On this date, Special Agents ODUM and MC NEELY went to the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, where R. S. TRULY, an employee of TSBD made available paper and tape in the shipping area of TSBD on the first floor. He advised that while LEE HARVEY OSWALD was an employee of TSBD from October 16, 1963, to November 22, 1963, he had access to this area.

The paper he made available was described as sixty-pound paper, 24 inches wide, and he stated this is used in all wrapping at TSBD. The tape he made available is gummed, brown paper tape, three inches wide, made on sixty-pound paper stock. He stated that all paper and tape are ordered from the same sources and the suppliers for all tape and paper used in TSBD since October 16, 1963, are the same sources.

Using the original paper sack found at the window on the sixth floor of TSBD, November 22, 1963, from which the shots killing President JOHN F. KENNEDY were apparently fired, a replica sack was made in the same manner as the original had apparently been made, to the same dimensions, and using the paper and tape provided by Mr. TRULY.
FUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, examined a replica sack made by Special Agents BARDWELL L. ODUM and GIBBON E. MC NEELY on December 1, 1963, at the Texas School Book Depository (TSB) Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, from paper and tape available in the shipping room on the first floor of that building. It was made to the dimensions and in the same manner as the original sack found on the sixth floor of that same building on November 22, 1963, by the window from which the shots causing the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY were fired. The original sack was also shown to Mrs. PAINE.

Mrs. PAINE advised that she does not recall seeing LEE OSWALD in possession of any sack resembling either of these sacks, nor does she recall seeing him in possession of paper or tape of the type used on either of these sacks.

She advised that she does not recall seeing any paper or tape of the same type used in either sack in her home, and does not believe she ever had such. She produced two small rolls of gummed paper tape, and samples were taken of each.

on 12/1/63 at Irving, Texas

File # DL 89-43

BARDWELL L. ODUM AND

GIBBON E. MC NEELY

by Special Agents

Date dictated 12/3/63

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BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER was interviewed at his home, 2439 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 3-8965, and furnished the following information:

On November 21, 1963, sometime before noon, the exact time unrecollected to him, FRAZIER was approached by LEE OSWALD on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, where both were employed. They were standing toward the north side of the building near the stairs that lead to the basement. OSWALD asked FRAZIER if he could ride home with him that night, and FRAZIER told him he could but asked why he wanted to ride, since he usually rode home with FRAZIER on Friday nights, returning on Monday mornings. OSWALD replied that he wanted to get some curtain rods in Irving and take them to his room in Oak Cliff.

At about 4:45 PM, on November 21, 1963, FRAZIER and OSWALD departed the TSBD Building, walked to FRAZIER's car and drove to Irving. OSWALD did not have a package and was not carrying anything with him at that time. As FRAZIER recalls, OSWALD was wearing a reddish shirt and a grey jacket, waist length. Very little was said on the way home by OSWALD, and FRAZIER is unable to recall comments made by him. He let OSWALD off at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, where OSWALD's wife was living. He did not see OSWALD again that night.

At about 7:20 AM, November 22, 1963, FRAZIER recalls that OSWALD looked in the kitchen window at FRAZIER's home and waited outside the house until FRAZIER joined him to go to work. This was within a period of about 5 minutes from the time OSWALD first appeared.

FRAZIER went to his car, entered the left front door, while OSWALD entered the right front door, both getting into the front seat. As he started to drive out of the yard, FRAZIER glanced back and noticed a long package, light brown in color, lying on the back of the rear seat and extending from approximately the right rear door to about the center...
of the seat. He stated that he only glanced at this package, at the time, over his shoulder and said something to OSWALD about the package, and OSWALD explained that it was curtain rods. FRAZIER then remarked to OSWALD, "Oh, yes, you said you were going to get some curtain rods yesterday."

FRAZIER designated an approximate spot on the back seat where he felt the package extended to from the right rear door and measurement by Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM and GIBBON E. MC NEELY determined that this spot was 27 inches from the inside of the right rear door, indicating that FRAZIER estimates that as the length of the package.

FRAZIER stated that he and OSWALD drove to work, and he parked the car about two blocks north of the TSBD Building. OSWALD got out of the car first, and FRAZIER noticed him standing to the rear of the car at the time FRAZIER was about to get out of the front seat. As OSWALD turned to walk south toward the TSBD Building, FRAZIER observed that OSWALD had this package under his right arm, one end of the package being under his armpit and the other end apparently held with his right fingers. OSWALD then walked toward the building with his back to FRAZIER and continued in front of FRAZIER for the entire distance, possibly 200 or 300 yards. FRAZIER followed at a slower pace than OSWALD, watching some welders working on the railroad track. By the time OSWALD reached the TSBD Building, he was at least 50 feet ahead of FRAZIER, and when FRAZIER entered the building he did not see OSWALD and does not know where he went. He did not subsequently see him with the package again.

