INVESTIGATION OF
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

HEARINGS
Before the President's Commission
on the Assassination
of President Kennedy

Pursuant to Executive Order 11130, an Executive order creating a Commission to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination and S.J. Res. 137, 88th Congress, a concurrent resolution conferring upon the Commission the power to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, receive evidence, and issue subpoenas

EXHIBITS
1 to 391

Volume
XVI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Senator John Sherman Cooper
Representative Hale Boggs

Representative Gerald R. Ford
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Biographical information on the Commissioners and the staff can be found in the Commission's Report.

*Mr. Willens also acted as liaison between the Commission and the Department of Justice.
Preface

The succeeding volumes, XVI-XXVI, contain reproductions of exhibits received into evidence by the Commission. The exhibits received in connection with testimony before the Commission are printed first, arranged in numerical order from 1 to 1053. Next are printed exhibits received in connection with depositions or affidavits, arranged alphabetically by name of witness, and then numerically—e.g., Adams Exhibits Nos. 1-7, Baker Exhibits Nos. 1-22. Finally are printed other materials relied upon by the Commission, consisting principally of investigative reports by law enforcement agencies, arranged in numerical order beginning with 1054. Each volume begins with a table of contents—a descriptive listing of the exhibits in the volume and the page or pages on which each exhibit is printed. The numbering of the exhibits received in testimony before the Commission is not completely consecutive; the unused numbers are noted in the table of contents. Also, various systems of designation were used in connection with deposition and affidavit exhibits, so that the designation of some of these exhibits begins either with a letter or a number higher than 1—e.g., Jones Exhibits A-C, Smith Exhibits Nos. 5000-5006.

Almost all of the reproductions contained in the exhibit volumes consist of photographs of the exhibits. The legibility of many documentary exhibits is poor, because some exhibits were copies rather than originals and many others were discolored when tested for fingerprints. In some cases where legibility was particularly bad, the contents of the document have been typed out, and reproduced together with a miniature photograph of the exhibit. A few exhibits of negligible relevance were not reproduced because of their length or for reasons of taste. The omissions are described in the tables of contents. In a very small number of cases, names, dates, or numbers have been deleted from exhibits for security reasons or for the protection of named individuals.

The majority of the reproductions are based upon photographs of the exhibits taken for the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and most of the translations of foreign language exhibits were also prepared by the FBI. This assistance was invaluable in the preparation of the exhibit volumes and is gratefully acknowledged.

Documents bearing the classification TOP SECRET, SECRET, CONFIDENTIAL, OFFICIAL USE ONLY, and LIMITED OFFICIAL USE appear in these volumes. The originals of these documents in the files of the Commission have been declassified in accordance with Executive Order 10501, and the stamped classifications on them are therefore canceled.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>7-8</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>11-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>13-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>21-22</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>23-24</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>25-29</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>31-32</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>35-36</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>37-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>71-72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsigned note to Marina Oswald.

Group of photographs.


Group of photographs.

Photograph of the home of General Walker.

Letter from Marina Oswald to the Russian Embassy, dated February 17, 1963.

Translation of Commission Exhibit No. 6.

Letter from the Russian Embassy to Marina Oswald, dated March 8, 1963, with translation.


Letter from the Russian Embassy to Marina Oswald, dated April 18, 1963, with translation.

Letter from the Russian Embassy to Marina Oswald, dated June 4, 1963, with translation.

Undated letter from Marina Oswald to the Russian Embassy, with translation.

Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the Russian Embassy, dated July 1, 1963.

Letter from Marina Oswald to the Russian Embassy, dated July 8, 1963, with translation.

Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the Russian Embassy, dated November 9, 1963.

Envelope addressed to the Russian Embassy from Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Tex., postmarked November 12, 1963.

Notebook with Spanish words and their Russian equivalents entered on some pages.

Address book of Lee Harvey Oswald.


Marina Oswald's pharmacy diploma.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>73-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marina Oswald's union membership booklet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>78-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marina Oswald's workbook.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>81-93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marina Oswald's draft registration certificate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>94-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Harvey Oswald's “Historic Diary”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>106-122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes written by Lee Harvey Oswald on Holland-American Lines stationery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>123-124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document entitled “Information on Persons Departing for Abroad” filled out by Marina Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-28</td>
<td>125-136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian questionnaires filled out by Marina Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>137-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marina Oswald’s passport.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>146-146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegram from “Tarusina” to Marina Oswald, dated December 19.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>147-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Elya Soboleva to Marina Oswald, dated November 1, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>151-154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from “Eleanora” to the Oswalds, dated November 22, 1961; letter to the Oswalds, dated February 24, 1962; undated letter from “Anita” to the Oswalds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>155-156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Alexander Ziger to Marina and “Alek” Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>157-157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>158-158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope from E. Dzhuganyan addressed to Marina Oswald, post-marked April 20, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>159-161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from “E. N.” to Marina Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>162-162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated note from Marina Oswald to “Aleck.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>163-166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>167-168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pages of an incomplete letter to Marina Oswald, dated August 27, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>169-169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap of paper with some writing from “Aleck.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>169-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note from Aunt Lyuba and Uncle Vasya to Marina Oswald, dated February 18, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>171-174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from “Pavel” to Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>175-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>176-176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>177-178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated note from “Inessa, Anita, Olga Petrovna” to Marina Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commission
Exhibit No.

46. Undated letter to Marina Oswald. ........................................ 179
47. Undated letter from “Tolya” to Marina Oswald. ...................... 180
48. Paper with address of Lydia Dymitruk. ................................ 181
49. Draft of an autobiography written by Marina Oswald for the Russian Consulate. .............................................. 182-183
51. Letter from “Aunt Valya and Uncle Illya” to Marina Oswald, dated January 24, 1963. ............................................. 186-189
52. Undated note from “Alek” to Marina Oswald; an undated note from “Alek and Inessa” to Marina Oswald. ......................... 190
53. A fragment of an aria from Tchaikovsky’s opera “The Queen of Spades”. ................................................................. 191
54. Undated letter from “Lyala” to Marina Oswald. ....................... 192
55. Letter from “Alek” to Marina Oswald, dated October 22, 1961, with envelope. ......................................................... 193-195
56. Letter from “Alex” to Marina Oswald, dated October 18, 1961, with envelope. ......................................................... 196-197
57.Unsigned letter to Marina Oswald, dated November 22, with envelope. ................................................................. 198-202
58. Note from “Alek” to Marina and June Oswald, dated February 17. ................................................................. 203-204
59. Note from “Alek” to Marina Oswald, dated February 20. .............. 205
60. Note from “Alek” to Marina Oswald, dated February 18. .............. 206
61. Note from “Alek” to Marina Oswald, dated February 21; and an unsigned, undated note to Marina Oswald. ......................... 207-208
62, 65. Letter from “Anna” to Marina Oswald, dated December 2, 1962. ................................................................. 209-211
63. Note from “Alek” to Marina Oswald, dated February 15, 1962. ........ 212
64. Note from Marina Oswald to “Papa,” dated February 20, 1962; letter from “Erick” to Lee Harvey Oswald, dated August 22, 1962. .... 213-215
66 A–B. Notes from “Alek” to Marina Oswald. ............................... 216-217
66-C. Note from “Inessa” to Marina Oswald. .................................. 218
66-D. Envelope addressed to Marina Oswald, Kharkov, from Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk. .................................................. 219
66 E–F. Notes from “Inessa” to Marina Oswald. ............................... 220-222
66-G. Note from “Alek” to Marina Oswald. ................................... 223
66-H. Note from “Aunt Lyuba” to Marina Oswald. ......................... 224-225
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66-I</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note from “Alek” to Marina Oswald, dated October 14.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph of Galina Khontuleva, with writing on reverse side.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-A</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card postmarked New Orleans, April 1963, addressed to Marina Oswald, from Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-B</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card postmarked Vernon, Tex., November 25, 1961, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-A</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card postmarked New Orleans, May 3, 1963, addressed to Marina Oswald from Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-B</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card addressed to Marina Oswald in Minsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card addressed to “Marina and Oleg” from the Medvedov family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-A</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope postmarked October 7, 1963, addressed to Marina Oswald at the address of Ruth Paine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-B</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope postmarked July 22, 1963, addressed to Marina Oswald, from Ruth Paine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Patrice Lumumba University to Lee Harvey Oswald, dated May 3, 1961.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73-A</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of smallpox vaccination for June Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73-B</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap of paper with Anna Meller’s address and telephone number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library card for Lee Harvey Oswald for V. I. Lenin Memorial State Library of the U.S.S.R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>237-241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Galina Khontuleva to Marina Oswald, dated September 29, 1963, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>242-244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>245-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Galina Khontuleva to Marina Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>251-254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated August 24, 1963, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>255-259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>260-261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two receipts written by Marina Oswald, dated December 2, 1963.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt written by Marina Oswald, dated December 2, 1963.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>263-264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph of a young boy with a rocking horse, with writing on reverse side.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An unused envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope addressed to Marina Oswald, Kharkov, from Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, Fort Worth, Tex., from Eric Titoviets, Minsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, Fort Worth, Tex., from Pavel Golovachev, Minsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88-89</td>
<td>270-277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Elya Soboleva to Marina Oswald, dated December 10, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>278-283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two letters from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated July 14 and July 21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope addressed to Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald from Ernst Titoviets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>285-336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typed narrative concerning Russia, by Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>337-346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes by Lee Harvey Oswald on his background.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94-95</td>
<td>347-420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicates of part of Commission Exhibit No. 92.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes by Oswald entitled “A New Era”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>422-430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes by Oswald re Communist Party of the United States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>431-434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes by Oswald entitled “A System Opposed to the Communists”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biographical notes of Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>436-439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-questionnaire by Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portion of Lee Harvey Oswald’s “Historic Diary”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>441-442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for a speech by Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>443-444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft of letter written by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Russian Embassy (Commission Exhibit No. 15).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>445-446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Book of Marina Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>447-451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notebook of Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>452-474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notebook of Marina Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Harvey Oswald’s pass for the factory in Minsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-109</td>
<td>476-478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyrics of a Russian song.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>479-480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet of paper with Russian writing and English interlineated translations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>481-482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book written in Russian.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>483-484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncompleted application by Lee Harvey Oswald for a Texas driver’s license.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
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<td>119-120</td>
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<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>133 A-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
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<td>136</td>
<td></td>
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<td>137-138</td>
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<td>139</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Texas Driver’s Handbook.
- Pair of binoculars.
- Rubber stamp marking kit.
- Spanish-English dictionary.
- Sheet of paper with penciled markings.
- Newspaper clipping.
- Various medical items.
- Various articles, including small stamp pad, two marking devices, pocket flashlight, fountain pen, and four small bottles of “Pentids 400”.
- Various medical items.
- Steel index card box.
- Blue zipper handbag.
- Blue suitcase.
- Map of the city of Fort Worth, Tex.
- Marina Oswald’s birth certificate.
- Copy of Marina Oswald’s birth certificate.
- Duplicate of copy of Marina Oswald’s birth certificate.
- Letter from Pavel Golovachev to Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald, dated September 15, 1962; an envelope addressed to Marina Oswald, Fort Worth, Tex., from Elya Soboleva, Leningrad.
- Photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle.
- Enlargement of Commission Exhibit No. 133-A.
- Mail-order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell.
- Camera.
- Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial No. C2766 (this rifle will subsequently be referred to as “the C2766” rifle).
- Green and brown blanket.
- 6.5-millimeter cartridge.

1 These numbers were not used.
2 This number was not used.
Bag made out of wrapping paper, found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building after the assassination.

.38 caliber revolver, serial No. V510210 (this revolver will be subsequently referred to as the V510210 revolver).

Holster for a revolver.

Two .38 cartridges.

Man's brown shoes.

Man's black shoes.

Man's sandals.

Photograph of man's black shoes.

Man's brown shirt.

Man's light-brown cotton long-sleeved sport shirt.

Top portion of man's pajamas.

Man's blue short-sleeved sport shirts.

Man's gray cotton slacks.

Man's black trousers.

Olive-black-and-white sweater.

Blue short-sleeved sport shirt.

Tan slipover sweater.

Gray zipper jacket.

Blue zipper jacket.

Man's blood-stained shirt.

Photographs taken at the funeral of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Newspaper clipping entitled “Mrs. Oswald Offered Home.”

Photographs taken at the funeral of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, with envelope.

Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated August 3, 1961, with envelope.

Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated October 2, 1961, with envelope.

Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated October 22, 1959, with envelope.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>541-543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated November 8, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>185</td>
<td>544-545</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Marina Oswald (written by Lee Harvey Oswald), to Marguerite Oswald, dated November 23, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>546-547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas card from Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>548-550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated December 13, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>551-553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated December 20, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>554-557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated January 2, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>558-559</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated January 23, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>560-561</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated January 20, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>192</td>
<td>562-563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated February 1, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>564-566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated February 9, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>567-569</td>
</tr>
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<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated February 15, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated February 24, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>196</td>
<td>573-575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated March 28, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>576-577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated April 22, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>198</td>
<td>578</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, dated May 30, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>579</td>
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<tr>
<td>Note addressed “to whom it may concern” signed “Mrs. M. Oswald,” dated October 2, 1955.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>580</td>
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<td>Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, with envelope postmarked September 19, 1959.</td>
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<td>201</td>
<td>581-582</td>
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<td>Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>Note from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, with a check dated December 18, 1959, and envelope.</td>
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<td>203</td>
<td>584</td>
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<td>Photograph, taken at the time of the assassination, of the Presidential limousine in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>585-592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents relating to Lee Harvey Oswald’s discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transcription of a letter from Marguerite Oswald to the U.S. Marine Corps, dated June 10, 1960.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>594-595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to Secretary of State Christian Herter, dated March 7, 1960.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>596</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of letter from George Haselton, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated March 30, 1960.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>208</td>
<td>597</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to George Haselton, Department of State, dated June 18, 1960.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>598</td>
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<td>Copy of letter from V. Harwood Blocker, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated June 22, 1960.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>210</td>
<td>599</td>
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<td>Copy of letter from John T. White, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated July 7, 1960.</td>
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<td>211</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to John T. White, Department of State, dated July 16, 1960.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>601</td>
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<td>Copy of letter from John T. White, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated July 21, 1960.</td>
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<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>602</td>
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<td>Copy of letter from George Haselton, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated March 22, 1961.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>214</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to George Haselton, Department of State, dated March 27, 1961.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>215</td>
<td>604</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of letter from George Haselton, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated April 7, 1961.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>216</td>
<td>605-606</td>
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<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to George Haselton, Department of State, dated April 9, 1961.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>607</td>
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<td>Copy of letter from Denman Stanfield, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated May 25, 1961.</td>
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<td>218</td>
<td>608</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of letter from Denman Stanfield, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated June 21, 1961.</td>
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<td>219</td>
<td>609</td>
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<td>Copy of letter from Denman Stanfield, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated August 16, 1961.</td>
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<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to Denman Stanfield, Department of State, dated August 25, 1961.</td>
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<td>221</td>
<td>611</td>
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<td>Copy of Department of State wire from Allwyn C. Donaldson to Marguerite Oswald, dated January 12, 1962.</td>
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<td>222</td>
<td>612</td>
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<td>Copy of letter from George Haselton, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated January 25, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of letter from George Haselton, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated February 1, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>614-616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to Frances James, Department of State, dated May 25, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>617-618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to George Haselton, Department of State, dated May 25, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>619</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Speedletter” from George Haselton, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated June 1, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy of letter from Robert I. Owen, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated June 7, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>621-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application form filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald on March 4, 1959 for entry in the Albert Schweitzer College.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>626-627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Prof. Hans Casparis, Albert Schweitzer College, to Lee Harvey Oswald, dated March 22, 1960, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of letter from E. Weibel, Albert Schweitzer College, to Lee Harvey Oswald, dated March 28, 1959.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>629-630</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to Prof. Hans Casparis, Albert Schweitzer College, dated April 6, 1960, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>631</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter from Prof. Hans Casparis, Albert Schweitzer College, to Marguerite Oswald, dated April 26, 1960, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>233</td>
<td>632</td>
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<td>Letter from Marguerite Oswald to Prof. Hans Casparis, Albert Schweitzer College, dated June 6, 1960.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>234</td>
<td>633</td>
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<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the Albert Schweitzer College, dated June 19, 1959.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>634</td>
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<td>Letter from E. Weibel, Albert Schweitzer College, to Lee Harvey Oswald, dated July 10, 1959.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>635-637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of letter from Prof. Hans Casparis to Marguerite Oswald, dated April 26, 1960; letter from Prof. Hans Casparis to Marguerite Oswald, dated September 3, 1960; letter from Marguerite Oswald to Prof. Hans Casparis, dated April 6, 1960.</td>
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<td>237</td>
<td>638</td>
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<td>Photograph of unidentified man.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>639-679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of U.S. Marine Corps Score Book issued to Lee Harvey Oswald on December 3, 1956.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>240</td>
<td>680</td>
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<td>Post card from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>681</td>
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<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>682</td>
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<td>Letter from Lee C. White, Assistant Special Counsel to the President, to Marguerite Oswald, dated January 23, 1964.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telegram from Marguerite Oswald to President Lyndon B. Johnson, dated January 22, 1964.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration of Lee Harvey Oswald requesting that his U.S. citizenship be revoked, dated November 3, 1959.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>685-687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>688-690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated January 5, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>691-692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated January 23, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>693-696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow enclosing a handprinted sheet of biographical information and a signed affirmation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>697-699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated March 23, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>700-701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>702-704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated March 12, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>705-708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated May 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>709-712</td>
</tr>
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<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated November 1, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
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<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated December 1, 1961.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>714-716</td>
</tr>
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<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated December 27, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>717-718</td>
</tr>
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<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, dated January 16, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
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<td>Declaration of Lee Harvey Oswald requesting that his U.S. citizenship be revoked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259-260</td>
<td>721-761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transcript of tape recordings of interviews with Marguerite Oswald and Robert Oswald by Special Agent J. M. Howard of the Secret Service on November 25, 1963.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>762-763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[The letters contained in this exhibit appear in the exhibit volumes as Arnold Johnson Exhibits Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4-A, 5, 5-A, and Tormey Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>764-765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>766-767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>768-769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>770-777</td>
</tr>
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<td>Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and James Martin, dated December 6, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>778-779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and Robert Oswald, dated December 9, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>780-784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>785-786</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and the firm of Thorne and Leech, dated December 5, 1963.</td>
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<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>787-800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copy of a trust agreement between Marina Oswald and John Thorne and James Martin, dated December 30, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 68B of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>802</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Page 69 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 68A of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 70 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 71 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 72 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 74A of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 74B of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 76 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>811</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page 78 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Page 80 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telegram from Janet Ruscell, a social worker in New York, to Robert Oswald, dated June 14, 1962.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 8, 1959, with envelope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>815-823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 26, 1959, with envelope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296-297</td>
<td>824-825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, with envelopes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated May 5, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>827-830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated May 31, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>831-832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated June 26, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated July 14, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>834-835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Marina Oswald (written by Lee Harvey Oswald) to Vada and Robert Oswald, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated August 21, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card pictures of the city of Minsk which were enclosed in Commission Exhibit No. 305.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>838-841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated September 10, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>842-844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated October 22, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>845-848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 20, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>849-851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 30, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>852-854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 1, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>855-856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas card from Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald and family, dated December 11, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>857-859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated December 14, 1961, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>860-861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated December 20, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>862-864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated January 5, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>865-869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated January 30, 1962, enclosing two photographs, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>870-873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated February 15, 1962, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>874-876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>877-879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated April 12, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>880-882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, postmarked October 10, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated April 4, 1962.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>886-888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated March 16, with envelope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>889-915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post card from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, postmarked January 10, 1963.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of contracts for distribution of Marina Oswald's story, photographs, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper clipping entitled “Marina Oswald Attended Mass, Had Quiet Yule.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper clipping entitled “All the Pity in World Won’t Help.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper clipping entitled “Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Mate.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper clipping entitled “Money Gifts to Tippits Nears $200,000 Mark.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper clipping entitled “Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping To Be U.S. Citizen.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>922-923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of invoice showing rental by James H. Martin of a tape recorder.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>925-930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter written by Marina Oswald expressing opinion that Jack Ruby should not be executed, with English translation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine depicting Lee Harvey Oswald holding rifle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding rifle, secured by the New York Times from the Associated Press.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding rifle, secured by Newsweek magazine from the Detroit Free Press.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>Enlargement of portion of Commission Exhibit No. 335.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>Photograph of the C2766 rifle, Commission Exhibit No. 139, taken in the Dallas police station shortly after the assassination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>Newspaper clipping from the Dallas Morning News of November 28, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>Photograph of the Presidential limousine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Photograph of the Presidential limousine with top up, from the rear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>Photograph of the Presidential limousine, depicting interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>Aerial view of Main, Houston, and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>Photograph of the Texas School Book Depository Building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td>Photograph of the windshield of the Presidential limousine, depicting an indentation on the metal framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Photograph of windshield of the Presidential limousine taken from outside the car, depicting a crack in the windshield on the driver's side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>Windshield removed from the Presidential limousine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>Photograph of rear seat of the Presidential limousine taken from above, depicting condition of rear seat after occupants were removed on November 22, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Photograph of scene depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 352, taken from a different angle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Aerial view of Main, Houston, and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Copy of daily shift report of Secret Service Vice-Presidential detail for Friday, November 22, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>Photograph of the Texas School Book Depository Building, as marked by Arnold Louis Rowland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Copy of statement of Arnold Louis Rowland taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Tex., on November 22, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>Copy of statement made by Arnold Louis Rowland to the FBI on November 24, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>Exhibit No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aerial view of Main, Houston, and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, as marked by James Worrell, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photograph of the Texas School Book Depository Building, as marked by James Worrell, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diagram showing the Texas School Book Depository Building and the immediate area with relation to the parking lot used by employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diagram of the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copy of statement made by James Worrell, Jr., to the FBI on November 23, 1964.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Replica of the paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building shortly after the assassination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aerial view of Main, Houston, and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, as marked by Amos Lee Euins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photograph of the Texas School Book Depository Building, as marked by Amos Lee Euins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copy of statement made by Amos Lee Euins taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diagram of a portion of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, drawn by Buell Wesley Frazier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photograph of the Presidential limousine in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copy of William Whaley's taxicab manifest for November 22, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Map of the city of Dallas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample of punchmarks made by Cecil McWatters' punch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diagram of Cecil McWatters' bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photograph of the interior of Cecil McWatters' bus, taken from the rear [see Commission Exhibit No. 379].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photograph of a side view of Cecil McWatters' bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Map of the city of Dallas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copy of sworn affidavit of Cecil McWatters, dated November 22, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bus schedule of the Marsalis-Ramona-Elwood-Munger run in Dallas in effect on November 22, 1963.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photograph of the interior of Cecil McWatters' bus, taken from the rear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xxii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph of the interior of Cecil McWatters' bus, taken from the front.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381-A</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of bus transfer given to Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, by Cecil McWatters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original of Commission Exhibit No. 370.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383-A</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph of the identification bracelet of Lee Harvey Oswald.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewritten copy of note written by Peter Gregory, dated June 19, 1962, addressed “to whom it may concern.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schematic drawing made at Bethesda Naval Hospital from description of what Comdr. James J. Humes observed at time of autopsy on President Kennedy, showing side view of entry and exit wounds to neck area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schematic drawing made at Bethesda Naval Hospital from description of what Comdr. James J. Humes observed at time of autopsy on President Kennedy, showing view from posterior aspect of entry wound to neck area and also the skull wound.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>978–983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical record of the autopsy protocol prepared by the Naval Medical School, Bethesda, Md., on the autopsy performed on President Kennedy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schematic drawing made at Bethesda Naval Hospital from description of what Comdr. James J. Humes observed at time of autopsy on President Kennedy, showing skull wound as viewed from above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>389</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame from motion picture taken by Abraham Zapruder of motorcade showing position of President Kennedy in his car at time of shooting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame from motion picture taken by Abraham Zapruder of motorcade showing explosion from bullet as it hit President Kennedy's head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>987–989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary report of autopsy No. A63-272, on President John F. Kennedy, Naval Medical School, giving gross description of brain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This number was not used.*
1. This is the key to the mailbox which is located in the main post office in the city on Ervay Street. This is the same street where the drugstore, in which you always waited is located. You will find the mailbox in the post office which is located 4 blocks from the drugstore on that street. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.

2. Send the information as to what has happened to me to the Embassy and include newspaper clippings (should there be anything about me in the newspapers). I believe that the Embassy will come quickly to your assistance on learning everything.

3. I paid the house rent on the 2d so don't worry about it.

4. Recently I also paid for water and gas.

5. The money from work will possibly be coming. The money will be sent to our post office box. Go to the bank and cash the check.

Commission Exhibit 1.
6. You can either throw out or give my clothing etc. away. Do not keep these. However, I prefer that you hold on to my personal papers (military, civil etc.).
7. Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise.
8. The address book can be found on my table in the study should you need same.
9. We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross (in English). [sic])
10. I left you as much money as I could, $60 on the second of the month. You and the baby [apparently] [translator's note—illegible—possibly baby's name] can live for another 2 months using $10 per week.
11. If I am alive and taken prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of the bridge through which we always passed on going to the city (right in the beginning of the city after crossing the bridge).

Commission Exhibit 1—Continued
Commission Exhibit 2—Continued
Commission Exhibit 5—Continued
Уважаемый товарищ!

Очень радую Вас. Очень сожалею для того, чтобы иметь и вы
быть в будущем в СССР, где я снова смог чувствовать себя
последнего значительным.

Сообщите пожалуйста, что были бы в будущем СССР, я не
очень хочу заниматься специальной формой работы.

Т.к. в настоящее время я не
работаю / ведующие переговоры
ами, какие и направленные рисунки
в прямую по возможности оказывают
мое дело, ибо данный факт не
ом архивом не материалности.

Так что очень жаль не отказать
из моей трудности.

С уважением,

Эмилиус Охапов
TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

(Written on top):

"Comrade Gerasimov

--- (illegible initials)

2(?)/25"  vx639
1/26/63"

February 17, 1963

Dallas

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

I beg your assistance to help me to return to the Homeland in the USSR where I will again feel myself a full-fledged citizen. Please let me know what I should do for this, i.e., perhaps it will be necessary to fill out a special application form. Since I am not working at present (because of my lack of knowledge of the English language and a small child), I am requesting you to extend to me a possible material aid for the trip. My husband remains here, since he is an American by nationality. I beg you once more not to refuse my request.

Respectfully,

/s/ Marina Oswald.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN
November 30, 1963

Commission Exhibit 7
Уважаемая Карина Николаевна!

В ответ на Ваше письмо сообщаем, что для рассмотрения Вашего ходатайства о возвращении в Родину Вам необходимо:

заполнить 3 экз. прилагаемой при этом анкеты,
представить 3 экз. своей подробной биографии,
писать заявление на имя Посла СССР в США /3 экз./ о Вашем добровольном желании возвратиться на Родину о указанной специальности, по которой Вы желали бы работать,
а также места проживания,

приложить 3 фотокартюрки паспортного размера, подписанных на лицевой стороне / а также фотокартюрки Вашего ребенка/,

приложить одно или два письма от Ваших родственников, живущих в СССР и приглашающих Вас к себе на жительство.

После получения от Вас указанных документов, мы направим Вам ходатайство на рассмотрение местных советских властей. Срок рассмотрения - 5-6 месяцев.

В случае возникновения каких-либо вопросов или затруднений, пишите нам или звоните по телефону. Наш адрес:

С уважением,

Н. Ревницева
Зав. Консульским отделом
Mrs. Marina Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas, USA

March 8, 1963

Dear Marina Nicolaevna!

In reply to your letter we inform you that for purpose of examining your request concerning your return to the homeland it is necessary for you:

To fill out an application in 3 copies,

Furnish 3 copies of your detailed biography,

Write a request in the name of our Ambassador to USSR in 3 copies.

About your voluntary wishes to return to your homeland with indication of your profession in which you would wish to work and also of the place of residence:

Furnish 3 photos of passport size signed on the face of the photograph and also photographs of your child. Furnish one or two letters from your relatives residing in the USSR who are inviting you to live with them.

After receiving from you above-mentioned documents we will forward your request for processing to the local Soviet authorities. Time of processing requires 5 to 6 months.

In event of any questions or difficulties please write to us or call us on the telephone. Our address is

Decatur Street, 1609, N. W., Washington, D. C.,
telephone TU 2-58-29.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ V. Gerasimov

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate
Section of the Soviet
Embassy in United States
Commission Exhibit 9

Exhibit 9 for identification

Государственный Совет СССР в СССР
Постановление
Совета Министров СССР

Заседание

После рассмотрения на представление мне
было на венг в СССР

Михаил О. Иванов

17 марта 1963 г.
TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten letter

City of Washington
Embassy of the Soviet
Union in the U.S.A.
To the Ambassador of the
USSR in the United States

APPLICATION

I request your permission for granting me a visa for
entry in the USSR.

/s/ Marina Oswald

March 17, 1963

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN
November 30, 1963

Commission Exhibit 9—Continued
### ВОПРОСЫ Questions

1. Фамилия, имя и отчество. (Лицо, имеющее несколько фамилий или псевдонимов, должно указать их полностью; замужняя или вдова должны указать деючью фамилию и фамилию мужа)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Фамилия</th>
<th>Имя</th>
<th>Отчество</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Михайлов</td>
<td>Иван</td>
<td>Петрович</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Число, месяц, год и место рождения

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дата</th>
<th>Место рождения</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.07.1941</td>
<td>г. Санкт-Петербург</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Национальность

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Национальность</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Русская</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Гражданство или подданство в настоящее время. Если ранее имели другое гражданство или подданство, то указать, какое

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Гражданство</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Советский, других не имею</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Место работы в настоящее время, занимаемая должность и основная профессия

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Место работы</th>
<th>Должность</th>
<th>Профессия</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Министерство иностранных дел</td>
<td>Учитель</td>
<td>Инженер</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Where do you work at present, what type of work do you do and what is your profession?

6. Вопросы, относящиеся к иностранцам, не применимы.
TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of a two-page Questionnaire for persons desiring a visa for entry into the USSR

Translator's Note: Since printed "Questions" are given both in Russian and in English translation, only the "Answers" portion of the document is being translated.

* * *

1. Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova, "maiden name.
2. July 17, 1941, in Severo-Dvinsk (Molotovsk), Arkhangelskaya Oblast.
3. Russian
4. Soviet citizenship, had no others.
5. Housewife at present, in view of a small child and the lack of knowledge of the English language.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN; dry
November 30, 1963.

