JAMES W. BOONHOUT, and his capacity as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was informed of his right to an attorney, that any statement he might make could be used against him in a court of law, and that any statement which he might make must be free and voluntary. He furnished the following information in the presence of T. J. ~~SMITH~~, U.S. Secret Service; DAVID B. GRANT, Secret Service; ROBERT I. NASH, United States Marshall; and Detectives BILLY L. SENKEL and FAY M. TURNER of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department.

Following his departure from the Texas School Book Depository, he boarded a city bus to his residence and obtained transfer upon departure from the bus. He stated that officers at the time of arresting him took his transfer out of his pocket.

OSWALD advised that he had only one post office box which was at Dallas, Texas. He denied bringing any package to work on the morning of November 22, 1963. He stated that he was not in the process of fixing up his apartment and he denied telling WESLEY 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 that it was not exactly true as recently stated by him that he rode a bus from his place of employment to his residence on November 22, 1963. He stated actually he did board a city bus at his place of employment but that after about a block or two, due to traffic congestion, he left the bus and rode a city cab to his apartment on North Beckley. He recalled that at the time of getting into the cab, some lady looked in and asked the driver to call her a cab. He stated that he might have made some remarks to the cab driver merely for the purpose of passing the time of day at that time. He recalled that

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his fare was approximately 85 cents. He stated that after arriving at his apartment, he changed his shirt and trousers because they were dirty. He described his dirty clothes as being a reddish colored, long sleeved, shirt with a button-down collar and gray colored trousers. He indicated that he had placed these articles of clothing in the lower drawer of his dresser.

OSWALD stated that on November 22, 1963, he had eaten lunch in the lunch room at the Texas School Book Depository, alone, but recalled possibly two Negro employees walking through the room during this period. He stated possibly one of these employees was called "Junior" and the other was a short individual whose name he could not recall but whom he would be able to recognize. He stated that his lunch had consisted of a cheese sandwich and an apple which he had obtained at MRS. RUTH PAINE's residence in Irving, Texas, upon his leaving for work that morning.

OSWALD stated that MRS. PAINE receives no pay for keeping his wife and children at her residence. He stated that their presence in MRS. PAINE's residence is a good arrangement for her because of her language interest, indicating that his wife speaks Russian and MRS. PAINE is interested in the Russian language.

OSWALD denied having kept a rifle in MRS. PAINE's garage at Irving, Texas, but stated that he did have certain articles stored in her garage, consisting of two sea bags, a couple of suitcases, and several boxes of kitchen articles and also kept his clothes at MRS. PAINE's residence. He stated that all of the articles in MRS. PAINE's garage had been brought there about September, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana.

OSWALD stated that he has had no visitors at his apartment on North Beckley.

OSWALD stated that he has no receipts for purchase of any guns and has never ordered any guns and does not own a rifle nor has he ever possessed a rifle.

OSWALD denied that he is a member of the Communist Party.

OSWALD stated that he purchased a pistol, which was taken off him by police officers November 22, 1963, about

six months ago. He declined to state where he had purchased it.

OSWALD stated that he arrived about July, 1962, from USSR and was interviewed by the FBI at Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that he felt they overstepped their bounds and had used various tactics in interviewing him.

He further complained that on interview of RUTH PAYNE by the FBI regarding his wife, that he felt that his wife was intimidated.

OSWALD stated that he desired to contact Attorney ABT, New York City, indicating that ABT was the attorney who had defended the Smith Act case about 1949 - 1950. He stated that he does not know Attorney ABT personally. Captain FRITZ advised OSWALD that arrangements would be immediately made whereby he could call Attorney ABT.

OSWALD stated that prior to coming to Dallas from New Orleans he had resided at a furnished apartment at 4706 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. While in New Orleans, he had been employed by WILLIAM B. RILEY Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans.

OSWALD stated that he has nothing against President JOHN F. KENNEDY personally; however in view of the present charges against him, he did not desire to discuss this phase further.

OSWALD stated that he would not agree to take a polygraph examination without the advice of counsel. He added that in the past he has refused to take polygraph examinations.

OSWALD stated that he is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union and added that MRS. RUTH PAINE was also a member of same.

With regard to Selective Service card in the possession of OSWALD bearing photograph of OSWALD and the name of ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, OSWALD admitted that he carried this Selective Service card but declined to state that he wrote the signature of ALEK J. HIDEELL appearing on same. He further declined to state the purpose of carrying same or any use he has made of same.

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OSWALD stated that an address book in his possession contains the names of various Russian immigrants residing in Dallas, Texas, whom he has visited with.

OSWALD denied shooting President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and added that he did not know that Governor JOHN CONNALLY had been shot and denied any knowledge concerning this incident.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was interviewed at the Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, at 6:35 p.m., by Captain J. W. FRITZ in the presence of Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, Federal Bureau of Investigation. OSWALD was advised of the identity and official capacity of said Agent and the fact that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law against him, and that any statement made must be free and voluntary and that he had the right to consult with an attorney.

Captain J. W. FRITZ exhibited to LEE HARVEY OSWALD a photograph which had been obtained by the Dallas Police Department in a search, by search warrant, of the garage at the residence of MRS. RUTH PAINE, located at Irving, Texas, which photograph reflects OSWALD holding a rifle and wearing a holstered pistol. OSWALD was asked if this was a photograph of himself. OSWALD stated that he would not discuss the photograph without advice of an attorney. He stated that the head of the individual in the photograph could be his but that it was entirely possible that the Police Department had superimposed this part of the photograph over the body of someone else. He pointed out that numerous news media had snapped his photograph during the day and the possibility existed that the police had doctored up this photograph.

OSWALD denied that he had purchased any rifle from Kloins Store in Chicago, Illinois.

OSWALD complained of a lineup wherein he had not been granted a request to put on a jacket similar to those worn by some of the other individuals in the lineup.

on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT /wvm Date dictated 11/24/63

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Dallas, Texas

December 17, 1963

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW

Informal memorandum furnished by Postal Inspector H. D. Holmes, Dallas, Texas, of an interview he took part in with Lee H. Oswald on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, between the approximate hours of 9:25 a.m. to 11:10 a.m. Those present, in addition to Inspector Holmes, were Captain Will Fritz, Dallas Police, Forrest V. Sorrels, Local Agent in Charge, Secret Service, and Thomas J. Kelly, Inspector, Secret Service. In addition, there were three Detectives who were apparently assigned to guarding Oswald as none of them took part in the interrogation.

Oswald at no time appeared confused or in doubt as to whether or not he should answer a question. On the contrary, he was quite alert and showed no hesitancy in answering those questions which he wanted to answer, and was quite skillful in parrying those questions which he did not want to answer. I got the impression that he had disciplined his mind and reflexes to a state where I personally doubted if he would ever have confessed. He denied, emphatically, having taken part in or having had any knowledge of the shooting of the policeman Tippitt or of the President, stating that so far as he is concerned the reason he was in custody was because he "popped a policeman in the nose in a theater on Jefferson Avenue."

P. O. BOXES---He was questioned separately about the three boxes he had rented, and in each instance his answers were quick, direct and accurate as reflected on the box rental applications. He stated without prompting that he had rented Box 2915 at the Main Post Office for several months prior to his going to New Orleans, that this box was rented in his own name, Lee H. Oswald, and that he had taken out two keys to the box, and that when he had closed the box, he directed that his mail be forwarded to him at his street address in New Orleans.

He stated that no one received mail in this box other than himself, nor did he receive any mail under any other name than his own true name; that no one had access to the box other than himself nor did he permit anyone else to use this box. He stated it was possible that on rare occasions he may have handed one of the keys to his wife to go get his mail but certainly nobody else. He denied emphatically that he ever ordered a rifle under his name or any other name, nor permitted anyone else to order a rifle to be received in this box. Further, he denied that he had ever ordered any rifle by mail order or bought any money order for the purpose of paying for such a rifle. In fact, he claimed he owned no rifle and had not practiced or shot a rifle other than possibly a .22, small bore rifle, since his days with the Marine Corp. He stated that "How could I afford to order a rifle on my salary of \$1.25 an hour when I can't hardly feed myself on what I make."