FRAZIER stated that when he saw this package under the arm of OSWALD, he reached the conclusion that the package was wrapped in a cheap, crinkly, thin paper sack, such as that provided by Five and Ten Cent Stores.
He stated that now upon reflecting upon this matter, he realizes that he reached this conclusion when he observed the package under OSWALD's arm as OSWALD was turned with his back toward him. FRAZIER indicated the approximate closest distance that OSWALD was to FRAZIER with the package under his arm, and this was found to be approximately 12 feet by Special Agent ODUM.

Special Agent ODUM placed the replica sack under his right armpit, and FRAZIER demonstrated how much of the package he could see. When this was completed to FRAZIER's satisfaction, Special Agent MC NEELY measured the part of the package visible, and it was found to measure 9" x 1".

The replica sack was made on December 1, 1963, at the TSBD Building by Special Agents ODUM and MC NEELY from 24-inch-wide wrapping paper found in the shipping area of the TSBD Building and 4-inch-wide gummed paper tape from the same area. The replica was made to the dimensions of the original which was available for reference. The original is the sack found near the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FRAZIER advised after viewing the replica sack under the arm of Special Agent ODUM, that he now realizes that his conclusion that the sack was thin, crinkly paper, of the type used by Five and Ten Cent Stores, was based to a considerable extent upon the fact that the color of the sack was a very light brown as compared with the type of dark brown paper used for heavier grocery sacks. He noted that the color of the replica sack was the same color as the package which he had seen in possession of OSWALD on the morning of November 22, 1963.

FRAZIER examined the original found by the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building on November 22, 1963, and
stated that if that sack was originally the color of the replica sack, it could have been the sack or package which he saw in the possession of OSWALD on the morning of November 22, 1963, but that he does not feel he is in a position to definitely state that this original is or is not the sack.

FRAZIER indicated on the replica sack the estimated width of the package in possession of OSWALD on the morning of November 22, 1963, and this was found to be an approximate width of 6 inches.

FRAZIER recalls that at some time, probably on the way to work on the morning of November 22, 1963, OSWALD told him that he would not be going to Irving, Texas, on Friday night, November 22, 1963. He could recall no other conversation by OSWALD except that on the way to work that morning, he mentioned to OSWALD that he probably had a good time playing with his children, and OSWALD said that he did.
Linnie Mae Randle, 2439 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 3-8965, furnished the following information:

On the morning of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:10 AM to 7:15 AM, Linnie Mae Randle was standing at her sink in the kitchen looking out the window, when she saw Lee Harvey Oswald walking diagonally across Westbrook Street toward the back yard of her house. Westbrook Street borders her home on the west, and Oswald was proceeding from Fifth Street diagonally across Westbrook in a northeasterly direction. She noticed that he was walking west, and he came across the street toward the carport which adjoins the kitchen. She opened the back door a slight bit to see what he was doing and saw him go to the far side of her brother's car, which was parked just north of the carport and headed in an easterly direction toward Westbrook Street. She noticed Oswald opened the right rear door of the car, and presuming he was getting in the car, she turned back to the sink after hearing the car door shut. She then looked up out the window and saw him looking in the window at her from the outside. She was startled and somewhat irritated and called to her brother, Buell Wesley Frazier, that Oswald was waiting to ride to work with him.

Mrs. Randle stated that at the time she saw Oswald walking across the street, he was carrying a long package wrapped in brown paper or a brown sack in his right hand. It appeared to contain something heavy. She stated that it was long but did not touch the ground as he walked across the street.

She examined a replica of the sack made by Special Agents Bardwell D. Odum and Gibbon E. Mc Neely on December 1, 1963, from 24-inch-wide brown wrapping paper with 4-inch gummed brown paper tape, from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building shipping room area at 411 Elm Street, Dallas. She stated that this was the same kind of paper that made up the sack or package that she saw Oswald carrying and was the same heavy grade of paper, since she recalls noting that there

on 12/1/63 at Irving, Texas
by Special Agents Bardwell D. Odum and Gibbon E. Mc Neely: mm
File # DL 89-43
Date dictated 12/2/63

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was something heavy in the sack when she saw it, and it was the same color paper as the sack she had seen on the morning of November 22, 1963.

She was shown the original paper sack which had been found by the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building, where empty cartridge cases were found and from which the shots were apparently fired that killed President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. She stated that if that original sack was previously the same color as the replica sack, that the original sack could have been the one which she saw OSWALD carrying on the morning of November 22, 1963.