Commission Exhibit 9—Continued
7. **If you have children ages 16 and under travelling with you, please list their names, surnames, patronymics, and ages.**

8. **Have you been to the USSR before? If so, where and what business?**

9. **Please list any relatives who live in the USSR, including their names and addresses.**

10. **Please provide your permanent address.**

---

**Answers**

- If you have children ages 16 and under travelling with you, please list their names, surnames, patronymics, and ages.

- Have you been to the USSR before? If so, where and what business?

- Please list any relatives who live in the USSR, including their names and addresses.

- Please provide your permanent address.

---

**Date of filing**

**Signature of applicant**

**Commission Exhibit 9—Continued**
6. For a permanent stay.

7. Daughter June Lee Oswald - 13 months.

8. Up to June, 1962, lived in the USSR, in Leningrad and Minsk. Worked as a pharmacist.


Medvedev, Aleksandr Ivanovich, stepfather, residing in Leningrad, Obvodny Canal, house 86, apt. 43.

10. Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.

Date of filing: /s/ M. Oswald

March 17, 1963
С. Освальд Горислава Николаевна, проживалась Тринацатого лицея, родослове 17 июля 1941 г. в Риге. Имела с литературным и именем в Ленинграде, где окончила среднюю школу. Из поступала в Ленинградский университет, но учебу и в 1958 году.
Не была принята в на курс, из-за отставки. По окончании семинарии, назначен 2-ый курс, преподавал основных своих наук. Затем, по окончании, присвоена 2-ая заслуга по литературе М. Е. Бахилевича) забеден у нас регулярно. Его жизнь, как и своей жизни, а также их успехи в сфере, от успехов в определении, но всегда забота о получении в его влечение в СССР и при этом, не откладывая в своё время. Мой муж находится в СССР.

17 марта 1963 г.

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 9—Continued
V (sic) AUTOBIOGRAPHY

I, Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna, born Prusakova, M. N., was born July 17, 1941, in Severo-Dvinsk (former Molotovsk), Arkhangelskaya Oblast. I lived with my mother and stepfather in Leningrad, where I graduated from the secondary school and entered the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School. My mother died in 1957. On graduation from school, I was retained for work in Leningrad. Due to family circumstances, I worked for the last 2 years (up to 1962) as an assistant at the pharmacy of the 3rd Clinical Hospital in Minsk, residing at the home of my maternal uncle (Prusakov, Ilya Vasilevich), and subsequently was married. In February, 1962, a daughter, June Lee Oswald, was born to us. My husband is an American by nationality, and so we found ourselves in America. But a year later, I am applying for a visa for entry into the USSR and beg you not to deny my request. My husband remains in the U.S.A.

/s/ Marina Oswald.

March 17, 1963

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

Commission Exhibit 9—Continued
Уважаемая Марина Николаевна!

В связи с Вашим ходатайством было бы желательно, чтобы Вы приехали в Вашингтон и посетили Консульский отдел нашего Посольства. Консульский отдел открыт ежедневно за исключением воскресенья с 9 часов утра до 5 часов вечера и в субботу - с 9 часов утра до 12 ду.

Если же для Вас затруднительно приехать к нам в Вашингтон в настоящее время, просим Вас сообщить нам причину, побуждающую Вас возвратить ходатайство о въезде в Советский Союз на постоянное жительство.

С уважением,

Р. Резниченко
Зав. Консульским отделом
Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas

April 18, 1963

Dear Marina Nicolaevna!

In connection with your request it would be desirable for you to come to Washington in order to visit the Consulate Section of our Embassy. The Consulate Section is open daily except Sundays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

If it is difficult for you to come to us to Washington at the present time we request you to give us reasons which made you start proceedings for permission to enter the Soviet Union for permanent residence.

Respectfully yours,

(signature illegible)

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate Section of the Soviet Embassy in United States
June 4, 1963

Mr. M. Lewald
4907 Magazine Str.
New Orleans, La.

Уважаемая Мария Николаевна,

В связи с Вашим ходатайством о въезде в Советский Союз на постоянное жительство, в нашем письме от 18 апреля мы просили Вас по возможности приехать в Вашингтон и посетить Консульский отдел нашего Посольства.

Если Вам трудно приехать к нам, просим Вас сообщить письменными причинами, побудившими Вас просить разрешения на въезд в СССР на постоянное жительство.

С уважением

Я. Розенченко
Зав. Консульским отделом

Commission Exhibit 11
Mr. (sic) M. Oswald
4907 Magazine Str.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Marina Nicolaevna,

In connection with your request for entrance to the Soviet Union for permanent residence, in our letter of April 18th we requested you if possible to come to Washington and visit the Consulate Section of our Embassy.

If it is difficult for you to visit us we request you to advise us by letter concerning reasons which made you request this permission for entering the USSR for permanent residence.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ V. Gerasimov

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate Section of the Soviet Embassy in United States
Copy of a three-page handwritten letter

To the Embassy of the USSR
in the U.S.A., Washington,
Consular Section,
Comrade Reznichenko

from Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

I received two letters from you in which you requested me to indicate the reason for my wish to return to the USSR.

But first of all, permit me to apologize for such a long silence on my part and to thank you for a considerate attitude toward me on the part of the Embassy. The reasons for my silence were certain family "problems" (if one can express it this way) which stood in the way. That is also one of the reasons why I wish to return to the Homeland. The main reason, "of course" (sic), is homesickness, regarding which much is written and spoken, but one learns it only in a foreign land.

I count among family "problems" the fact that in the middle or the end of October, I expect the birth of my second child. This would have probably complicated matters for me, because I would not be able to work during the first few months. And yet, I have no one from whom I could expect help, for I have no parents. My relatives were against my going to America and, therefore, I would be ashamed to appeal to them. That is why I had to weigh everything once more before replying to your letter.

But things are improving due to the fact that my husband expresses a sincere wish

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

Commission Exhibit 12—Continued
В своем возбуждении и не урывал я своих малейших желаний в сад солнца.

Тема утверждения моего народа была ввергнута в темноту, где я прежде учился. Мое у местечка и рядом с городом, который мы видели, где не знал я домой досуга других наших городов.

И я же в этот же несчастный день уехал на работу, и к моему же ужасу, он не знал, как найти работу в другой, более умной, потому что не знал я домой досуга других наших городов.

Вои основные причины почему и не мог служить законным братом в СССР.

Чтоб умереть таким неудачником, как не мог служить законным братом в СССР.
to return together with me to the USSR. I earnestly beg you to help him in this. There is not much that is encouraging for us here and nothing to hold us. I would not be able to work for the time being, even if I did find work. And my husband is often unemployed. It is very difficult for us to live here. We have no money to enable me to come to the Embassy, not even to pay for hospital and other expenses connected with the birth of a child. We both urgently solicit your assistance to enable us to return and work in the USSR.

In my application I did not specify the place in which I would like to live in the Soviet Union. I earnestly beg you to help us to obtain permission to live in Leningrad where I grew up and went to school. I have a sister and a brother of my mother's second marriage there. I know that I do not have to explain to you the reason for my wish to live precisely in that city. It speaks for itself. I permit myself to write this without any desire to belittle the merits of our other cities. Moreover, it would be easier for me to find employment in Leningrad, since there are more pharmacies there and additional personnel are needed. For instance, when I came to Minsk from Leningrad, I could not find work in my specialty for quite a long time, because they had sufficient personnel.

These are the basic reasons why I and my husband wish to return to the USSR. Please do not deny our request. Make us happy again, help us to return that which we lost because of our foolishness. I would like to have my second child, too, to be born in the USSR.

Sincerely and respectfully,

/s/ M. Oswald
P. S. I enclose with this letter an application of my husband for permission to enter into the USSR.

/s/ M. Oswald
Embassy of the

Congo at Brussels

Brussels, July 1, 1935

Dear Sirs,

Please rush the entrance

vest for the return of Doriu,

citizen, man... 125, etc. etc.

He is going to have a

date in Belgium, therefore you

must grant the entrance visa

and make the transportation

arrangements before then.

As for my return certificate

please consider it expeditious.

Thank you,

Levi E. Swire

(Husband of Marina G. Swire)
Уважаемый товарищ Гомизид!

Во время Вашего посещения мы не могли сказать по телефону и просить Вас, после Ваших слов, о результирующем виде и ожидаемом результате, по нашему мнению, в определенной степени наши семьи коснулись противоположных Ваших утверждений. С этим просьбу Вас сообщить, как ускорить эти решения, по существу интересной в предшествующем процессе.

С уважением,

А. Гомизид

8 июня 1933 г.
To the Embassy of the USSR in the U.S.A., Washington Consular Section Comrade Reznichenko
from Oswald, M. N.

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

You should understand our impatience and, therefore, by this letter, I beg you to inform us of the result of replies (sic) to my appeals with regard to the departure of our family to the USSR and residence in Leningrad. I urgently beg you to facilitate the expediting of this matter for the reason stated in a previous letter.

Respectfully,

/s/ M. Oswald

July 8, 1963
New Orleans

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963
Dear sir;

This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy Of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.

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

I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James F. Hasty warned me that if I engaged in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an interest in me.

This agent also "suggested" to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F.B.I. "protection", that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F.B.I.

Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visas as soon as they come.

Also, this is to inform you of the birth on October 20, 1963 of a daughter, AUDREY MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife.

Respectfully,

J. Lee H. Oswald

Commission Exhibit 15
Secretarial Note Book containing columns of Russian words and columns of their Spanish equivalents, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to lunch</td>
<td>dining room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>to eat, to dine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>dinner, meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>rabbit (crossed out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*room</td>
<td>broth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, she (here is)</td>
<td>courier, mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matter</td>
<td>to cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attention</td>
<td>damp, raw, hard, tough (crossed out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help, assistance</td>
<td>spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathtub, bathhouse</td>
<td>small child, kid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumpkin</td>
<td>rest (repose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedstead, bed</td>
<td>to wish, to desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*room, cabin</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ram (sheep)</td>
<td>after, thereupon (later on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onion</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sup</td>
<td>embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near, close</td>
<td>entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>she, they (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>how much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting, tryst</td>
<td>beer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How much does it cost?

1—one
2—two
3—three
4—four
5
6
7—seven
8—eight
9—nine
10—ten
11—eleven
12—twelve
13—thirteen
14—fourteen
15—fifteen
16—sixteen
17—seventeen
Flyleaf 1: Next to the name “Rachal”: Today Wedding (?)
Flyleaf 3: Top of page: Lee Harvey Oswald (in Russian transliteration).
Page 3: Rough street plan of Moscow, Russia, with the Kremlin in the center.

Page 4: Top of page: after the name "Quin, Murret": Aleksey (Lenya).

Page 5:
1. Application 2 cop.
3. Reference from work
4. Reference from residence
5. Characteristic
6. A copy of birth certificate
7. A copy of marriage certificate
8. A request from the husband
9. Photograph 8 copies

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 7:—citizenship
Mosgorispolkom
(Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies)
Issued January 4, 1960
(No. 311479)

Residence permit for a foreigner
(AA N. 549666)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 12: Znanya (Znanie) (Knowledge)
Gary St.
Translator's Note: Believed to be Russian bookstore in San Francisco.

Page 13: Wedding (ring)
(Crossed out): bank 36
5 rubles —
pol. (?)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 14: Zakharova
B-1.4365
12./Gorkova
No. 15
Translator's Note: The above is an address.

Page 15: Following the words "Given 22 May 1962":
Militia Administration of Minsk

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 19: SPASEEBA (means) THANK YOU. Following letters “KUTV” are words of a popular Russian song: “Polyushko Pole” (Little Field).

(Translator’s Note: Possibly a man’s surname)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Calendar dates for March, April, October, November, December, January 1960 and February, with Russian abbreviations for days of the week.

**Commission Exhibit 18—Continued**
Page 24:

Soviet Socialist Republics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belorussia</td>
<td>Moldavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>R.S.F.S.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Tadzhik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirgizia</td>
<td>Kirgizia (sic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bgoryatia (?) Chess

Pawn, King, Queen, Knight, Bishop, Castle.

by us we had
us we shall have
here where
there from where
their sometimes

Page 25:

Russian Words

something
I have
he has
she has
you have
we have
they have
glass
which
they call
time
in order to
good bye
clear without words
Thank you
foreigner

Grammar

Soft sign hard sign
Masculine and Feminine nouns are
Masculine i–i (?)
Feminine a, ya, soft sign
Neuter nouns take "ya"—ending "e"
Neuter nouns ending in "o" take "a"
BVDGZhZ voiced article
PFTKShS voiceless
AIYVI E

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
German Alphabet
Jn-Ya W-V
S-Z Z-tc
I-Y CH-kh
V-F S-Sh T-P-Sch/d BG-
TRILIK (?)

Russian-German dictionary
JA-yes SIE-you
WO-where DU-thou (?)
WANN-when Ich-I
WIR-we Mein-my
WENN-if Aber-but
WAS-what Auch-also
IN-in ER-YOUR Gut-good
Sind-Bist-Are (?)

wie viel?—how much?
Ich möchte—I want
sie möchten—you want
je—her
(followed by Gothic German alphabet)

Page 27 (Al):
Rosa Agadonova
Hotel “Berlin” Mak (?)
(Sovoy) (Savoy?)

Amer. Embassy
Moscow
Tel.
52-00-08/Chaikovsky St.
19/21
9-6—business (?)

Alizberg, Vera V.—(illegible)

Aksonov, Colonel
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 28 (A2):
Bottom line:
Debooy or Debovy
(Translator's Note: significance of above is unknown)

Page 29:
Vneshtorg Bank
Bank for Foreign Trade
Moscow
Neglinnaya Ul. 12
Kozlova (woman's surname)
K-03400 (telephone number)
(792) (possibly telephone extension)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 31:
Vis(a) and Reg(istration?) Office Kolpachny Per. 9 (9 Kolpachny Lane) Moscow
(2 lines crossed out, writing illegible)
Colonel (?) Petrikov
—Dobromyslenski
Lane 5
Citizen Demushkina

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 33:

14 (?) Zhdanova
Hotel Savoy (?) K 41980 (possibly telephone number)
Ul (Street) Zakharova
House No. 11, apt. 72
Golovachev, Pavel (man’s name)

Ella German
Ul. Lavsko—Naberezhnaya (Embankment)
No. 22, Apt. 2

Gdr. (?) Ul. Stanislavskogo
20

(Crossed out): also Sastan (?)
Minsk
Ela German
ul. Lavskaya Embankment
No. 22, Apt. 22
to America

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 35: Lyudmir (Lyudmila ?) Dmitrievna
Hoñel “Berlin” (Savoy)
Gomam Demka (?) 20244 (Business (phone ?))
Following “Atlanta, Georgia”
Natalia Alekseevna

Children’s Polyclinic
B-3-91-92 Petrov. Vorot
(Petroveskie Gate ?)
Page 41: Aleks. Romanovich Ziger
Krasnaya Ul., Minsk (?)
House 14, Apt. 42

Miss Kaisenheim

West German Embassy
B. Gruzinskaya
Ul. 17

Kalashnaya
Lane 6

Dutch Embassy

Van Hattun

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 43:

Sovnarkhoz (Council of the National Economy) of Minsk
for a job
Gorsoviet (City Council)
for a flat
Inderedko (Inter. Rescue Committee ?)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 45:
7/18 Moscow, K 31 (?), Ul. Zhdanova
(above is an address)
Minsk Ul. Karla Markska No. 35
Kon. Narokhssov. (? Tel. 206311
Comrade Dyadev Room 279
—(illegible)
20575 Sharapov
Minsk
House No. 4, Apt. 24
Ul. Kalinina
Kuznetsova, Rosa
Intor. (Intourist ?) Hotel "Minsk"
92-463
House 30, Apt. 8
Ul. Kola Misknev (?)
Nel Norodovskvim (?)
112 In(stitute) of Foreign Languages

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 46:
Communist Party U. S. A.
23 West 26th St.
New York

Page 47:
Mexico City
Consulate of Cuba
Zamora and F. Marquez
11-28-47
Sylvia Duran

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
15 61 55 (15 60 55)
Department of Consular Matters

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

U. S. Embassy Lafragua 18
46 94 00

Bills 1-5-10-20
12.5 Pesos-$1.00
1 Peso-.08¢ Coins 1-5 pesos.

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 52:
smola (?) 14
stova (?)

Page 53:
Merezhkinsky (man's name)
Prospect Stalina 12, Apt. 26
veogde (?) 7-14-53

(Aunt Palina)
Kharkov
Vezed Trinklera
House 5, Apt. 7
Mikhaylovich
M

MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Metro Smolenskaya

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 55:
Notary Office Ul. Zakha.
from 9 to 18:30

Recess 13–14
Saturday 9–13
Closed Sunday

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 57:
OVIR (?) Moscow
Ul. Ogareva
VZhA D.A. Vlgeda (?)

K 45026
DD 10206
DD 19106

Ostankino (residence of Russian writer Boris Pasternak)

— (illegible) "B"

OVIR, Moscow
Kolpachny Lane 9

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 58:
Kharkov
V'ezd Trinklera (Trinkler's Gate?)
House 5, Apt. 7
the Mikhaylovs
(for Marina)

Page 59:
Registry Office K-78545
Passport No. P311479 Jan. 4 (7) 60
Minsk 25994 Ex-39
Vidim (Vadim?) Petrovich
Teacher, Moscow, IN. OR. Yak.

Riga
Ul. Pernovas
House 39, Apt. 1
Pogorelskaya,
Lena (Lena Pogorelskaya is a woman's name)
Tel. 70540
Prusokova Maria
Kalinina 30 (?)
House 39, Apt. 20

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued
Page 60:

Petrikov
Ul. Lunacharskogo 8
 Argentine Embassy

Polsky (Polish?)
Ul. A. Myskogo, (?)
30.

Page 61:
(Two first lines crossed out:
“Comrade Roman
Works (at) Karl Marx Technical Library”)
Radio Factory “Communar”
Experimental Shop
3-20-56
THE ASS. PR. (13 Narodnaya Ul. Moscow)
726430
Unit PR.
with Mosby

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 63:
Lev Setyaev-Radio Moscow
Lev Setyaev
Leo Setyaev
V 3-65-88 (work)
Novo-Peschanaya 23/7
Apt. 65
Skrylev, Elsa and Gri—
Ul. Cherkogo, House 13
Apt. 1 (at the wedding)
Nov. 6
Rimma—
(Translator's Note: woman's name)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 69:
Ina Takhagoeva (?) (woman's name)
House 4, Apt. 19, in Minsk
Minsk
Leningradskaya
House 1, Apt. 1
Ernst Titovets (man's name)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Page 81:
Rimma Sherakava (Shirokova) (woman's name)
“Intourist” Moscow
Sherakov 2–05–75 (man's name)
Shirokova,
Rimma S.
Ul. Korova
Main Post Office
General Delivery

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued
Cuban Ñefilia
M. C. C. 6. J.
100 Decatur St.
New Orleans, La.
Charles Bruguiere

N. O. C. C. Editor "Conch"
David Crumford
Report from cuban
117 Camp stuff
167 Decatur stuff
1032 Canal

NAT. PROGRESSIVE YOUTH
C.C. 3, N.Y.
80 Clinton St., N.Y.
"Advance" Youth Organ

Philadelphia
Russo-American Citizenship
Club 2730 Snyder Av.
Russ. Law. School 1212 Spruce

Russo-American Daily Paper
Jefferson Bldg.
Russ. Law. Tmn.
216 S. 20
Russ. Orth.-Mod. Organ
1737 Spring Rd.

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Rear flyleaf 1:
Stanislav Shushkevich — Teachers
Aleksandr Rudenchek (or Rubenchek)
P. Vorosholov (?)— Teachers
Protilimsky (?)
Khill Dit (?) near movie theater “Pobeda”
(Possibly meaning “near the Pobeda movie theater”)
Rosa (woman’s name) House 130 Apt. 8
Karla Oginkneta (Liebknecht ?) Street (?)
Sweat shirt—48
Elis
Lida 32109 (woman’s name and phone number)
Maria 3-38-53 (woman’s name and phone number), Apt. 20 House (sic)

Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Commission Exhibit 18—Continued
Commission Exhibit 19

Commission Exhibit 20
DIPLOMA
Zh No. 732648

This Diploma was issued to citizen Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna, certifying that she enrolled at the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School of the Ministry of Public Health of the RSFSR, on 19— (year not filled out) and in 1959 completed the full course of the above-named School, in Pharmaceutical specialty.

By a decision of the State Examining Commission, of June 29, 1959, Prusakova, M. N. was awarded the qualification of a Pharmacist.

Chairman of the State Examining Commission
/s/ I. Agalaya (?)

Director: (signature illegible)

Secretary: /s/ N. Koshenek (?)

Leningrad, June 30, 1959.
Registration No. 32
(Seal of the Ministry of Public Health of the RSFSR, Leningrad Pharmaceutical School.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 20—Continued
Union membership booklet of Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova (5 photographs)

Cover of the booklet:

Proletariat of all countries unite!

TRADE-UNION
CARD

VTsSPS (All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 21
Left page:
(Seal with a picture of Lenin in the center)

TRADE-UNIONS OF THE USSR
TRADE-UNION CARD
No. 3517282

Trade-Union of Medical Workers

Surname Prusakova
Name and Patronymic Marina Nikol(Aevna)
Year of birth 1940 (sic)
Profession Student
Year joined the union 1956 (sic)
Name of organization issuing the card
(Seal of the Medical Workers Union)
Chairman of the Committee (signature illegible)

Right page:
(Seal with a picture of Lenin in the center)

Comission Exhibit 21—Continued
Left page:
This page is marked "1960" and has the following stamps for payment of membership dues pasted in:
January: 2 rubles
February: 2 rubles
March: 2 rubles
April: 2 rubles
May: 2 rubles
June: 2 rubles
July: 2 rubles
August: 2 rubles
No stamps are pasted in for September, October, November, or December of 1960.

Right page: This page is marked "1961" but is not filled in.

Commission Exhibit 21—Continued
**Left page:** Unused.

**Right page:**

**RECORD OF REGISTRATION AND CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of trade-union organization registering and taking off the register</th>
<th>Signature and stamp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/25</td>
<td>LFU (Leningrad Pharmaceutical School)</td>
<td>Stamp of the Medical Workers Union and illegible signature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/26</td>
<td>To be taken off</td>
<td>Same stamp and illegible signature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission Exhibit 21—Continued**
Left page: Same headings as on the preceding page; no entries appear on this page.

Right page: This page is entitled "NOTATIONS"; no entries appear on this page.
Translator’s Note: Each page of the membership booklet carries a watermark with the legend: "TRADE-UNIONS ARE A SCHOOL OF COMMUNISM."

Commission Exhibit 21—Continued
Right upper corner, written by hand: “OSWALD”
Upper left: State Emblem of the USSR
WORK BOOK
(This is repeated in Belorussian)

Commission Exhibit 22
Inside page:

WORK BOOK

Surname: Prusakova
Name Marina
Patronymic Nikolaevna
Year of birth 1941
Education: elementary, secondary, higher
(underline)
Profession Pharmacist
Signature of the owner of the Work Book
Prusakova
Date the Work Book was filled out 3/12, 1960.

Commission Exhibit 22—Continued
Two inside pages:

WORK RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Entry</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Entry on duty, transfers during work and discharges (indicate reasons)</th>
<th>Basis for entry (document, its date and number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United 3rd Clinical Hospital of the City of Minsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1959 June</td>
<td>Taken on the staff as analytical chemist of the pharmacy.</td>
<td>Pr., No. 163 of 10/31/59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1960 August</td>
<td>Transferred to the position of the assistant of pharmacy.</td>
<td>Pr., No. 110 7/28/61.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1962 March</td>
<td>Release from work, according to application filed.</td>
<td>Pr., 35 3/21/62.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chief Physician of the 3rd Clinical Hospital

/s/ A. Korkhov

Seal of the City of Minsk Health Department, United 3rd Clinical Hospital.

Commission Exhibit 22—Continued
A booklet entitled "DRAFT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE, Ministry of Defense of the USSR. 1957."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23
Back of flyleaf:

DRAFT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Series BL No. 560123

Surname Oswald (name "Prusakova" is crossed out)
Name and Patronymic Marina Nikolaevna
Year of birth 1941
Issued by The Frunze District Military Commissariat (city of Minsk)
October 28, 1959
District Military Commander (Mikulsky)

Photograph of Marina Oswald
Seal of the Frunze District Military Commissariat and an illegible signature.

Page 1:

1. Year of birth 1941

2. Note on draft category Reserve of the Second (to be written in words) category

3. Draft group SA

4. Personnel Sergeants (sic)

5. No. of military draft occupational specialty 122 v

6. Name of military draft occupational specialty Pharmacists

7. Name of occupational qualification Pharmacist

8. Military rank Private

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued
II. General Information

9. Civilian specialty  Pharmacist

10. Party membership  (a) candidate for CPSU membership;  (b) member of CPSU indicate month and year became member  Non-Party Woman

11. If member of the Komsomol, month and year joined  Not a member


15. Social class  Worker, employee, collective peasant, individual peasant  Employee (write out)

Page 3:

16. Literacy and Education

Completed 7 years of the secondary

(indicate what school

school in 1955, and ½ year course of the

and when graduated from; if did not complete,

Leningrad Pharmaceutical School in 1959.

how many years or courses completed)

17. Place of birth

Arkhangelskaya Oblast

(indicate oblast, territory, republic

city of Molotovsk

district, village soviet, village or city)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued
III. Information on Passing Through Draft for Active Service

18. Drafted (by which military commissariat, in what oblast (region) and when)

Found fit for (indicate degree of fitness for military service)

and attached to (indicate which unit or reserve)

Measurements of height, head, foot in centimeters or in prearranged numbers (rostovkas) (sic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Circumference of the head</th>
<th>Size of gas-mask</th>
<th>Size of shoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 5:

IV. Brief Information on Service in the Soviet Army, Navy, Border or Domestic Troops

(Indicate the time of arrival into the unit, principal movements, specialty, functional qualifications and time of transfer to reserves)

19. Did not serve in the Soviet Army.

Pages 6 and 7 have no printing or any handwritten entries.

Commission Exhibit 23—Continued
Page 8:

20. Determination of the Unit Command on Possible Utilization in War Time

M. P. (?)  
(Signature: rank, surname)  
19.  

V. Swearing of Military Oath

21. Took military oath at  
(Name of unit, date, month and year)  
M.P.  
(Signature: rank, surname)

Page 9:

Information on Participation in the Great Patriotic War and Other Wars

(Specify time, war, unit, function, specialty)

22. Did not participate

Commission Exhibit 23—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. Имеет ли ранения и контузии</th>
<th>Не имеет</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24. Имеет ли правительственные награды и какие</td>
<td>Не имеет</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 10: No printing or entries on this page.

Page 11:
23. Wounds or contusions
None
24. Government awards: If any, State Which
None

Commission Exhibit 23—Continued
### VII. Additional Information

(Indicate participation in partisan units, commando battalions, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(This page is not filled)

### VIII. Brief Information on Passing Refresher Training Periods and Retraining

26. Passed in 19____, ___ days' training period on occupational qualifications.

(specify occupational qualification)

VUS (Military occupational specialty) No. ___

M.P. (sic) ______________________

(Signature: rank, surname)

(The same text is repeated on this page and on page 14, but no entries are made on either one.)

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued**
Page 15:

IX. Information of Medical Examinations

27. ______________________________________

(No written entries appear on this page.)

Commission Exhibit 23—Continued
X. Notations on Registration and Removal From Registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Removed from register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A stamp of the Frunze District Military Commissariat of the City of Minsk</td>
<td>A stamp of the Frunze District Military Commissariat of the City of Minsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 28, 1959</td>
<td>August 4, 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of the 4th Unit</td>
<td>Chief of the 4th Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(illegible signature)</td>
<td>(illegible signature)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Removed from register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A stamp of the Leninsky District of the City of Minsk</td>
<td>This space is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 9, 1961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of the 4th Unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(illegible signature)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pages 18–21:
The same headings ("Registered" and "Removed from register") appear on these two pages, but they are not filled in.

Page 22:

XI. Notations on Drafts During Mobilization or During War

This page is left blank.

Page 23:

XII. Special Notations

Stamp: “Mobilization Order issued on attaching to Command
No. 48062
7/28/1961
Signature (illegible)”

Stamp: “Mobilization Order Withdrawn 8/4/61
Signature (illegible)”

Commission Exhibit 23—Continued
XIII. Rules for Registration of Reservists

1. A reservist should:
(a) Secure military registration at his place of residence: in a city—at a military commissariat; in a rural locality, as well as in a city which does not have military commissariat—at the military registration section of the local Council of Workers' Deputies;
(b) Carefully preserve his Draft Registration Certificate and always have it on his person.

2. Draft Registration Certificate can be surrendered on a written receipt:
(a) Upon arrival at the military unit for training—at the headquarters of the unit;
(b) On demand of a military commissariat, military registration section, court or investigative organs;
(c) In cities—to a house management for registration (at the same time as the passport is surrendered for registration) and for removal from registration. No one else has the right to take away one's Draft Registration Certificate, except organs and persons indicated above.
3. In changing of a permanent residence (or temporarily, for a period over one month and a half, and for over three months for travel on official business, study, or medical treatment) a reservist should:

(a) Upon arrival in a city or district of another military commissariat in the same city, surrender to the house management, together with passport, his Draft Registration Certificate, for completion of military registration;

(b) At departure from the city or to a territory of another military commissariat in the same city, surrender to the house management, together with passport, his Draft Registration Certificate for removal from military registration;

(c) Upon arrival at a rural locality, personally appear within three days at a village (or settlement) council, for military registration;

(d) At departure from a rural locality to another locality or territory of another village council of the same district, personally to appear at a village (or settlement) council for removal from registration.

4. Upon receiving his Draft Registration Certificate at a military commissariat, after discharge from military service into reserve, or after being attached to the reserve after passing through a regular draft, the reservist must register not later than three days after his arrival at the place of residence chosen by him.

5. During temporary departures for periods of less than one month and a half, and for a period up to three months for travel on official business, for study, or medical treatment, a reservist should inform the registration organ where he is registered regarding this.

6. In changing of the surname or name, educational qualifications, party membership, position, place of work or residence, a reservist should appear in five days at the military registration organ where he is registered with his Draft Registration Certificate and documents confirming these changes.

7. On suffering injury or serious illness, disabling for work, reservist should submit a declaration to a military commissariat at the place of residence for an appointment for (physical) re-examination.