REMAINED AT FTW HQ)

When asked if he had a post office box in New Orleans he stated that he did, for the reason that he subscribed to several publications, at least two of which were published in Russia, one being the hometown paper published in Minsk where he met and married his wife, and that he moved around so much that it was more practical to simply rent post office boxes and have his mail forwarded from one box to the next rather than going through the process of furnishing changes of address to the publishers. When asked if he permitted anyone other than himself to get mail in box 30061 at New Orleans, he stated that he did not. It will be recalled that on this box rent application he showed that both Marina Oswald and A. J. Hidell were listed under the caption "Persons entitled to receive mail through box". After denying that anyone else was permitted to get mail in the box, he was reminded that this application showed the name Marina Oswald as being entitled to receive mail in the box and he replied "well so what, she was my wife and I see nothing wrong with that, and it could very well be that I did place her name on the application". He was then reminded that the application also showed the name A. J. Hidell was also entitled to receive mail in the box, at which he simply shrugged his shoulders and stated "I don't recall anything about that".

He stated that when he came back to Dallas and after he had gone to work for the Texas School Book Depository, he had rented a box at the nearby Terminal Annex postal station, this being Box 6225, and that this box was also rented in his name, Lee H. Oswald. He stated he had only checked out one key for this box, which information was found to be accurate, and this key was found on his person at the time of his arrest. He professed not to recall the fact that he showed on the box rental application under name of corporation "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and "American Civil Liberties Union". When asked as to why he showed these organizations on the application, he simply shrugged and said that he didn't recall showing them. When asked if he paid the box rental fee or did the organizations pay it, he stated that he paid it. In answer to another question, he also stated that no one had any knowledge that he had this box other than himself.

ORGANIZATIONS- MEMBERSHIP IN --- With respect to American Civil Liberties Union he was a little evasive stating something to the effect that he had made some effort to join but it was never made clear whether he had or had not been accepted. He stated that he first became interested in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, after he went to New Orleans, that it started out as being a group of individuals who, like him, who thought and had like political opinions. They did decide to organize, and did organize after a fashion, but denied that they had any president or any elected officers. He stated that he, himself, could probably be considered the secretary since he wrote some letters on their behalf and attempted to collect dues which, if I recall, were \$1.00 per month. He also stated that there was a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" in New York which was better organized. He denied that he was sent to Dallas for the purpose of organizing such a cell in Dallas.

When asked if he was a communist, he stated emphatically not, that he was a Marxist. Someone asked the difference and he stated that a communist is a Lenin-Marxist, that he himself was a pure Marxist, and when someone asked the difference, he stated that it was a long story and if they didn't know, it would take too long to tell them. He stated further that he had read about everything written by or about Karl Marx.

When asked as to his religion, he stated that Karl Marx was his religion, and in response to further questioning he stated that some people may find the Bible interesting reading, but it was not for him, stating further that even as a philosophy there was not much to the Bible.

MARINE CORP SERVICE---Captain Fritz made some mention of his dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corp at which point he bristled noticeably, stating that he had been discharged with an "honorable" discharge and that this was later changed due to his having attempted to denounce his American Citizenship while he was living in Russia. He stated further that since his change of citizenship did not come to pass, he had written a letter to Mr. Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, and after considerable delay, received a very respectful reply wherein Connally stated he had resigned to run for Governor of Texas, and that his letter was being referred to the new Secretary, a Mr. Cork, Kurth, or something like that. He showed no particular animosity toward Mr. Connally while discussing this feature.

MAP---Captain Fritz advised him that among his effects in his room, there was found a map of the City of Dallas that had some marks on it and asked him to explain this map. Oswald said he presumed he had reference to an old City map which he had on which he had made some X's denoting location of firms that had advertised job vacancies. He stated that he had no transportation and either walked or rode a bus and that as he was constantly looking for work, in fact had registered for employment at the Texas Employment Bureau, and that as he would receive leads either from newspaper ads or from the Bureau or from neighbors, he would chart these places on the map to save time in his traveling. He said to the best of his recollection, most of them were out Industrial, presumably meaning Industrial Blvd. When asked as to why the X at the location of the Texas School Book Depository at Elm and Houston, he stated that "Well, I interviewed there for a job, in fact, got the job, therefore the X".

When asked as to how he learned about this vacancy, he stated that "Oh, it was general information in the neighborhood, I don't recall just who told me about it, but I learned it from people in Mrs. Paynes' neighborhood" and that all the people around there were looking out for possible employment for him.

ACTIVITY JUST PRIOR TO AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT---To an inquiry as to why he went to visit his wife on Thursday night, November 21, whereas he normally visited her over the weekend, he stated that on this particular weekend he had learned that his wife and Mrs. Payne were giving a party for the children and that they were having in a "houseful" of neighborhood children and that he just didn't want to be around at such a time. Therefore, he made his weekly visit on Thursday night.

When asked if he didn't bring a sack with him the next morning to work, he stated that he did, and when asked as to the contents of the sack, he stated that it contained his lunch. Then, when asked as to the size or shape of the sack, he said "Oh, I don't recall, it may have a small sack or a large sack, you don't always find one that just fits your sandwiches." When asked as to where he placed the sack when he got in the car, he said in his lap, or possibly the front seat beside him, as he always did because he didn't want to get it crushed. He denied that he placed any package in the back seat. When advised that the driver stated that he had brought out a long parcel and placed it in the back seat, he stated "Oh, he must be mistaken or else thinking about some other time when he picked me up."

When asked as to his whereabouts at the time of the shooting, he stated that when lunch time came, and he didn't say which floor he was on, he said one of the Negro employees invited him to eat lunch with him and he stated "You go on down and send the elevator back up and I will join you in a few minutes." Before he could finish whatever he was doing, he stated, the commotion surrounding the assassination took place and when he went down stairs, a policeman questioned him as to his identification and his boss stated that "he is one of our employees" whereupon the policeman had him step aside momentarily. Following this, he simply walked out the front door of the building. I don't recall that anyone asked why he left or where or how he went. I just presumed that this had been covered in an earlier questioning.

A. J. HIDEELL IDENTIFICATION CARD---Captain Fritz asked him if he knew anyone by the name of A. J. Hidell and he denied that he did. When asked if he had ever used this name as an alias, he also made a denial. In fact, he stated that he had never used the name, didn't know anyone by this name, and never had heard of the name before. Captain Fritz then asked him about the I.D. card he had in his pocket bearing such a name and he flared up and stated "I've told you all I'm going to about that card. You took notes, just read them for yourself, if you want to refresh your memory." He told Captain Fritz that "You have the card. Now you know as much about it as I do."

About 11:00 a.m. or a few minutes thereafter, someone handed through the door several hangers on which there were some trousers, shirts, and a couple of sweaters. When asked if he wanted to change any of his clothes before being transferred to the County jail, he said "Just give me one of these sweaters." He didn't like the one they handed him and insisted on putting on a black slip-oversweater that had some jagged holes in it near the front of the right shoulder. One cuff was released while he slipped this over the head, following which he was again cuffed. During this change of clothing, Chief of Police Curry came into the room and discussed something in an inaudible undertone with Captain Fritz, apparently for the purpose of not letting Oswald hear what was being said. I have no idea what this conversation was, but just presume they were discussing the transfer of the prisoner. I did not go downstairs to witness the further transfer of the prisoner.

H. D. Holmes

H. D. HOLMES
Postal Inspector
Dallas 22, Texas

Dallas Police Dept

INTERROGATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

We conducted the investigation at the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, immediately after the President was shot and after we had found the location where Lee Harvey Oswald had done the shooting from and left three empty cartridge cases on the floor and the rifle had been found partially hidden under some boxes near the back stairway. These pieces of evidence were protected until the Crime Lab could get pictures and make a search for fingerprints. After Lt. Day, of the Crime Lab, had finished his work with the rifle, I picked it up and found that it had a cartridge in the chamber, which I ejected. About this time some officer came to me and told me that Mr. Roy S. Truly wanted to see me, as one of his men had left the building. I had talked to Mr. Truly previously, and at that time he thought everyone was accounted for who worked in the building. Mr. Truly then came with another officer and told me that a Lee Harvey Oswald had left the building. I asked if he had an address where this man lived, and he told me that he did, that it was in Irving at 2515 W. 5th Street.

I then left the rest of the search of the building with Chief Lumpkin and other officers who were there and told Dets. R. K. Sims and E. L. Boyd to accompany me to the City Hall where we could make a quick check for police record and any other information of value, and we would then go to Irving, Texas, in an effort to apprehend this man. While I was in the building, I was told that Officer J. D. Tippit had been shot in Oak Cliff.