The action of OSWALD walking across Westbrook Street was re-enacted by Special Agent McNeely, carrying the replica sack with three scraps of wood in it to simulate weight until Mrs. Randle designated the proper path and the proper length of the sack as seen by her on November 22, 1963. The replica was shortened by folding the open top down to reach the desired length. Then, in accordance with Mrs. Randle's observations, Special Agent McNeely grasped the top of this sack with his hand, much like a right handed batter would pick up a baseball bat when approaching the plate. When the proper length of the sack was reached according to Mrs. Randle's estimate, it was measured and found to be 27 inches long. She demonstrated the width of the sack as it appeared to her, noting that it did have something bulky in it originally. Her designation on the replica sack was found to be 8½ inches for the width of the original package she had seen OSWALD carrying.
DANNY GARCIA ARCE, residing 1502 Bennett, employed as order filler, Texas School Book Depository, Flm and Houston Streets, said he arrived for work between 8 a.m. and 8:05 a.m., November 22, 1963, and when he first came to the Texas School Book Depository on that morning he, on the first floor of the building, observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD around the book racks. OSWALD had arrived ahead of him and, therefore, ARCE did not have an opportunity to observe OSWALD when he reported for duty the morning of November 22, 1963.

When first observed on the above date, OSWALD was not carrying any paper bag or sack, nor had ARCE on the previous day observed OSWALD carrying any paper bag or sack.
C. SHIRT OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Mrs. MARY E. BLEDSOE, 621 North Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, at which address LEE HARVEY OSWALD formerly resided, was exhibited a dark rust colored shirt alleged to have been worn by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. Mrs. BLEDSOE recalled the incident when she saw OSWALD on a Dallas street bus on that date. When the shirt was removed from an envelope in which it was contained, Mrs. BLEDSOE at first said, "No, no. That is not the shirt." She then inquired as to whether the shirt had a ragged elbow. Upon further examination of the shirt, she observed a hole in the right elbow of the shirt, at which time she quickly stated, "Yes, yes. This is the shirt."

Mrs. BLEDSOE qualified her first answer that this was not the shirt by stating she seemed to recall the shirt she observed OSWALD wearing on November 22, 1963 was more dirty in appearance. She said when she observed the ragged elbow on the shirt, she was positive this was the shirt OSWALD was wearing when she saw him on the bus. She stated she is positive he was wearing a long sleeve shirt of the same dark appearance as the shirt she observed at her residence on December 4, 1963. She stated OSWALD was not wearing a jacket or coat when she saw him on the bus on November 22, 1963. She stated the shirt she saw him wearing was of a brown or dark brown color.

Mrs. BLEDSOE again stated she observed OSWALD as he entered the bus and paid the bus driver. She stated she was seated on one of the side seats opposite the driver, and when she observed OSWALD looking so dirty and disheveled, she turned her head away from him not wishing to converse.
with him. She stated she recognized him immediately as he entered the bus as being a former tenant at her house at 621 North Marsalis. She stated her first impression was that the left sleeve on OSWALD's shirt was the sleeve that had the ragged elbow; however, she was not positive. She stated she again observed OSWALD as he passed in front of her to leave the bus after the bus had moved a short distance down the street.

Mrs. BLEDSOE said she did note OSWALD had his shirttail tucked into his pants and that his pants were ragged around the top.
BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, residence 2435 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, employment Texas School Book Depository (TSEB), advised that during the period LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed by the TSEB, OSWALD rode with him on several occasions to and from Irving, Texas. He stated that on November 22, 1963, OSWALD had ridden with him from Irving, Texas, to the TSEB. FRAZIER advised that he did not pay any attention as to what type of clothing OSWALD was wearing; however, he felt certain that OSWALD was wearing a jacket on this date.

FRAZIER was shown a rust brown sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve at the elbow, which, according to the arresting officers, was being worn by OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. FRAZIER was unable to identify this shirt as having been worn by OSWALD on November 22, 1963.
ROY S. TRULY, 4932 Jade Drive, Dallas, Texas, Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, advised that to the best of his recollection, on November 22, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing either a white tee-shirt or a light colored shirt and light trousers. He stated that most of the employees usually worked in their tee-shirts, and that there was a small room on the first floor of the TSBD where the employees could smoke, play dominoes and hang up their shirts and coats.