8. In all cases of summons from the military commissariat, or military registration section, reservist should appear punctually at the specified time, with his Draft Registration Certificate.
Registration Certificate and passport, and in addition, a Party or Komsomol card if member or candidate of the CPSU or the Komsomol.

9. Reservist is subject to a fine up to 100 rubles for a loss of his Draft Registration Certificate by reason of carelessness (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of July 30, 1940).

10. For a violation of the rules of registration, reservists are subject to a fine in an administrative order up to 50 rubles. A repetition of the violation of the rules results in a correctional labor sentence up to one month or a fine up to 200 rubles, imposed by a court order (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of July 30, 1940).

Read by: Prusakova (signature of the owner of the Certificate)

For Explanation of Corrections Introduced in Draft Registration Certificate

Correction of the surname to “Oswald” is to be believed, on the basis of Passport Series XXXII-NU, No. 533420 issued by the Frunze—(illegible) Militia, July 6, 1961.

Seal of the Frunze Regional Military Commissariat.
—Military Commissar
—Colonel (written signature illegible)
(printed signature): Mikulinsky (?)
Oct. 16. Arrive from Helsinki by train; am met by Intourest Repre. and in car to Hotel “Berlin”. Reges. as “student” 5 day Lux. tourist. Ticket.) Meet my Intorist guided Rimma Sherikova I explain to her I wish to apply for Rus. citizenship. She is flabbergasted, but agrees to help. She checks with her boss, main office Intour; than helps me add. a letter to Sup. Sovit asking for citizenship, meanwhile boss telephones passport & visa office and notifies them about me.

Oct. 17 - Rimma meets me for Intourist sighseeing says we must contin. with this although I am too nevous she is “sure” I’ll have an anserwer. soon. Asks me about myself and my reasons for doing this I explain I am a communist, ect. She is politly sym. but uneasy now. She tries to be a friend to me, she feels sorry for me I am someth. new.

Sun Oct. 18. My 20th birthday, we visit exhibit. in morning and in the after noon The Lenin-Stalin tomb. She gives me a present Book “Ideot” by Dostoevski.

Oct. 19. Tourism. Am anxious since my visa is good for five days only and still no word from auth. about my reqest.

Oct. 20. Rimmer in the afternoon says Intourist was notified by the pass & visa dept. that they want to see me I am excited greatly by this news. Oct. 21. (mor) Meeting with single offial. Balding stout, black suit fairly, good English, asks what do I want?, I say Sovite citizenship, he ask why I give vaue answers about “Great Soviet Union” He tells me “USSR only great in Literature wants me to go back home” I am stunned I reiterate, he says he shall check and let me know weather my visa will be (extended it expiers today) Eve. 6.00 Recive word from police official. I must leave country tonight at. 8.00 P.M. as visa expirs. I am shocked!! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have $100. left. I have waited for 2 year to be accepted. My fondes dreams are shattered because of a petty offial; because of bad planning I planned to much! 7.00 P.M. I decide to end it. Soak wrist in cold water to numb the pain. Than slash my left wrist. Than plag wrist into bathtub of hot water. I think “when Rimma comes at 8. to find me dead it wil be a great shock. somewhere, a violin plays, as I
Oct. 21 (con.): watch my life whirl away. I think to myself, "how easy to die" and "a sweet death, (to violins) about 8.00 Rimma finds my unconscious (bathtub water a rich red color) she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Ambulance comes, am taken to hospital where five stitches are put in my wrist. Poor Rimmea stays by my side as interrptor (my Russian is still very bad) far into the night, I tell her "go home" (my mood is bad) but she stays. she is "my friend" She has a strong will only at this moment I notice she is preety

Oct. 22. Hospital I am in a small room with about 12 others (sick persons.) 2 or dalies and a nurse the room is very drab as well as the breakfast. Only after prolonged (2 hours) observation of the other pat. do I relize I am in the Insanity ward. This relization disquits me. Later in afternoon I am visited by Rimma, she comes in with two doctors, as interr she must ask me medical question; Did you know what you were doing? Ans. yes Did you black out? No. ect. I than comp. about poor food the doctors laugh app. this is a good sign Later they leave, I am alone with Rimma (amongst the mentaly ill) she encourgest me and scolds me she says she will help me me get trasfered to another section of Hos. (not for insane) where food is good.

Oct. 23. Transfered to ordinary ward, (airy, good food.) but nurses suspions of me.) they know). Afternoon. I am visited by Rosa Agafonova tourist office of the hotel, who asks about my health, very beautiful, excelant Enz., very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma vists

Oct. 24 Hospital routine, Rimma visits me in afternoon

Oct. 25. 

Oct. 26 An elderly American at the hospital grow suspions about me for some reason. because at Embassy I told him I had not registered as most tourist and I am in general evasive about my presence in Moscow and at

Afternoon hospital. Rimma visits.

Oct. 27 Stiches are taken out by doctor with "dull" scisor

Mo

Wed Oct. 28 Leave hospital in intorist car, with Rimma for Hotel "Berlin" later I change hotels to "Metropole" all cloths packed, and money from my room (to the last kopec) returned as well as watch, ring. Ludmilla Dimitrova (Intorist office head) and Rosa invite me to come and sit and take with them any time. I get lonesome at new hotel. They feel sorry for me.
Oct. 28 (con.) Rimma notifies me that, pass & registration office whishes to see me about my future. Later Rimma and car pick me up and we enter the officies to find four offials waiting for me (all unknown to me) They ask How my arn is, I say O.K., They ask "Do you want to go to your home- land. I say no I want Sovite citizen I say I want to reside in the Soviet Union. They say they will see about that. Than they ask me about the lone offial with whom I spoke in the first place (appar. he did not pass along my request at all but thought to simply get rid of me by not extending my Soviet visa. At the time I requested it) I desquire him (they make notes) (what papers do you have to show who and what you are? I give them my discharge papers from the Marine Corps. They say wait for our ans. I ask how long? Not soon. Later Rimma comes to check on me. I feel insulted and insult her.

Oct. 29. Hotel Room 214 Metropole Hotel. I wait. I worry I eat once, stay next to phone worry I keep fully dressed

Oct. 30. Hotel Room I have been in hotel three days, if seems like three years I must have some sort of a showdown!

Oct. 31. I make my dision. Getting passport at 12'00 I meet and talk with Rimma for a few minutes she says: stay in your room and eat well, I don't tell her about what I intend to do since I know she would not approve.

After she leaves I wait a few minutes and than I catch a taxi, "American Embassy" I say. 12'30, I arrive American Embassy, I walk in and say to the receptionist "I would like to see the Consular" she points at a large lager and says "If you are a tourist please register". I take out my American passport and lay it in the desk. I have come to dissolve my American citizen- ship. I say matter-of-factly she rises and enters the office of Richard Snyder American Head Consular in Moscow at that time. He invites me to sit down. He finishes a letter he is typing and than ask what he can do for me. I tell him I have decided to take Soviet citizenship and would like to leagly dissolve my U.S. citizenship. His assitant (now Head Consular) McVickers looks up from his work. Snyder says- takes down personal Information, ask questions
Sat. Oct 31. (con) warns me not to take any steps before the soviets except me, says I am a “fool”, and says the dissolution papers are along time in preparing (In other words refuses to allow me at that time to dissolve U.S. citiz. I state “my mind is make up” From this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U.S.A. I spend 40 minutes at the Embassy before Snyder says 'now unless you wish to expound on your maxist beifiss you can go.” I wish to dissolve U.S. citiz, not today he says in effect. I leave Embassy, elated at this showdown, returning to my hotel I feel now my energies are not spent in vain. I'm sure Russians will except me after this sign of my faith in them. 2:00 a knock, a reporter by the name of Goldstene wants an interview I'm flabbergassed “how did you find out? The Embassy called us.” He said. I send him away I sit and realize this is one way to bring pressure on me. By notifying my relations in U.S. through the newspapers. Although they would say “ifs for the public record.” A half hour later another reporter Miss Mosby comes. I answer a few quick questions after refusing an interivive. I am surprised at the interest. I get phone calls from “Time” at night a phone call from the States I refuse all calls without finding out who’s it from. I feel non-deplused because of the attention 10:00 I retire.

Nov. 1 - more reporters, 3 phone calls from brother & mother, now I feel slightly axzillarated, not so lonly.

Nov -2-15 Days of utter loneliness I refuse all reports phone calls I remaine in my room, I am racked with dayentary.

See : Nov 15th

I n t e r v i w

Nov 15 - I decide to give an interview, I have Miss Mosbys card so I call her. She drives right over. I give my story, allow pictures, later story is distorted, sent without my permmission, that is: before I ever saw and O.K.’ed her story. Again I feel slightly better because of the attention

Nov. 16. A Russian official comes to my room askes how I am. Notifies me I can remain in USSR till some solution in found with what to do with me, it is comforting news for me.
Nov 17 – Dec. 30 I have bought myself two self-teaching Russian Lan. Books I force myself to study 8 hours a day I sit in my room and read and memorize words. All meals I take in my room. Rimmea arranged that. It is very cold on the streets so I rarely go outside at all for this month and a-half I see no one speak to no-one accept every-now-and-then Rimmea, who calls the ministry about me. Have they forgotten?, During December I paid no money to the hotel, but Rimmer told Hotel I was expecting alot of money from USA. I have $28. left. This month I was called to the passport office and met 3 new offials who asked me the same questions I ans. a month before. They appear not to know me at all. Dec 31. New Yearseve, I spend in the company of Rosa Agafoneva at the Hotel Berlin, she has the duty. I sit with her untill past mignight, she gives me a small “Boratin,” clown, for a New Years present She is very nice I found out only recently she is married, has small son who was born crippled, that is why she is so strangely tender and compelng.

Jan 1 – 4 No change in routine
Jan 4. I am called to passport office and finnily given a Soviet document not the soviet citizenship as I so wanted, only a Residence document, not even for foringners but a paper called “for those without citizenship.” Still I am happy. The offial says they only are sending me to the city of “Minsk” I ask “is that in Siberia? He / laughs. he also tells me that they have arranged for me to recive some money though the Red Cross. to pay my hotel bills and expensis. I thank the gentlemen and leave later in the afternoon I see Rimma “she asks are you happy” “yes”

Jan 5. I go to Red Cross in Moscow for money with Interrupter (a new one) I recive 5000. rubles a huge sum!! Later in Minsk I am to earn 70 rubles a month at the factory.
Jan 7. I leave Moscow by train for Minsk, Belorussia. My hotel bill was 2200, rubles and the train ticket to Minsk 150. rubles so I have alot of money & hope. I wrote my brother & mother letters in which I said “I do not wish to every contact you again.” I am begining anew life and I don’t want any part of the old”.

Commission Exhibit 24—Continued
Jan 7. Arrive in Minsk, met by 2 women Red Cross workers. We go to Hotel "Minsk." I take room, and meet Rosa and Stella, two persons from intourist hotel who speak English. Stella is in 39's nice married young child. Rosa about 23 blond attractive unmarried. Excellent English, we attract each other at once.

Jan 8. I meet the city mayor, comrade Shrapof, who welcomes me to Minsk promises a rent-free apartment "soon" and warns me about "uncultured persons" who sometimes insult foriengers. My interpreter: Roman Detko, Head For. Tech Instit. next door. Jan. 10. The day to myself I walk through city, very nice.

Jan. 11 I vist Minsk radio factory where I shall work. There I meet Argentinian Immigrant Alexander Zeger Born a Polish Jew. Immi to Argen. in 1938 and back to Polish homeland (now part of Belo.) in 1955 speaks English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. com. in Argen. He is Head of a Dept. a qualified Ingenier, in late 40's mild mannered likable He seems to want to tell me somet. I show him my tempor. docu. and say soon I shall have Russ. citiz.

Jan. 13-16 I work as a "checker" metal worker, pay: 700 rubles a month, work very easy, I am learning Russian quickly Now, Everyone is very friendly and kind. I meet many young Russian workers my own age they have varied personaities all wish to know about me even offer to hold a mass meeting so I can say. I refuse politely. At night I take Rosa to the theater, movie or operor almost every day I'm living big and am very satisfied. I recive a check from the Red Cross every 5th of the month "to help." The check is 700 rubles. Therefore every month I make 1400. R. about the same as the Director of the factory! Zeger observes me during this time I don't like: picture of Lenin which watches from its place of honour and phy. training at 11-11.10 each morning (complusary). for all. (shades of H. G. Wells!)

March 16. I recive a small flat one-room kichen-bath near the factory (8 min. walk) with splendid view from 2 balconies of the river, almost rent free (60. rub. a mon.) it is a Russians dream.

March 17 - April 31 - work, I have lost contact with Rosa after my house moving. I meet Pavli Golovacha. A young man my age friendly very intelligent a excellant radio technicition his father is Gen. Golovacha Commander of Northwestern Siberia. Twice hero of USSR in W.W. 2.

Commission Exhibit 24—Continued
May 1—May Day came as my first holiday all factories Ect. closed after spectacular military parade all workers parad past reviewing stand waving flags and picutres of Mr. K. ect. I follow the Amer. custom of marking a Holiday by sleeping in in the morning. At night I visit with the Zegers daughters at an party throw by them about 40 people came many of Argentine orijen we dance and play around and drink until 2 am. when party breaks up. Leonara Zeger oldest dau. 26 formally married, now divorced, a talanted singer. Anita Zeger 20 very gay, not so attractive but we hit it off. Her Boy-friend Alfred is a Hungarian chap, silent and brooding, not at all like Anita. Zeber advises me to go back to U. S. A. its the first voice of opposition I have heard. I respect Zeger, he has seen the world. He says many things, and relats many things I do not know about the U. S. R. I begin to feel uneasy inside, its true!

June–July Summer months of green beauty, pine forest very deep. I enjoy many Sundays in the enviornments of Minsk. with the Zegers who have a car “mos.vick” Alfred always goes along with Anita. Leonara seems to have no permanet Boy-friend, but many admirirs. She has a beautiful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita. I never pay much atten. to her shes too old for me she seems to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung. I have become habituated to a small cafe which is where I dine in the evening the food is generally poor and always eactly the same, menue in any cafe, at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I dont really care about quaility after three years in the U.S.M. C.

Aug.–Sept. As my Russian improves I become increasingly concious of just what sort of a sociaty I live in. Mass gymnastics, compulsory after work meeting, usually political information meeting. Compulsary attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday, at a State collective farm. A “patroict duty” to bring in the harvest. The opions of the workers (unvoiced) are that its a great pain in the neck. They don’t seem to be espicially enthusiastic about any of the “collective” duties a natural feeling. I am increasingly aware of the presence, in all thing, of Lebizen, shop party secretary, fat, fortyish, and jovial on the outside. He is a no-nonsense party regular.
Oct.  The coming of Fall, my dread of a new Russian winter, are mellowed in splendid
golds and reds of fall in Belorussia plums peaches apricots and cherrys abound for these
last fall weeks I am a healthy brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit. (at other times
of the year unobtainable)
Oct. 18 my 21st birthday see's Rosa, Pavil, Ella at a small party at my place Ella a
very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the radio
factory also. Rosa and Ella are jelous of each other it brings a warm feeling to me.
Both are at my place for the first time. Ella and Pavil both give ash-tray's (I don't
smoke) we have a laugh.
Nov.  Finds the approach of winter now. A growing lomliness overtakes me in spite of
my conquest of Ennatchina a girl from Riga, studying at the music conservorie in
Minsk. and short After an affair which last a few weeks we part.
Nov 15 In Nov. I make the acquaintances of four girls rooming at the For. lan. domi-
tory in room 212. Nell is very interesting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alla. I usually go
to the institute domatory with a friend of mine who speaks english very well. Eraich
Titov is in the forth year at the medical institute. Very bright fellow At the doma-
tory we 6 sit and talk for hours in Russian english
Dec
1 I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka.
Jan 1
New Years I spend at home of Ella Germain. I think I'm in love with her. She has
refused my more dishonourable advanis, we drink and eat in the presenece of her family
in a very hospitable atmosfere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river
homeward, I decide to propose to Ella.
Jan. 2. After a pleasant handin-hand walk to the local cinima we come home, standing
on the doorstep I propose's She hesitates than refuses, my love is real but she has none
for me. Her reason besides lack of love; I am american and someday might be ar-
rested simply because of that example Polish Intervention in the 20's. led to arrest of
all people in the Soviet Union of polish oregen "you understand the world situation
there is too much against you and you don't even know it" I am stunned she snickers
at my awkarness in turning to go (I am too stunned too think!) I realize she was
never serious with me but only exploited my being an american, in order to get the
envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian Boys. I am
misarable!
Jan 3. I am misarable about Ella. I love her but what can I do? It is the state of fear which was alway in the Soviet Union.

Jan. 4. On year after I recived the residence document I am called in to the passport office and asked if I want citizenship (Russian) I say no simply extend my residential passport to agree and my document is extended until Jan 4. 1962

Jan 4-31 I am stating to reconsider my desire about staying The work is drab the money I get has nowhere to be spent. No nightclubs or bowling allys no places of recreation accept the trade union dances I have have had enough.

Feb 1st Make my first request to American Embassy, Moscow for reconsidering my position, I stated "I would like to go back to U.S."

Feb. 28th I recieve letter from Embassy. Richard E. Snyder stated "I could come in for an interview anytime I wanted."

March 1-16 I now live in a state of expectation about going back to the U.S. I confided with Zeger he supports my judgment but warns me not to tell any Russians about my desire to return. I understade now why.

March 17 - I and Erich went to trade union dance. Boring but at the last hour I am introduced to a girl with a French hair-do and red-dress with white slipper I dance with her than ask to show her home I do, along with 5 other admirares. Her name is Marina. We like each other right away she gives me her phone number and departs home with an not-so-new freind in a taxi. I walk home.

March 18-31 We walk I talk a little about myself she talks alot about herself. her name is Marina N. Prosakoba

Apr: 1st-30 We are going steady and I decide I must have her, she puts me off so on April 15 I propose, she accepts.

April 3, after a 7 day delay at the marraige bquire because of my unusual passport they allow us to registra as man & wife two of Marinas girl friends act as bridesmaids.

We are married at her aunts home we have a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neborior who wish us happiness (in spite of my origin and accept) which was in general rather disquiting to any Russian since for. are very rare in the soviet union even tourist. after an evening of eating and drinking in which uncle Woosor started a fright and the fuse blow on an overloaded circite. We take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home. We lived near each other. at midnight we were home.
1st
May Day 1961. Found us thinking about our future. Inspite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina.

May – The transition of changing full love from Ella to Marina was very painfull esp. as I saw Ella almost every day at the factory but as the days and weeks went by I adjusted more and more my wife mentally. I still hadn't told my wife of my desire to return to US. She is madly in love with me from the very start, boat rides on Lake Minsk walks through the parks evening at home or at Aunt Valia's place mark

June – A continuence of May, except; we draw closer and closer, and I think very little now of Ella. In the last days of this month I revele my longing to return to America. My wife is slightly startled. But than encourages me to do what I wish to do.

July – I decived to take my two week vacation and travel to Moscow (without police permission) to the American Embassy to see about getting my U. S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U. S. with me.

July 8 - I fly by plane to Minsk on a 1 il – 20, 2 hrs 20m later after taking a tearful and anxious parting from my wife I arrive in Moscow departing by bus From the airfield I arrive in the center of the city. Making my way through heavy traffic I don't come in sight of the embassy until 3:00 in the afternoon. Its Saturday what if they are closed? Entering I find the offices empty but manage to contact Snyder on the phone (since all embassy personal live in the same building) he comes down to greet me shake my hand after interview he advises me to come in first thing mon.

(see – July 8 – 13.)

July 8. Interview July 9 recive passport; call Marina to Moscow also.


July 15. Marina at work, is shocked to find out ther everyone knows she entered the U. S. embassy. They were called at her place of work from some officials in Moscow." The bosses hold a meeting and give her a strong browbeating. The first of many indocrinations.
July 15 Aug 20. We have found out which blanks and certificates are necessary for to apply — for an exit visa they number about 20 papers; Birth certificates affidavit photos etc. On Aug 20th we give the papers out they say it will be 3 1/2 months before we know whether they'll let us go or not. In the meantime Marina has had to stage 4 different meetings at the place of work held by her Boss's at the direction of “some-one” by phone. The young comm. leauge headquarters also called about her and she had to go see them for 1 1/2 hrs. The purpose (expressed) is to disuade her from going to the U.S.A., Net effect: Make her more stubborn about wanting to go. Marina is pregnant, we only hope that the visas come through soon.

Aug 21 – Sept 1 – I make expected trips to the passport & visa office also to ministry of for affairs in Minsk, also Min. of Internal affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I extracked promises of quick attention to US.

Sept-Oct 18. No word from Min. (They’ll call us.) Marina leaves Minsk by train on vacation to the city of Khkov in the Urals to visit her aunt for 4 weeks. During this time I am lonely but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for entertainment. I havent done this in quite a few months now. I spend my birthday alone at the opera watching my favoriot “Queen of Spades.” I am 22 years old.

Nov-2 Marina arrives back, radiant, with several jars of preserves for me from her aunt in Khkov.

Nov-Dec. Now we are becoming anoid about the delay Marina is beginning to waiver about going to the US. Probably from the strain and her being pregrage, still we quarrel and so things are not to bright esp. with the approach of the hard Russian winter.

Dec 25th Xmas Day Tues. Marina is called to the passport & visa office. She is told we have been granted Soviet exit visa’s. She fills out the completing blank and then comes home with the news. Its great (I think!) New Years, we spend at the Zeger’s at a dinner party at midnight. attended by 6 other persons.

Jan. 4. I am called to the passport office since my Resideceal passport expires today, since I now have a US. passport in my position I am given aotly new resid. pass. called, “Pass for Forin,” and since they have given US permission to leave, and know we shall, good to July 5, 1962.

Commission Exhibit 24—Continued
Jan 15.
Feb. 15. Days of cold Russian winter. But we feel fine. Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1st.
Feb 15 - Dawn. Marina wakes me. It's her time. At 9:00 we arrive at the hospital I leave her in care of nurses and leave to go to work. 10:00 Marina has a baby girl. when I visit the hospital at 500 after work, I am given news. We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K.
Feb. 23 Marina leaves hospital I see June for first time.
Feb. 28 I go to registra (as prescribed by law) the baby. I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But those Beurecrats say her middle name must be the same as my first. A Russian custom support by a law. I refuse to have her name written as "June Lee." They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and find out in this case since I do have an U.S. passport.
Feb. 29 I am told that nobody knows what to do exactly, but everyone agrees "Go ahead and do it, "Po-Russki." Name: June Lee.
March. The last commiques are exchanged between myself and Embassy. letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U.S. I have still not told Erich who is my oldest existing aqualtance, that we are going to the State, he's o.k. but I'm afraid he is too good a young communist league member so I'll wait till last min.
March 24 - Marina quits her job in the formal fashion.
March 26 - I receive a letter from Immigration & Natur. service at San Antonio, Texas, that Marina has had her visa petition to the U.S. (Approved!!) The last document. Now we only have to wait for the U.S. Embassy to receive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go ahead.
March 27 I receive a letter from a Mr. Phillies (a employ. of my mother, pleging to support my wife in case of need.
April -
I have often wondered why it is that the communist, anarchist, capitalist and even the fascist and anarchist elements in America, always profess patriotism toward the land and the people, if not the government; although their ideals movements must surely lead to the bitter destruction of all and everything.

I am quite sure these people must hate not only the government but our culture, traditions, heritage and very people itself, and yet they stand up and piously pronounce themselves patriots, displaying their war medals, that they gained in conflicts long past between themselves.

I wonder what would happen if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the governments, but to the people, too the entire land and complete foundations of his society.
I have heard and read of the resurgent Americanism in the U.S., not the ultra-right type, but rather the polite, seemingly pointless Americanism expressed by such as the "American fore group" and the freedom foundation.

and yet even in these veiled, formless, patriotic gestures, their is the obvious "axe being ground" by the business with invested interests of the sponsors of these expensive undertakings.

To where can we there turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd-ball Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality religious groups, to revisinist or too absurd anarchism. No!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued
too a person knowing both systems and their factional accessories, their can be no mediation between the systems as they exist to-day and that person.

He must be opposed to their basic foundations and representatives and yet it is immature to take the sort of attitude which says "a curse on both your houses!"

their are two great representatives of power in the world, simply expressed, the left and right, and their offspring factions and concers.

any practical attempt at one alternative must have as its nucleus the traditional ideological best of both systems, and yet be utterly opposed to both systems.

for not system can be entirely new, that is where most revolutions go astray, industrial or political, go astray. and yet the new system must be opposed unequivably too the old that also is where revolutions go astra.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
At the turn of the century in America, in the emerging industrial revolution, feudalism private enterprise triumphed because it offered a new, efficient and promising future while still observing the capitalist democratic ideals of its overthrown predecessor, i.e., small rural enterprise.

and at about the same time in tsarist Russia the aristocracy was overthrown by the peasants and workers and the road laid open for the gaining of power by the bolsheviks because they too, offered a bright new future without violating historical traditions of Russian working class life.

therefore in history there are many such examples of the nucleus of the new order rooted in the idealistic traditions of the old.

As the Industrial revolution ushers in the present atomic age and yet it has developed as a intricate part of its system its own shortcomings
automation for instant.
Automation may be compared to the run away robot who displays so many felicities that it is obvious it is run away, rather it is the much more subtle aspects of Industrialization and mechanization which brings the greatest hardships upon the people a general decay of classes into shapeless societies without real cultural foundations, regimentation, not so much of people since industrialization actively provides for more free movement of classes around each other, but rather of ideals although those regimented ideals have more freedom of expression throughout all the classes.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
The biggest and deciding key fault development of the our era is of course the fight for markets between the imperalist powers themselfs, which lead to the wars, crises and oppressive friction which you have all come to regard as part of your lives.

and it is this the prominent factor of the capitalist system which will undoutly eventually lead to the common destruction of all the imperalistic powers. not to already many less imperalistic countries have become dependent upon other factors than dominnation of colonized or colonies colonies through force, they have been devasted of their former colonies by the three great imperalist forces countries or in some cases even given up their colonies themselfs as unprofitable and other many cases the oppressed peoples rose up and physically through the colonist out and this process is continuing even today as we all can see. but what is important to remember.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
Is that the old system of capitalism even within itself is revising and what is most evident, forming imperilist economic coilations, such as the common market.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
In the communist experiment several factions and unavoidable developments have emerge which Marx and Engles could not possibly have foreseen their emerges with increasing clarity two monumentle mistakes which Marx and Engles made, not to mention the very key stone of Marx's economic theory "the doctrine of surplus mandate which has always been unshakey and controversial value.

The first mistake is fairly well known even at this stage in the communist development the "withering away of the state" as it was called

ment the "withering away of the state" Marx envisualized that the abolition of class'es would lead to the gruual reduction of state apparatus. however this is not the case and is better observed than contemplated. the state rather becomes more extensive in that while the powers of central ministry or delegated they are not reduced in the divideving of a organ of state power into smaller units some

at lower levels so although the ministers have actually disappeared to Moscow they have become more entrence than ever at lower levels thus

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
in dividing power you multiply units and in everyday life you become more and more dependent on these organs of state power.

Wherever you turn, then ever more than ever before you meet them and they touch the lives of the people more and more, and a new beauracracy, rather than a withering away of the state. In Russia in the last two years there has been a shift of power from the capital of Moscow to the so-called “Republics” but state apparists simply grows into a greater maze throughout these republics, thus in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, the ministry of Interior of Belorussia, the ministry of Interior became responsible for determining the eligibility of applicants for exit visas too leave the USSR, formally the official progrative of Moscow alone but now that this state ministry in Moscow has “withered away” it becomes all the more difficult to get an exit visa since now one has to go to the area, city and republican state.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
capital committees of bureaucrats and on top of all that a last fliaal O.K. has to come from incredibily the Moscow ministry of foreign afferms!! the withering away of the state as Marx envisioned was a unforeseeable mistake pointed out by many critizes of Marx.

The second mistake Engles and Marx made was is much more obscure but fundelmen tally just as important.

In the late 1800's Engles wrote Vanti Dühring which rightly criticized Eugen Duhring's, a german idealist who was supposedly not consistent enough in his materialism for the dialectical materilist Marx. In his critical anlys of Duhring Engles said with much heavy sarcism that Duhring only changed a word in his putting forward of his social revolutionary ideas that a changed word "was the word community from the word state whereas Duhring wanted Social Democracy at a local or
Dear Mother

Well, we—

community level, Marx and Engles advocated a centralised state which would later "wither away!"

But in this Marx and Engles was mistaken again.

as history has shown time again the state remains and grows whereas true democracy can be practiced only at the local level, while the administrative, political or supervisory remains their once be no real democracy a loose confederation of communities at a national level with the centralised state what so ever.

In equal division, with safe guards against collation of communities there can be democracy, not in the centralised state delegating authority but in numerous equal, progressive states democratically the communities practicing and developing democracy at the local level.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
there have already been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the country without defense or foundation of government. Organizations such as the minute men for instance not have to prepare to simply defend the present system and restate its influence after the mutual defeat of both systems militarily which is more or less taken for granted. These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of fanatical american capitalist supporters. There will undoubtly be similar representation of this kind by communist groups in communist countries. There will also be many decided religious segments of putting forward their will also be many decided religious segments of putting forward.
their own alternatives and through larger memberships than the minute men etc.

However there will also be anarchist pacifist and quite probably fascist groups. However all these unlike the minute men and communite groups, will be unarmed.

The mass of survivors he will probably however will, not belong too any of these groups, they will not be fanatical enough to join extremest, and will be too disillusioned to support either the communities or capitalist parties in their respective countries, after the atomic catorahf
they shall seek a alternative to those systems which have brought them misery.
But their thinking and education

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
will be steeped in the traditions of those systems they would never except a "new order" any more than they would except the extremist etc. complete beyond their understanding, logically, they would deem it necessary to oppose the old systems but support at the same time their cherished trations.

I intend to put forward just such an alternative.

In making such a declaration I must say that in order to make this alternative effective supporters must prepare now for the in the event the situation presents itself. In the practical application of this alternative shall have its moment and all those narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas in our alternative we would consistuate what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
but steadfastly opposed to the revival of forces who have led millions of people to death and destruction in a dozen wars and have now at this moment led the world into unsurpassed danger. We have lived into a dark generation of tension and fear.

But how many of you have tried to find out the truth behind the cold-war clichés!

I have lived under both systems, I have sought the answers and although it would be very easy to dupe myself into believing one system is better than the other, I know they are not.