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Immediately after I reached my office, I asked the officers who had brought in a prisoner from the Tippit shooting who the man was who shot the officer. They told me his name was Lee Harvey Oswald, and I replied that that was our suspect in the 'resident's killing. I instructed the officers to bring this man into the office after talking to the officers for a few minutes in the presence of Officers R. M. Sims and E. L. Royd of the Homicide Bureau and possibly some Secret Service men. Just as I had started questioning this man, I received a call from Gordon Shanklin, Agent in Charge of the FBI office here in Dallas, who asked me to let him talk to Jim Bookhout, one of his agents. He told Mr. Bookhout that he would like for James P. Hosty to sit in on this interview as he knew about these people and had been investigating them before. I invited Mr. Bookhout and Mr. Hosty in to help with the interview.

After some questions about this man's full name I asked him if he worked for the Texas School Book Depository, and he told me he did. I asked him which floor he worked on, and he said usually on the second floor but sometimes his work took him to all the different floors. I asked him what part of the building he was in at the time the 'resident was shot, and he said that he was having his lunch about that time on the first floor. Mr. Truly had told me that one of the police officers had stopped this man immediately after the shooting somewhere near the back stairway, so I asked Oswald where he was when the police officer stopped him. He said he was on the second floor drinking a coca cola when the officer came in. I asked him why he left the building, and he said there was so much excitement he didn't think there would be any more work done that day, and

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that as this company wasn't particular about their hours, that they did not punch a clock, and that he thought it would be just as well that he left for the rest of the afternoon. I asked him if he owned a rifle, and he said that he did not. He said that he had seen one at the building a few days ago, and that Mr. Truly and some of the employees were looking at it. I asked him where he went to when he left work, and he told me that he had a room on 1026 North Beckley, that he went over there and changed his trousers and got his pistol and went to the picture show. I asked him why he carried his pistol, and he remarked, "You know how boys do when they have a gun, they just carry it."

Mr. Hosty asked Oswald if he had been in Russia. He told him, "Yes, he had been in Russia three years." He asked him if he had written to the Russian Embassy, and he said he had. This man became very upset and arrogant with Agent Hosty when he questioned him and accused him of accosting his wife two different times. When Agent Hosty attempted to talk to this man, he would hit his fist on the desk. I asked Oswald what he meant by accosting his wife when he was talking to Mr. Hosty. He said Mr. Hosty mistreated his wife two different times when he talked with her, practically accosted her. Mr. Hosty also asked Oswald if he had been to Mexico City, which he denied. During this interview he told me that he had gone to school in New York and in Fort Worth, Texas, that after going into the Marines, finished his high school education. I asked him if he won any medals for rifle shooting in the Marines. He said he won the usual medals.

I asked him what his political beliefs were, and he said he had none but that he belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and told me that

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they had headquarters in New York and that he had been secretary for this organization in New Orleans when he lived there. He also said that he supports the Castro Revolution. One of the officers had told me that he had rented the room on Beckley under the name of G. F. Lee. I asked him why he did this. He said the landlady did it. She didn't understand his name correctly.

Oswald asked if he was allowed an attorney and I told him he could have any attorney he liked, and that the telephone would be available to him up in the jail and he could call anyone he wished. I believe it was during this interview that he first expressed a desire to talk to Mr. Abt, an attorney in New York. Interviews on this day were interrupted by showups where witnesses identified Oswald positively as the man who killed Officer Tippit, and the time that I would have to talk to another witness or to some of the officers. One of these showups was held at 4:35 pm and the next one at 6:30 pm, and at 7:55 pm. At 7:05 pm I signed a complaint before Bill Alexander of the District Attorney's office, charging Oswald with the Tippit murder. At 7:10 pm Tippit was arraigned before Judge Johnston. During the second day interviews I asked Oswald about a card that he had in his purse showing that he belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which he admitted was his. I asked him about another identification card in his pocket bearing the name of Alex Hidell. He said he picked up that name in New Orleans while working in the Fair Play for Cuba organization. He said he spoke Russian, that he corresponded with people in Russia, and that he received newspapers from Russia.

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I showed the rifle to Marina Oswald, and she could not positively identify it, but said that it looked like the rifle that her husband had and that he had been keeping it in the garage at Mrs. Faine's home in Irving. After this, I questioned Oswald further about the rifle, but he denied owning a rifle at all, and said that he did have a small rifle some years past. I asked him if he owned a rifle in Russia, and he said, "You know you can't buy a rifle in Russia, you can only buy shotguns." "I had a shotgun in Russia and hunted some while there." Marina Oswald had told me that she thought her husband might have brought the rifle from New Orleans, which he denied. He told me that he had some things stored in a garage at Mrs. Faine's home in Irving and that he had a few personal effects at his room on Beckley. I instructed the officers to make a thorough search of both of these places.

After reviewing all of the evidence pertaining to the killing of President Kennedy before District Attorney Henry Wade and his assistant, Bill Alexander, and Jim Allen, former First Assistant District Attorney of Dallas County, I signed a complaint before the District Attorney charging Oswald with the murder of President Kennedy. This was at 11:26 pm. He was arraigned before Judge David Johnston at 1:35 am, November 23, 1963.

Oswald was placed in jail about 12:00 midnight and brought from the jail for arraignment before Judge David Johnston at 1:36 am.

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On November 23 at 10:25 AM Oswald was brought from the jail for an interview. Present at this time was FBI agent Jim Beckhout, Forrest Sorrelle, special agent and in charge of Secret Service, United States Marshall Robert Nash, and Homicide officers. During this interview I talked to Oswald about his leaving the building, and he told me he left by bus and rode to a stop near home and walked on to his house. At the time of Oswald's arrest he had a bus transfer in his pocket. He admitted this was given to him by the bus driver when he rode the bus after leaving the building.

One of the officers had told me that a cab driver, William Wayne Haley, thought he had recognized Oswald's picture as the man who had gotten in his cab near the bus station and rode to Beckley Avenue. I asked Oswald if he had ridden a cab on that day, and he said, "Yes, I did ride in the cab. The bus I got on near where I work got into heavy traffic and was traveling too slow, and I got off and caught a cab." I asked him about his conversation with the cab driver, and he said he remembered that when he got in the cab a lady came up who also wanted a cab, and he told Oswald to tell the lady to "take another cab".

We found from the investigation the day before that when Oswald left home, he was carrying a long package. He usually went to see his wife of week ends, but this time he had gone on Thursday night. I asked him if he had told Duell Wesley Frazier why he had gone home a different night, and if he had told him anything about bringing back some curtain rods. He denied it.

During this conversation he told me he reached his home by cab and changed both his shirt and trousers before going to the show. He

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said his cab fare home was 35 cents. When asked what he did with his clothing, he took off when he got home, he said he put them in the dirty clothes. In talking with him further about his location at the time the President was killed, he said he ate lunch with some of the colored boys who worked with him. One of them was called "Junior" and the other one was a little short man whose name he did not know. He said he had a cheese sandwich and some fruit and that was the only package he had brought with him to work and denied that he had brought the long package described by Mr. Frazier and his sister.

I asked him why he lived in a room, while his wife lived in Irving. He said Mrs. Faine, the lady his wife lived with, was learning Russian, that his wife needed help with the young baby, and that it made a nice arrangement for both of them. He said he didn't know Mr. Faine very well, but Mr. Faine and his wife, he thought, were separated a great deal of the time. He said he owned no car, but that the Faines had the car, and told that in the garage at the Faine's home he had some suit bags that had a lot of his personal belongings, that he had left them there after coming back from New Orleans in September.

He said he had a brother, Robert, who lived in Fort Worth. We later found that this brother lived in Denton. He said the Faines were close friends of his.

I asked him if he belonged to the Communist Party, but he said that he had never had a card, but repeated that he belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba organization, and he said that he belonged to the American

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Civil Liberties Union and paid \$5.00 dues. I asked him again why he carried the pistol to the show. He refused to answer questions about the pistol. He did tell me, however, that he had bought it several months before in Fort Worth, Texas.