Mr. TRULY was shown a rust brown sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve at the elbow, which, according to the arresting officers, was being worn by OSWALD at the time he was arrested on November 22, 1963. TRULY stated that the shirt looked familiar to him but as previously stated he believes that OSWALD was wearing light clothing and had on a white tee-shirt or a light colored sport shirt.
CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS, 2511 Cochran Street, advised that he was employed by the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Houston and Elm Streets, Dallas, Texas, from October 1, 1963, to date. GIVENS stated that on November 22, 1963, he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the TSBD, and to the best of his recollection OSWALD was wearing a long sleeve sport shirt, brown in color. He stated that on occasions, he had seen OSWALD wearing a tee-shirt.

GIVENS was shown a rust brown sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve at the elbow, which, according to the arresting officers, was being worn by OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. GIVENS stated the above-described sport shirt appeared to be similar to the one OSWALD was wearing on November 22, 1963, but that he could not state definitely that this was the shirt.
JAMES JARMAN, 3943 Atlanta, advised that he is currently employed with the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, and that he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD only casually through their mutual employment with TSBD. JARMAN advised that he could not recall what type of clothing OSWALD was wearing on November 22, 1963, but that OSWALD usually worked in a white tee-shirt. He stated there was a "dressing room" on the first floor of the TSBD where the employees could change their clothing or leave their shirts when they commenced work or during working hours. He said that when OSWALD worked in a tee-shirt, OSWALD usually had a regular shirt in the dressing room.

JARMAN was shown a rust brown sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve at the elbow, which, according to the arresting officers, was being worn by OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. JARMAN stated that the above-described shirt was vaguely familiar, but he could not recall if this shirt was worn by OSWALD on November 22, 1963.

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Linnie Mae Randle, 2439 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, telephone PL 3-8965, advised that she is the sister of Buell Wesley Frazier, who is employed by the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) and resides at her residence. She said that she met Lee Harvey Oswald through her brother and has known Oswald and his wife for approximately seven weeks.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, Mrs. Randle stated that she looked out of a window of her residence and observed Oswald walking up her driveway, and to the best of her recollection Oswald was wearing a tan shirt and grey jacket.

Mrs. Randle was shown a rust brown sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve at the elbow, which, according to the arresting officers, was being worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. Mrs. Randle stated that the above-described shirt does not look familiar to her, that Oswald could have been wearing this shirt, but she believes that the shirt Oswald was wearing on the morning of November 22, 1963, was a solid color and light.
Mrs. R. A. Reid, Clerical Supervisor, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, Houston and Elm Streets, Dallas, advised that on November 22, 1963, she was observing the Presidential Motorcade moving down Elm Street from a position in front of the TSBD Building, and shortly after the shooting of President John F. Kennedy by an unknown person, she proceeded back to her office on the second floor of the TSBD. As she entered the office, she observed Lee Harvey Oswald, whose name she did not know at the time, but whom she had previously seen, and whose name she later ascertained from newspaper publicity, coming from the back hallway which is used as an aisleway between the warehouse and the clerical offices. Oswald was carrying a Coca-Cola in his right hand.

Mrs. Reid stated that to the best of her recollection, Oswald was wearing a white t-shirt and a pair of pants, color unknown. She stated that she had never seen Oswald wear a regular shirt.

Mrs. Reid was shown a rust brown sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve at the elbow, which, according to arresting officers, was being worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. She said that she could not recall ever seeing this shirt before and was certain that Oswald did not have this shirt on at the time she saw him on November 22, 1963.
BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS, residence 1502 Avenue B, Apartment B, employed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), advised that to the best of his recollection, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing a grey corduroy pair of pants and a greyish looking sport shirt with long sleeves on November 22, 1963. WILLIAMS was shown a rust brown sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve at the elbow, which, according to the arresting officers, was being worn by OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. WILLIAMS was unable to identify this shirt and could not recall ever seeing OSWALD either wearing this shirt or a shirt similar in appearance.

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas by Special Agent S 

VERNON MITCHEM AND JOHN T. KESLER: mem

Date dictated 12/5/63
On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, as LEE HARVEY OSWALD was being removed from the Texas Theater by police officers, I had occasion to view him. I distinctly remember that he was wearing either a white or extremely light colored shirt and dark trousers. This observation was made outside the theater while officers escorted him from the theater entrance to a waiting police car. There were several officers around OSWALD, and my only definite recollection is of the color of his clothing. Subject was not wearing a hat at this time.
On December 4, 1963, one brown shirt in color, which shirt had been previously obtained from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and Lieutenant CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, and which shirt had been examined by the FBI Laboratory on November 23, 1963, was exhibited on this day to the following individual:

RAY HAWKINS stated, after viewing this shirt on December 4, 1963, that this was positively the shirt that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing at the time he was arrested on November 22, 1963, following the shooting of Officer J. D. TIPPIT of the Dallas Police Department.