I despise the representatives of both systems whether they be socialist or Christian democrats, whether they be labor or conservative they are all products of the two systems.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
When I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naïve American who believed in communism, they arranged for me to receive a certain amount of money every month. OK it came technically through the Red-Cross as financial help to a Roos polical immigre but it was arranged by the M. V. D. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time but what it really was was payment for my denunciation of the U.S. in Moscow in Oct. November 1956 and a clear promise that for as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good. I didn't realize all this, of course, for almost two years.

Commission Exhibit 25—Continued
As soon as I became completely disgusted with the USSR Sovit Union and started American negotiations with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my “Red Cross” allotment was cut off. This was not difficult since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowledge in the Embassy itself. I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone. I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally or unintentionally again to anyone again.

as for the fee of $________ I was supposed to receive for this ______ I refuse it. I made pretense to except it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crack pot and not allowed to appear to express my views. after all who would refuse money?!!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname: Oswald</th>
<th>Place of work</th>
<th>To answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: Marina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patronymic: Nikolaevna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Year, month, date and place of birth:**
1941, July 17; city of Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast.

**Family status:** Married

**Height:** 160 cm. **Date of decision (sic)**

**Eyes:** Blue-gray

**Hair:** Dark brown

**Names and year of birth of departing members of family**
None (sic)

**Destination and for how long:** To the U.S.A. for permanent residence.

**Sent by:** (blank) (*)

**Purpose of the trip:** For permanent residence with husband. (Words “private trip” are crossed out.)

(*) **Translator’s Note:** This probably means, sent by the Government for an assignment of diplomatic, business or other nature abroad.

**Commission Exhibit 26**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Когда подано</th>
<th>Дата виза</th>
<th>№ паспорта и дата</th>
<th>Кем командирован и дата решения</th>
<th>Цель въезда</th>
<th>Страна</th>
<th>Примечание</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>№</td>
<td>дипл. служб. общей</td>
<td>решение</td>
<td>от</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>№</td>
<td>дипл. служб. общей</td>
<td>решение</td>
<td>от</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>№</td>
<td>дипл. служб. общей</td>
<td>решение</td>
<td>от</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit 26—Continued
### Вопросы

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Вопросы</th>
<th>Ответы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Фамилия, имя и отчество</td>
<td>[Заполнено]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Число, месяц, год и место рождения (деревня, город, район, область, республика; если родился за границей, указать страну)</td>
<td>[Заполнено]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Национальность</td>
<td>[Заполнено]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Семейное положение (состоит в браке, разведен, вдовец)</td>
<td>[Заполнено]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Социальное происхождение</td>
<td>[Заполнено]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Образование и специальность по образованию, когда и какое учебное заведение окончил</td>
<td>[Заполнено]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Правословия ли Вы в судебной и других видах деятельности, когда и за что</td>
<td>[Заполнено]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission Exhibit 27**
**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**QUESTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Surname, name and patronymic</td>
<td>Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. If you ever changed your surname, name or patronymic, indicate when, where and for what reason</td>
<td>Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna before marriage. Marriage certificate No. II-PYa N332281 of April 30, 1961, Minsk, Civil Registrar's Bureau, of Leninsky District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Date, month, year and place of birth (village, city, district, region, republic; if born abroad, indicate country)</td>
<td>July 17, 1941, city of Molotovsk, Archangel'skaya Oblast (region).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nationality</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Family Status (married, divorced, widow)</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. If had another citizenship, indicate what citizenship you had; how and when you lost it; when acquired citizenship of the USSR.</td>
<td>Had no other citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Class origin</td>
<td>Employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Party membership, year when entered, No. of Party card or candidate's card</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Are you a member of the Komso-mol, since when and No. of card</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. If you ever were a member of the CPSU, when and why membership was cancelled.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Have you ever been penalized by the Party? If so, when, by whom, why, and the penalty imposed.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. University degree of title</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Do you have any scientific works or inventions?</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. What foreign languages or languages of the peoples of the USSR do you know (read and translate with a dictionary; read and speak; speak fluently)?</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Were you ever tried in court. if so, when and for what reason?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT 27—Continued**
1. Были ли Вы за границей, если, когда и с какой целью Вы везли из СССР, во каком году, где получили документы, из выход за границу?

2. Имеется ли у Вас родственники за границей, где проживают, с какого страны и чем занимаются (фамилии, имя, отчество и степени родства), когда и при каких обстоятельствах они оказались за границей?

3. Были ли вы или ваши ближайшие родственники в наступили интернированы в период Второй мировой войны, кто, где, когда, при каких обстоятельствах освобождены?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Степень родства</th>
<th>Фамилия, имя, отчество</th>
<th>Год и место рождения</th>
<th>Место работы, должность</th>
<th>Адрес имущества</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit 27—Continued
17. Have you ever been abroad, and where, when, and for what purpose? If you left the USSR, state the year and where obtained documents for traveling abroad?

18. Do you have any relatives abroad? If so, where do they live, since what time, and what is their occupation (surname, name, patronymic and relationship); when and under what circumstances did they get to be abroad?

19. Were you or your nearest relatives ever prisoners of war or interned during the Patriotic War? If so, who, where, when, under what circumstances released?

20. Your nearest relatives residing in the USSR (spouse, parents, children, brothers or sisters):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Surname, name and patronymic.</th>
<th>Year and place of birth</th>
<th>Place of employment, position</th>
<th>Residence address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stepfather</td>
<td>Medvedev, Aleksandr Iv. (Ivanovich)</td>
<td>1915 Leningrad</td>
<td>Leningrad Coke-Gas Factory</td>
<td>Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, Apt. 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepsister</td>
<td>Medvedeva, Tatiana Aleksandrova</td>
<td>Approximately 1949, village Zguritsa, Moldavian SSR</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, Apt. 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepbrother</td>
<td>Medvedev, Petr Aleksandrovich</td>
<td>Approximately 1943-1945 Arkhangelsk</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, Apt. 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's sister</td>
<td>Berlova, Maria Vasilevna</td>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>Laboratory worker of Minsk Gastello SEO (Sanitation and Epidemiology detachment)</td>
<td>Minsk, Ul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband of mother's sister</td>
<td>Berlov, Ivan Akimovich</td>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>Employed at the Minsk Radiator Factory</td>
<td>Minsk, Ul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Medvedeva, Klavdiya Vasilevna</td>
<td>1917, city of Arkhangelsk</td>
<td>Laboratory worker of a railroad polyclinic</td>
<td>Leningrad. Died in 1957.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Требования к оформлению документов, представленных для рассмотрения комиссией

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Вид и тип</th>
<th>Личность и последовательность действий, предпринимаемых по обработке и идентификационные данные</th>
<th>Места и даты оформления документов, организации, предприятий, а также министерств (ведомств)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 27—Continued
21. Work performed from the beginning of working activities (including attendance of higher and secondary special educational institutions, military service, and participation in partisan detachments).

In filling out this point, institutions, organizations, and enterprises should be listed by the names they were called at the time referred to; military service record should include the name of function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month and year</th>
<th>Position. Specify institution, organization, enterprise, as well as ministry (department)</th>
<th>Location of institution, organization, or enterprise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/1/55-12/1/59</td>
<td>Student at the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School</td>
<td>Leningrad, Tatarsky per. (Lane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/29/59</td>
<td>Assistant of the pharmacy of the 3rd Clinical Hospital of Minsk.</td>
<td>Minsk, Ul. Lenina, 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Amount of wages (or pension) Wages 45 rubles received; if dependent, who is supporting you?

Commission Exhibit 27—Continued
24 Какие имеете правительственные награды. (когда и чем награждены).

25 Отношение к военной обязанности и воинское звание.

26 В связи с чем, в какую страну и на какой срок намерены выехать. Чем заинтересованы заниматься на границе. Если выезжаете к родственникам, укажите их фамилию, имя, отчество, степень родства и адрес.

27 Помытный адрес.

Серия и номер паспорта, кем и когда выданы.

28 Исполните все документы, которые прилагает к заявлению об образовании въезда.

Ваше

29 Донесение и приложение к нему документы. Подписи.

Имя

Фамилия

Дата

Commission Exhibit 27—Continued
23. Membership in central, republican, territorial, regional, district, city, party, government or other elective organs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of the elective organ</th>
<th>Name of elective organ</th>
<th>Function elected for</th>
<th>Was Elected</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

24. What government awards do you have? (When awarded and what)

25. Relation to military duty and military rank: Reservist, private.

26. State reason for departure, name of the country of destination and how long do you intend to stay. What do you intend to do abroad? If you are going to join relatives, state their surnames, names and patronymics, relationship and address.

27. Home address: Minsk, ul. Kalinina 4, apt. 24
Series and number of passport, by whom and when issued: XXVII-NU No. 533420, issued by the Frunze Section of Militia of the City of Minsk.

28. List all documents attached to the application in substantiation of your departure.
- Application, 2 copies; autobiography, 2 copies; certificate from domicile; certificate from place of employment; reference; copy of birth certificate; copy of marriage certificate; affidavit from husband; 8 photographs.

---

Application and documents attached to it listed in point 28, accepted by

(position, surname of the employee who accepted the documents and his signature)

---

Commission Exhibit 27—Continued
## ANKETA
### гражданин... СССР, ходатайствующий... о выезде за границу
### по частным делам

### ВОПРОСЫ | ОТВЕТЫ
---|---
1. Фамилия, имя и отчество | Соболь Морин Николаевич
2. Если изменял фамилию, имя или
имя, указать, когда и по какой причине.| 20 ИЮЛЯ 1943 ГОДА
3. Номер и место рождения | 13-10-1924 г. г. Саратов.
4. Национальность | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
5. Семейное положение (состоит в браке, разведен, холост) | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
6. Работает ли в другом государстве | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
7. Гражданство, если гражданин имел в связи с чем и когда его утратил, когда и был гражданином | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
8. Средством отхождения | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
9. Участвовал ли в выступлении | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
10. Состоял ли в советском ВЛКСМ | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
11. Состоял ли ранее в КПСС, когда и в какой организации был уволен | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
12. Имеет ли перинандные выезда? Когда, зачем и какое положение занимал | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
13. Образование и специальность по образованию, когда и какие учебные заведения окончил | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
14. Ученое звание, ученые степени и занятия | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
15. Имеет ли научные труды или изобретения | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
16. Какими иностранными языками | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
17. Каким национальным языком владеет и на каком уровне | 1943 г. г. Саратов.
18. Произвёл ли Вы к судебным последующим, когда и из каких

This is a copy of the "QUESTIONNAIRE," identical in all respects with Commission Exhibit No. 27 which was translated in full, with the following exceptions listed below:

Page 1: The "doodling" which appears in the lower right on the bottom of the page does not appear to have any relation to the document.

Commission Exhibit 28
20. Ваше ближайшие родственники, проживающие в СССР (супруг, родители, дети, братья, сестры, другие не указанные вами)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Степень родства</th>
<th>Фамилия, инициалы, отчество</th>
<th>Год и место рождения</th>
<th>Место работы, должность</th>
<th>Адрес местожительства</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Page 2: Item 2 under point 20 (nearest relatives residing in the USSR) appears as follows:


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 28—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Место и год</th>
<th>Должность с указанием учреждений, организаций, предприятий, а также министерства (ведомства)</th>
<th>Местонахождение учреждения, организации, предприятия</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Размер получаемой зарплаты (пенсии) или на чем жилиный и квартира.

Commission Exhibit 28—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Местонахождение выборного органа</th>
<th>Название выборного органа</th>
<th>Известие кого избран</th>
<th>Год</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Какие имеете правительственные награды

(когда и чем награждены)

25. Отношение к военной обязанности и воинское звание

26. В связи с чем, в какую страну и на какой срок намерены выехать. Чем собираетесь заниматься за границей.

Если выезжаете к родственникам, укажите их фамилии, имя, отчество, степень родства и адрес.

27. Домашний адрес

Серия и номер паспорта, кем и когда выдан

28. Перечислите все документы, которые прилагаете к заявлению и обоснование выезда

196 г.

Заявление и прилагаемые к нему документы, перечисленные в п. 28, приняты.

(Фамилия, имя, отчество, подписи подавателя документа)
Proletariat of all countries, unite!

(State Emblem of the USSR)
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Consulate at MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) of the USSR
RESIDENCE PERMIT
(Translator's Note: Next part is in French)
PASSPORT
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Consulate ____ at _____
**INFORMATION REGARDING THE BEARER**

1. Date of birth *July 17, 1941*
2. Place of birth *Arkhangelskaya Oblast*
3. Family status *married*
4. Profession and employment________
5. Last place of residence in the USSR________
6. Documents on the basis of which the present Residence Permit was issued________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height 160 cm. (5'3'')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes <em>Grey</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair <em>Brown</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiarities________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Right page:** Place for a photograph (photograph)

---

**Signature of the owner (bearer)**

*M. Oswald*

Authenticity of the photograph and signature is certified.

Counsel
Secretary I. Val—(illegible)

(Seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR appears in two places on this page.)

**Commission Exhibit 29—Continued**
Left page:
Bearer of instant Residence Permit
Oswald
(surname)
Marina Nikolaevna
(surname and patronymic)
is a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to certify which this Residence Permit is issued to the above-named citizen.
Valid to January 11, 1964
Issued January 11, 1962
No. Ku-37790
Place for Seal (Seal of the MID, USSR)
Place for Consular Stamps

Right page:
Translator’s Note: The same text as above in French translation appears on this page. Note that the name “Oswald” is spelled “Osvald,” and the patronymic “Nikolaevna” is omitted. Signature of the consular official is different, appearing to be “I. Val—,” the same as on photograph 2.

Commission Exhibit 29—Continued
**Left page:** (Printed text is both in Russian and French)

Persons listed in Residence Permit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, patronymic and surname</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Documents on the basis of which listed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Right page:** Notations on Renewal

*Translator's Note:* This page contains only printed text, in Russian and French languages. It has not been filled out.

**Commission Exhibit 29—Continued**
Left page:

Notes on registration with Plenipotentiary Representatives or Consulates of the USSR abroad.

Daughter June, born 1962, registered in a visa No. 471078.

Moscow, May 26, 1962

Square stamp over the above writing: Exit. USSR June 2, 1962 KPP (Examining and Clearing Post) BREST

Seal on the left: MID, USSR. 781.

Chief of the Consular Section of the MID, USSR /s/ Morozov

Stamp on the right of the page: Currency on account of passport quota issued Foreign (?) Trade Bank of the USSR May 30, 1962 (signature illegible)

Right page:

VISAS

January 11, 1962

EXIT VISA

No. 471078

Citizen Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna alone

Square stamp: Exit, USSR June 2, 1962 KPP BREST

Valid for exit

1 (First) of December, 1962

Through the border point any

Seal of the MID, USSR. 780.

Chief of the Consular Section of the MID, USSR /s/ Morozov

Translator's Note: Small round seal in the upper left hand corner of the page is illegible.

Commission Exhibit 29—Continued
INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED
Embassy of the Polish People's Republic Consular Section in Moscow

Transit Visa No. 70(?) 462
valid until June 10, 1962 (?)

Authorizes Oswald, Marina and 01 (one) child to make a one-way trip across the territory of the Polish People's Republic to NRD (German Democratic Republic) by entering and leaving at border checkpoints (stamped) each legally permitted.
The trip may last two days. (each time)

Moscow, May 29, 1962

Chief of the Consular Section
/s/ illegible
Stanislaw Kownacki
2nd Secretary of the Embassy

Translator's note:
The entry and exit stamps made at border checkpoints are illegible.
Right page is all in English.

Commission Exhibit 20—Continued
Left page:

EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS

No. 249/nr 62

Stamp: Royal Constabulary, The Netherlands, June 3, 1962, Oldenzaal Station

IN Visa OUT

issued on May 29, 1962,
valid for one transit,
to be completed before June 29, 1962.

Stamp: River Police IN June 4, 1962 OUT Rotterdam

The Temporary Charge d’Affaires

For the same
Signature and seal
Paul/Polek (?)

Embassy of the Netherlands
Moscow
First Embassy Secretary
Consular fee: 122
f.
gratis.

Right page:

VISA

No. 62/01/2562

Stamp: DDR (—German Democratic Republic) KPP Entry 86 Departure June 2, 1962 Frankfurt

Transit Visa

for Marina Oswald and one child, for one transit through the German Democratic Republic via the border stations: Frankfurt (Oder): entry and Schoenefeld-Marienborn: departure, without stop.
Valid for traffic routes in transit traffic until June 10, 1963.

Moscow, May 29, 1962
German Democratic Republic
Consular Section
Embassy—(illegible) Socialist Soviet Republics
Signature: Jaekel (?)

Commission Exhibit 29—Continued

143
VISA FOR ENTRY INTO THE USSR
Visa of Examining and Clearing Post

There are 20 numbered pages in instant permit.
(The rest is in German, translated separately.)
Stamp: Federal Republic of Germany Entry June 3, 1962 Helmstedt Bhf. 20
No. 094/62 No fee

Transit Visa
for Osvald, Marina, for one journey through the Federal Republic of Germany (including the area of the Land Berlin).
Term of the transit: 2 days from the crossing of the frontier.
Moscow, May 29, 1962
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
By order of
Signature: Reifendvim (?)

Rules for Residence Permit
(These Rules consisting of 6 paragraphs prescribe regulations governing registration, change of residence, travel, extension, etc.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued
Left page: blank

Right page:
Rectangular stamp: Presented at the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, U.S.A. September 6, 1962 Chief of the Consular Section: /s/ Shapkin
Seal of the Consular Section of the Embassy of the USSR in the United States of America.

Commission Exhibit 29—Continued
Telegram dated 12/19 at Minsk—Leningrad to occupant of House #4 on Kalinin St. Apt. 24, in Minsk, name Marina Oswald.

Text of message reads:

I congratulate you on the holiday 8th of March and on the birth of the baby. I wish you health and happiness in life.

Tarusina
Hello, Marinochka!

At last I found time to write to you. There simply was not any before. On top of all this, Yutya and Rimgold (phun.) arrived and it put me completely in a spin.

But now, everything is finally back to normal and I sat down to write you a letter.

I visited your folks. I found only Tanya and Vera (your love) there. They received everything (this cost 16 rubles). However, Tanya does not know anything about the letter. Apparently, this is grandmother’s work, particularly, since Vera saw how they manipulated it. Oh, well, let us forget about them.

I scolded Tanyusha and left immediately, to sit down and write to you. To avoid similar incidents, write to her in my care. I gave her my coordinates. As to the customs duty, it can be paid over there, on your side. Find out more details about it. Vera is sending you her warm regards.

Commission Exhibit 31
Everything is fine with me. I think with dread about the session. The very idea gives me the creeps. Oh, well, I will make out somehow. With regard to my spirits—things are bad. I have a fit of melancholy. I do not go anywhere; I do not see anyone. I intend to have a whirl on the holiday. Please accept my holiday greetings. I wish you and your family all of the best. I still do not know where I'll go on the holiday. Somehow, it does not make any difference to me. We shall see. This is how things are with me.

Marinochka; that time I did not give you the address of Klimasherskaya. I wanted to make that lazy girl write to you. But she is still intending and gives me solemn promises every time, but, alas, . . . . ! Therefore, here is her address:

Leningrad
ul. Olginskaya 10-26
(to) Lyudka
Now, with regard to the grave. Please tell this comrade, that it would be no trouble for me at all to visit that grave. Please ask her to write in detail where and how it is situated. She may even draw a small plan of its position, taking the Tchaikovsky's monument as a landmark. In short, I am waiting. I do not wish to hear about any expressions of gratitude, otherwise I will really be offended. Agreed? That is fine.

Oh, yes, do you know, we have an addition to the family—a dog—white, small, with a black ear and a black spot on his back near the tail. Everybody is playing with him. He is a terrible hooligan. He devours everything, from meat to carrots, to say nothing about apples and grapes. His breed is a circus lap dog (sic). In short, we amuse ourselves.

Dear girl, I am very grateful to you for your impulse. But, Marinochka, you have just arrived; you yourself need a heap of things for a start; therefore, let us come
to an understanding—you are not going to send me anything. Otherwise, I will feel like a big pig with regard to you. One of these days, when you will stand firmly on your feet (you may do it).

Many thanks, once more. Agreed? Perhaps, you would like to have some of our dried mushrooms? I can send you some. Or perhaps you need something? I can send it to you.

If you have any requests, please, (ask); I will always fulfill them with great pleasure.

I will end on this. I am waiting for June's picture and, better yet—of the entire family.

Regards to Alek. Kiss June. Warm regards to you from my family.

/s/ Elya.
Dear Marina, Alec & June Marie!

I hope that this letter finds you in good health and happy. We are very glad to hear that you are settled and especially with some one you found that speaks Russian. Have you already learned English? How is your daughter? How did your family find things there? There is nothing new with us. In Minsk it has become cold. We rested with Anita in Odessa and it wasn’t bad. I am again getting ready for the all Union Meeting in Moscow in December. Soon the New Year will be here. It’s interesting how you will roam about. Write about everything. But dearest Marina that’s all for now.

Love and kisses
Eleanora

Commission Exhibit 32

11-22-61
Dear Marina, Alec and June Marie,

I hope this letter find you well; there is nothing new as far as we are concerned. Thank you very much for the magazines. Concerning my love life, nothing nice is happening. Everything is the way it was. I was telling you about Alfred from Cuba. They sent him to Moscow to study. We vacationed with him in Odessa and it was very nice but as is apparent happiness cannot be extended for as long as one likes. I told the story about Frederick and he answered that it doesn't affect him and that he wants to know what the future will be and not what happened earlier.

Marina, how does June Marie, Alec and yourself like everything? What have you bought new for yourself? Where do you live? Write about everything in general.

Love,
Anita
Dear Friends,

Thank you for your letters and cards. We are very glad that you are already at home. We wish you from the bottom of our hearts much luck and happiness in your life; there is nothing new with us. Everything is going along as usual. Work and more work. This summer was a bad one. Nowhere was there a good place to relax. Last Sunday we went to the same place and fried meat. They remembered

Commission Exhibit 32—Continued
you and Alec and envied you. You probably already have received the photographs which Pavel took. How do you like them? Lenke and Anita left for a vacation in the Crimea. They know of your letters and all four of us wish you blessings and happiness in the future.

Regards and kisses
(Illegible) and family

Commission Exhibit 32—Continued
Dear Alek and Marina!

Thank you very much for the magazines and letters which you sent during your trip and after your arrival.

We are very glad for you and wish you much happiness. Here everything is the same. No changes or news.

We all envy you. Well, we have not lost hope yet. Time is passing and everything changes. Even the most deep-rooted habits and customs, the most obsolete laws and decrees change with time. And we are waiting and thinking that we will see the change.
Write, how you got established, where and in what capacity you are working, how much you earn, and how and where you live. You know, all this interests us. Do you miss Minsk? How did the (Alek's) Homeland and relatives meet you?

Do not forget about us. Write. We are waiting for news from you.

Cordial regards and kisses from Aunt Anya to Marina and little June. To you, Alek—my best wishes and a ton of good luck. (Translator's Note: The second part of the sentence, after the dash, is in English.)

Your friend Aleksandr.
The Embassy is sending today your Soviet foreign (travel?) passport to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in Moscow, located at Smolenskaya-
Sennaya ploshchad (Square), 32-34.

The Ministry will send your passport to the OVIR in Moscow, Kolpachny per.
(Lane) 9, where you should apply tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

When you receive your Soviet travel passport, you may order a ticket at the fol-
lowing address: Moscow, "Metropol" Hotel, Aeroflot Agency.

(Translator's Note: the next paragraph was crossed out.)

When you receive the ticket, come to the Embassy and we will write you a tele-
gram which you will have to send to the U.S.A. informing of your arrival.

(Translator's Note: the next paragraph is not crossed out.)

If you wish to exchange rubles for foreign currency, you may apply at the address:
Moscow, Foreign Trade Bank, Neglinnaya ulitsa (street) 12.

(Translator's Note: the letter is unsigned.)

Commission Exhibit 34
Envelope:
Picture in the left-hand upper corner captioned: “LENINGRAD”
Printing on top: “Beginning with January 1, 1961, the price of an envelope with a
stamp will be 5 kopecks.”
Postmark: Leningrad 4/20/62
Addressee: Oswald, Marina
ul. Kalinina, house 4, apt. 24
Minsk
(Significance of writing under postmark, “D 29 gos” is unknown)
Sender: E. Ya. Dzhuganyan,
ul. Stremyannaya, house 16, apt. 2
Leningrad, D-25.
Translation at end of letter
Good day, Marinochka,

I received your letter. Thank you for the photo. We all liked your husband very much and I am particularly happy for you, my little housewife and mother. I can imagine how much work and cares you have, but, just the same, I am happy for you, because you are quite well established and, according to you, your husband is an intelligent (*) man and, apparently, you have a delightful apartment, and since you are in good spirits, it is a pleasure to work. It is a shame, however, that you are so thin; you should try somehow to gain a little; and your hair, too, changed: it was better before, or is it just a different style? Main thing, this will be a hard year for you, but then the girl will get older and things will get easier and better for you. Now, a little about us and our family. Oleg is working this year in the same town with Galya; this is my last year of work before retirement. So far, everybody is in good health. I do not know how we will spend our vacation which comes in July. Marinochka, you write about some visa. Apparently, I did not get your letter and do not know anything about your trip. If you will have time, write about yourself and your family. I will be glad to know about your family and your health, but now you should eat more and keep calmer, otherwise your baby will be nervous, too, if she sucks nervous (sic) milk.

I kiss you.

/s/ E. N.

*Translator's Note: The writer uses here the word “soznatelnny” which means a person who “correctly evaluates and fully understands his environment,” according to the “Dictionary of the Russian Language” by S. I. Ozhegov, Moscow, 1953.
Dear Aleck!

So you are a father now. It is even nice that we have a girl. The delivery went off very well and fast. June was born at 10 o'clock. They sewed up only four small outside cracks. I myself did not expect that everything would be so fast. Aunt Valya will probably come to see you this evening. She has been here already today. Do not bring anything today. And tomorrow, bring only kefir (*) and some dessert. I no longer can have chocolates. You already know the rest.

I kiss you,
/s/ Marina.

(*) "Kefir" is a sort of drink.

Commission Exhibit 37
commission exhibit 38

translation at end of letter
С течением времени хотела перестраиваться, поднимать аттракционы. Ей хваля высох вода, варежки, разные нитки, шляпки и т. д.

Однако в этих делах, этих развлечениях, она не особенно думала, ездить к ней невозможно, да и не хочется ездить к ней, важная в прошлом она все равно.

Сегодня она вернулась, зажигает, идем в дом, в домик. Было в прошлом и все равно.

Я тут же вернулся домой, сели и начал вести воспоминания. Поговорил, потом пошел на той стороне здраво и здоровое.

Его воспитывают на своих нюансах жизни и умение работать, учиться и мыслить, радуясь каждому и каждому усилению. (в утне фразы ее в нас звучит поэзия, она не знает пограничий.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38—Continued

Translation at end of letter
Дорогой, Маринин.

Видимо, не справедливо, что у нас у вас есть горе, так как неоспоримо и справедливо ваше положение.

Мне нужно ваше разрешение на то, чтобы я присоединился к вам.

Уважаю, ваш лейтенант

Пожелания и обнимания крепко всех вам передать.

Пожалуйста, бери самобытных будней и самых сладких праздников.

По счастью, я надеюсь, что когда-нибудь увижу вас.

Ув. Коло. 1923.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38—Continued

TRANSLATION AT END OF LETTER
May 17, 1963.

Hello Dear Marina and Alek!

We received your congratulations. We were very pleased and extremely grateful. It fell into my hands at the beginning of May. I don't know when it was sent, because Inna (Inesa) did not come to me. I don't know why, and I am not able to read the date.

Our Yulya is fully four months old; (born February 11, also 2 weeks earlier than expected, after the example of June) weight 3.100 (kilograms).

From the very beginning, she ate much, and accordingly grew a lot, but I thought maybe all that would be proven in the course of time.

From the beginning of the second month she was weaned. Now I give her juices, cereal, cod liver oil, vitamin D2.

I very much want to know, how your daughter June is growing. Did you have much trouble up to the first year? Now she is probably already running.

Great greetings from your unknown Aunt Olya and Uncle Kolya and small friend Yulya who live on the other side of the world.

Yulya likes to babble, and strongly works her arms and legs, and enjoys basking in the sun and smiles. (I already am dressing her in small overalls. She is so happy in them.)

That is so Marina. It is unbelievable that I have a daughter already. How unexpectedly and comparatively easy this happened. My husband has become a tender father and a more attentive husband.

Please write how you are; after all, I don't know anything about you. It has been approximately half a year. We will be patiently awaiting a reply.

We kiss and hug warmly the three of you. We wish you happy week days and the very gayest of holidays.

Until we meet again (I hope we will sometime)

Olya, Kolya, Yulya
Dear Marina!

Your letter is in front of me. I still cannot believe it. Goodness gracious, America! You know, I would be less surprised if you sent me a letter from space. At first I could not understand, why the U.S.A. (?) and who Marina Oswald was; then, after I opened the letter, everything fell in place. That is what I call a staggering surprise! I have always supposed that you can go far, but you surpassed all my expectations. In short, I congratulate you and wish tremendous (grossimus) happiness to all your family. Be sure and send me your photograph.

Well, and now, get ready. I am going to ask you an endless number of questions (after all, I belong to the female sex).

I will begin with this: how did Aleck get to be in Minsk; where did he graduate from and, generally, what sort of a family has he? Is one dollar equal to our new ruble? Is it 200 dollars a week or do you speak of monthly earnings? Generally, write about everything in more detail; customs and manners of the local population.

Commission Exhibit 39
What is this state like? In short, put yourself in my place and answer all questions arising in your mind. Agreed? In my opinion, this is not too many questions for a start.

Oh, yes, most important: how about your citizenship? My advice—keep ours and register the girl in ours. Life is too complicated and different things may happen.

Well, now about me and everything else. I have just returned from my vacation. I traveled through the Northern Caucasus. It was wonderful. I bought a tourist pass and went. Of course, you only vaguely imagine me as a tourist, but a fact is a fact. I walked in the mountains and even carried a knapsack. The mountains were splendid. In short, recall paintings by Roerich the elder and there would be no need to describe anything for you. Afterwards, I licked my scratches in Sukhumi, on the shore of the Black Sea. I had a wonderful rest. On my way back I spent eleven days in Moscow; I covered it all, in length and breadth. All in all, I shook myself up in one respect and shook myself out in another. I am stony broke. Do not worry about the 500 dollars of debt you owe. Mine is only slightly smaller, a total of 200 rubles. All this is of no consequence.
Dear!