I noted that in questioning him that he did answer very quickly, and I asked him if he had ever been questioned before, and he told me that he had. He was questioned one time for a long time by the FBI after he had returned from Russia. He said they used different methods, they tried the hard and soft, and the buddy method, and said he was very familiar with interrogation. He reminded me that he did not have to answer any questions at all until he talked to his attorney, and I told him again that he could have an attorney any time he wished. He said he didn't have money to pay for a phone call to Mr. Abt. I told him to call "collect", if he liked, to use the jail phone or that he could have another attorney if he wished. He said he didn't want another attorney, he wanted to talk to this attorney first. I believe he made this call later as he thanked me later during one of our interviews for allowing him the use of the telephone. I explained to him that all prisoners were allowed to use the telephone. I asked him why he wanted Mr. Abt, instead of some available attorney. He told me he didn't know Mr. Abt personally, but that he was familiar with a case where Mr. Abt defended some people for a violation of the Smith Act, and that if he didn't get Mr. Abt, that he felt sure the American Civil Liberties Union would furnish him a lawyer. He explained to me that this organization helped people who needed attorneys and weren't able to get them.

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While in New Orleans, he lived at 1607 Magazine Street and at one time worked for the William Riley Company near that address. When asked about any previous arrests, he told me that he had had a little trouble while working with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had a fight with some anti-Castro people. He also told me of a debate on some radio station in New Orleans where he debated with some anti-Castro people.

I asked him what he thought of President Kennedy and his family, and he said he didn't have any views on the President. He said, "I like the President's family very well. I have my own views about national policies." I asked him about a polygraph test. He told me he had refused a polygraph test with the FBI, and he certainly wouldn't take one at this time. Both Mr. Bookhout, of the FBI, and Mr. Kelley, and the Marshall asked Oswald some questions during this interview.

Oswald was placed back in jail at 11:33 am. At 12:35 pm Oswald was brought to the office for another interview with Inspector Kelley and some of the other officers and myself. I talked to Oswald about the different places he had lived in Dallas in an effort to find where he was living when the picture was made of him holding a rifle which looked to be the same rifle we had recovered. This picture showed to be taken near a stairway with many identifying things in the back yard. He told me about one of the places where he had lived.

Mr. Paine had told me about where Oswald lived on Neely Street. Oswald was very evasive about this location. We found later that this was the place where the picture was made. I again asked him about his property

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and where his things might be kept, and he told me about the things at Mrs. Paine's residence and a few things on Beckley. He was placed back in jail at 1:10 PM.

At 6:00 PM I instructed the officers to bring Oswald back into the office, and in the presence of Jim Beckhout, Homicide officers, and Inspector Kelley, of the Secret Service, I showed Oswald an enlarged picture of him holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. This picture had been enlarged by our Crime Lab from a picture found in the garage at Mrs. Paine's home. He said the picture was not his, that the face was his face, but that this picture had been made by someone superimposing his face, the other part of the picture was not him at all and that he had never seen the picture before. When I told him that the picture was recovered from Mrs. Paine's garage, he said that picture had never been in his possession, and I explained to him that it was an enlargement of the small picture obtained in the search. At that time I showed him the smaller picture. He denied ever seeing that picture and said that he knew all about photography, that he had done a lot of work in photography himself, that the small picture was a reduced picture of the large picture, and had been made by some person unknown to him. He further stated that since he had been photographed here at the City Hall and that people had been taking his picture while being transferred from my office to the jail door that someone had been able to get a picture of his face and that with that, they had made this picture. He told me that he understood photography real well, and that in time, he would

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be able to show that it was not his picture, and that it had been made by someone else. At this time he said that he did not want to answer any more questions and he was returned to the jail about 7:15 pm.

At 9:30 on the morning of November 24, I asked that Oswald be brought to the office. At that time I showed him a map of the City of Dallas which had been recovered in the search of his room on North Beckley. This map had some markings on it, one of which was about where the President was shot. He said that the map had nothing to do with the President's shooting and again, as he had one in the previous interviews, denied knowing anything of the shooting of the President, or of the shooting of Officer Tippit. He said the map had been used to locate buildings where he had gone to talk to people about employment.

During this interview Inspector Kelley asked Oswald about his religious views, and he replied that he didn't agree with all the philosophies on religion. He seemed evasive with Inspector Kelley about how he felt about religion, and I asked him if he believed in a Piety. He was evasive and didn't answer this question.

Someone of the Federal officers asked Oswald if he thought Cuba would be better off since the President was assassinated. To this he replied that he felt that since the President was killed that someone else would take his place, perhaps Vice-President Johnson, and that his views would probably be largely the same as those of President Kennedy.

I again asked him about the gun and about the picture of him holding a similar rifle, and at that time he again positively

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denied having any knowledge of the picture or the rifle and denied that he had ever lived on Neely Street, and when I told him that friends who had visited him there said that he had lived there, he said that they were mistaken about visiting him there, because he had never lived there.

During this interview, Oswald said he was a Marxist. He repeated two or three times, "I am a Marxist, but not a Leninist-Marxist. He told me that the station that he had debated on in New Orleans was the one who carried Bill Stakey's program. He denied again knowing Alex Hidell in New Orleans, and again reiterated his belief in Fair Play for Cuba and what the committee stood for.

After some questioning, Chief Jesse E. Curry came to the office and asked me if I was ready for the man to be transferred. I told him we were ready as soon as the security was completed in the basement, where we were to place Oswald in a car to transfer him to the County Jail. I had objected to the cameras obstructing the jail door, and the Chief explained to me that these have been moved, and the people were moved back, and the cameramen were well back in the garage. I told the Chief then that we were ready to go. He told us to go ahead with the prisoner, and that he and Chief Stevenson, who was with him, would meet us at the County Jail.

Oswald's shirt, which he was wearing at the time of arrest, had been removed and sent to the crime lab in Washington with all the other evidence for a comparison test. Oswald said he would like to have a shirt from his clothing that had been brought to the

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office to wear over the T-shirt that he was wearing at the time. We selected the best-looking shirt from his things, but he said he would prefer wearing a black Ivy League type shirt, indicating that it might be a little warmer. We made this change and I asked him if he wouldn't like to wear a hat to more or less camouflage his looks in the car while being transferred as all of the people who had been viewing him had seen him bareheaded. He didn't want to do this. Then Officer J. R. Leavelle handcuffed his left hand to Oswald's right hand, then we left the office for the transfer.

Inasmuch as this report was made from rough notes and memory, it is entirely possible that one of these questions could be in a separate interview from the one indicated in this report. He was interviewed under the most adverse conditions in my office which is 9 feet 6 inches by 14 feet, and has only one front door, which forced us to move this prisoner through hundreds of people each time he was carried from my office to the jail door, some 20 feet, during each of these transfers. The crowd would attempt to jam around him, shouting questions and many containing slurs. This office is also surrounded by large glass windows, and there were many officers working next to these windows. I have no recorder in this office and was unable to record the interview. I was interrupted many times during these interviews to step from the office to talk to another witness or secure additional information from officers needed for the interrogation.

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten initials and number 641]

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Dallas	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION	
Protective Research		Continued		Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED			
Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas		November 26 - December 11, 1963			
INVESTIGATION MADE BY					
Special Agents Charles Kunkel, Maurice Miller, William N. Carter & Arthur W. Blake					

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

During the above-indicated period, inquiries were made in Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, to establish a chronology of residences and places of employment for Lee Harvey Oswald from the time he returned to Fort Worth from the Soviet Union until November 22, 1963.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

This report will be divided into two sections, the first section covering residences of Oswald and the second section covering employments. These inquiries were made between November 26 and December 11, 1963.

Residences

June 10, 1962 to August 8, 1962

Robert L. Oswald, brother of the subject, furnished the information that it was June 10, 1962, to the best of his memory, that he drove to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald and their daughter on their arrival by plane from New York City. Several days prior to that time, Robert Oswald had been contacted by some welfare agency in New York City, and had been advised that Lee Oswald and family were in New York City, having just arrived from overseas, and were in need of funds to continue their journey to Fort Worth. Robert Oswald stated that he immediately sent \$200 to his brother, Lee Oswald, in care of a New York City welfare agency for use as plane fare for the Lee Oswald family to travel to Fort Worth.