HAWKINS stated that he was a patrolman with the Dallas Police Department and participated in the arrest of OSWALD on November 22, 1963. HAWKINS related that he accompanied OSWALD to the office of Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department and that at no time was this shirt removed from OSWALD until he was turned over to Captain WILL FRITZ in the Homicide Bureau at the headquarters of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.
On December 4, 1963, one brown shirt in color, which shirt had been previously obtained from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and Lieutenant CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, and which shirt had been examined by the FBI Laboratory on November 23, 1963, was exhibited on this day to the following individual:

Captain W. R. WESTBROOK of the Dallas Police Department after viewing this shirt on December 4, 1963, stated he "is fairly certain" that this is the same shirt that he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD wearing at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963.

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On December 4, 1963, one brown shirt in color, which shirt had been previously obtained from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and Lieutenant CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, and which shirt had been examined by the FBI Laboratory on November 23, 1963, was exhibited on this day to the following individual:

Lieutenant PAUL BENTLEY of the Dallas Police Department stated that he was at the scene of the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, following the shooting of Officer J. D. TIPPIE of the Dallas Police Department. BENTLEY stated that he observed OSWALD wearing this shirt and that this shirt was worn by OSWALD all during the time of his arrest, subsequent to his arrest, and transportation to the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department and turned over to Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department.

BENTLEY stated that he accompanied OSWALD to the Dallas Police Department after his arrest where he was released to Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.
On December 4, 1963, one brown shirt in color, which shirt had been previously obtained from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and Lieutenant CAHL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, and which shirt had been examined by the FBI Laboratory on November 23, 1963, was exhibited on this day to the following individual:

BOB K. CARROLL, an officer of the Dallas Police Department, stated that upon seeing this shirt on December 4, 1963, that this was the shirt that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing at the time he suspected him on November 22, 1963, following the shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. TIPPIT. CARROLL states that he accompanied OSWALD, after the arrest, to the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, namely, to the office of Captain WILL FRITZ. At no time was this shirt removed from OSWALD and he was wearing this shirt at the time OSWALD was turned over to Captain WILL FRITZ on November 22, 1963.

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On December 4, 1963, one brown shirt in color, which shirt had been previously obtained from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and Lieutenant CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, and which shirt had been examined by the FBI Laboratory on November 23, 1963, was exhibited on this day to the following individual:

Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited this shirt on December 4, 1963. Captain FRITZ stated that he could positively state that this was the same shirt that OSWALD was wearing at the time he was brought to his office by the arresting officers of the Dallas Police Department following LEE HARVEY OSWALD's arrest on November 22, 1963.

FRITZ stated that OSWALD in an interview told him on November 22, 1963, that he had changed his trousers that day but had not changed his shirt that day prior to his arrest by the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. FRITZ related, however, that on the following day, November 23, 1963, OSWALD claimed that he had changed his entire clothing.
On December 4, 1963, one brown shirt in color, which shirt had been previously obtained from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and Lieutenant CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, and which shirt had been examined by the FBI Laboratory on November 23, 1963, was exhibited on this day to the following individual:

Detective JAMES E. LEAVELELLE, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited this shirt on December 4, 1963. Detective LEAVELELLE stated that he could positively state that this shirt is the same shirt that he observed on LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he was brought by the arresting officer to the office of Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963.
Detective FAY M. TURNER, Dallas Police Department, was shown a faded brown long-sleeve shirt which was included among material received from the Dallas Police Department, November 26, 1963, as having been seized by search warrant from the room of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, on November 22, 1963.

Detective TURNER identified this shirt as being the shirt that he personally seized by search warrant from LEE HARVEY OSWALD's room, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, on November 22, 1963, in the presence of Detective WALTER E. POTTS and District Attorney BILL ALEXANDER.

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D. FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS
WILLIAM EARLE ODOM, Director, Office of News Service, Department of Defense, Room 2E757, Pentagon, made available to Special Agent (SA) EDWARD C. PALMER from the personnel file of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Marine Serial Number 1653230, the original of two handwritten letters by LEE OSWALD addressed to JOHN B. CONNALLY, Secretary of Navy, Fort Worth, Texas, dated January 30, 1962, and a letter addressed to R. MCC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps, Assistant Director of Personnel, dated March 22, 1962. Both letters were signed LEE H. OSWALD with the return address Minsk, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Both letters were hand-delivered to SA JAMES C. CADIGAN, Document Section, FBI Laboratory, by SA PALMER.

On 11/23/63 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 82-75

by SA EDWARD C. PALMER:elw Date dictated 11/26/63

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Captain ROBERT W. DREWELOW, U.S. Navy, Duty Officer, Navy Flag Plot Room, Department of Defense, Room 4D-624, Pentagon, made available to Special Agent (SA) EDWARD C. PALMER the entire file of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Marine Serial Number 1653230, of the Navy Discharge Review Board, Case Number 8812, containing handwritten letters of OSWALD.