How are you? There is no Kafr*. What do you need? Did you nurse the baby already? Give these photographs to Aunt Valya; we have more at home. Who called you up today?

I love you,
/s/ Aleck.

*A beverage?

Commission Exhibit 40

Handwritten note addressed to “Oswald, Marina, Ward 51.” The name “Prusakova” (Marina’s maiden name) is crossed out.

Commission Exhibit 41
Dear Marinochka!

We congratulate you on the birth of your daughter and wish you good health and speediest recovery. We are very happy for you that everything went well and you did not have to suffer long. Marinochka, we are sending you a small package. Write to us, what we should bring you. If it is not difficult for you, write a couple of words; we shall be waiting. How do you feel? How is your daughter?

2/18/62.

With regards,

/s/ Aunt Lyuba
and Uncle Vasya

Commission Exhibit 41—Continued
U.S.A.
3013 DAVENPORT ST.
FORT WORTH
TEXAS
Mr. Lee Oswald and
Mrs. Marina Oswald.

Greetings Lee and Marina! Regards to your little girl!
Hope you arrived. How did you arrive? How does June feel?
Well, she "discovered" America at an early age. I received your card from Moscow very late as Lee put the wrong apartment number on the card. By the time the matter was cleared up May was over. According to the card you were to leave

Commission Exhibit 42
Moscow at the end of May. It is a shame I did not know when you passed through Minsk as I could have come down to the train. The day following after your departure for Moscow, Erik came to me. He said that he was not at home on that day and for that reason was not aware of your departure and did not visit you. A couple of days after you left, we visited your apartment. I am sending some photographs. I am glad you received the pictures I took at the train and the station. Unfortunately when I took photos of June, the camera was not set properly, and I'm lucky they came out.
I took several pictures to "Mister Ziger", and asked his daughter to give some of them to Tolya when she sees him. I don't know where he lives.

If the "Boeing 707" carrying this letter does not fall in the ocean, you will receive the pictures enclosed. The negatives will be forwarded in the next mail. Friend I found some more pictures for you.

Marina greetings from Shushkova, a friend of my neighbors' sister. They came as guests from Leningrad.

Small world, isn't it?

Commission Exhibit 42—Continued
The current issue of "youth" has a very good story. In the near future I will send you some magazines.
Write soon.

So long
Pavel
City Minsk.

date (1962 remainder illegible)
P.S. My address:
P. P. Golovachev
#11 Zakharova St., Apt 72
Minsk—29
7 January 1963

Our dear Inessa, hello! ! ! We were very glad and pleasantly surprised, upon receiving your letter.
Our dear Inessa!
We were very

Our dear Inessa!
We were very glad

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 43
January 7, 1963

Our dear Inessa, hello! ! ! We finally received the letter from you; great was our joy and surprise.
A note addressed to "Oswald, Marina, 51st Ward, 3rd Floor":

Dear Marinka! Mamma Marinka!

We congratulate you on the birth of the little June. You are a brick— you did it so fast, you deserve an "A." How do you feel in your role of a parent? Your child is not spoiled yet?

The entire Minsk is excited and humming with joy. I am dragging behind me a whole train of greetings and good wishes, as follows: from Gelfond, Zhelobo, (Olga?)

Commission Exhibit 45
Petrovna (who came especially from the rest home) Rita, myself, my parents, Smol, Lyusha (?), (for whom you procured akrofollin (acrifoline?) (*), and many others. If you can, write something. Who does she look like?

/s/ Inessa, Anita, Olga Petrovna

*Translator's Note: "Russian-English Medical Dictionary" by Stanley Jablonski, Academic Press Inc., New York, 1958, describes acrifoline as Lycopodium alkaloid: C_{12}H_{28}O_2 N.
Hello Marina,

How is your health? When will they release you? Write. Excuse us for not coming over for a long time. What do you need?

With best wishes

Aunt (name illegible) Uncle (name illegible)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 46
Greetings Marina

I congratulate you on the new arrival in the family; may she grow into a good daughter (later, if you wish a son). How do you feel? How is the daughter?

I just returned from the factory and don't know if they will accept my message. It is already six o'clock.

This evening I'll stop in to see your better half. If you need anything please write. I am waiting. Hope to be home soon.

So long
Tolya
The letters YKP is an abbreviation for Ukrainian.

*Lydia Dymitruk*
4635 McKinney Ave.
Dallas, Apt. 51-A

*Translator’s Note:* The surname Dymitruk is a common Ukrainian name.

*Commission Exhibit 48*
Autobiography

I, Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna, born Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna, was born July 17, 1941, in Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast. I entered the Russian Secondary School at Zguritsa, Moldavian SSR, in 1948. In 1952 I moved to Lenin-grad with my parents, where I finished seven classes of the 374th Secondary School for Girls. In 1955, I entered the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School from which I graduated in 1959. Up to 1957, I was supported by my parents, but from 1957 to 1959 I received a pension for my deceased mother and a scholarship at the school. On graduating from the school, I came to work in Minsk and at present I am working as an assistant at the Pharmacy of the 3rd Clinical Hospital of the City of Minsk. I have relatives in the USSR:

Husband: Lee Harvey Oswald, born 1939 in New Orleans, Texas (sic), U.S.A., and employed at the Minsk radio factory.

Commission Exhibit 49
Stepfather: Aleksandr Ivanovich Medvedyev, born 1915 at Leningrad and employed at the Leningrad Kokso gas works.

Mother: Klovdia Vasiliyevna Medvedyeva, born 1917, Archangel, worked for the Warsaw Railroad in Leningrad, died 1957.

Brother: Petr Aleksandrovich Medvedyev, exact date of birth unknown, but born sometime after 1943 in Archangel.

Sister: Tatyana Aleksandrovna Medvedyeva, born around 1949 and resident in the Moldavian SSR.

Aunt: Maria Vasilievna Berlova, date of birth unknown. She works in the Central Epidemiological Section, Minsk.

Aunt's husband: Ivan Akimovich Berlov, date and place of birth unknown, employed at radio factory in Minsk.
Hello, Marina,

I received your letter (long ago). You are already writing with an accent, often using the word “packet” (package)! They say in Russian “posyłka” or “banderol”, although it is “a packet” in English. Usually I show your letters to Inna, Pavlik or the Zigers; to the latter—as occasion arises. After Inna read your letter, she decided to write to you; so did her mother. You probably have already received these letters.

It seems that everything here is the same as before. Lately we had -25-26° C. It is warmer now: -4-6° C.

I am graduating from the institute in a few months; I wonder where I will have to work.

I feel that this letter is rather short. But to write about everything in detail would end in a whole notebook, a feat which I am incapable of (terribly lazy). It would be better if you ask questions. This way it would be simpler and faster.

Minsk
January 28, 1961
How is June? She will be one year old soon. Quite a big girl! She ought to resemble you. I do not want to say that Aleck is not handsome, but, generally, I liked you better. You have regular features, etc., which I cannot say about Aleck (you do not have to show him this portion of the letter).

You, probably, already speak English well. I envy you. I am poring over my dictionaries and textbooks, but this is a far cry from a living speech.

I will write something for Aleck.

(The next part is in English)

Dear Aleck,

Here is a letter to your wife. I wrote something about your face but I really didn't mean that. I always believed you to be a most attractive chap. I hope you are doing O.K. with your job and everything.

My best wishes to all you.

Will you answer soon.

My folks send their regards to you.

Yours truly,
Erick.

Commission Exhibit 50—Continued
My dear Marinochka, we received your letter and a greeting card. Thank you very, very much for not forgetting us. I wept wholeheartedly when I received your letter the way you did when you received mine. Uncle Ilya was away on a business trip, so, in my excitement, I ran over to the Andrianors and we all read it together. We are very pleased that Aleck is such a decent fellow. You know we liked him and now I like him twice as much as before in my thoughts. The photograph is beautiful. You look fine; little Marishka has grown a lot. I wanted so much to hold her in my arms. She does not look like you; she seems to me to be the very image of Aleck.

We were very glad to get your photograph. I look at it every day and it seems to me as though you are here, next to me. I will preserve it. You know that I love you,
too, although I did scold you sometimes; but in my heart I was sincere. For me you took the place of a daughter and a friend. We are very sorry that you went so far away, but what can one do? Now we wish you only the best in life. Now you have an heiress growing up; someone to live and work for.

Everything is fine at home; everybody is alive and well. We had a wonderful New Year's Eve party as we always do. During the school vacation we had Aunt Musya's children and Misha from Borisov. Only yesterday I took home Aunt Musya's Marinka. She spent about 4 days with us; she is growing into a very interesting girl—intelligent and determined. She asked me, “Aunt Valya, show me the picture of Marina; I will look at it again and remember it forever.”

Commission Exhibit 51—Continued
We received a letter from Aunt Polina; she invites us to Sasha's wedding which will take place on February 16. I have not decided yet, whether to go or not. Marinochka, I asked you whether or not you put in a tooth; I am worried about it. Also, why do you not write anything regarding Aleck's relatives? How do they treat you? Please write.

Marinochka, we received your greeting card only yesterday. You are not writing the address correctly. Write it down and remember: Minsk 29, ulitsa Kommunisticheskaya, No. 42, apartment 20. Write letters more often; I will always gladly answer them. I like your letters very much and the way you write.

We have unusually cold weather this year; frosts started a long time ago and still

Commission Exhibit 51—Continued

188
persist. I am staying at home; as soon as I go out, my hands and feet freeze, although I am dressed very well for winter. Here is our news in brief.

Dear Maryasha, write to me the dates of your family’s birthdays. I do not know the date when Marishka was born; I think you were born on June 15. We did not see any of your friends. Warm regards to you and Aleck from all the Andrianovs; they were very glad to be remembered. Lyalya has not married yet; right now she is in Riga, in practical training; she meets with Aleck (?).

We hug and kiss you,

Kiss my “granddaughter” for me.

/s/ Aunt Valya and Uncle Illya.

January 24, 1963.

Commission Exhibit 51—Continued
Handwritten note:

0.9, 61 (sic)

Dear Marina,

This letter arrived on Monday. I know that you want to read it so I sent it to you. Write!

How do you feel?

Alek

Rear side of note beginning Dearest Marinka:

37 PA (?) Oswald

Dearest Marinka,

We are here with Aleck. I selected all of the things for you. In the main I selected them not for their beauty, but for their convenience. You do not have a pilch* and so I took an extra plain diaper. Generally, we are impatiently waiting for you.

Love

Aleck and Inessa

*pilch—an infant's triangular diaper, covering the inner diaper

Commission Exhibit 52
Translator's Note:
The following fragment may be an attempt to reproduce from memory the text of
an aria from an opera of Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades." The fragment con-
tains numerous errors, omissions and distortions. In translation, the omissions
were marked with ______, and unintelligible words (distorted beyond recognition)
were marked with —.

ACT 2. "QUEEN OF SPADES"

I love you, love you immeasurably. I cannot imagine life without you. I am
ready right now to perform a heroic deed of unprecedented prowess for your sake.
But I do not wish to restrain your heart's freedom in any way. I am ready to
conceal my feelings to please you, ______ — feelings. I am ready to do anything
for your sake. (I am willing) not only to be your husband, but a servant in
different —. I would like to be your friend and keep on being one for always.
But I clearly see now, where ______, but what is the matter with me, how little
you trust me. How feeling — and how remote. Oh, I am tormented with this
______ ______, to you my soul, I am sad with your sadness and I weep with your tears.
Oh, I am tormented with this — passionately to you with all my soul (I A) repeat (?).

Oh, my dear! I love you.

Commission Exhibit 53
Marina

Congratulations on the birth of your daughter. This is wonderful!! Wish the best for you and her.

How do you feel? Marina, please write what I can bring you tomorrow. Greetings and best wishes from all Andrianovs, from mother, from Tolya, and from “grandmother” Valya.

Kiss you strongly
(with Kisses)
Lyalya

P.S. Marina, we are very, very glad you have a daughter. Everyone is elated. We are all congratulating “grandmother.”

Once again with kisses.

Lyalya

Commission Exhibit 54
My dearest girl!

Today I received your post card; thank you dear, only I do not like your talk that you have a feeling that you will lose me. You will never lose me and that’s all!

Today also I received a letter from mother. She sent me several books. She also tells me that you should learn to speak English.

I wrote back and told her that you do not want and (unintelligible). I sent her regards from you.

You can’t tell when you will return. Tell me as early as you can. The weather is here cold and rainy.

Commission Exhibit 55
And our personal affairs: I went, but they say, "no answer yet."
But that's alright. You will be home soon again. It will be so good to be with you.
I am glad that the baby is so active; that's good.

Well, so long, write,
Your husband,
Alek.

Commission Exhibit 55—Continued
Where—City of Kharkov
Trinkler Gates
House 5—Apt. 7
To—Michaelovich, (for Oswald, M.)

Return address:
Minsk
Kalinskaya Street 4, Apt. 24
Oswald, A. X.

Commission Exhibit 55—Continued
Dear Marina,

Today I received presents from you. Thanks a lot. They are very, very, nice and I shall always remember this day.

Well, are you returning soon? I will be glad to see you again—I will love you so!!

Well, again thanks for the presents. You selected so well the records and books and frames which I will always hold.

So long,
Your husband
Alex

Commission Exhibit 56
Commission Exhibit 56—Continued
Letter is as follows:

Good day dear Marinochka, Alek and little Marishka!!

I was just called from work and Eugenia Ivanovna read me your letter over the telephone. We are glad that all is going well with you, but how much we went through. I decided to write you a letter at once today; tomorrow I will go to work for the address. Marinochka I beg your pardon for the way you were received when you came through Minsk and no one met you. In the first place Uncle Ilya
was on a trip, and I received your telegram at 10:00 PM—the train leaves at 11:00 PM I could not go alone. When Uncle Ilya arrived, we were very grieved that this happened. Don't be offended about that; you came through (Minsk) very late. Of course Uncle Ilya and I miss you very much; you went so far away; you know, you were the closest relative to us, although we grumbled at you sometimes, but you deserved it. Even now when I pass by your house, I feel somehow sad. This year we stored everything for winter, put up sauerkraut, but my Marinka is not here; and yet I hear your voice: "Aunt Valya, did you make rassolnik today?" Our life is
going on without changing; I am busy as always with housework at home and uncle Ilya is busy at work.

This year I went to Moscow for almost a whole month; Tomochka, daughter of my sister, Aunt Dusya, got married, and so I went to attend the wedding; I saw all my relatives and it was very nice and gay. Uncle Ilya went away on his vacation. Such is our news. We live well with uncle Ilya, always in harmony and agreement. He is very dear to me; I am always worrying about his health. The weather is very bad. There was no snow yet; the rains are falling.

Commission Exhibit 57—Continued
Write about yourself; how do you feel? How is Alex? Who does Marinochka look like? You promised to write letters often. I will answer them. How is your tooth?

Well, this is all so far. Please write. I am waiting for your letters. Regards from us to Alex' relatives. How did they treat you? Warm kisses from aunt Valya, uncle Ilya. Kiss my granddaughter for me.

Commission Exhibit 57—Continued
Envelope addressed to:
M. Oswald
602 Sesbeth Street
Daleas, Texas, U.S.A.
Address of Sender:
V. G. Prusakova
42 Communist St. Apt. 20
Minsk 29
Picture in upper left-hand corner is entitled "Lake Baikal."

Commission Exhibit 57—Continued
One-page note addressed to "Marina Oswald, 3rd Floor, 51st Ward."

Commission Exhibit 58
Dear Marina and June,

I have already sent letters to Mamma and Robert and told them everything. Here is juice and milk for you. I am no longer mad that you gave birth to a girl. That is all right! I told Enis and Erick the day before yesterday, so you may expect them. I also told Ziger at the factory; everybody at work congratulated me and sent their regards to you.

How did you like the photographs? Good, are they not? Did you give them to Aunt Valya? Pavel is sending his regards and good wishes. Well, so long. I will come tomorrow. Tell me if you need anything.

My regards to June,

/s/ Aleck.

An added note on top of the page:

"The sour cream was 200g. But I fell on the street (?), therefore now there are only 150g."
Dear Marina,

I hope that you feel well.

How is June; is she all right?

Today at work, all the workers collected money for you (20 rubles) to buy a present. They will send you the present later. Did Aunt Valya visit you today or yesterday? And Aunt Lyubka?

I told her that you need a brassiere; I hope she found one. When are they letting you go? How much does June weigh? I saw Enis and Olga on Saturday and they showed me your correspondence.

We received a letter from Robert in which he invited us to live with him when we will be in the U.S.A.

I probably won’t come tomorrow. O.K.?

So long,

/s/ Aleck.
Dear Marina,

Here is the cover for you; I looked for it a long time.

Aunt Valya and Uncle Ilya visited me this morning. She will come to see you tomorrow at 2:00 o'clock. I told her what should be bought. Erick and I were at the Zigers yesterday until 24 (12?) o'clock.

How is everything with you? Does she eat?

What do you need? Can you walk? Did Enisa (Inessa?) visit you? Is June still red? When Aunt Valya comes tomorrow, give her the photographs. Aunt Lyuba is going to see you today.

Well, so long.

P.S. I will not come tomorrow. Is it all right?

Your husband,

/s/ Aleck

Feb. 18.

P.S. I will not come tomorrow. Is it all right?

Commission Exhibit 60
Dear Marina,

Today we received a very nice present for June from the factory; I know you will like it.

They bought: one summer blanket, 6 light diapers, 4 warm diapers, 2 chemises, 3 very good warm chemises, 4 (?) very nice suits and two toys (total 27 rubles).

I know that Erick and Anita visited you yesterday. How do you like Anita?

You should tell Aunt Valya to buy a winter blanket. You are leaving soon, so we would need a blanket cover, too.

How is June eating?

I probably won’t come tomorrow. All right?

I love you,

/s/ Aleck.

Feb. 21.
Dear Marina:

I just saw Aunt Valya and told her that you would call her on the matter of the blanket. They (at the plant) bought a blanket for 7 rubles. It is probably the same which Aunt Valya buys. You talk about it (sic).

Marina Oswald
37 PA.

Commission Exhibit 61—Continued
2nd. Dec. '62

Dear Marina!

Valya, Theo and I have just packed the rest of your things. Now, Alek from Fort Worth has sent some beautiful photographs which I will send to you by way of Volyn.

Commission Exhibit 62, 65
But a week ago I needed very much the English books which I was supposed to give to Georgi Aleksandrovich. Therefore I ask you to get all the English books ready. Ask Lee to drop them off on his way to work to me at the Dallas Power and Light Co.—1506 Commerce Str., where I work. (Put the books in a paper bag and write on the package:

Dallas Power & Light Co.
1506 9th Floor
Mrs. Anna Meller.

Commission Exhibit 62, 65—Continued
Let Lee take (them) with him and bring them to me at work and turn them in on the first floor. He will see there where they sell lamps or there where they sell candy and sandwiches. Lee works three blocks from me and it will be on his way.

With regards,
Anna.

Commission Exhibit 62, 65—Continued
Dear Marina,

You and I did not expect a girl at all, but I am very glad, just the same. You are a stout fellow! How did you succeed in delivering so fast? At 11:00 o'clock? You are a stout fellow! And I will say that again!

If you need anything, tell me any of your wishes; you and I are completely ready for June Marina (sic) Oswald.

/s/ Aleck.

Commission Exhibit 63
Hello, papa!

It is the sixth day today since we have been at the hospital. June lost 200 grams in weight. Now (she weighs) 2,700 gr. plus 20 gr. which she gained yesterday. Aleck, I did not think it was so difficult to nurse a baby. June eats through your cover. But the milk rises before each feeding time and should be drawn off. It is so painful that it would be better if I gave birth to one more baby. Dear Aleck, immediately, this very day, buy for me and send me a breast pump (a portion of the line is torn off), so that the rubber bulb is taut, not soft.

I am afraid to get mastitis. Aleck, I became so awful looking that you would not recognize me. This is all because I worry about June not taking the breast. Also, they do not let you have enough sleep here—only from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m. I cannot
imagine what I will do at home. Aleck, I also urgently need 1 ruble 20 kopecks. After all, I cannot walk around without a brassiere. Someone bought two for a woman here and she sold me one of them. I must pay her back. This is not for making myself beautiful, but to keep milk from getting stagnant. You all there do not even think about bringing me what I need. All you are doing is just asking what I need. After all, I wrote that you buy me some “Lilac” cologne or toilet water. I cannot bathe here. Bring me my — (one illegible word). What are you doing; did you go to the movies? See to it that there is perfect order at home. Inessa and Olya and Aunt Lyuba visited me. Aunt Valya never came again; you, too, do not come, considering that you are doing me a favor. Oh, well, enough of this, I close.

/s/ Marina.
Minst,
August 22, 1962.

Dear Tack,

I did send you a letter at the very beginning of August. It must have come to you by now. So I hope this letter be the second one.

Everything here is OK, except the weather, which is really nasty. I just start my holiday now.

I want to read in English. Watch for your books. The books you wrote to have sent won't arrive until next month. I wonder if they are in the correct set. It would be a pity.

Please, book you know
I wonder you could send the first letter you

I think if it would be right to send you

books now that I don't know they reach you.

here was nothing wrong with the address

and was very careful about it.

My best regards to all you there.

Miss Marla and Jane.

Your friend, Tack

P.S. I saw Nella the other day. She asked

me about you. She told her that you were O.K.

She was married and won't leave for

somewhere to work at school. She sends her

best regards to you.

Tack.
Come to me at the drugstore I am waiting

49th Ward
3rd Floor
Oswald
Marina N.

Commission Exhibit 66-A
49th ward
3rd floor
Oswald

What is with you?
How can I see you?
I'm downstairs if you're able to come here.

/S/ Alek

Commission Exhibit 66-B
Hello Marinochka!
Forgive me for not being able to come. I asked Lyapishka.
Get Well.

Today we (?). I'm sending you a letter right away. Don't lose heart.
Greetings:
Aunt Valya
Uncle Ilya
Greetings to Aleck.
Addressee:
City of Kharkov
Trinkler St.
House #5, Apt 7
Michaelovna (?)
(for Oswald M.H.)

Sender:
Minsk
Kalinina St.
House #4, Apt. 24
A. X. Oswald.

Commission Exhibit 66-D
Marina!

Today we had some sort of darn work and I got away at 7:00 o’clock, and when I arrived here it was already 7:55. The guardians of health, long resisted my presence. But of this enough. What’s with you? How do you feel? How about yourself? Write me what you will do for Aleck. Don’t be lonely. I will drop by. Affectionately.

Inessa
A piece of graph paper bears the words: "49 Ward Pruskova Oswald"

**Commission Exhibit 66-E—Continued**
Marinotchka,

Aunt Valya said that you heard everything today, especially about the mushrooms. They are very tasty on (illegible). Get better soon and get discharged soon.

/S/ (illegible)
Dear Marina

I know that you did not want me to come today but I wanted to give you this book so that you could study. If you need anything tell Eric when he comes or call me at work. I hope they will let you go on Saturday. I miss you very much. I'll wait here five minutes so you can give me a message if you want to. If I don't get it I'll leave. It will be alright.

/S/ A.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-G
Hello, Marina

I am sending you a plate with chicken meat. Sasha did not have time to fry the whole one at home because he went to the circus with Vasya yesterday. Marina, put it into a bowl from the plate and return the plate to me. I will be waiting. When are you going to be discharged? I will not come tomorrow.

Regards, Lyuba

Commission Exhibit 66-II
Scrap of paper with inscription: "To M. N. Pruskova 48"

Commission Exhibit 66-H—Continued
Oct. 14

Dear Marina,

I was very glad to receive your letter today. I was also glad to learn that everything is all right with you at Aunt Khalina's (Galina's?). I hope that you dress well because it is already very cold there. While you are in Kharkov, of course, I am very lonesome, but I see Erick often. I also go to the movies. Recently I saw the German film "Yarkormi" (sic).

Weather here is cold and wind is cold, too. I eat at the automat after work or at the factory dining room. Well, enough for the present! Please write! (I received your telegram also on Tuesday.)

I kiss you,
/s/ Aleck.
Text on reverse side of photograph: "Marina—this is to explain to you; the truths that I am already unlike that Tapka (?) in Leningrad in 1958? Is it to be found there?

—June, 1961
Pepoya (?)"
"(My) Dear, (feminine)

All is well. I am living with Aunt Lillian. She has very kindly taken us in.

"I am now looking for work. When I find it I will write you.

"I kiss you (standard Russian affectionate closing) and Akhun

xxx
M."

Commission Exhibit 68-A
Vernon, Texas

Looking South on Main Street in Downtown Vernon.

Vernon is the county seat of Wilbarger County and has an estimated population of 10,000.

Color by Lloyd Lane

Commission Exhibit 68-B
May 3

"Girls,

I still have not found work, but I receive money from the unemployment office in the amount 15 to 20 dollars. They were mistaken in the Dallas office when they refused, but I straightened everything out. Uncle 'Dyuz' offered me a loan of $200.00 if needed. Great, eh?!

P. S. I received your letter later."

(s) ALECK

Commission Exhibit 69-A
Addressee: Marina Oswald, House No. 4, Apartment No. 24, Kommunistskaya Street, Minsk. It reads as follows:

“Dear Marina,

Congratulations and greetings on the 1st of May and I hope you spend it well and in good health. I wish you all the best in life. I am waiting for a letter from you with great impatience. Best regards.”

The address: “Zaozyernaya St. No. 6, Apartment 4, Leningrad,” is reflected at the bottom, together with an illegible name.

Commission Exhibit 69-B
“Dear Marina and Oleg,

Congratulations. We wish you a happy New Year and hope that you will pass all your years in happiness and health.

/s/ Medvedev Family”

The printed matter in the lower right corner of the post card indicates that the card was printed by the State Publishing House and sells for two kopecks.

Commission Exhibit 70
Уважаемый гражданин Харвард Освалд!

Просим извинить нас за задержку с ответом на Ваше заявление о приеме на учебу в Университет дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы.

Нам понятно Ваше стремление учиться в Университете дружбы народов, однако, к сожалению, мы не можем удовлетворить Вашу просьбу ввиду того, что Университет создан исключительно для молодежи слаборазвитых стран Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки. Что касается граждан других стран или лиц без гражданства, то они могут быть приняты в любое другое высшее учебное заведение Советского Союза согласно существующим для них правилам.

С уважением,

НАЧАЛЬНИК ОТДЕЛА ИНФОРМАЦИИ И ПРИЕМА СТУДЕНТОВ

Уважаемый гражданин Харвард Освалд!

We ask you to pardon us for the delay in answering your application for studies at the University of the Friendship of Nations, named for Patrice Lumumba.

It is evident to us that you desire to study at the University of the Friendship of Nations, however, regretfully, we may not satisfy your request in view of the fact that the University was created exclusively for youths of the underprivileged countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Concerning citizens of other countries or stateless citizens, they may be accepted in any other institution of higher learning of the Soviet Union in accordance with existing regulations for them.

With regards,

Chief of the information Department and student welcoming

/P. Chikarev

Signature illegible

USSR

University of the Friendship of Nations named for Patrice Lumumba

Number 3/266

3 May 1961

Commission Exhibit 72
MINSK CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1st CITY CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL

Certificate
Child Oswald, June, had smallpox vaccination on 5/18/62.
5/18/62. Dr. Gut (the rest illegible)
Triangular stamp over the signature: “Children's consultation for hospital.—” (last word obliterated)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 73-A

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 73-B
Left side:

Science Reading Room No. 1

CARD No. V-3095/K

Surname: Oswald
Name and patronymic Lee Harvey

Valid for use

From: 7/9 to 7/10, 1961
Extended to: ______________ 196___

Registering Clerk (illegible signature)

Triangular stamp: “V. I. Lenin Memorial State Library of the U.S.S.R.”

Right side:

Extract From Rules of the Library

1. Take care of the card and control sheet. In case of loss, duplicate may not be issued earlier than a month after the (date of) the written notice by a reader regarding the loss.

2. Reader’s card is presented: (a) on entering the library; (b) on receiving books; (c) on demand of the administration; (d) in renewal of registration for another year.

3. Transfer of the card to another person is strictly prohibited.

4. A temporary card, valid for one day, is issued to readers who forgot their permanent cards, 3 times a year.

5. It is prohibited to take out literature from the reading room or to bring in own books, magazines, newspapers, clippings or other materials into the reading room.

Orders for literature are accepted by telephone at: B 1–38–51 or K 0–05–80, ext. 6–55 and by mail: ul. Kalinina 3.

Service and Stock Section.

Commission Exhibit 74
Hello, dear Marinochka!

I received a letter from you which I thank you very much. However, I did not answer it immediately. So much to do all the time, and I am running around like a squirrel in a cage. But today is Sunday and I am taking a little time off in order to write to you about everything in detail. Well, how is my life going on?

I work quietly at the pharmacy and already I am used to everybody. I bought myself an in-between-seasons overcoat—a rather nice one; I get 80 rubles—at time and one half rate. I have not been working long yet, but after I work a year, I will get something better. I might say that I have not been anywhere yet, unless I count dances at the Mramorny (Marble) and at the First Five-Year Plan Club. I met a young man whom I like.

I will let you know, what develops later. I met him only twice, so it is too early to judge what he is like. I like life very much in Leningrad. It is very gay here, generally. I would like very much to have a nice young man so as to go around everywhere together. But everything is still in the future; at first, I have to get

September 29, 1963
Leningrad

Commission Exhibit 75
some clothes. Marina, for some reason I dream very often about mother; it is even unpleasant somehow, for, after all, she is dead. And when I wake up, I feel rather frightened. Thank you for the fashions. I liked some of them. They turn out to be the same as we have here. Our fashions are even better; there are some prettier styles.

Marinochka, how nice would it be if you could come here to the Homeland; you could find a job for yourself and your husband would have work and the children could be sent to a public nursery, and everything would be all right. But would they allow you to return again? If you adopted American citizenship, they may not permit it and, generally, it seems to me, that it would be very difficult for you to leave. But, honestly speaking, I would like it better if you would live here. The unemployment is the most vicious scourge in life. We do not have it here; we even do not know what unemployment is. You know it yourself. There is a crying need for pharmacists in Leningrad. Come, I am always waiting for you. If things get hard—we will help you.

You know, Marinochka, I wish to see you very, very much. How do you feel?
How is the little one inside your belly? And how is little June? She will know two languages—Russian and English, the lucky one. Do you quarrel with Alek? It is hard on him; support him; do not fight. Everything still may turn out all right.