On the arrival of the Lee Oswald family in Dallas, Robert Oswald took them to his home at 7315 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, where the Lee Oswald family lived for about two months. Lee Oswald was not employed during this

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		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

time, and Robert Oswald furnished shelter and food for the subject and his family. This information was furnished by Robert L. Oswald during a personal interview on November 27, 1963.

August 8, 1962 (Approximately) to August 17, 1962

When the Lee Oswald family moved from the Robert Oswald home at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, they moved into an apartment at the Rotary Apartment Building, 1501 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas, where Lee's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald was living. There are some discrepancies in the information available as to the date that this move took place. Robert Oswald claims that Lee and family lived with him for about two months upon their return to Fort Worth from the Soviet Union, which would make the date of the move sometime in early August 1962. Marguerite Oswald, mother, stated when interviewed on November 27, 1963, that she thought the date of the move would have been early in July 1962, since her birthday is July 17 and it is her recollection that Lee was living with her on her birthday.

Mr. James Young, Trust Department-Rental Division, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the information that his records show that Marguerite Oswald first rented Apartment 110 at the Rotary Apartments on August 8, 1962, and that at some subsequent date she moved to Apartment 301 at the same address and lived there continuously until November 1, 1962. It would therefore appear that Lee Oswald could not have moved there before August 8, 1962. This apartment building is located on the southwest corner of Summit and W. 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and on December 3, 1963, the present manager Mrs. Christine Yarbaro, 802 Summit, Fort Worth, was interviewed. She advised that she has acted as manager only since October 9, 1963, and has no records or knowledge concerning the dates that the Oswalds may have lived in the building.

Telephone Number ED 5-0755, found on a slip of paper in Oswald's possessions, was found to be listed to a pay station located in the lobby at 1501 W. 7th Street, Fort Worth.

On November 1, 1962, Marguerite Oswald filed a change of address card from 808 Summit, Apartment 301, to 3833 Westcliff Road, Fort Worth, Texas, and a copy of this change of address card was obtained and is attached. 808 Summit is around the corner from 1501 W. 7th Street, Fort Worth, and is another apartment in the same building. On August 17, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald filed a change of address card from 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, to 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas. A copy of this change of address card was obtained and is attached.

August 17, 1962 to October 7, 1962

As noted above, Oswald filed a change of address to 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, on August 17, 1962. His mother Marguerite Oswald furnished the information that he made this move to be within walking distance of his employment which was at the Louv-R-Pak Division of Leslie Welding, Inc., 200 W. Vacek Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Mercedes Street address is a duplex located at the southwest corner of Carol and Mercedes Streets in Fort Worth, and the property is owned by Mr. C. A. Riggs of Orbit Industries, Fort Worth. Mr. Riggs was interviewed at his office and furnished the following information. These duplexes are furnished and rent for \$59.50 per month. For these reasons he experiences a high rate of turnover and he does not maintain any record of the names of tenants. His records indicate only the income which he receives from each rental unit. Mr. Riggs is unable to determine the date, but he did recall that Lee Oswald had contacted him by telephone inquiring about the unit at 2703 Mercedes Street. A "For Rent" sign had been exhibited in front of the building giving Mr. Riggs' name and telephone number. Arrangements were made for Oswald to view the dwelling. Mr. Riggs met Lee and Marina Oswald who had a child and they rented the duplex known as 2703 Mercedes, paying \$59.50 in cash for one month's rent. It is Mr. Riggs' recollection that he issued Lee Oswald a receipt, handwritten on the back of a blank check. Mr. Riggs never observed the Oswalds with an automobile but occasionally observed Lee walking back and forth to work at a welding company on Vacek Street in Fort Worth. Mr. Riggs stated he did not obtain an application and no contract was made at the time the duplex was rented and he is unable to furnish any other background information except that he understood from one of the Oswalds, Lee or Marina, that they had purchased a television set from Montgomery-Ward Co. in September 1962. He believes Marina had a child while residing here and he collected rent in cash from her on one or two occasions. He seldom saw Lee Oswald at the house, but when he did, Lee was preoccupied in reading and Mr. Riggs does not recall that he ever spoke. Mr. Riggs also recalled the Postal Inspection Service making some inquiries regarding subversive literature while the Oswalds were occupants of 2703 Mercedes.

On October 12, 1962, Lee Oswald filed a change of address with the Post Office from 2703 Mercedes to Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.

Credit Bureau, Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Grace Scruggs, Assistant Manager, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed December 3, 1963, and she advised that the FBI contacted her office on February 27, 1961, February 7, 1963, and November 23, 1963, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. This is the only record concerning Oswald which she has been able to find in her office. She was questioned regarding the television set Mr. Riggs claimed was purchased by the Oswalds at Montgomery-Ward Co. She stated Mr. E. L. Carter, Credit Manager of Montgomery-Ward Co., had called on her since the assassination of the President to inquire about Oswald's credit. During this conversation he stated his office had been unable to locate a credit file on Lee Oswald.

On December 4, 1963, Mr. Carter was contacted by telephone and he advised he has now located an application for credit and had furnished the information to the FBI. The application shows that on September 22, 1962, Lee Oswald, residing at 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas, applied for credit in connection with the purchase of a television set. He listed employment as Leslie Welding Company, White Settlement Road,

Fort Worth, and claimed to have been employed as a welder there under Supervisor Tom Yates at \$250 per month for a period of four months. He listed prior employment as U. S. Marine Corps, El Toro, California, and said he had been so occupied for a period of four years. He listed his wife's name as Marina, stated he had no previous charge account at Montgomery-Ward Company and no credit or personal references. His brother Robert Oswald co-signed the application. The application shows that on an unknown date Oswald's address was changed to P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, and in October 1962, the account was closed and a refund voucher issued. Mr. Carter stated this indicates the television set was returned to Montgomery-Ward Company but the files reflecting this information have not yet been located.

Records at the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, disclosed that there is no record that Lee or Marina Oswald ever had telephone service in Fort Worth, Texas.

October 7, 1962 to October 19, 1962

As noted above, Lee Oswald filed a change of address on October 12, 1962, from 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, to P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Marina Oswald had furnished the information that Lee Oswald had stayed at the YMCA in Dallas during this period. Mr. Russell Urquhart, Executive Secretary, YMCA, 605 N. Ervay Street, Dallas, was interviewed and he advised that he was not able to furnish the exact dates of Oswald's residence there, since the FBI had taken all of his records that would show this information. He did verify that Oswald had stayed there sometime during October 1962, and his recollection was that the dates were October 15 through 19, 1962.

Inquiry with the FBI, Dallas, disclosed that records in their possession show that Oswald was registered at the Ervay Street YMCA from October 15 through 19, 1962.

Oswald's last two paychecks from the Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, are dated October 6 and October 13, 1962, and were mailed to him in care of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas. Under Oswald's endorsement on the back of these two checks, appears the address 3519 Fairmount Street. These checks bear bank stamps dated October 16 and October 22, 1962, respectively, and they were cashed at the Mercantile National Bank of Dallas.

On December 1, 1963, inquiry was made at 3519 Fairmount Street, Dallas, and a Mrs. Gates, the present manager, was interviewed. She advised that she had just recently assumed the manager's position and she had no knowledge of the tenants residing there prior to the time she became manager. She furnished the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Randal, 3211 Beverly Drive, Dallas, who had been the building manager in October 1962. Mrs. Randal was then interviewed and she stated that Oswald's name was not familiar to her, and that if he had stayed in the building, he apparently stayed in an apartment with some other

registered tenant. Mrs. Randal telephoned the owner of the apartment building, Mrs. Edith Burdick, 3929 Normandy Road, Dallas, and Mrs. Burdick advised that she had never heard the name Lee Harvey Oswald as a tenant, and her records did not show his name as having occupied an apartment at 3519 Fairmount Street.

On December 10, 1963, Mrs. Burdick was interviewed at her home, 3929 Normandy Road, Dallas, and her records were examined. These records showed that a Gary Taylor occupied Apartment 18 and later Apartment 12, at the Fairmount Street address, and he was living there during October 1962. Mrs. Burdick's records indicated that Gary Taylor and a Mr. O. A. Hess had both occupied Apartment 12 during October 1962. Therefore, Mr. Hess was located and interviewed at his present address, 2129 Tucker Street, Apartment A, Dallas, and he advised that he and his wife had occupied Apartment 12 at 3519 Fairmount Street from sometime in June 1962 until October 1, 1962, at which time they moved to their present residence. Mr. Hess continued that he did not know Gary Taylor, that he had never heard his name before, but he did state that he knew someone else was moving into Apartment 12 as soon as he moved out.