The entire file was hand-delivered to SA JAMES C. CAKGAN, Document Section, FBI Laboratory, by SA PALMER.
An original passport application, executed and signed by LEE H. OSWALD, which includes a photograph of OSWALD and reflects the stamp indicating passport issued June 25, 1963, was made available to SA EUGENE C. GIES by MURRAY BELLMAN, lawyer, Legal Advisor's Office, U. S. Department of State (USDS), Washington, D. C. This original application was hand carried by SA GIES to the FBI Laboratory and turned over to SA JAMES B. CADIGAN.

The files of the USDS regarding OSWALD were made available for review by Mr. BELLMAN to SAs RALPH E. WILLIS, JR. and EUGENE C. GIES. All specimens of OSWALD's handwriting appearing in these files were photographed. The film packs containing these photographs were hand carried by SAs WILLIS and GIES to FBI Headquarters and turned over to SA CURTISS THOMPSON of the Technical Laboratory.
Information received November 24, 1963, a package of evidence was being shipped from New Orleans, Louisiana, to FBI Laboratory aboard Delta Airlines Flight 876 due to arrive at Friendship International Airport, Maryland, at 11:42 a.m. This flight was met, a package obtained from Captain C. ENTREKIN by SA JAMES J. MC CLOSKEY, and package thereafter delivered to SA JAMES T. FREEMAN of the FBI Laboratory.

On 11/24/63 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75

by SA JAMES J. MC CLOSKEY:ddt Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Information received from Assistant Special Agent in Charge K. J. CLARK, Dallas FBI Office, November 25, 1963, evidence from that office was being placed on board American Airlines Flight Number 628 due to arrive Washington National Airport at 6:43 a.m., November 25, 1963. This evidence was in custody of the pilot, a Captain JACOBSON.

This flight was met at Washington National Airport and package referred to above obtained from Captain JACOBSON. The package was thereafter immediately delivered to Supervisor WILLIAM ASSMUS, FBI Headquarters, Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

On 11/25/63 at Washington, D. C. File #: WFO 89-75

by SA LLOYD BRUCE:ddt Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Under date of November 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Specimens received November 25, 1963.

Qc31 Photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD holding in his left hand a bolt action rifle, in his right hand a newspaper reading in part "The Worker" and with a pistol in a holster on his right hip.

Result of examination:

Because the photograph, Qc31, of OSWALD shows very little detail, a comparison between the rifle in the picture Qc31 and the other photographs available in the Laboratory of the rifle does not permit a definite determination that the gun held by OSWALD in Qc31 is the murder weapon.
Under date of November 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Specimens received November 25, 1963.

Q32 Application for Post Office box dated November 1, 1963, pertaining to rental of P. O. Box 6225, executed at the Terminal Annex Post Office Station, Dallas, Texas, signed "Lee H. Oswald".

Q33 Additional copy of specimen Q32

Q34 Application for Post Office box dated October 9, 1962, pertaining to rental of Post Office Box 2915, signed "Lee H. Oswald"

K18 Change of Address Order mailed to Postmaster, Dallas, Texas, bearing postmark "NEW ORLEANS LA. MAY 14 1963 9 PM" bearing known signature of LEE H. OSWALD

K19 Selective Service Registration Card dated September 14, 1959, SSN 41-114-39-532, bearing known signature of LEE H. OSWALD

K20 Form DD 214 Armed Forces of the U. S. Report of Transfer or Discharge (carbon copy), bearing known signature of LEE H. OSWALD, U. S. Marine Corps Serial No. 1653230

K21 Application for employment dated July 13, 1962, bearing known hand printing of LEE H. OSWALD

K22 Letter to Leslie Welding Co., Fort Worth, Texas, bearing known handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD

K23 Application for employment dated October 15, 1963, bearing known handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD
Result of examination:

It was concluded that the pertinent handwriting and hand printing on Q32, the Oswald signature on Q33, and the pertinent handwriting and hand printing on Q34 (excluding handwritten notation "Dallas, Tex.") were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD whose known handwriting specimens were previously designated as K4 and K5 and whose additional known writings are designated above as K18 through K23.
Under date of November 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Specimens received November 25, 1963, from FBI, New Orleans.