As for me, the situation with Valentin is as follows: we are corresponding. He visited me; he spent 5 days here, and from here went to rest at his sister's in Sochi. He sent me two letters from there. He recovered well. His lungs are completely healed, he tells me. But who knows the actual truth?

Marina, the weather here is cold already; fall makes itself strongly felt. Nights are really cold. You wrote that it is hot where you live. So it is better for you in this respect. After all, warmth is better than cold. And you probably do not go anywhere—either to dances, or the theater or to movies; probably, you have no one to leave the baby with. You never wrote to me about your recreation.

Marina, write to me at a new address of the—(one illegible word) where I live:

Leningrad K-67
General Delivery
Khontul (eva), G. P.
All right? The Post Office is next door here. Well, what else can I write to you? I live with (other) girls and have a good time; we fool around. Soon by spring, our hostel will be moved to new buildings and we all will get private rooms. Nice, is it not?

Come, Marina. We will walk together you and I, and recollect our youth. It was nice then and even then you, too, could have gotten married and we would have been together in Leningrad. But we were fools.

Marinochka, my dear, write to me about everything in detail. I, too, am always glad to receive your letters. I am not corresponding with Lyuska Chenak (or Genak) and do not know whether she got married. That is the way things are for me.

Good bye. Kiss June for me and give my best regards to Alek. Hold your head high, Marina! After all, you will soon have another baby. You will need the strength.

I kiss you once more. Yours, always, /s/ Galka (Galina).

Commission Exhibit 75—Continued

Translation at end of letter

240
Envelope addressed to:
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald,
4907 Magazine St.,
New Orleans, La.
and forwarded to:
2515 West 5th St.,
Irving, Texas.
Sender's address:
Galina Petrovna Khontuleva
General Delivery
Leningrad, K-67, USSR.

Commission Exhibit 75—Continued
Дорогая Марина,

Я благодарю вас за интересный разговор, который мы имели на последней неделе. Я бы по воскресеньям посещал вас, но что там, большое спасибо. Мне надо признаться, что я был счастлив и удивлен, что я вовсе не подался в самые трудности. Результаты этого разговора, мой интерес к ним и желание учить на русском — 

Спасибо, также благодарю Марина за его очень интересный вклад в наши сандали. Может быть мы не согласимся с ними в некоторых его заключениях.

но мне все равно его для его идеализма и для правдивости его обзора.

я вам благодарю также, за пластинку галеты Чайковского "Ледяное Озеро". я их слушал, и мне нравится фортепиано Гольштейна и его дирижер Ю. Файер. еще раз, спасибо!

если не будет вам тяжело, попытаться поправить ошибки в моих письмах.

недавно, я читал многие стихотворения Пушкина, Лермонтова, Есенина и Маяковского. Мне по-прежнему особенно, "Письмо к матери" Есенина, "Зимний
Dear Marina,

Thank you for the interesting conversation which we had last week. I was delighted to talk to you, for which I thank you very much. I have to admit that I was happy and surprised that I could understand you without great difficulty. As a result of this conversation, my interest and desire to study Russian has grown.

Thanks to your husband, too, for his very good report in our seminar. Perhaps, we did not agree with him regarding certain of his conclusions, but we all respect him for his idealism and the truthfulness of his search.

I also thank you for records of Tchaikovsky’s ballet, the “Swan Lake.” I listened to them and I like the orchestra of the Bolshoi Theater and its conductor Yu. Fayer. Thank you, once more!

If it is not too difficult for you, please correct mistakes in my letters.


Did you read these poems? Do you like them?

If you have enough time, please write to me about your life in the USSR. I would like to know what you studied at school, particularly, what you studied in literature.

I shall be here up to August 21, and then at the Jesuit House of Studies, 3959 Loyola Lane, Mobile.

With deep respect,
Yours, Boris Ivanovich Fitzpatrick (sic)

Loyola Villa
Battle Wharf, Alabama

August 7, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 76—Continued
Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

Robert F. Fitzpatrick, S.J.
Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama

Commission Exhibit 76 —Continued
Good day, dear Marinochka!

Forgive me for not answering you for so long but there were many reasons for this. I will begin from the beginning. I received your letter while I was still in Usvyaty, for which I am very grateful to you. But now it has been a month since I lived in Leningrad. I got a job at the pharmacy of the Mechnikov Memorial Hospital; they will register me here and will give me a place to live at a hostel. I started to work from July 1, and have already been paid. I left because finally I had to start working; we parted friends with the surgeon; he promised to marry me when he gets a little better, yet he seldom writes to me. And I still cannot get over the pain of my mother's death; I still cannot get back to normal. Although it is gay here in Leningrad, I have not been going out anywhere so far; I do not feel like it somehow. Moreover, I have nothing to wear. I will wait until winter, get some clothes and then friends will appear, but right now I have to be lonesome by myself.
They are very busy at the pharmacy where I work and I get very tired, and, you know, I have frequent headaches. Personnel here is large and quite nice. But it is too bad that they pay us, medical workers, so little. They promise a raise in 1965.

At present I live at Valya’s while she herself lives at Usyaty with Stasik; it is good for him there in the country; but she is coming here soon. I will move to the hostel in August, but if you write to me, address letters to Ruzovskaya (street) for the time being; they will always give them to me and I will let you know the new address (of the hostel) in the next letter.

As for Valentin, I grew very used to him; I can even say that I began to love him and now, separated from him, I miss him very much. God grant that everything will be well with us! Right now, the weather in Leningrad is cold. I went out to get a sun tan once, but now it is terribly cold again. That is how things are with me, Marinochka. Now, that I will live in Leningrad, write to me what you need in the
same letter (sic), i.e., what you would like to have. I will send it to you now that I myself am working and have my own money. Write, do not be bashful. And how is everything between you and Alik (sic) and how is your life and mood in general? I think that your troubles with your husband will smooth out; you will have another baby and everything will be fine. But in case things become intolerable, leave everything and come back to the homeland. I think we will find a place for you here; after all, our people are good; they help if anything happens. And we will bring up the little ones. I will help you. But you yourself, "keep your head up; perhaps, you were in a bad mood when you wrote your last letter? So, you liked the new city? And how is your little daughter? She is probably walking already by herself. Never mind, Marina; everything will be all right. Did you hear that we had the first woman cosmonaut in space, Valentina Tereshkova? We all are very proud of her. What a fine girl she is! Words are lacking to express admiration! Well, I am going to

Commission Exhibit 77—Continued
I walk around Leningrad and recall how you and I used to walk on the Nevsky, remember? We went everywhere together. Those were good times, were they not? But now I do not have any girl friend, and that is why I feel so sad. Marina, for some reason I did not receive the style magazine which you said you sent me, remember? That is all. Good-bye. I kiss you warmly,

/5/ Your Galina

My address is as follows:

G. P. Khontuleva
ul. Ruzovskaya 9, apt. 8
Leningrad, F-13.

This is not far from the Obvodny, where you used to live, next to Moskovsky Prospect and Frunze Department Store, where you went to often before, when you lived here.
Marina, send me a few dress styles in a letter, for I do not know how to make a pretty dress to wear to dances. Our styles here went awry; at any rate, I personally do not like the styles of dresses which they are making here now. You even can draw me a few styles. All right? Well, this is all from me for now.

"Write about your life, about everything in detail. I kiss you once more,

/s/ Galina

Give regards to your husband and warmly kiss little June for me.

(P.S.) Marina, did you send me some chewing gum in that letter? I received it and did not know what to do with it and so threw it away. Be sure and write when you are sending something."

Commission Exhibit 77—Continued
Addressed to:
Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

From:
G. P. Khontuleva
ul. Ruzovskaya 9, apt. 8
Leningrad, F-13, USSR
Dear Marina,

Thank you very much for your letter which I received a week ago. I was very sorry to learn that Lee is not working. It is hard for him and for you in the meanwhile. I hope that he will begin (working) again soon. Perhaps, he has already began.

It is too bad, you are not in Dallas yet. I found out that you may go to the Parkland Hospital (there, in Dallas), and receive everything necessary and pay only according to your earnings. Those unable to pay do not have to.

Commission Exhibit 78
But, in order to get this aid, you have to live in Texas for one year and, in Dallas County, for six months.

Lee told me that he learned a little from his uncle how to drive a car. It would be very useful for him to know how to drive. But it is hard to find time for this when he works every day.

Tomorrow, we and the children will go to Baltimore, Maryland, where Michael's brother and his wife live. We will spend one day there and then we will go further to Washington, where we will stay with sister until Thursday. Then back to Paoli again, where we will wait for my father. He will be here with us for two days. I expect to be in Paoli until September 10, and then to go to Ohio and Indiana,
where our relatives and friends live, and to arrive in New Orleans on the 20th, in
daytime if I can make it; otherwise, in the evening.
I hope you will be able to understand this letter. My mistakes are terrible.
(In Paoli)
Please write to me here one more time. I shall be glad to hear news from you
and will be particularly glad to see you, Lee and June in September.
All of the best,
Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth

Commission Exhibit 78—Continued
Commission Exhibit 78—Continued
Hello, Lee, Marina, and June!

I think that this letter will arrive ahead of the new member of your family. I congratulate both of you and especially you, Marina. I, too, wish that this would be a son, because if it would be a girl, you would become a whole primary organization within the family and would be always able to “crush” Lee by a majority vote. I am joking.

Minsk,
September 29, 1963

Commission Exhibit 79
About ten days ago I sent you a letter to New Orleans. In this letter I am sending you small photos. Yesterday, I passed my last examination and now I am a 3rd year student and the school starts on October 1.

Before I could not believe somehow that it is so difficult to find work in your country. I believe they will not deny his request to return to the Soviet Union when he applies to the Embassy, although, they will probably remind him that one should not change continents too often. If you get permission, come to Minsk—first, you both know it; and, second, it is one of the best cities in the Union. Marina, do not
worry; everything will be all right. As the saying goes, "the world is not lacking in kind people." Try to encourage Lee. I remember him before his departure from the Union. Remember, at your wedding, we competed with regard to the knowledge of quotations from the books of Ilf and Petrov. (Translator's Note: Soviet humorists.) So it turns out: "Hello, great country! I did not become Count Monte Cristo . . ." Do not get offended, I am joking. In our country, it is exactly the opposite: there is enough work for everybody (and for your son, too). Come, every-

Commission Exhibit 79—Continued
thing will be all right. Write when you will be going and I will meet you. Marina, I will drop over to Anita’s tomorrow.

Good bye,

/s/ Pavel.

P.S. Marina, would you bring some records with you. I particularly like to listen to Bern sisters on the radio (is the name correct?). Particularly, “Dark Eyes” in their rendition. Then I will record them on tape.

Commission Exhibit 79—Continued
A letter addressed to:
Mrs. M. Oswald
c/o Mrs. Ruth Paine
2515 W. 5th St.
Irving, Texas

From:
Pavel Golovachov
11 Zaharova Street Apt. 72
Minsk 2, USSR
Registered No. 143
I have received the following money, received through the mail, addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, through the FBI in Dallas, Texas. This money was delivered to me on 2 Dec., 1963.

(1) 80 dollars—cash
(2) Check for 5 dollars
(3) Postal Money Order for 25 dollars

Marina Oswald
2 Dec., 1963
Dallas, Texas
I have received the following money, received by mail, addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, through the FBI in Dallas, Texas. This money was delivered to me on December 2, 1963.

(1) 80 dollars—cash
(2) Check for 50 dollars (five dollars) (Translators note—the “0” in fifty was crossed out and the “five dollars” in parentheses was initialed—initials appears to be “M.O.”)
(3) Postal Money Order for 25 dollars

Marina Oswald
2 Dec. 1963
Dallas
Received by me:
1) Check in the sum of 10 dollars from Mrs. A. B. Gardiner.
2) Cash 10 Canadian dollars on the Bank of Canada.
3) Check for 5 dollars from Mrs. Winnifrud Wetzke.
4) Money order in the sum of 25 dollars from J. P. Shaeffer.

M. Oswald
Dec. 3, 1963

Commission Exhibit 81
Dear Marina,

Home again, and everything as usual: the floor must be washed, and dishes, clothes. Especially dull after our visit which was interesting and unusual. True, life is busy now, but not so interesting as at your place.

Today I waged war on bugs (cockroaches). I think I will win. Tomorrow I intend to prepare a new soup and salad to find out if they will be good for the guests on Saturday. I should explain, that I know little about cooking for more than four. We will see what will be.
Michael didn't call to ask about my trip and finally I called him at work since he never was at home in his apartment. Today I'm angry with him and intend to go to New York to look for a lover! He loves his machines—and that's all!

Give greetings to Lee please, and write me also about diapers and bugs and such homely themes.

A kiss to June,

Ruth
Writing on the back of photograph—young boy with a rocking horse:
"As a keepsake for dear Marinochka and her family—from Asker or Sashulka (Aleksandr)—2 years of age.

"8/30/62."

Commission Exhibit 83
Envelope reflecting hotel "Byeloruss" in Minsk.
Printing: Where
To Whom
Address of Sender

Commission Exhibit 84
Envelope postmarked:
Minsk, USSR from A. H. Oswalt
Kalinin St.
House 4, Apt. 24

To:  Marina Oswald
    Trinkler Drive
    House 5, Apt. 7
    (Michailovs)
    City of Kharkov

Left-hand corner of envelope:
ALL-UNION (Sport) SPARTAKIADA ON ALL PHASES OF SPORTS

Reverse side of envelope:
Inscription "Published by Ministry of Communications, USSR," Moscow. Price of envelope, with stamp 5 Kopecks. Artist—A. I. Shmidstein

Commission Exhibit 85
Airmail Envelope addressed to:
A. Aswald
2703 Mercedes St.,
Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

Return address:
Er. Titoviets
1-11 Leningrad St.
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Commission Exhibit 86
Airmail Envelope addressed to:
Mr. Lee Oswald
7313 Davanaugh
Fort Worth, Texas

On this the upper left-hand corner bears a slogan: "Glory to the conquerors of the cosmos!"
The return address reads:
P. P. Golovachev
11 Zakharov St. Apt. 72
Minsk 29.
Dear Marinochka:

I am writing to you again without waiting for your letter because I am afraid that when your letter comes I will not have time to wish you a happy New Year. Dear little girl, Alek and June, I greet you on the approaching New Year and wish you a lot of happiness and success in all your undertakings! Let the New Year be for you the year of prosperity!

Marinochka, how do I live? Perfectly in all respects. Studies? So far everything is in order. I already passed two examinations: in History and German. I'm very much afraid of Mathematics and Physics. These disciplines demand serious attitudes but you know me, "a serious girl." Well, somehow I'll manage. Are you going to
study further when June grows older? How are things with work? I imagine June is a great big girl already. You must send me her photograph for sure. You hear me, for sure! For I cannot wait any longer and I'm afraid I may die with impatience.

Everything here is fine. I am 23 years old; can you imagine? There were only friends (at her birthday party?) You apparently heard about them: Misha, Slavik, Zhenya. They are Tolya's friends. Well, and of course, Klimashevskaia. Everything was fine. As a matter of fact, everything was impromptu. I didn't prepare anything, but they came and somehow everything went well.

I am sending you this picture. In the center is Ninnulya, my fellow student. The
photograph is not very good but don't criticize. And here is one more for you; it was taken at the collective farm during my practical training, after I completed the first year. You cannot give me more than fifteen here. (Years?) By the way, I keep on forgetting all the time to tell you about a new member of our family—Snezhulya. Indeed, this is a very prosaic name, but Leningrad snow suits him fine because he dirties himself very fast.

The dog is adorable! You see what I am doing in my free time? Everything. I am trying to make less white—(illegible) in my upbringing. This is a big boast. The other day I called up Nadya; I forgot her surname (you remember her, she was the only one among us, the inimitable one). She has troubles with her husband.
Her girl is growing; right now she lives with her mother and is trying to put her nerves in order. Judging by a conversation with her, she hasn't changed a bit. As before, she likes to exaggerate everything and, just as before, she gets carried away with her own stories. She is sending you her warmest greetings. She expressed a wish to write to you but for some reason I didn't give her your address but tried to skirt around this question tactfully. How do you look at this?

I saw Tanya Boltenko and Zaitseva; the latter is so fat that I felt myself very svelte. Tanyusha is charming. She has blossomed out. They both work in pharmacies and I believe it suits them. Nadya works now at the chemical pharma-
tical plant in the shipping department as a comptroller. As far as I know this work it cannot bring much moral satisfaction but it seems it suits her.

Everything is fine at home. On Wednesday I am going to Moscow for three or four days. I have some compensatory leave and I am taking it. Most likely I'll go by air. You know it's cheaper than train, since they give 50 percent discount to students. The round trip would cost me only eleven rubles. And I have someone to stay with; in short this will raise my morale; better mood and more energy; life is gayer. I am anxious to get into the Palace of Congresses and the Kremlin. I saw it from the outside but I didn't get inside at that time. Because there was a Congress at the time. I will write to you about everything in detail.

Commission Exhibit 88, 89—Continued
The weather is typically Leningrad weather. At first it snows, then melts, then slush. Dank humidity. Fie! I am waiting for snow. We rented a room in Toksovo; we will ski. You can imagine what kind of skier I am! I have “unusual abilities” along this line. Oh well, I’ll show you yet! Yes, indeed.

Your sister hasn’t called me. I am waiting for a letter from you, and, if there will be something for her, I’ll visit her.

That’s how it is, dear girl. By the way, did you know my neighbors? I don’t recall. Well a neighbor died. Can you imagine? 31 years old. Nephritis. It’s a terrible pity. Ancient grandmothers are still walking and here is quite a young man (died). But what will be, will be and, after all, how weak medical science still is.
The human intellect reaches into the universe but the man dies because of some miserable human organs. This is stupid. Well let’s not talk about this; it sounds like a requiem.

And how are things with you? What’s new? Where do you go? In short (I want to know) about everything. I am waiting with impatience for your letter with June’s photograph. Once more I wish you a happy New Year and raise the first glass of champagne for you.

Regards to Alek and June. Regards from all my family.

(signed) Elya
Dear Marina,

Oh, I made a mistake. Michael explained to me that deduction ($600 per person) should be taken out of earnings, not out of the tax. When earnings are smaller, the State wants less taxes. But not $1,800 less, as I wrote. (It is best not to write letters at 2 a.m.) But it seems that Michael would pay $450 less every year if he had 3 more people dependent upon his salary.

No, we are not as rich as I thought. But we can arrange it this way if you wish to live with me with your children: we would pay you $10.00 a week. Out of this you could buy what you wish—clothes, stamps, etc. But not food. I will buy this and also pay for the doctor, medicines, etc.

You do not understand how useful and pleasant it would be for me to live with
you. I want to learn Russian very much, but how can I? It is very difficult to study at home with children and I have little practice.

We do not have to live and eat like rich people. We can live simply but wholesomely. I would consider that it would cost me little to buy groceries (food, soap, etc.) and pay for the doctor and hospital in return for acquiring the knowledge of the Russian language, and to get help with my mistakes in speech and letters.

Calcium tablets are for you, of course. I found out that when a person eats yeast (?) all day (?) he needs more calcium. You particularly need more calcium now. Nine tablets a day, please, with milk, if you can. Of course, you need more milk, at least one quart a day, better two. Forgive me for this extra advice.

I am anxious to hear news from you.

/s/ Ruth

*The writer probably meant to say "if a person shivers all day."
Dear Marina,

I was very happy to receive your nice letter. I was also glad that you went to a doctor and your condition is normal. You told me once that June was born two weeks prematurely, did you not? You are probably right; (baby's) birthday will be about October 8.

I am now going to leave from here on Saturday, July 27. We will go to the ocean. I hope that in 5 days we shall be at my mother-in-law's, at Naushon Island. This island is not too far from Boston. We shall be there from July 31 to August 11 (I think) My address there:

Ruth Paine
% (this means “care of”) Arthur Young (do not write this)
Harbor House
Naushon Island
Woods Hole, Mass.

Then we will go to Paoli—a small town near Philadelphia. The address there until

Commission Exhibit 90—Continued
10th of September will be:

Ruth Paine
% Arthur Young (it is important to write this in Paoli)
Paoli, Penna.

From there, on to Columbus, Ohio, where live my mamma and my father. (By the way, I do not believe I wrote to you that my father did not get married in June. The woman changed her mind. Father, of course, was very hurt. (This would offend my father very much.) When he visited me in June, it was already decided that there would be no wedding.)

My brother and his family live not far from Columbus. We will visit there for a few days and then leave for home about the 17th.

What if we come to visit you in New Orleans then? We may come on the evening of the 18th and live (spend?) with you a day or two. Then you may tell me if you wish to come to stay with me for the baby's birth. Of course, I wish very much that you would. I would be very glad to have your company at home and would be glad

Commission Exhibit 90—Continued
to look after June while you are in a hospital and afterwards, while you would be still weak after your confinement. It would be nice for her (June) here with children in the yard, etc. Our home is used to children!

If you wish to come to stay with me, then we can leave together for Dallas (on October 20, or thereabouts). But perhaps Lee would not let you go. He may feel lonesome without his wife and children. It is also true that a hospital here costs more, as you wrote in your letter. Before, I was looking for a hospital where it would cost less, but we do not have any like that here. Everything, including a doctor and hospital would cost here $225.00. I am very sorry. But we may talk about this personally, may we not?

Please, address me by “thou” when writing to me (do they say it this way?). Try it. (This is from the verb “to try,” is it not?) It would not be as hard for you to do in Russian as it is for me. Tell me please, is it correct to write “Thou” with a capital in letters as you do “You?”

I wrote to Ruth Kloepfer about you. She is a secretary for the New Orleans Commission Exhibit 90—Continued
Quaker Church (genitive of “church,” feminine?). I asked her if she knows any Russians in New Orleans. I also wrote to Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Secretary of the Unitarian Church in New Orleans. I also asked her if she knows any Russians there. Perhaps one or the other would be able to find a Russian friend for you.

Write without fail. Regards to Lee from me, please. Kiss June.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth.

Translator’s Note: The sender writes a fairly good Russian, but she is not sure of her grammar; hence her questions regarding various word forms. She also gives in parentheses pronunciation of American proper names mentioned in the letter. She requests Marina to address her in letters with a familiar pronoun “thon” as is the Russian custom among close friends. (The writer herself uses “thon” in addressing Marina.) In a more formal letter, when using a pronoun “you,” Russians spell it with a capital letter; that is why the writer asks if she should spell “thon” also with a capital (which is not done, as a rule).
Addressed to:
Lee & Marina Oswald
2703 Mercedes
Fort Worth, Texas, USA

Sender's Address:
Ernst T.
Leningrad St. 1-11
Minsk, USSR

Issued by:
Minister of Communications USSR
May 15, 1961, Moscow. Price
of envelope with stamp 5 Kopeks.
Artist V. V. Pimenov

Commission Exhibit 91
In the course of reconstruction at the end of the 2nd WW
civilization, the design of Stalin's entire program was farseeing in the
rebuilding of the Soviet State all industries were made
including the building of the high-cement industry, the
refrigerating, the steel mills and machinery tool
plants, the ports and locomotive works. The book is replete
at presenting a picture of the people who live in the modern
Soviet Union working class.

Referred which I shall make and figure out
taken from the book "USSR statistics for 1960" put out by the central
ministry of books and printing, Moscow, and figures taken
from the book of the 23rd Congress of the KPV, which was
from the stuff unpublished texts for the "USSR statistics

This book is not, however, an economic atlas
of the Soviet Union. It is a book into the lives of
work-a-day average Russians.

About the Author

The author was born in 1939 in New Orleans, LA.
He has been a success business leader and is a
member of the Board of Directors of the
Western Union. He is a member of the
Board of Directors of the
Western Union.

commission exhibit 92

285
Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
The lives of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant or enterprise. Sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the factory or plant party secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities at any industrial enterprise, whether political, industrial or otherwise personal relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the Communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The Minsk Radio and Television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronic parts, and sets. In this vast enterprise created in the early 50's, the party secretary is a 6'4" man in his early 40's -- has a long history of service to the party. He controls the activities of the 1,000 communist party members here and otherwise supervises the activities of the other 5,000 people employed at this major enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking Republic Belorussain.

This factory manufactures 87,000 large and powerful radio and 60,000 television sets in various sizes and ranges, excluding pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the U.S.S.R. It is this plant which manufactured several console model combination radios-phonograph television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exposition in New York in 1954. After the Exhibition these sets were duly shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the Administrative Building -- at this factory, ready for the next International Exhibit.

I worked for 23 months at this plant, a fine example of average and even slightly better than average working conditions. The plant covers
This factory employs 2,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, mostly these shops are fitted with convair belts in long rows, on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

500 people, during the day shift, are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines; where sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for television and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 150 people at or assisting at 80 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute.

The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and to be eternally. The foremen here look like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't frilly, but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop, where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing equipment of all kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable mostly due to the poor quality of wires, which keep burning out under the impact of the usual 220V voltage. In the U.S. it is 110V.

The plastics department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, due
employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially the war industry. However, for civilian use, their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often crude task of turning out finished, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of metal off plastic and shaving them on a foot powered lathe. There is only so much potentiality in presses and stamps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things. Lack of automation and a Bureaucratic corps of 17 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the tons of paper work which flow in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct foremen is not small to the ratio of workers in some case 1-10, in others 1-5, depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of examiners, committees and supply checkers and the quantity control board. These people number (without foremen) almost 300 people, total working force 5,000 -- 3-50 without foremen.

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, we shall visit most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people; 85% women and girls; females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the CHASSIS to the FRAME, attaching, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 TRANSISTORS in four minutes while the next girl solders 15 wire leads in 13 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Deductions include 7 rubles, general tax, 2.50 rubles for bachelors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work. The inspectors may care to make further down the line. They start teams of two, mostly boys of 17 or 18, turning the televisions on the convair belts right side up, from where there has been soldering to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 39 hour week, 85 rubles, not
the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operation hurriedly active 3 HP TYPE testing currents, and with drawing the snapp's that fitting out a tester's card, pass the equipment back onto the convey, speed here is essential.

The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by 25% in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the convey to go back down the line where others sit to complete the process, the smoke from the careful soldering doesn't keep the girls from chattering away and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line, testing the loudspeakers, makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz progress, which the testers favor for purely personal reasons until the foreman looks his way.

As we go out we see crates of the finished product with the well known, "made in Belorussia," stamp.

- One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and conventions, is the personal relationship to each other; there exists a disciplined comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundamental group is the "Kollective" or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foremen, are the worlds in which the Russian workers live. All activities and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "Kollective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Minsk Radio and Television factory, there were 58 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned into doing shop by the factory Party Secretary, the Master foreman, assigned by the Shop production head who is assigned by the Director of the Factory, and 1 Junior Foreman.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is _comrade_. Libezen, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the Red Army, before the war, he became a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in good standing of the CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankest, but his talents seemed to have been too good for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at this newly
shop secretary, responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and any other odd "jobs" that might come up, including, seeing to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Liebenen holds the title (besides Communist) of "shock worker" of Communist Labor; this movement was started under Stalin a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Leibenen is a skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 130-140 rubles -- month minus deductions. This shop party secretary, together with the section party chief, usually selects workers for the title "shock worker of Communist Labor." These people are not necessarily Communist party members, although it helps in the same way party membership helps in any facet of life in the U.S.S.R.

Factory meetings of the "Kollektives" are so numerous as to be staggering.

Take for instance during one month the following meetings and lectures are scheduled: 1 pref. Union; which discuss the work of the pref. union in gathering dues, paying out receipts on vacations orders, etc. (p. 24.); political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour.

Young Communist Meetings (2) on the 6 and 21st of every month; production committee (1) made up of workers, discussing ways of improving work;

Communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section Communist party sec.; the school of Communist labor meeting (2) compulsory) every Wednesday, and sports meeting, 1 a month, non- Obligatory, a total of 15 meetings a month, 14 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 12 compulsory for all others. These meetings are always held after work or on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the sure disciplinary action of the party men and inevitably the factory party because of trying to slip out of the way or giving too little attention to what is being said.

A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party man delivering a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men.

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
any bonus-making catch of inattentiveness in the hall of any worker
s a sad sight to anyone not used to it, but the are philosophical.
who asked the lecture? "Nobody," but it's compulsory. Compulsory
attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous
and Meeting's, demonstrations. The "great October revolution" demonstrations, the May
day demonstrations are all formed in the same way. As well as spontaneous
meetings for distinguished guests. The well organized party men
mark off the names of the hundreds of workers approved to arrive at a
certain place at a given time. No choice, however, small, is left to the
discretion of the individual.

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest
we examine the lives of some of the 58 workers and 5 foremen working
in the experimental shop of the Minsk radio plant. This place is
located in the midst of the great experimental plant which produces some of
the best known radios and TV's in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particu-
lar noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 8:00 Sharp, all the
workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty
orderly, who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers
do not slip out for too many smokes, they file upstairs, except for 10
turners and lathe operators whose machines are located on the first floor.

Work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the fore-
men Zemon and Jr. foreman Laveck, to workers whose various
reliability and skill calls for them, since each worker has with time
acquired differing skills and knowledge. Work is given strictly accord-
ing to so-called "pay levels", the levels being numbered 1-5 and the
highest level "master", for level one (1) a worker receives approximate-
ly 68 rubles for work, levels (2); a worker receives 70.50, for three;
90 rubles, for four; 105 rubles for five; 125 rubles and for masters about
150. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic
pay of, for 1st level, 45 rubles and bonuses bringing the total to 68
rubles, including reductions for taxes. The basic pay of a master is 90
rubles. Except in instances for near quality work bonuses are al-

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only then is "a barrier" to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Shepshen Tarasovich Velchok is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a prime requisition for even a foreman's job, managed to finish a 4 year night school speciality course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr. [Name], became shop head in an important segment of a large plant, employing 5,000 people. Shepshen has an almost bald head except for a line of hair on the left side of his head, which he is forever combing across his shiny top. Aged 45, he is married with two children aged 8 and 10. It may be explained that Russians seem to marry much older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to receive an apartment, people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so unstable, until a commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for oneself, most Russians do not choose to start families until later in life. Shepshen is responsible to the factory committee and director for the filling of quotas and production quantity. His foreman Zemof is 38 years old, has a wife and 15 month old baby, not too long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen or private toilet, into a newly built apartment house and flat of two small rooms, kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. A tall thin man with dark creases in his face, his manner, nervous, spontaneous and direct, betrays his calling. His job, keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, Jr. Foreman Laveeek, is much younger, ten year younger, enigmatic, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm, which he instinctively uses in the presence of superiors. The shop's mainstay is composed of 17 so-called "Shock workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might strive to imitate them. Usually of the 5 level or master class...
always members of the Communist party, they carry the production load and
most of the responsibility of the interlife of the коллектив.