It was determined that Gary Edward Taylor is presently living at 4115 Falls Drive, in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas. Taylor is described as a white, male, 6'2", 195 lbs., brown hair, hazel eyes, medium complexion, and he was born December 24, 1939, at Wichita, Kansas. Taylor's name and the Fairmount Street address were found listed in a book among Oswald's possessions.

Taylor was interviewed at his home on the evening of December 10, 1963, by Special Agents Blake and Miller and at that time he furnished the following information: He was married to a daughter of George de Mohrenschildt, and late in September or early October 1962, the de Mohrenschildts attended a concert of Van Cliburn in Fort Worth. The de Mohrenschildts invited Taylor and his wife to meet them at the Oswald home on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth after the concert. That was the first time Taylor had met the Oswalds. During the conversations, Lee Oswald mentioned that he was moving to Dallas and it was suggested by the de Mohrenschildts that Marina Oswald and her child could stay with the Taylors until the Oswalds found an apartment, and the Taylors agreed. Mr. Taylor advised that it was probably that same evening that he drove the Oswalds to Dallas. Lee Oswald was left at the YMCA on Ervay Street, and Marina Oswald and her child stayed at the Taylor home for about two weeks, at which time she went to the home of Mrs. Elsbeth Hall in Fort Worth. Sometime later, and Mr. Taylor was not certain of the date, he drove Lee Oswald to Mrs. Hall's home in Fort Worth and picked up Marina Oswald, her child, and their belongings and moved them to an apartment near Zangs Boulevard and Davis Street in Dallas. This is the apartment at 604 Elsbeth Street.

It is Taylor's recollection that during the time Marina Oswald lived at the Hall residence in Fort Worth, Lee Oswald continued to live at the YMCA on Ervay Street in Dallas, and that he lived there until the time they moved to the apartment on Elsbeth Street.

Taylor stated that he saw the Oswalds on several occasions after they moved to Dallas, and the last time was in late Spring or early Summer, 1963, when he stopped in at their apartment and talked briefly with Marina. Lee was not at home.

Taylor also stated that during the time Marina Oswald lived at Mrs. Hall's residence in Fort Worth, he drove Lee Oswald over there to visit Marina on one occasion. He added that he had never driven Lee Oswald anywhere outside of Dallas on any other occasion than those mentioned. He also said that Oswald did not know how to drive an automobile. Taylor is presently employed at the Sellers Recording Studio, 2102 Jackson Street, Dallas. A signed statement was taken from Taylor on December 11, 1963.

Mrs. Elena Hall, 4760 Trail Lake Drive (Telephone WA 6-3741), Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed by Special Agent Miller. Mrs. Hall stated that she had met the Oswalds through a mutual friend, George Bouhe, a retired accountant. Both Bouhe and Mrs. Hall speak Russian.

Mrs. Hall continued that Mrs. Oswald moved in with her sometime between October 1 and October 15, 1963. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Hall was involved in an automobile accident and was hospitalized for a period of time. On October 31, 1962, Mrs. Hall left for a trip to New York State, and Mrs. Oswald was staying at the Hall home at that time. When Mrs. Hall returned from her trip, about November 15, 1963, she found that Mrs. Oswald had moved out, and she subsequently learned that the Oswalds were living in an apartment at 604 Elsbeth Street, Dallas.

A signed statement was taken from Mrs. Hall by Special Agent Miller on December 3, 1963.

Mrs. Hall and her husband John R. Hall now operate the Crown and Bridge Prosthesis, 1313 E. Seminary Drive, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Marina Oswald was interviewed on December 11, 1963, by SA Gopadze and she was specifically asked about her residence at the Taylor apartment at 3519 Fairmount Street, Dallas. She recalled that she had lived with the Taylors at that address for a short period of time, probably less than a week, in October 1962. Mrs. Oswald stated that it was also her recollection that during the period from the time they left Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, until they moved into 604 Elsbeth Street, Dallas, her husband was staying at the YMCA in Dallas.

November 2, 1962 to March 2, 1963

604 Elsbeth Street, Apartment 2, Dallas, Texas. On December 1, 1963, Special Agent Blake and Carter interviewed the managers of this building, Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon F. Tobias, Sr., at 602 Elsbeth Street, Apartment 7, Dallas, and they furnished the following information:

On November 3, 1962, Lee Oswald paid a \$5 deposit on Apartment 2, but he did not return to occupy the apartment until about a week later. Several days after they moved in, Lee received a telephone call from a man named George, later identified as George Bouhe, and he carried on the entire conversation in a foreign language.

Oswald paid his rent promptly each month and he always paid in cash. The apartment rented for \$68 per month. Mrs. Tobias stated that Oswald's Russian wife frequently visited her apartment during the day when Oswald was away at work, that she appeared to be lonely but did not have much to say.

Mrs. Oswald told Mrs. Tobias that her husband did not want her to tell people that they spoke Russian, because if anyone found out, some men would be around to see them. The Tobias received several complaints from other tenants that Oswald was beating his wife, and that they were very noisy. Mrs. Tobias described Oswald as odd, stating that he never spoke to any of the other tenants, and would not even return a greeting. The Oswalds did not have a telephone in the apartment, and they used the telephone in the Tobias apartment for all their calls. They did not make any long distance calls from the Tobias telephone.

Mrs. Tobias recalled only a few visitors having been at the Oswald apartment. On one occasion a woman described as white, 35 years, 5'3", 140 lbs., dark brown hair, olive complexion, came to the building and told Mrs. Tobias that the Oswalds had called her because they did not have any money for the baby. This woman stated that she was Russian and that she worked in downtown Dallas. She was later identified as Lydia Dymitruk who now lives at 3542 1/2 Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

About a month after the Oswalds moved in, Mrs. Tobias noticed an automobile in the driveway and it appeared that someone was moving out, so Mrs. Tobias went outside to determine who was moving. She described the automobile as a cream-colored convertible, of a late model. The man who was loading this automobile was described as white, 6' tall, 160 to 190 lbs., 45 years or older, brown hair, and neatly dressed in a brown suit. This man told Mrs. Tobias that Mrs. Oswald was moving out, and Mrs. Tobias noticed that a baby bed and some baby clothes were already loaded in the car. This man was later identified by Mrs. Oswald as George de Mohrenschildt. Mrs. Oswald also stated that she was moving out at that time since she had argued with her husband, and she moved in with a friend, Mrs. Anna Meller, 5930 La Vista, Dallas, telephone RA 3-2619. After staying with Mrs. Meller for about a week, Mrs. Oswald moved back with her husband in the Elsbeth Street apartment.

It was Mrs. Tobias' recollection that the Oswalds had moved out of that apartment on Elsbeth Street sometime around the first few days of March 1963.

March 2, 1963 to April 12, 1963

211 W. Neely Street, upstairs, Dallas. On March 2, 1963, Lee Oswald paid \$60.00 for a month's rent on this apartment. It is not known exactly what date he moved in, but probably on that same date. Mr. M. W. George, 4709 Inverness Lane, Dallas, the owner of the property, was personally interviewed and he furnished for examination his rent receipts. Mr. George continued that Oswald had called him by telephone in response to a sign placed in front of the rental property. Mr. George met Oswald at the apartment at which time Oswald agreed to rent the apartment and paid \$60.00 in cash. On April 3, 1963, Oswald paid another \$60.00 cash for rent to Mr. George. This payment would have paid for the rental of the property through May 2, 1963. Mr. George recalled that several days after the rent was due on May 2, 1963, he went to the apartment to collect the rent, and found it vacated. He had no idea, therefore, when the Oswalds moved out, and had no other contact with them.

Mr. George furnished the information that a George B. Gray had lived in the downstairs apartment at 212 W. Neely Street, Dallas, during the entire time that the Oswalds lived upstairs. The Gray family has now moved and Mr. George does not know where they moved to.

It was determined that the photograph of Oswald found in his effects and showing him holding a rifle, was taken in the backyard at the Neely Street address. On November 29, 1963, accompanied by Captain Will Fritz and Detective B. G. Brown, Police Photographer, Dallas Police, SAIC Sorrels and SA Blake went to that address and took photographs of the backyard area.