Q35 U.S. Post Office Form POD 3575, Change of Address Order dated September 24, 1963, signed "LEE H. OSWALD"

Q36 U.S. Post Office Form POD 1093 (two parts), dated June 3, 1963, signed "L. H. OSWALD"

Qc37 One photograph of envelope bearing postmark "NEW ORLEANS LA 8 JUN 1963 1 30 PM", bearing handwritten address "The Worker 23 W. 26th St. New York 10, N. Y." and handwritten return address "P. O. Box 30061 New Orleans, La."

Qc38 Photographs of two-page handwritten letter to "The 'Worker' 23 W. 26th St.," signed "Lee H. Oswald"

Q39 Post Office change of address card, POD Form 3573, postmarked at New Orleans, La., bearing address "The Worker 26 W. 23rd St. New York 10, N Y"


Ko25 Xerox copy of Form W4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, bearing known hand printing and signature of LEE H. OSWALD

Ko26 Xerox copies of nine pages of employment reports bearing known hand printing and handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD

One copy of magazine "Guns and Hunting," issue of January, 1964

One copy of magazine "Field and Stream," issue of December, 1958

New Orleans Public Library card bearing known handwriting and hand printing of LEE H. OSWALD.

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the pertinent handwriting, hand printing, and signatures on Q35 through Q39 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5, whose additional known writings are designated above as K24 through K26 and K30.

No indented writing was found on page 61 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine "The American Rifleman" in K27. It is noted that the murder weapon was shipped from Klein's store in Chicago on March 20, 1963, and the order blank for the weapon could not have been torn from page 59 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine in K27.
Under date of November 27, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

"Specimens received 11/27/63

"Q41 Registration card of the Motel Half Circle J, bearing name ROBT. E. WOLBET

"Q42 Sheet of yellow tablet paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English located at 214 West Neeley, Dallas, Texas, former residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"K32 Two 5 by 8 cards containing the application of L. H. OSWALD for rent of Apartment 2 at 604 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas

"Result of examination:

"It was concluded that the handwriting appearing on Q41 and the English handwriting on Q42 were not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, whose additional known handwriting is designated above as K32."

The following is the translation of the page containing Russian handwriting:

"Translator's Note

"This appears to be a fragment from a letter. It is to be noted that the text is written in an 'old' spelling, i.e. the spelling abolished in Russia after the Revolution of 1917. This leads to a presumption that this text was written by an older person --someone
in his or her fifties, because this sort of spelling has not been taught in Soviet schools since 1917. The use of the word "dresses" at the end of the first paragraph suggests that the writer was a woman.

* * * *

"...their content and memorize new words. I must improve my health and gain some weight --- for this I try to drink a lot of milk and eat rich and starchy foods. Also, vitamins. All these things are inexpensive here and I should take advantage of this at every opportunity (literally: "at every convenient and inconvenient occasion."). Texas is almost in the tropics and the climate here is hot --- one has to take a bath every day and launder one's underwear and dresses frequently --- or send them to dry cleaners! This is a must!

"I try to look in the American newspapers --- particularly..."
Under date of November 27, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

"Specimens received 11/27/63, from FBI, New Orleans

"Three handbills distributed by OSWALD in New Orleans bearing the following rubber stamp impressions:

"Q43 A. J. HIDELL Q44 L. H. OSWALD Q45 FPCC-A. J. HIDELL
P.O.BOX 30016 4907 MAGAZINE ST. P.O.Box 30016
NEW ORLEANS, LA. NEW ORLEANS, LA. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

"Result of examination:

"It was concluded that the wording "NEW ORLEANS, LA." which is common to Q43 through Q45 was printed from the same rubber type setting. Undoubtedly, a rubber stamp was originally set one way and then altered to produce the other two settings."
Under date of December 2, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Specimens received 11/27/63

Evidence personally delivered by SA Warren C. DeBrueys and SA Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Office on November 27, 1963

Q47 Enco map of Dallas and Fort Worth
Q48 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building

Also submitted: Map of Dallas (Chamber of Commerce)
Palm print found on box by window of sixth floor, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas
Four cardboard boxes from depository

RESUBMISSION

Q6 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
Q7 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
Q8 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from rifle
Q9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally
Q10 Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag
Q11 Suspect's shirt
Q12 Blanket
Q13 Bullet from Officer Tippit

K1 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766
K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248
Results of examination:

Specimen 048 is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case. It was manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois.

The cartridge case, 048, was compared with test cartridge cases fired in the Kl 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial number C2766. As a result, 048 was identified as having been fired in this rifle.

No fingerprints were located on 048.

It has been determined by actual firing tests that a skilled person can fire three accurately aimed shots with the rifle, Kl, in five seconds.