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two years at a fac-
tory, before going on to full time day studies at the local University, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been
working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number worker
levels, 3, 4; these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of
laborers at the factory. 70% have families, apartments are few, most
occupy rooms belonging to relatives or rooms let to rent by holders of
two or three room apartments, often for as high as 20 rubles a month,
although rent in the Soviet Union is paid by the sq. meter and 3, 15
meter rooms with kitchen and bath cost only about 32 rubles a month.
The housing shortage is so severe that people count themselves lucky
to even find a person willing to let his room, room renting also is
the most common form of speculation in the USSR. Often it reaches
heights all out of proportion with reality, such as the make she derived
80 rubles a month from letting his rooms in the summer while he himself
was living in a summer house or "Dacha" in the country. Such speculation
is forbidden and carries penalties, including deportation to other
economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months. Still these
are the most common instances. Most workers in Minsk come from
peasant stock, which re-populating the city at the end of the 2nd WORLD
WAR. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often
stubborn and untrustworthy.

The life of the "Collective" or rather inter-life, since it often
touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of
the complex working of the Communist party of the USSR. It is the
reflection of mass and organized political activity, deciding the actions
of every individual and group, placing upon society a course, so strict,
so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted as political
deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has be-
come the most comprehensible educational and moral training probably
I understand the work and workings of the duplication. We must first ask who controls, who leads the 'Kollective'. The answer to that is a long one; all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party committees, headed by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the Communist party, and who, working in conjunction with the directors of the factory, controls all factors pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given line. It must be noted that officially the party man occupies a position exactly equal to the immediate head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, considerable mere sway over the activities of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion of the party man is ever turned down by the directors of our factory, that would be president to reason. The PARTY MAN IS APPOINTED BY THE H.Q. OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY party man designates who shall be shop and section party secretaries, a post well coveted by employed Communists. These Communists in reality control every move of "Kollectives". They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells.

These meetings or "Sabrania" are almost always held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small, considering that on an average 8 meetings are held a week and of these you have "young Communist, party communist meeting", "political information" and the "school of Communist labor". These are every week and are compulsory for all workers. Also monthly meetings, include "Production meeting" "General trade Union" "Shop Committee" and "Sport Meeting", none of these are compulsory. The members of meetings held a month average 20. 50% of these are political or by-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours; usually the length of "Political information meetings" held every Tuesday is 15 minutes. An amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners, a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sounds.
midnight party. Thoroughly saen in political information or 
political reading. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boisterous
and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the
Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. At our
middle aged poched man by the name of Osipov, an average looking
man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the
impression that at any moment he's going to tell a racy story or
funny joke, but he never does. Behind this man stands 25 years of party
life. His high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his
efficiency. He stands expounding from notes in front of him, the week's
"Information", with all the lack of enthusiasm and gusto of someone
who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone
going up and going away. PART II "demonstrations"

In the same way, May Day and other "demonstrations" are arranged
as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. I remember
when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the
Minsk Restaurant when out of the side streets came a 10 man
police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in
front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping them hemmed
in (not detouring the flow of traffic, as would be expected) for 3
minutes, until right on schedule, an obviously distinguished foreign
lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor
had been arranged. A crowd was taken through the "spontaneous" welcoming crowd,
after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to
continue. (INSET)

At the Minsk radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are
two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are arranged in the follow-
ing manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until
they reach the factory shop and mill "Kollectives". Here they are
implemented by the Communist party secretary who issues instructions
as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point
names are taken well in advance of the march so that late comers and
another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinese delegation arrived in \( \text{Minsk} \) and was driven from the railway station to a house on the outskirts of the city. Even though it was 10:30 at night all along the way members of the MVD (security) forces ran into and buildings and shouted announcements ordering people out on to the streets to welcome the arriving guests.

although there was no prior notice of any delegation, another spontaneous welcoming committee met the column of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slight protruding yellowish hoods waving hands in the air.

I myself was visiting guests in the dormitory when they were called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I heard this story to be not only true, but standard operating procedure.
point, •ilgnii, ilrumnt-^n a™!

flag* distributed and march† route in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days, all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention to attendance, insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stragglers or late risers walking through the streets may be yanked into the study stream of workers by the police or voluntary red armed *people’s militia* any one who argues may be subject to close investigation later on, as one thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 98% majority of the voting population is always funneled into voting for the one candidate fervent post, one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city elections, a NURSE calls at the residence of each and every person in the city; he inquires regarding the presence of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is sixteen years) Age, sex, place of work. He insures that all eligible voters know, when, where and how to vote.) He can explain who are the candidates, although he is forbidden by law to ADVANTAGE for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register, located at the poll, which he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register, a person receives a voting list with the names of all candidates for different posts. He may either place an X next to his choice or strike out any name he doesn’t like or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are counted but no one can be elected to post office in this manner, it may, however, mean that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post sometime in the future elections. All candidates are approved by the central committee of the Communist party, although a candidate does not necessarily have to be a communist party member (he may be non-party) although the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by party, even if he has made an application for the party. At the 22nd congress KPCU Kruscheff revealed that out of a population of
A picture of a different sort is that cut by Šklieavich.

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
Leningrad born during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children aged 7/4 he has a hawk like nose, bushy eyebrows, profuse straw colored hair, he makes 115 rubles a month, lives fairly well, owns a television, radio and refrigerator in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen and bath. A very good arrangement for the Soviet Union. He pays 15 rubles a month rent, has a middle school education, had finished a metal workers course at night school at the night school facility of the University in 1956. He has been working at this plant for 5 years. A skilled tradesman, he is respected and is a member of the shop production committee, Non-communist, He believes in the of the party as do almost all Russians. His hobby is fishing on the banks of the little creek near his home during the summer. Every morning he spends 20 minutes on a bus coming to work, this is the most inconvenient aspect of his otherwise simple and average life. Does he have money, personal belongings, money, but I have an apartment, that is the most important thing in life. People have been known to do odd, even unlawful things to get even a little higher on the waiting list such as faking the ownership of a baby or two to get special rating. The opening of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of gusto and preparation. Indeed for the lucky one’s, receiving their orders on rooms and flats, it is a big moment, a moment culminating years of waiting and years of manipulation, the lucky few get the word to move out of their old quarters, usually one room in oblong buildings, built after the war, which are mostly to be later torn down. As soon as a newly built house is ready, enough to support the rush of happy home owners, it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just yet. What does that matter! In 1960 there were 2,978,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,300,000 including Hawai’i and Alaska.

A FLAT

One man whose family received not long ago is . At our shop a master, a shock worker and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old. Now with dark but greying hair, long nose, and protruding cheek bones, set under very old and weighted eyes.
During the war times, too old to be taken into the army in the first
draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived
here for 8 months until things got too hot for him, as it did for
most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans out-
right, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served
with the famed Guerilla fighters; as is well known, these people held
most of the territory of Belarus during the entire 4 years of
occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belarus.

One day, in talking about the war rolled up his sleeve
and showed me two unmistakable scars - bullet holes. When talking
about Minsk during German occupation, one feels a trickle running along
the neck. There was a chimney in Minsk, he says, next to the crematorium.
The smoke from that chimney was as black as death day and night, night
and day, the smoke of that belching chimney never stopped rising over
the ruined skeleton of Minsk. 90% fused to the ground, during the war
with only three major buildings still standing after the war, opera
house, government house and church. These buildings, all except the
Church, which is now closed, are still in use.

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story reflecting
the courage of its builders. In a totalitarian system great forces
can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success
of the Russian "Kolomna" is testimony to that. So also is the result
of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This re-
construction is still, in part, going on but the design and structure
of the city already gives no idea of the condition of the capital of
the Belorussian State in 1945. Only 10 short years ago, the architectural
planning may be anything but modern but it in the manner of almost all
Russian cities.

With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large
spreadout township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline pierced
with factory chimneys and smoke betrays its industrial background
township. I say in appearance, because, the tallest building here is
the 9 story black apparatus house flanking the main street.
and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belarussian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The arskatoom planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all streetwise cities. With the airport as its eastern boundary we find a large spread out never spread in appearance. Only the skyline pierced with factory chimneys and the lies betrays its industrial background. Instead I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story clock tower house flanking the main street. Prospect Stalin, which is over 2 miles long and the only such building in the republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets curving through the city like rivers of stone branching off the main street at the other end. The design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the size of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow. The city includes in the first two miles the center district of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct orders of who was gripped at the time that only one, old, delapidated hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorusia, the hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, and has over 500 rooms a modern well and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.
The post office handles all mail coming in and out of the city. Built in 1925 it has 4 columns at its entrance in the Greek style.

Next down the prospect are a clothing store, a children's store. The central movie house, the best one in Minsk seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store, across from it, the central beauty shop, the main drug store, and a supermarket (Russian food store), furniture store. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is tough military Colonel Nickoley Antonov of the "people's militia" he holds the title Minister of Internal Affairs, around the corner is a snack bar, the KGB committee for internal security, (Intelligence and Secret police). Across from it is the ever crowded prospect, book shop, across from this is the even more crowded restaurant, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried tongue or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or snitkel with more meat and less bread and beef steak patty (ground beef patties served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes macaroni). These are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for they open at night). Sometimes sweet rolls, coffee, and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

Ex-trips to cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel their to see relatives. All cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border fall into this category. On the polish border, one must sign a form.
13 kopeks a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 2 kopeks sweet rolls of different kinds, 20 kopeks black bread (the black bread is twice as large as the white, is therefore cheaper and more in demand. Also black bread remains fresh for an exceptionally longer time due to the hard crust.

Across from this bakery shop is the confection place. Here is a kid's dreamland of sweets and chocolate, although owing to its limited chocolate costs 4 times as much as in the US (for four ounces one must pay 60 kopeks. Chocolate is much in demand since Russians have a vicious sweet tooth. Here there is always a crowd. Further down we come to the only Department store in Minsk, the "SUN", which means "State Store". Here one may buy anything sold in the smaller specialised stores and signs on the list for refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can be bought any-
where outright. The waiting list for refrigerators 1952-53 is three
months; also for vacuum cleaners. For cars the waiting list is anywhere
from 6 months to a year depending upon which of the three existing
makes one puts a down payment on. The "Minskavich", which costs 2,500
rubles, is presumed to be the best, so the waiting list is almost a year
for that; however the "Victory" and "Studebaker" are a little cheaper and so
one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month wait; cars are bought more
or less to order, here. Their styles are not very impressive. The
Minskavich looks like a box on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938
Studebaker which is what it is modeled after, "American" rewar
and"

Motorcycles and television sets can, however, be bought on the
spot for ready cash. A good high powered motocycle costs 350 rubles and
their quality is apt to be better than the more complex automobile;
television sets cost anywhere from 80 rubles for a 6 inch by 6 inch
screen to 350 rubles for a well made television of 22 inch screen.
Other models, light table models, cost 190 and 145 rubles. Here ready
made suits of rough material can be bought. The cheaper, a double
breasted blue for 110 rubles or a better made three button suit for
250 rubles, and jacket costs 40 rubles or a pair of pants for not less than
rubles.

Just before we come to "Stalin Square," the end of the central district along the Prospect, we find the two "Automats" or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from one another, the internal and external structure is exactly the same in each, both places serve the same dishes at the same prices. Why these were not built at opposite ends of the Central District or even the square, for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plans for all the series in the Soviet Union, come directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's head, it seems that the logical reason, is that in building the street as it is the simplest, and therefore safest way.

Another characteristic and interesting structure in Minsk is the trade union building. This houses an auditorium, offices for the training and costuming of the amateur group who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There are not, as one might assume, offices of any trade union. They do not exist as we know them. (Since strikes or negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are not allowed, of course; suggestions may be made by any worker but these all are handled through the local Communist Factory Committee and are passed along or shelved as it suits the committee's.) An imposing structure, it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof supported by large white marble columns all around. However, a close look reveals not naked Greek gods but, from left to right, a surveyor complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports woman in track suit, and a more symbolic structure of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or an intellectual, apparently.

The rest of the prospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses; it may be that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 70% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building is in full swing, although at the 22nd congress,
Krushchev announced that an additional 1,400 projects were started in 1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be began in order to give a chance to the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts for exceeds the supply and in desperation Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan. This meant, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves in line for an apartment even if they are on the list for at least 4 years. Their estimates are based on experience. "TOUR'S TIP" At the 22nd party Congress Krushchev, in his 7 hour keynote speech, for all practical purposes, the only speech, since all others followed in SUPPORT of the first speech) revealed that in 1960 700,000 people in the Soviet Union went abroad. This is a gross over-estimate, including engineers and technicians sent abroad, which makes up 20% of this total. All others are delegations of Intelligent students, all scientific workers. The 250,000 "tourist" who do manage to go abroad are carefully selected from applicants, the main requisite is, "is he loyal and politically prepared?" Any worker at our plant could apply for a tourist trip under the limited number rules applying to delegations; for 140 rubles he can go to China for two weeks from Minsk or for 80 rubles go to Czechoslovakia, for more if he passes the requisitions he can even get to England, the hitch is (1) that he must be OK'd by the Com.-Bureau; (2) he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must leave behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or mother and father; this last is actually the most important. The Russians know that a person will not ordinarily leave a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum if he knows he'll never see his family again, not alive anyway. Individual tourist who go abroad when and where they want to, because of their own desire and unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month INVESTIGATION by the K.G.B.
all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Moldavia to India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vehicles are stopped at police check points to these areas. train and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid passport whose owner's address is in the forbidden city, persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and from them, however, they may not bring others in without passes; passes are given out by the local K.B.B. offices, and one must apply directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European custom all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a photo and personal information, on the following 4 pages are places for the registering of address, this includes rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to the conduct of the carrier, a place better kept blank, the next three pages are for registering the places of work, then the next page is for marriage license and divorce stamps, these "passports" are changed for a small sum every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles, all persons regardless of nationality are required to carry these at all times in the Soviet Union are all marked on the passport, for instance a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, an immigrant is marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many immigrants in the U.S.S.R. also on the pages marked for special...
Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiographic painted such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenos Aires, 1924, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation student immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and who reads that Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets to far away from his registered address, or too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., a few French, Spanish, and Eastern Europeans, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about than concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work in his native country, this is part of the national wide drive to impress all foreigner as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a "show collective farm for foreign tourist" who ask to see a genuine, average collective farm. It is almost every imaginable help to see as possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same place south of Leningrad, well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

For the benefit of everyone who doesn't want to be duped, I suggest you take the Moscow to Brest highway for 54 miles until you come to Westech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the black...
and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that done with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run by the government. Collective farmers number 65.5 million people or 31.4% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually 1/2 of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and Ga speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by to "bring the qu隊ed level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". School attendance for the children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular declaration. Teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions. Discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong. School at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat appearance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters the room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than American counterparts. Science is also stressed as well as patriotism and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of
is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are

not to appear rather made bookish than Americans.

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or

without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children

in the care of the local "children's garden" these are highly organ-ised

government sustained care centers for children. Here babies

are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by
doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a

month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained
day school teachers who receive 8 rubles a month in pay. A
director of such a school may receive 100 rubles a month, 3,050,000

children in 1960. After the U.S.-Soviet incident on May 14, 1960 and the
following exchanges between the American government and the Soviet
governments, Premier Krushchev invited then President Eisenhower
to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these
"childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin
in July 1960, "doesn't know how to run his country.

Public care centers for young and old are an established principle
in the U.S.S.R. thousands of rest homes, sanitoriums and hospitals
are scattered around the Black and Caspian Seas, the "resort area"
of the Soviet Union. For any worker to get a reservation for one
off these places he should apply to the RESTORATION COMMISSION FOR A
"PITOVKA" or ticket reservation after showing that he has the
right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in
dangerous occupation or mining) he may buy the "Petovsky" from Kinel to the Black Sea, Yalta resort areas for three weeks AT A
cost of 70 to 10 rubles, depending on class of service available.

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
if a member of the trade unions (a worker earning 1% of his pay a month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total cost, if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republican Sanitorium. At these places included three good meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, and sailing facilities, private beaches and all necessaries.

More modest workers can, however, afford journeys to rest homes nearer home. In the case of Minsk, to located in pine three hours from Minsk, here the same services minus the beaches, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include Liovod and Naroch located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long Lake Naroch, deep in the pine forest of Belorusia, where hare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers whose permission is up. The only restriction is sometimes lack of space, especially in summers, but that is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the noise and dust of factories at least for a while any-

The capital of Beloussan has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institutions are engaged in turning out highly trained specialists for national economy. The city has secondary schools, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.
for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-
residential students live here. Often these numbers exceed the
rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15
feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds
to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle,
there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-
cases under beds. Here, except during the three-month summer
vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
stairs, are also located at the site of 5 room to 8 student living
quarters for cooking, the cleanliness of linen, and rooms as well as the
entire dormitory falls on the students. The number of students
in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U.S. figure 1,816,000 or 102-
per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution re-
ceive or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
month regardless of chosen vocation, for outstanding
grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per-month.
Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike
the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This
is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times
as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many 477,200
technicians and other specialists, this is why the Soviet Union has
more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5 in 1960) than any other
country in the world (U.S.A. 12.1 in 1960) regardless of the lack
of dormitories and crowded living conditions of the students,
that we have in the U.S., we would definitely learn from the
regious and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the fact rye and plente each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as students.

At the 22nd Congress in October 1961, Krushchev, philosophically that by 1960 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is & unheard of figure, but it is possible under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages also hold positions of severity in the Soviet Educational plan. Much more than in the U.S. in fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formally the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by Nina Frunze, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1930 by the Moscow publishing house Ilyinskii Blvd. No. Moscow is a good book for anyone interested in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in all compounds.

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
In about 20% of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a large enterprise printing (6,000 in 1959 and 7,160,000,000 copies) for those domestic and central purposes, here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and other into any one of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. 2% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speaks Russian, however 15% of the languages are selected and propagated by law of the 286,027,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 count Russian as the national language next in number are the 137,233,000 and 7,913,000 and 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 13 minority, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are not of Soviet origin of these the leaders are Yugoslavs 5,000:

Albanians 4,000; Armenians 1,900; Greeks 1,800, Italians 1,200,

Estonians 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000.

Since the figures for Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1960 census figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75, 90% cent of all the 69,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading of these most of the war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was
Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves - tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their comprehensibility lines, however foreign writers seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and immorality of their respective country. Every Russian book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A. but not for the same reasons. Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be effective of present day life. Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old man and the sea" a deeply touching story of man's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the cruelty and corruption of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include LeonardFrank, German novelist; William Goodwin, "Things As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Dru "Count Raven" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Blood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in
Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with the printing if not the information agencies, less centralized and controlled. In 1950 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,025 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, collective farm and city and town papers, with 13 and one half billion copies. Foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative communist party papers such as the "Workers" United States, "Daily Worker", England, "Humanity", France, "New Germany" East Germany, "the Daily Berliner", West Germany, etc.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda", "Truth", organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and "Kommunist", "The News", organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be noted that the chairman of the council of ministers and the first secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man, Nikita S. Krushchev. All federal and city newspapers are from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to the newspapers by TASS, Soviet news agency, government controlled. All newspapers...
are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries.

In Russia, the newspapers are "Soviet newspaper" organs of the central committee of the communist party or a sport newspaper as the organ of the ministry of physical culture.

Railroad newspapers are the organ of the ministry of transport and communications. The name of the organ of control is printed on top Russian newspapers from "Pravda" down.

They consist of four pages except on special events where the number is increased from four pages for two kopecks to six pages for three kopecks. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in a government-controlled economy where prices are rigid. The first page in all Soviet languages is developed to party news and speeches. The second page production notices local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new factory or the overhauling of a plant. The third page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or local news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with police, or race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "news," slanted to give a bad impression about all countries except those who are members of the Socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as proper democracies fighting against Imperialism from without, and capitalist spies and agents within.

Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average...
number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 319.)

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Krushchev received his third hero of the Soviet Union, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Nikita Krushchev", a documenty circulated in the summer of 1961, of old showing Krushchev in his younger days as a commissar on the Eastern front of touring Indutries after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary, historic or war stories, others were Virgin land or North adventure stories; most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In Krasnoyarsk its the Bele films on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films and actors all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad, a 3-or four year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were shown in Kiyg "Two Lives", revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took first place. A film about the past Stalin Era, it condemns repression of the main character an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. This film is very symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics of "Stalin and his Clock. "The Fair" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
Resistance in the 2nd World War.

Foreign films make up a large percentage of movies shown here since the few Soviet films are not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as films from the "peoples republics" are popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production. American films shown in 1959-1960 were: "Rhapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1955 and "Serenade of Sun Valley", made in the 40's others were "Vienna Waltz" about the life of the composer and "Old Man and the Sea", a technicolor of Ernest Hemingway's book. "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in two serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States, are also chance for adults and children for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 kopecks in the evening and front row seats 30 kopecks. Show until 5 o'clock are 10 kopecks cheaper per seat, until the price change. Showings are at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody even has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of seats in the hall, per showing.

Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in
the evening quite enough to allow any work to get home in time for
the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch
television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S.
Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers
can get enough sleep. On Saturday start at 7:00 to compensate
for the shop work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30, Sundays.
Programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00
o'clock. Programs are but include as all ways more that 77 percent
Soviet politics but also some good films, news clips, and cartoons for the kids. The best programs however are the
performances from Moscow and Leningrad. Bolshoi theaters also
offer performances from Moscow and Leningrad, Bolshoi theaters, also
symphonic music concerts are often used to break the monotonous run
of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening
is like the one show in 1943 on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports
7:25 Soviet army show 8:25: a feature length film "Baltic Sky"
2nd part 8:30 at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of
the Soviet Union. 8:30 performance by people artist of
the U.S.S.R. 9:00, Glebov, sings song of the fatherland,
9:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National
Athem and the atheism of Atheism. Television however is not
a force as it is in the U.S. It is the read and the cost of
Television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table costs
for 190 rubles rarely bought in are quickly sold. There
were 102, 200 televisions in Beleorussia in 1960. The really
penetrating voice of modern society comes from radio, and
extensive it is the same by which the Kremlin reaches into every

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
While 3 million television sets were sold from 1950-1955 in the 
Soviet Union (facts and figures page 341) over 29 million radio 
sets were sold and this figure is brought up considerably when 
one considers the fact that 90% of collective farms which may not 
have had a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducers in 
each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general 
plan to bring the cultural level of these collective farms up. 
And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 
7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 21.4% of the 
total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said 
to be the all-People's program alike in Moscow at 600 and may 
end so late as 02:00 however: 24 hours a day broadcasts are made to 
all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow there are 12.5 million 
radios in Belorussia which can turn all stations to its one channel 
in a matter of minutes, this when Gagarin made his epoch making 
trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with 
nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a single day in this 
way the Government sets the most propagandist value on of its achieve-
ments. Again when Hermann Titov made his flight for two days this 
process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to 
the Kremlin whenever Breiner Kruschev makes a policy speech. All stations 
in the Soviet Union are regulary turned every hour on the hour to 
the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent 
station can operate, the Soviet Union viciously controls over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
all state financed and built. The radio and television station in
Moscow is a four-storyed cement block building located at
no. 6 Kalinine Street near the small "SWISHLICH," behind it
stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest
structure in Belorussia. This radio towers and building are
enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs.
Entrance into the compound must be through the building itself
and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed
guard. Performers are taken to a separate studio near the city
center where production and performers are fed back to the station
and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important
communication system is guarded against sabotage or any
"take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-
revolutionary and "violent" elements.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Dolmabahce"
Street, stands the more towers approximately 200 feet high each.
These very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between
them are jamming towers used to blank out high frequency broadcast
from aboard the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich
and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs,
although they are sometimes employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and
French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded
by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and
tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
used by these towers is known to be extraordinary.

And when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only turned on even on cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes too in order to keep other people's ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only a fraction of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming, these "Radio Moscow" programs influence people in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionaries such!!

Operas are also a favorite amusement in the U.S.S.R. with 32 opera houses throughout the republics. As compared with one in the United States, the metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written by Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Reiglo" "the Clown", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the felicity that we are endowed as the Russians think but do to the fact that we simply do not have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and shows.

Comedy and drama theater numbers 53 with 11 in Belorussia.

Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued
In the Belorussian drama theater on "VLADARSKAYA" street has a troupe of 35 professionals earning from 100 to 140 rubles a month. They play a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes are always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population of these; 24 are historical Revolutionary, 89 historical, 121 memorial (the house of Chekhov in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 172 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 1,107. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1956, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,20,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "SKOLNIEY" park. Here a model display covering .5 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and potential progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are spudniks and jet airliners a tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long housing and industrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios (which are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1958) there were 1.2 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this, doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production.
undoubtedly they shall be. Other means of distributing propaganda are thought the best. In English "agititation points" there are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by a "volunteer" communist and young communist party members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other who would put down "white" uprising or convivially arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now there are have slightly changed but its still known that any party member may come in and report disloyal comments at an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here.

In Nanking there are only 12 movie houses, but 58 movie houses in the telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, until they out grow the childrens pioneer league. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this organization although they may attain communist party membership as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive their "passport" at 16, they receive a YCL party ticket and must pay a small due of 70 or 80 cenceks a month. After this they are

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
They are obliged to attend YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on weekends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards. A violation of conduct or refusal to tow the line will result in expulsion from the league and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference in hiring in factories or a request for a place at higher educational institutions, but expulsions are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young ambitious student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in one's local school or institute keeping high standards of marks and discipline until chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude.

At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia, a tall handsome Russian of 27 with a Browning. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a and mother works at the factory. They have a full three room apartment. His mother also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. She has worked at this factory for 3 years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former person received CP membership, usually an easy-going.
If you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck of 1% of 80 rubles. He collects dues in every pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month), first of the total paycheck of 1% of 80 rubles. He checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL committee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory committee and for helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks who shall have the duty during this month. Droozhniks are volunteer civilians who patrol streets and parks as peace and order keepers. They are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands. They help to subsidize the police in its more routine work, such as walking a beat in a usually quite district. Droozhniks always walk in various groups of threes and fours, often women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are boisterous groups as teenagers and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are the downfall at least partly due to these volunteers' efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks is their respective shop YCL secretary expected to set high examples of work and political understanding to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this workers.

In Ningk the young communist headquarters is a long grey cement 4 story building on "Red Army Street" inside the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an
auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of Belerusia, they review cases of explanation and direct YCL party organization. The actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing. YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities. The headquarters of the central committee of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." as a 50's yellow metal and brick structure, it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the decoration such most buildings in the city.

"the first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belerusia" is the impressive title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.T. Mazoreff. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupies a huge 8-room apartment on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks and keeps unauthorized persons out. Here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education E. B. Fosehebed and Minister of Administration E. Zhezhel. Mazoreff controls and directs all activities his republic with authority no United States has ever enjoyed, while his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Mazoreff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party position makes him unable to move. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his country on May 1st and November 7th holidays, where waves a concenial.
hand occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Krushchev is elected to the post of premier but rather appointed from the members of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place by the central committee of the communist party of the respective republics. Therefore the central committee chooses the members of the Supreme Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central committee are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of "death, demotion, a higher appointment to the central committee of the Soviet Union or expulsion from the party" under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzlement and embezzling of palms as in any purely democratic society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to widespread pillage of goods, crops and embezzlement of money and State bonds. On any collective or State farm there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collective farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private individuals, in stores or at the open market type of bazaar. These goods may consist only of a pilfered lamp or pickel or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in bracken swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices but pocket the differences of prices from the black market when taking entrance in their shops; that such merchandise was bought for State prices, such:

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
practices are so common that without them many stores would be
all most empty if they had to relive on the apotic poor quality
meats brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices.
The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide
opportunities for lucrative enterprising by person with a slight
business sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act
on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in
acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts.
Materials such as electric appliances, are ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods, or bad foods brought
in and sold under the counter examples are: or meat used to
subsidize a "beef stew" (most of the bureaucratic aprtern is
detoured) can be satisfied by a well placed 10 spot, persons occupying
most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices, expect
permission for the life and death services which all Russians seek
namely — to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas
to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union
without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city. Once
a position or work is decided or taken it is a very difficult process
to secure permission and work to receive an apartment in another
city, therefore to live in another city. In such instances the
Administrator of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for
his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into
an apartment already occupied by a family who are expecting to
leave one city for another, the usual method of getting a room or
apartment without having to wait on the so called housing list which

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any burocratic society a class of desk administrators is always busy who expect their palme and who exhibit their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potent nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamental things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to reside relative in a city inside a restricted zone such as border zones or military base and restricted zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another one, individual choice a person must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to which he is going than he must show that he has received a place of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission to move (from the military authority if he is military obligated) from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that his specialty or profession will be used in the city to which he goes, all this creates piles of work and photos, references, documents and notorized declarations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a nook from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamps on one's "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office to give work to...
that person since without a living visa one cannot get a "work stamp" even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room in against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, greasing palms and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quite a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now adays it is more that foremen enforce a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event workers does not chose to remain at his place of work or choses to refused a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or prison for terms ranging up to 3 years. Such work laws safe guard the state from "sabotage" of State property, work and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to constant of living passes and the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what is called "surplus of Labor" which a capitalist society has no control and is determined by mode and matter of production and economic conditions which are all ways

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
Therefore it is not the liberation of the political masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a mechanical and isolates instances of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the state, which builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the surplus is patroned off by the "living vis" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for them the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is shipped off to a promised land and workers is one, Krushchev's plan, and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to the quick subsiding of the young people (for most part) conditions of 5 to a room have erected "towns" of steel with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the over crowded, back of work demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, set up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back at cost of sometimes 200 rubles or more and also face the same conditions which they from the cities in the first place. When elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. a whole hue, mechanical apparatus is started not only to ensure victory but to savemurder the state from any voice of dissent, either by force or opposition.
All eligible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agitators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and notifying all voters of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme-Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the election came on January 24 and February 20, on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they drop into a box, on the ballot is the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all any body needs to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate and writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however years of mass discipline and indoctrination have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way to communicate with the people and wiping up support for a black-balled candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years, unlike the U.S., Drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing, periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 7 years in the south, climate conditions vary so much that many young

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
men elect to go to the relatively unflinching south to serve for three—

years then to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in Siberia or Sakhalin

in the far northeast. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning,

and getting-one's cloths cleaned are on the order (usually)
thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought
back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets

the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare

and damp, even in Minsk, where they are located in the outdoor
town behind high wall passes are never given except on holidays and

sometimes on Sundays or after maneuvers leave of 30 days or over

armed forces service in their contracts are unknown. However the

greatest difference is pay, after General Mikalyan became commander

in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was

summarily cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles

old money to 3 rubles new money a lost of 29.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles

are enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a

package whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for

his discharge, the pay of a lathe worker in Minsk is 80 rubles new

money. The drop of money was less felt in the offices ranks since

they lose only a 10% cut up to the rank of major, and no loss of pay

for major and above. In the Russian armed forces a full soldier gets

100 rubles a full soldier gets around 500 rubles but also gets

'duty expense' pay, like our travel pay. Disciplines in the Russian

army is supposed to be the most rigid in the world (the top sergents

can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants
to without a court martial for minor offenses). Duties at a base
camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an African base
as we knew it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks
are served, bars and PX's as soldiers are never allowed to
wear civilian clothes (this is against military law) we might think
such life to be excruciating, even for a soldier but Russians have
such drab-lives on the outside that there is no conflict of color
between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic
features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no discipline
but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when
I spoke of our 'undisciplined' Army especially the complete
absence of political lectures under our system of separation of army and state,
and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could
civilize and pile in a car and drive up to town to movie or a dance—army
discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation clearly understood in our own hands.