April 12, 1963 to May 9, 1963

757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Oswald was fired from his job in Dallas, Texas, on April 6, 1963, and on April 12, 1963, he made a claim for unemployment benefits at the Texas Employment Commission, 2206 Main Street, Dallas 1, Texas. A copy of that claim has been obtained and is attached to this report. On April 29, 1963, Oswald made a claim for unemployment insurance through the Louisiana Employment Security Office, New Orleans. Therefore, he apparently moved from Dallas to New Orleans sometime between April 12 and April 29, 1963.

SA Vial, New Orleans, in his report dated December 3, 1963, furnished the information that during the first few days Oswald was in New Orleans, he lived with relatives at 757 French Street, New Orleans. Mrs. Charles Murrett, sister of Lee Oswald's mother, was interviewed at 757 French Street, New Orleans, on November 23, 1963, and she furnished the information that probably sometime in May 1963, Oswald came to stay at her home for a few days stating that he was in town looking for a job. Several days later Oswald advised that he had found a job and shortly thereafter, Mrs. Oswald and her child arrived in New Orleans with Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas. The same day they arrived, Lee Oswald left the residence of Mrs. Murrett, stating that he had found an apartment for his family at 490 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Mrs. Murrett stated that she had never seen any of the Oswald family since that day.

May 9, 1963 to September 26, 1963

4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse James Garner, 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, furnished the information that Oswald had rented the apartment from them on May 9, 1963, and that he had moved in either that date or the following date. His wife and child moved in with him within the next two days, having been brought to New Orleans by Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas.

Records at the New Orleans Public Service Co., Inc., show that Oswald made application for gas and electric service at 4907 Magazine Street, May 9, 1963, and paid a \$5 deposit. The records also show that this service was discontinued on October 7, 1963, when the caretaker of the building telephoned to notify that the apartment had been vacated. Copies of these records were obtained and are attached to this report.

Oswald last paid his rent on August 9 for the month ending September 9, 1963. During September 1963, Oswald advised Mrs. Garner that his wife was going to Texas to have her baby.

Mrs. Garner stated that on September 22, 1963, Mrs. Oswald and her child departed by station wagon with the same woman who had first brought them to New Orleans. It has been established that this was Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas. Oswald was seen once in the neighborhood after his wife had left, and on September 24 or 25, 1963, Mr. Garner entered their apartment and found it vacated.

When Mrs. Ruth Paine drove Marina Oswald and her child back to Irving, Texas, Mrs. Oswald moved in with Mrs. Paine and continued to reside with her until the day of the assassination. During the time Oswald lived in New Orleans, he received mail at P. O. Box 30061.

September 26, 1963 to October 3, 1963

The newspaper Excelsior of Mexico City stated in a newspaper account dated November 24, 1963, that Lee Harvey Oswald had entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and that he returned to the United States by the same route on October 3, 1963. Two newspaper accounts of this trip are attached to this report. This information has been verified by Customs Bureau.

October 3, 1963 to October 4, 1963

Information was received that Oswald had stayed at the YMCA, 605 N. Ervay Street, Dallas, on the night of October 3, 1963. This information was verified by Mr. Russell Urquhart, Executive Secretary of that YMCA on December 3, 1963.

October 4, 1963 to October 6, 1963

It is believed that Oswald spent this time with his wife and child at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas. Mrs. Paine

has stated that she recalls Oswald being at her home for several days and stating that he had been in Houston, Texas, seeking employment and that he had returned to Dallas several days prior to his arrival at the Paine home.

October 7, 1963 to October 14, 1963

On this date, Oswald rented a room from Mrs. Mary Esther Bledsoe, at 381 N. Marcellis Street, Dallas (Telephone WE 2-1905), and paid \$7 for a week's rent. He told Mrs. Bledsoe that he was married, that his wife lived in Irving, Texas. Oswald made several telephone calls as soon as he moved in. On the following day, Oswald was neatly dressed and he told Mrs. Bledsoe that he was looking for a job. He spent much of his time hanging around the house, and when Mrs. Bledsoe complained that he was disturbing her privacy, he promised not to disturb her again. On Friday of that week, October 11, 1963, Oswald stayed in the house all day. On Saturday, October 12, Oswald took a bag and prepared to leave, asking Mrs. Bledsoe to clean his room, and telling her that he would be back. At that time, she told him that she did not want to rent the room to him any longer. On Monday, October 14, 1963, Oswald returned and moved all of his belongings out of the room. Mrs. Bledsoe added that Oswald did not make any long distance telephone calls from her home during the time he lived there, and left nothing in the room which has since been rented to a woman. He did not receive any mail or visitors, and Mrs. Bledsoe does not think that he worked at all during that week.

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. Bledsoe had gone downtown in Dallas to see the President, and after the parade passed her location, she walked to Elm Street and boarded a bus near the Athletic Club to return home. Somewhere along the route, probably about Elm & Murphy Streets, Oswald got on the bus, and took a seat near the rear of the bus. After riding only a few blocks Oswald got off the bus and that is the last time that Mrs. Bledsoe saw him. She feels that he undoubtedly saw her and recognized her, and that is the reason he left the bus so soon after getting on. It is Mrs. Bledsoe's recollection that Oswald was wearing an old brown shirt, with holes in the elbows of the sleeves, and possibly with the shirttail hanging out.

October 14, 1963 to November 22, 1963

1028 ^(X) H. Beckley, Dallas, Texas. On October 14, 1963, Oswald using the name G. H. Lee, rented a room for \$8.00 a week from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. ^(X) Johnson, owners of the property at that address. The Johnsons have room for tenants at their home, but the room they rented to the man they knew as Lee was not usually rented out. They save that room for the use of their grandchildren when they come for a visit. The room is quite small, about 12 feet by 9 feet, and is located just off the dining room. Mrs. Johnson stated that they decided to rent the room to "Lee" since he had stopped a few days earlier and inquired about a room and was told there were no vacancies. When he came back the second time, Mrs. Johnson decided to give him the small room.

Several days later when a larger room was vacated, Mrs. Johnson told "Lee" that he could move, but he stated that he was satisfied with the small room and he remained there.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, all described "Lee" as a very quiet person. He had no visitors, received no mail, and spent most of his free time, when not working, in his room. He usually made one or two telephone calls on returning from work each evening and always spoke a foreign language. Mrs. Roberts stated that "Lee" did not receive any telephone calls.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts both advised that "Lee" never spoke to any of the other tenants at this house, even though he might sit in the living room with them watching television.

During the time "Lee" lived there, he usually did not spend his week-ends there. On one occasion, probably the week-end of November 16 - 17, 1963, he did spend the week-end at 1026 N. Beckley, and it is Mrs. Johnson's recollection that he was away from the house only a few minutes at a time over the whole week-end. Mrs. Johnson also added that "Lee" did not use his room on the night of November 21, 1963, the night before the assassination.

Mrs. Roberts stated that in the early afternoon of November 22, 1963, she was sitting in the living room at her home watching television and the news about the attack on the President. At about 1:00 P.M. the man she knew as Lee came in the front door and appeared to be in a hurry. Mrs. Roberts made some remark to him but he did not reply. He went directly to his room and returned a moment later. He had put on dark-colored jacket and was zipping up the front of the jacket as he walked out the front door. Again, he did not speak to Mrs. Roberts. Several minutes later, Mrs. Roberts looked out the front window and saw "Lee" standing by the bus stop on Beckley Street, and she did not see him again.

About 30 minutes later three Dallas policemen came to the house looking for Lee Harvey Oswald. Since Mrs. Roberts did not know that was "Lee's" true name there was some discussion about the various tenants who might fit the description the police had.

After a few minutes, Oswald's picture was shown on television and at that time Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts informed the police officers that was the man they knew as O. H. Lee, and they directed the officers to "Lee's" room. While the Dallas Police Officers were searching the room, two FBI agents arrived and assisted in the search. These officers removed all of Oswald's belongings from the room and made a complete search.

A signed statement was taken from Mrs. Roberts covering her knowledge of the events of November 22, 1963, and that statement is attached to this report.

November 21, 1963

Lee Harvey Oswald spent the night of November 21, 1963, at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, where Oswald's wife and children had been living. Oswald rode there after work at the depository with Duell Wesley Frazier, another employee at the depository, who also lives in Irving.