Specimen K3 (Oswald's revolver) is known as a .38/200 British Service Revolver and was originally chambered for the .38 S and W cartridge. The serial number of this weapon is V510210, the assembly number is 65248 and these numbers appear in all the usual places indicating that all major parts of this weapon, except for the grips, are original parts. It is pointed out that the inside of the right grip bears the number 74149. The number on the grip usually will correspond with the serial number of the weapon.

Specimen K3 has the following alterations:

1. The cylinder has been rechambered to .38 Special.
2. The barrel has been cut off at the first "S" in the word "WESSON" on the barrel. The barrel is now 2½" long. According to information available in the Laboratory, a 5" barrel was standard length for the .38/200 British Service Revolver.

3. The front sight was mounted on the barrel at the muzzle.

4. The butt swivel hole has been plugged.

5. "CAL .38 SPECIAL" has been stamped on the left side of the frame (probably by converter).

On the basis of the English proof marks present on the barrel, cylinder and frame of K3, it is apparent that this weapon has been sent to England. The barrel also bears the stamping ".38" .767" 3½ TONS." There is nothing unusual about this weapon being sent to England since weapons of this type were produced for England and Canada during World War II (all weapons entering England must be proof tested and marked).

Although the Laboratory does not know who made the conversion of this weapon the following firms have been known to sell weapons of this type:

1. Dave's House of Guns, 2544 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas

2. Vic's For Guns, Galveston, Texas
3. Golden State Arms, 386 West Green Street, Pasadena, California

4. Klein's, 227 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois

It is pointed out that Interarmco, Alexandria, Virginia, does not sell this particular conversion.

No indented writing was found on Q47. The significance of the ball-point pen ink marks on Q47 is not subject to determination by laboratory examination.
Under date of November 29, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Available in Bureau

Q49 Blue enrollment application of American Civil Liberties Union dated November 4, 1963, bearing the name Lee H. Oswald, P. O. Box 2265, Dallas, Texas, and accompanying handwritten note signed "Lee H. Oswald"

Specimen received November 23, 1963, from FBI, Washington Field Office.

Kc31 Photographic negatives of various documents obtained from State Department files and bearing known handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the handwriting in blue ball-point ink on the note and the hand printing in blue ball-point ink on the enrollment card were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, whose additional known handwriting is listed above as Kc31.
Under date of November 29, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Specimens received personally on November 27, 1963.

Q50 Small notebook containing Russian writing (Item #350)

Q51 Seventeen pages of handwriting on Holland American Line stationery (Items #123, #124, and #125)

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the seventeen pages of handwriting, Q51, were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case.

Most of the writing contained in Q50 is in Russian script and is not comparable with the known writings of OSWALD in English. Therefore, no conclusion could be reached whether OSWALD wrote any of the Russian script writing in Q50. However, it was concluded that OSWALD, K4 and K5, did not write the writing in English in Q50 in the wording "Mrs. Anna Neller Meller 5930½ La Vista Dr. Dallas 6, Texas TA 3-22-19."
Under date of November 29, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:


Qc52 Xerox copy of International Certificate of Vaccination against Smallpox in the name "Lee H. Oswald"

K39 Box containing "Warrior Rubber Stamping Kit" (item #283)

Result of examination:

It was concluded that K39 was used to prepare the entire rubber stamp impression on the handbill, Q44, previously submitted and the rubber stamp wording "New Orleans, La." on Q43 and Q45.

Qc52 is a Xerox copy of the original vaccination certificate and is not sufficiently clear for a rubber stamp comparison.

It was concluded that the hand printing and the Oswald signature on Qc52 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case. The signature "A. J. Hideel" on Qc52 is distorted and not sufficiently comparable with the available known writings of OSWALD to warrant a definite conclusion.
Under date of December 2, 1963, the FBI Laboratory
advised as follows:

Specimens received November 29, 1963, from FBI
New Orleans.

Q59 Hand printed application for employment executed by
LEE H. OSWALD in July, 1963, and furnished to
S. K. MANSON, Manson Marble and Granite Company,
501 North Jefferson Davis Parkway, New Orleans,
Louisiana

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the hand printing in blue
ball-point ink on Q59 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4
and K5 in this case.
Under date of November 29, 1963, the FBI laboratory advised as follows concerning specimens received from the Miami Division:

Specimens received November 29, 1963.

Q60 Postal card bearing postmark "RIVIERA BEACH FLA. NOV 22 1963 8 PM" addressed "THE PALM BEACH TIMES WEST PALM BEACH FLORIDA" and bearing hand printed message on reverse side "MISSION FULFILLED THE REST OF THE KENNEDYS NEXT"

Result of examination:

The hand printing on Q60 was not identified with any of the material in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this hand printing will be added to this file.

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case, did not prepare the hand printing on Q60.