November 22, 1963

On the morning of November 22, 1963, Oswald rode from Irving to his job at the depository with Frazier. Oswald remained at the Texas School Book Depository, All Elm Street, Dallas, until a few minutes after the assassination, which took place at about 12:30 P.M. Oswald was taken into custody by Officers of the Dallas Police Department at the Texas Theatre, 231 W. Jefferson Street, Dallas, at about 2:00 P.M.

Oswald was in custody at the Dallas City Jail from that time until the morning of November 24, 1963, at which time he was shot to death in the basement of the Dallas Police Building.

Employment

It appears that Oswald was unemployed from the time of his return to Fort Worth about June 10, 1962, until July 17, 1962. During that time he was living with his brother Robert Oswald, who furnished support for Lee Oswald and family.

July 17, 1962 - October 3, 1962

Louv-R-Pak Division, Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 200 North Vacca Street, Fort Worth, Texas. On July 13, 1962, Oswald filled out an application for employment with this firm and he went to work as a sheet-metal worker on July 17, 1962. A copy of the application for employment was obtained and shows the following information: Age, 22; born October 18, 1939; Social Security Number 433-24-3937; residence, 1501 7th Street; 5'9", 150 lbs.; dependents, wife and one child, age 5 months; claimed 2 1/2 years experience as a sheet metal worker; and service in the United States Marine Corps from 1956 to 1962, having been honorably discharged with no disability. He further stated on the application that he had attended the R. Glen West Grammar School in Fort Worth, Texas, and Tackson Senior High School, New Orleans, from 1953 to 1956. He listed as references Peter P. Gregory, Continental Life Building, occupation Consultant, oil engineering, and Robert Oswald, Acme Brick Company, Junior Executive.

Payroll information record shows the additional information that Oswald began work at this job on July 17, 1962, at the rate of \$1.25 per hour, and he was classed as a sheet metal helper. A copy of his Form W-4, Employee's With-Holding Exemption Certificate, was obtained and is attached.

A copy of the Termination of Employment Record was also obtained and is attached. This form shows that Oswald terminated on October 8, 1962, for the reason that he had accepted a better paying position, and that he would be eligible for rehire. Also obtained was a copy of a letter in Oswald's handwriting, undated and advising that he wished to terminate his employment. He requested that his check be forwarded to him to Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.

Through the Internal Revenue Service, Intelligence Division, Dallas, Texas, copies of thirteen payroll checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald were obtained. These checks are dated from July 21, 1962 to October 13, 1962, and cover Oswald's entire period of employment. These checks show that Oswald's take home pay was in the range of \$45 to \$55 per week.

On November 27, 1963, Mr. H. L. Conway, manager of the Louv-R-Pak Division, Leslie Welding Co., Inc., was interviewed at his office, 200 N. Vacok Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Conway advised that Oswald's duties were mainly layout work in the assembly and production of various sheet metal items, and further that Oswald was one of the best employees he had ever employed in that particular type of work.

October 12, 1962 - April 6, 1963

Jagers - Chiles - Stovall, 522 Browder Street, Dallas, Texas. On October 12, 1962, Oswald completed an employee identification questionnaire at this firm showing the same information as given on the employment application he made at the Leslie Welding Company.

On December 6, 1963, Mr. R. L. Stovall, co-owner of this firm was personally interviewed and he furnished the following information: Oswald was referred to this firm by the Texas Employment Service and actually started work on October 12, 1962. Oswald worked as a trainee making photographic prints of advertising material. He did not adapt himself to this type of work and did not seem to grasp his duties. His resignation was requested the last week of March 1963, and his employment was terminated April 6, 1963.

Copies of twenty-six payroll checks issued to Oswald during this period of employment were obtained and are attached. These copies and copies of other records were obtained through the Internal Revenue Service, Intelligence Division, Dallas, Texas. The checks show that Oswald's take home pay varied from \$49 to \$74 per week at that time.

On April 12, 1963, Oswald filed a claim for Unemployment Compensation with the Texas Employment Commission, 2206 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, furnishing the information that he was residing at 214 W. Neely Street, Dallas, and that he had been laid off from his employment at Jagers-Chiles-Stovall for lack of work. There is no indication of the disposition of this claim.

On April 29, 1963, Oswald filed a claim for unemployment insurance with the Employment Security Agency, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnishing his address as 757 French Street, New Orleans. At the same time he completed an application for employment, stating that he had experience as a shipping clerk and as a photographer.

The record further shows that Oswald's claim was active from April 29, 1963, to June 25, 1963, at which time it became inactive. The claim was active again from July 22, 1963, until October 16, 1963, at which time it again became inactive. During the time that the claim was active, Oswald claimed no earnings and he received unemployment benefits for those periods which totaled 12 weeks. It appears from the record that he received his last benefits for the week ending September 27, 1963, but the claim did not become inactive until October 16, 1963.

May 10, 1963 to July 19, 1963

William E. Stealy Co., Inc., 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. On May 9, 1963, Oswald completed an application for employment with this company, furnishing the following information: That he resided at 757 French Street, New Orleans, and had lived there for the past three years; born October 18, 1939, 5'9", 150 lbs., and in excellent health. He further stated that he had attended Beauregard Junior High School, and Warren Eastern Senior High School from where he graduated in 1959. He stated that he was married and had one child, 15 months of age.

He listed as references, John Murrett, 757 French Street, New Orleans; Sgt. Robert Midell, on active duty with the U. S. Marine Corps; and Lieutenant J. Owens, active Duty U. S. Marine Corps. He also stated that he had made application for this job as a result of a newspaper ad he had seen. He was accepted for employment and went to work on May 10, 1963, at the rate of \$1.50 per hour.

Copies of his Application for Employment; Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate; and Safety Instructions to Employees, signed on May 21, 1963, were obtained and are attached.

Oswald's job with this firm was as maintenance man, and he was principally engaged in oiling and maintaining various machinery. The firm handles a brand of coffee known as "Luzianne Coffee." He earned a total of \$548.41 during the period of this employment which was terminated on July 19, 1963.

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From July 19, 1963 to October 16, 1963, Oswald was apparently unemployed. As noted above, he was receiving unemployment benefit payments from July 22, 1963, through September 27, 1963, and as far as is known, this was his only source of income during that period.

Oswald's wife and child returned to Irving, Texas, from New Orleans on about September 24, 1963, and Oswald made his trip to Mexico City at about the same time.

October 16, 1963 to November 22, 1963

Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. On October 14, 1963, Oswald went to work as an order filler for this firm at the rate of \$1.25 per hour. He had obtained this job through the efforts of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, with whom Oswald's wife and child had been living since about September 24, 1963. Mrs. Paine had a neighbor whose brother, Duell Wesley Frazier, who was employed by this firm and Frazier had stated that he thought there might be a vacancy.

Oswald was interviewed for the job by Mr. Roy S. Truly, Superintendent of Operations, on October 15, 1963. He was hired and went to work on the following day, October 16, 1963. A copy of his W-4 Form, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate executed on October 16, 1963, was obtained and is attached. All other employee records with regard to Oswald have been taken by the FBI.

Mr. Truly stated that Oswald appeared to be a quiet type person, followed directions properly, and did his work in a satisfactory manner. He worked from 8:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. five days a week, and had never missed a day's work. This firm is engaged in the warehousing of school books for numerous publishers, and it was Oswald's job to fill orders for books by locating the necessary books for each order wherever they might be stored on the various floors and bring them to the first floor shipping room where they were packed and wrapped for shipping.

Oswald worked at his normal duties for this firm on the morning of November 22, 1963, but failed to return to work after the lunch hour. Since the assassination took place at about 12:30 P.M. on that date and Oswald could not be located when the employees were being accounted for, he became a suspect and was subsequently apprehended.

ATTACHMENTS

- Copy, change of address form for Marguerite Oswald, dated 11-1-62 X
- Copy, change of address form for Lee H. Oswald, dated 8-17-62 X
- Copy of statement made by Mrs. Elena A. Hall, 4760 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, Texas X
- Copy, Character-Financial Report of Retail Credit Company, New Orleans, La., dated 5-29-63 X
- Copy service order #21575, New Orleans Public Service Co., dated 5-9-63 X
- Copy, Remove Order, New Orleans Public Service Company, dated 10-7-63 X
- Two Newspaper articles concerning Oswald's visit to Mexico. X