Commission Exhibit 92—Continued
Military and Far East


I served in Electronics school Jacksonville Fla., and advanced rados school Biloxi, Miss., and received my high school diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi Miss.

A. Discharge DD 214
B. Diploma – Jacksonville Flar School
C. " Biloxie Miss "
D. Certificate of high school completion

Commission Exhibit 93
Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1959 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Berlin and Metropoles hotel. I then lived in Minsk from Jun 5, 1960 to July 1962. I visited Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in Minsk I was granted a small apartment at Kalinnin St later re-named Komunist St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and T.V. plant as a metal worker.

A. clippings

Commission Exhibit 93—Continued
Marxist

I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of capital in 1954 when I was 15 I have study 18th century plospers works by Lein after 1959 and attened numerouse marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were compulsory and other which were not. also in Russia through newspapers, radio and T.V. I leared much of Marx Engles and Lenins works. such articles are given very good coverage daily in the USSR.

After my stay in the Soviet Union upon my return to the USA I contined to receive by subscribtion from "Komkrin Inc," Soviet idealogical and informative literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belowski" "krockill" satrical polical magnize and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" aslo I recive the well known Soviet Journal "Ogonxok." I also have recived literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.

A. Proof of subscribtions to Soviet Journals
B. Subscriptions from 1962 of Worker

Commission Exhibit 93—Contd
I learned the Russian Language during my almost three years residence in Moscow and Minsk USSR October 1959- July 1962 I study russian elementary and advanced grammar from text books with a English speaking Russian Intourist teacher by the name of Rosa Agafonova, Minsk Jan-May 1960. I am totally proficient in speaking conversational Russian. I can read non-technical Russian text without difficulty and can to a less extend write in the Russian Language.

11/28/63

MAN

GFR
On May 29, 1963, I requested permission from the FPCC headquarters at 799 Brodwig New York 3, N.Y., to try to form a local branch in New Orleans. I received a caution but enthusiastic go-ahead from V.T. Lee, National Director of FPCC. I then made layouts and had printed public literature for the setting up of a local FPCC. I hired persons to distribute literature. I then organized persons who display receptive attitudes toward Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I then organized persons who display receptive attitudes toward Cuba to distribute pamphlets. I sought response from Latin American consuls of which there are many here in New Orleans. I infiltrated the Cuban Student directorate and then harassed them with information I gained including having the N.O. city attorney general call them in and put a restraining order pending a hearing on some so-called bonds for invasion they were selling in the New Orleans area. I caused the formation of a small, active, FPCC organization of members and sympathizers. where before there was none.
Street Agitation

I am experienced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the FPCC. On Aug. 9, 1963, I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance." I was taken by intelligence section of New Orleans Police and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives. I subsequently were freed on charges against me filed by the judge.

On Aug. 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International trade mart in New Orleans. This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

On Aug. 17 I was invited by WDSU-TV to appear on the Aug. 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7:30 PM. The moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitudes and opinions.

After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Butler of "Inca" anti-communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringer Cuban exile.

Commission Exhibit 93—Continued
Student Revolutionary Director delegate in New Orleans.

This Debate was broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21, 1963 after this program I made a 3 minute T.V. newsreel which was shown the next day (August 22).

I received advice, direction, and literature from V.T. Lee, National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of which I am a member. At my own expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba" handbills and New Orleans branch membership blanks for the FPCC, Local.

A. Letter from V. T. Lee.
B. FPCC membership card.
C. Exhibit 93—Continued
Radio Speaker and Lecturer

On August 22 I was invited by Gene Murrett, who is studying for Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture on Russia. Gene Murrett is the son of my mother's sister, Mrs. D. Murrett 750 French St. N.O. La. This lecture took place July 27, 1963 at The University Jesuit House of Studies Spring Hill Station Mobile, Alabama over 50 student priests all of whom were college.

Commission Exhibit 93—Continued
Students taking the 4 years subsequent course for the priesthood attened serval of the college's professors also were present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr. 10 min. after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This lecture took place in the auditorium where women are not allowed. so an all-male audience attened. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Piozza, Jesuit.

LECTURE
A. invitation letter
B. comments letter

RADIO
NO RECORDS

Commission Exhibit 93—Continued
Photograpes

I have worked in the Jaggers-Chiles-Stoval typographical Co. 522 Browder St, Dallas, Texas. I worker from Oct 1, 1962 to April 1, 1962. I am proficient in the photographic arts known as reverses, transparacial, line, modifications, squats blowups, and minaturizations. I have submitted and been commended for photo work for the party. I am familiar with layout and art work and am aquainted with cold medal and hot medal processes in printing.

A. Tax returns of JCS

B. Letters commending photo work by the party

Commission Exhibit 93—Continued
In the city of Wind, Arizona, the future plans and industries are laid out. The expanding town is set amidst beautiful desert landscapes. It is an important location for the local economy.

As the state's economy grows, it is understood that the needs of the people must be met. This is why the town was founded to serve the needs of the community. The book is on display here at the museum, presenting pictures of the people who have worked in this area.

About the Author:
The author, born in New Orleans in 1932, had a strong interest in science from an early age. He attended college and earned a degree in mathematics. He worked for the Philadelphia and the railroad, and later served in the Pacific Theater during World War II. He returned to Philadelphia and decided to return to the U.S., becoming an engineer and public servant.

This book is a look into the lives of workers in a day care center.

Commission Exhibit 94
1-2. Description of Radio factory
3-4. Grade and conditions
5-6. Description of R.V. shop
7-8. Background of shops
9-10. Emotional worlds
11. Council of 'collectives'
12. Demonstration and meetings
13-16. Factory make-up and profits
17. 1919 report of site of 'Kirov'
18. Communist party "to aid"
19-22. Pardon
23. Collective farms and schools
24. Vocational
25. Student quarter and list
26. Population fig. and textbooks
27. Essays for books for books
28. Newspapers
29. Militsa
30. 1st Belor. 2nd TV.
31. Radio
32. Radio
33. Opera and exhibition
34. Radio
35. Radio people's police
36. Cultural committee (new)
37-39. Corruption (new)
40. Anti-communist" (new)
41. Election
42. No heat
43. Wheat
44. Cabbage
45. Death of men in Stalin in 1931
Part 1,

The true of Russian workers is general, fair and present, by the
"collective," the smallest unit of authority in any given factory.

plant is independent. All sections and shops have their highly
organized and well-supported political organizations. These shop
committees are in turn guided by the shop and section party chiefs
who are directed by the party of the president of the plant, but in reality
it is the controlling force of all activities at any industrial
enterprise, whether industrial or otherwise, production, the party as the responsible for political
organization of the workers, the direction of members of
the collective party working at the plant and the general
conduct and appearance of all members.

The work, radio and television plant is known
throughout the region as the major producer of electronic parts,
and it has the most radio and television units in the whole country.

The plant employs 5,000 full-time and 6,000
part-time workers in the plant and the community plant.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
This factory employs 2,000 workers in 102 of the 216 main shops, mostly on three stories all fitted with swing-lathes in long rows on either side of which run the long huts of burning smores.

500 people during the day shift are employed in the shop along with power machinery that drills metal in wrought iron frameworks and columns for

another 500 people are employed in an assembly

building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A labor

room weekly done by hand, the cutting trimming

all the process right up to hand polishing and

brushing out here at the same plant. The plant

also has its own stamping plant employing

100 people at an average 400 heavy machines

lathes and twist drills. The result of this shop is

almost leaving no metal behind against metal and

cited came out through machine parts at the rate

of an hour a minute. The T-shaped head with

a bush to drive the head of metal chisel worked

on 350 the meat and forging, here the workmen

have not such as block to keep the shears to be

sharpened. The machine above is the human

version of "Jack army" task and is stronger as

one or 100 so that they get the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where tools

are stored finished and can be cut to order on

electrically heated electric lathes. Electric hosing

of all tools the men work with little loss or

electric fuses are not relaidable here.

Mostly due to the poor quality of wire which

keep turning out under the impact of the 110

volt current 110 110 volts. The electric department is new, there are

2,500 men and 2,000 electricians besides there

the Verlet which fuses the fuses which is a part

of the plant's work. The last model should be

the first 350 to hand finish and the rest of

the work on the job done at 350 100

350 100

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
automated as now employed at a fairly large number of jobs. Especially this was including candle making, and similar work. As in the past, as time was worn, the work was so simplified that one could the work and the skill required to do the work, and the skill required to do the job. As the work was simplified, the work was not simplified in the same way, and the skill required to do the work was much more limited. The skill required is only to make a seal, and that skill is much more limited.

The lack of unemployment in the United States may be attributable to one of two things: lack of automation and a demand until wages of 500 workers or any given factor. These people are recognized with the tools of their trade, which, if used in the use of any tool, then the numbers of direct persons is not small to the ratio of workers in that sense 2 to 1, or 2 to 1 depending on the nature of the work.

These people are also looked upon as a small army of control workers, laborers and the necessary skilled workers. The skilled workers, not the general skilled workers, are required at that point, and are employed. The skilled workers are employed at the point where they are required, but not at the point where they are required in the general sense.

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The opening scene of the third year of the school's life was marked by the coming to the fore of the word and color and the completion of the things. The world was a colorful, vivid place, and the school was

The school was a place for young personal reasons and the years under the way. As the years went by, the school grew and prospered, with the world growing and changing along with. The school was a place for young personal reasons and the years under the way. As the years went by, the school grew and prospered, with the world growing and changing along with.

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Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
For a good cross-section of the Russian working class I suggest
we examine the lives of some of the SS workers and frame
working in the apparatus shops. The machine shops plant
this location is situated at the rear of the great steel plant
which produces some of the best known steel in the

The shop itself is located in a two story building with
no particular notable mark on the red brick face. At

shape, all the workers have arrived at and on

round of a bell sounded by the duty orderly, who is a
worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers
do not slip out for too many smokers. The shop has six
stations, each of which is located on the first floor, and these
units are in the form of blueprints and drawings by
the former 200 men for former managers of workers
whose voices6 relating cut little calls for them
and each worker is with being ignored.6

Skill and knowledge, work is quiet; strictly according
to the called key letters, the levels being numbered, and
with the highest level "master" for levels one to two
worker receive approximately 12 rubles for work 1st class
a week receive 12, 50 for third, 10 rubles for fourth or
for first 25 rubles and for months about 10. The levels
of pay very slightly, the first rate being a lower
level of 75, 75 rubles and second bringing the
about 60 rubles including reductions for tips. The basic
pay of a master is 30 rubles, life-rate is entirely for
the quickness with which is all very well, but giving him
to a man in lieu of definite pay really, a worker only

level to be treated for a high rate pay level at my tier.

The job consists of good production standard.

Our shop head, Stepanov, its
C
a short open faced well shaded metal worker was
although the shop got in his education which is
now 65 years old. He is a thin, fireproof fellow, who
seems to like his job much. He is a master of special
work and through the help of the like of the fire
knows all the necessary parts of the plant. He has
in mind some of the best of the old timers who is
working really against this change, he

is married and has a large family, but in the

opinion that workers can do much with other
their own countrymen, perhaps that can be applied

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued

354
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
most workers in mines come from peasant stock while
representatives of the Industrial Union of the Inland, like
most workers, are not particularly interested in strict democratic
workings.

The question of collective "social" or worker's life unions
has often been a topic of discussion in the press, in the most
refined circles of the intellectual and business world of the USSR. It is the reflection of wide social organizations and
groups, shaped by specific circumstances and the environment of
the new society. It is a reflection of the need for organized political
activity among the workers, of the direct participation of
the workers in the administration and leadership of the
plant, and of their effective participation in the
moral and material welfare of the plant. It
accepts a position from the theory of the worker's
philosophy of the collective, which is based on
the idea that the worker is the creator of the
plant. The work of the collective is the
leading position in such a plant that the party men
does not interfere with the activities
of the worker. The worker's influence is less than in
the past, but it is a factor that would be difficult to
overcome. The party men, desiring to keep their
interest intact, party in an active and consistent way to influence
the collective's activity. The collective's activity
must be related to the needs of the workers and the
party must be in close collaboration with these needs in
order to be effective. The party must be present in
the collective's work, having a direct influence on
the activities of the collective. This is a basic
principle of the PPS-Bolshevik party, which is
responsible for the guidance and control of the
collective's activities. The party must be
actively involved in the collective's work.

These meetings in "collectives" are almost always
held at the initiative of the leader or a local
union. The number of members is not always large, and
the meetings are mostly held at a work area of
the given locality. The collective is
composed of the local party and the
members of the collective. The collective
provides the means for the workers to
express their opinions and to
participate in the management of the
plant. The collective is
a link between the local party and
the workers. The collective's role
is to represent the interests of
the workers and to
participate in the management of the
plant. The collective is
an intermediate body between
the local party and the
workers. The collective's
role is to represent
the interests of
the workers and to
participate in the management of the
plant. The collective is

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
is 15 minutes, an amazing thing in watching real political lectures is, that there is taken on by the lecturer a most

 glamorous nature, one impresses to criticism intelligente

 or some. After long years of talk political discipline

 may working become to be length not called out

 forVemination by, the tivity person to read

 round, and Vỉr the commands scoff

 is mostly taken in political information in a pretty

 sketchy fashion. At these times it is best to read

 curl one's natural locations and such natural

 words

 the 6th be left. Pictures of heaven found of the street talk

 the first little two. I, over, our now unhindered

 powerful men by the power of the god of the world

 5 very man making glass, the wanted face and lumbly

 type of old that impression that at any moment

 is going to let the story by surprise, but hopeless

 they had that man with the 15 streets of poetry, life

 had high post essential something, of motion to witness

 to the efficiency, self. But the expression on

 the back of enthusiasm by someone who knows it

 all he was no working about our audience or about someone

 getting by our policy away.

 In the same way may day end the "demonstrations"
 are used up as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished
 great. I believe when I am in a lull in the life of our
 great parenthesis in front of the respectable minister in.
 town, like a sheet wound 10 men please and which
 stopped all people on the street from passing in front
 the entrance surrounding the crowd not holding them
 down in (not believing the flow of troops would
 be expected) 3 minutes, until right on schedule,
 he obviously confusing person what was done. 1
 the reluctance what a meeting in the house had
 been arranged and taken through its "spontaneous
 welcoming crowd" after which the police had
 allowed it to proceed to continue.

 At 10 minutes before the city demonstration
 other all thing in a year may have and revolution days
 are arranged to be following manner describe all
 passed dinner with some partly link until they of reach
 the front of the meeting. "Collective" like the need
 unpublished until the day. The state is those weeks
 arising from the air of it, and each writer will note
 it will place on the. They are allowed with collection
 plant most also. With their families which includes many
 them some weeks explained. It was almost the same, so
 the publisher put this as well as indicates attention

 Commission Exhibit 94—Continued

 357
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Continued

...
and structure of the city. The city, although quite small, is the capital of the state. It is located on the coast, and the buildings and streets are arranged in a grid pattern.

The city extends for miles, with a population of around 100,000. The main streets are wide and well-paved, with sidewalks and street lamps. The buildings are primarily made of wood and brick, with a few stone structures.

The city is quite quiet in the evenings, with few people on the streets. The main attraction is the downtown area, which is home to the city's largest businesses and government offices.

The climate is mild throughout the year, with temperatures ranging from 50°F to 90°F.

The city is served by several public transportation options, including buses and taxis.

The city is well-known for its beautiful beaches and parks, which attract tourists from all over the world.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
down from the calf calf springle is 75
shop next for 13 to a piece at prices ranging
for a regular retail value of $4 and 50 cts,
break for 20 scopes the Chinese in town are
as long as it. Mr. Jenkins for Chinese.
Demand also black labor very great for
effective long and short freight rates.
Cotton is from the spinning shop is 35
* * *
I have determined of people
although owners in the Chinese clothing costs
4 times as much as raw. 800 for 100 as one
say 35 copperles. chocolate is much in demand
and everyone has a serious sweet tooth.
Here that is always a crowd
in the down at come to the only department
in the town the "C & C", which means "old oriental
doll" has one may buy my sold on the shelves
specialized stock. I wish on their list for refrigerated
vacuum cleaner, an electric car, none of which can
be bought anywhere, outlet, the weekly list
for refrigeration during the month above the vacuum
cleaner, as can the outlet list is manufactured
from 6 months to a year depending upon the
which of the other required. makes one notice a change.
"mccoy" which cost 5.00, which
is preserved to be the best at the outlet, made a change.
a year for the manufacturer. the "victory" and "mm" are still
cheaper and no one has bought it after only 6 or
ward and we bought more or less two orders. each style
or very antigenic the Macky more or less
had on wheels, while the boton looks like a 1938 mustard
which by the way is what it is. modeled after "tuscani"
just before we come to Tokyo again. The end of the chapter
sheds light upon the project, we find the two alternatives
from which the architect must choose. Nordhoff's plan is
larger, both in scale and in the amount of practical
area, than mine. I have not yet decided which of the plans
is best, although it would be
more convenient. The
choice is left to the architectural plans
for the city of Tokyo. Both
announced and developed from
which, in turn, no one can
imagine as a big responsibility and
mind. In the USSR, one
for a mixture with one
I have not decided that the logical reason is that we building
the staff to it is the simplest, and therefore respect any
rules. Industrial and educational structures in Moscow
are the ideas that are building. This house is an educational
office for the training and directing of the various groups
who perform these periodicity and a small dormitory.
... these all as one might imagine. Here is one that contain
... We do not think as we know them, again extending to
... the new city is not necessarily for higher wages or better working conditions
... course, suggests more life among the working,
... the old buildings through the local communist sweeping committees and area planning or
... Education, the communist, one educational
... structure it looks like a university with
... a roof top of a signed roof supported by large white
... marble columns all around. However, a clear path reveals
... not a large Greek god that from left to right, a square
... complete with sculpture, a brickyard building a standard
... a square, a column, a statue of a man in black, a pedestal,
... a brief case, either a lunaret or a gauntlet.

The rest of the project for the remaining miles in
involves with the usual family square and school
... apartment houses, it may be said that at the present time
... of all living in an apartment for 20 years to 70.
... the building is in full swing although
... The building is in full swing although
... the building project was started in 1960...
prefabricated parts for export to the newly and significantly called a test to the construction field. Present Figures show this will mean, especially on for which there is a diet need.

Most factories work on devaluation in for an additional year if the 179 on the list for 7 years. Their ultimate will depend on experience.

At the 22nd party Congress Yekaterinov made a long speculating, for all practical purposes. For instance, was all other factors in the price of the cost. Many more delegations of scientific subjects and scientific methods. The 250,000 "tourist" whose range to go abroad are carefully selected from applicants, the main criterion is his legal and political направл

any writer at our plant will apply for a tourist trip under the limited number rules applying to delegations for 140 people. if he goes to Paris for two weeks from March 20th to April 3rd, he can return to the country for four to six weeks up to the last date for which if he passes the requirements, he can even go to

England, he believes, that he must be elected by the committee. The must become for the sake of the necessary, since representation is not allowed at USSR to be used here behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children as much as possible, this fact is actually the most important. The Russians know that Russia will not receive large delegations of tourists to write articles if the course will not move to the family again, not abroad anyone. Therefore, tourists who go abroad when not with their families are accepted on the tourist Union. Passports abroad we issued only after 6 month of their investigation

by the KGB.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Even abroad as member of the Soviet Union is forbidden. Only to those who obtain to leave there the permission of the authorities, but only towards the political border. 

Chinese main instrument some cities in the interior and Chinese creditors who are exporting, all cities, along the southern border of the USSR from Moscow to father and return, within a year, allow, when financiers and the Chinese residents are stopped at stations throughout to the main towns. Those and planes and even terminus are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or very from a visa, passport, unless owned residents in the interior city. Persons, strictly living in this city may travel freely to and from other towns; they may not bring within in with such passes, unless we are sure that the town and again directly to it.

It may be explained that in the nature of things, customs, all citizens, upon reaching the age of 18 years, have been forced to identification papers. On the first page is a portion personal information, on the following 4 pages are places for the registration of. Address, the including travel cards. On the right front page, there is a place for the registration of, the names of the applicants are shown for a year, given name, surname, and patronymic. The passport contains a page for a two-year period and is issued after a short investigation of the candidate. All persons, regardless of nationality, are required to carry a passport, regardless of nationality. It is required to carry a passport always, unless the case is in the absence of an all-day market. The passport for citizens from India, which contains a page or mark, in market, as in the cases of the many countries, was in the USSR, also on the page.
Continued

...
Now, the productive farmers may own chickens
in their own small use, as well as his own price
determination, if one were. And the evolution not
merely the Orient and the Orient, and feel efforts
to the "national" monopoly. Morally, through still without
relatively "selective crops," the new free radio
program was — greater in every time. This was
part of the "national" system, motivated by
Commission to the "national" level of utilizing
collective farmers, by the "national" level of the "national"
levels. Attention for the children of collective farmers
is concerned, so it is for all children, up to the age
of maturity, but up to the age when they receive their
passport to public schools or institutes. So these
3-year schools will not particularize education, but their
students will not be limited to agricultural
work, but will attend the schools of general education
in their community, or schools of special education
that are not agricultural. To keep his parents
school teachers, which all students should receive, in
that respect, is taught to students rapidly of attention
when not asked unless the room or when the
teacher in a question. His studies, particularly
foreign languages, will get to be harder and there
complete than the "national" institutes, science
is also investigated, as well as particular and foreign
history. So although these students of complete
students are trained. As a result at an early age,
and young farmers. Students are apt to appear,
rather boastful than intelligent.

Since these Exact reasons work for a long in the USSR
writing without knowing the) the mainly. Since they
age men school age children in the case of the local
"children's garden", there are, mostly organized, governmental
institutions. These are education, with integrated
with community; some are, with school, periodically
by schools with the management and the other, 300
for all education of young children and their free
school preparation in order to be the school
teacher an education of a month in pay. A directi
of which a school may have 100 students.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
...
The capital of Belgium has 12 institutions of higher learning, including universities and polytechnics institutes. These colleges have many students who are engaged in training and closely connected with the national economy. The city also has many secondary schools, college preparatory and vocational schools. The city contains the other schools which have a high level of learning and political subjects. Students at these schools wear their respective institute, university, or college dress. Students sit at desks. These rooms are old, and many have no heat and smoke in the city. All rooms have at least a table and chairs in the middle. This is not usually the case in other institutions. Students sit at desks, and they are not allowed to smoke in the city. The students sit at desks, and they are not allowed to smoke in the city.

The number of students is 12,667,000 in 1908. Among 1,337,000 college students, 1,826,000 are in 100 colleges. Among these 1,826,000, 17,000 are in the United States. The number of college students is 1,826,000 in 1908. Among these 1,826,000, 17,000 are in the United States.

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Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Newspapers and magazines are also a great source of news with the printing of United States, Canada, and Indian papers. In 1897, papers and magazines numbered 4,029 titles and 400,000,000 copies.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
performance by people entering the USSR, 8. Celebre, led
ings songs of the motherland by 10,500 men, and the singing,
with the playing of the national osten and the lighting
by people. Television, however, was not a force so it
was all over to the road runners and the cost
of television, a good one cost 3,500 rubles, and the
lightning rods 100,000 rubles. Light, brought in
and supplies, were the really essential need of modern
scale, comes from radio, cheap, and electromagnetic
in the present day with the television vector into being
rock and country. The need of being collected for the
people. While 3 million television sets were sold
from 1952-1958 in the Soviet Union (see and fig. pp. 343)
and 17 million radio sets were sold and this figure
is brought up considerably when one considers the fact
that both collective farms which may not have a radio
in the place have programs fed to reproductions in
each home from points many miles away in keeping
with the need to bring the cultural level of the collective
farms up, and so the Soviet Union has an
estimated collective farms were 1,000. It is true that
65,500,000 people or 31.4% of the total population
(see and fig. pp. 23) do not have radio and 20,000
are insufficient, programs still in such. It also end
in 20,000. Thinking of home a long broadcast is
made in all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, which
can have all stations to 10,000 killed, in a matter
of minutes. This radio, requires, make the point, making
step into space! (a) the Soviet leadership decided
out with writing and report on intermittent music
in the form of record or the song. It was decided that
the Soviet leadership decided to achieve
again. But, as was recently seen, and done for the long
the present as expected, with all stations all
connected to the home in another way. A" record
is now made on a police report, all stations
in the Soviet Union in one evening and every station
the land. The "report" home Thrope with the USSR
but all independent stations in space, the local
mass radio stations report, with this may not be the local
stated when in a city, it is referred
with their. The mass radio stations in
many of our homes, I and my courts balanced

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
375
small wire "spider" behind it. Inside the steel radio tower, the largest structure in Broadcast, the radio tower and building are propped with high bamboo and rickety wood planks with deep intakes into the concrete break. Through the building itself and up to the roof, without a special pass, there are no vent holes. Performers all enter to a separate studio near the center, which production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting tower. One way, the most important communication systems are used against sabotage as apparently "tunel" or "by the end achieved by Latin American countries revolutionary is futile."

Near the television towers, there were two more towers, quite high, each. They are not lashed on the building. It's the opposite; in fact, they are lashed back with high power cables string elements. Some broadcasting towers used to leak out high frequency broadcast, from abroad, the main target of these Jimmy towers in the Munich and Washington. Transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs although they are employed to disrupt the BBC and sometimes French Broadcast in Paris. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entered to the wire enclosed black locations. Tents were forbidden except by police. The amount of voltage used by those towers is known to be fantastic, and when one considers that needlelighting at work places is only condemning turned on, even the people, it is brushed aside. And so, then, if the team wanted and facts, the team government would not do it to keep people think out. But the propaganda program is only half those of the "Radio Moscow" programs, which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without ignorance! Their "Radio Moscow" programs untrue people in those countries that the "son curios" is longs life, with the right, in a general fact the number of the second sensor tough up by 140 times each.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.

As compared with one in the United States the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, perhaps the best in Europe, the Metropole has been opened in 1883, and other European components, while we have none. But

my friend can tell you about them splendid operas as "Rigoletto," "The Troubadour," "Traviata," while

in the U.S. most artists are really looking for this field of art, the effect of the "Grand Opera," to the fact that we simply do not have the facility to put such productions on, although

their works hold the secret to their U.S.

End of chapter.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Another means of distributing propaganda, as through the newspapers, or in enlisted men's literature, point. These are located at headquarters, open to the public. They are manned by enlisted men and volunteers, and for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins, and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communists, party members, and so forth. They were then points of contact where meetings to discuss the uprising or revolutionary activities were held initially. Now they function as slighted depots still today. That any party member may consider it important to be informed and report defensive codes at an unguarded moment on the street, point of any location there is always a telephone nearby. In many there are 72 movie houses, but 57 are depots in the telephone books. They can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of theNegro building.

The Young Communist League of Y.C.L. enrolls all young people from the age of 16. When they grow the children's leagues, 40% of all persons between the age of 16 to 20 belong to the organization, although they may attain complete membership as early as 17 or 18. Among them, a young or 14, they receive a Y.C.L. party ticket and must pay a small debt of 75 to 80 cents a month. After this they are obliged to attend a meeting, go on laboring trips on weekends during the fall, go to collect funds to help bring in the potato and green corn to keep the young up to high standards. A frequent violation of a contract results in the boy's expulsion from the league. The block to personal progress in the local frame, where membership is considered a prerequisite to having the benefits of educational activities, requires a strong and persuasive leadership in the local frame. A young member's bond is weak unless he becomes more popular and influential. As a result, the post of Y.C.L. secretary is the chief office of work, and a good way to ensure its success at the local level. Local school districts, keeping in mind the benefits of education, will choose young people for office, in what the people consider as what the party needs.
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
The main obstacle to money in the U.S.S.R. is getting to live since it would be impossible if one simply stayed in a place in housing like. Even if one could find a place or residence for the time being they could not work. One would go from somewhere, they could not work because without a living visa one cannot get a "work story," even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculation). In although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it was not), it is a long process of red tape with plans and sub-agencies against inside unit procedures, that is why few people actually change city or province papers rights. The structure of procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their occupations in almost every city, every sector. In order to leave, every bureau will tell you the form change of job must be made. If you have to leave, the director however, he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work. So in the Soviet Union, a person could not quite get a job without police and state security agency permission. It was simply inappropriate to work at a job one had been assigned to. Now days it is rare that a person can expect a Soviet law making punishable the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced, in the event of workers does not choose to remain at the place of work or choose to refuse a certain job to see in street by a people court and sent to a work camp or prison in terms ranging up to 3 years.

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
When elections are conducted in the USSR as in a whole large mechanical apparatus is started, to secure votes, to safeguard the state from any possible outbreaks, to agitate, who go about to persuade the electorate to vote, to make contact with all by distributing leaflets, to distribute leaflets, and to distribute leaflets, by all voters to the election hall throughout the country, those who vote on March 18, 1982 to elect the Supreme Soviet.

Lauded by the people, whole state of the USSR, and the Soviet of the Union, the agitators came on

In each polling place there is a bottle to secret ballots. The voter places the ballot, voter, the ballot, voter, the ballot. The voter places the ballot, voter, the ballot. The voter places the ballot, voter, the ballot.

The fact is that the entire population and the voting ballot that would be the guardian of the Soviet, the entire population and the voting ballot that would be the guardian of the Soviet, the entire population and the voting ballot that would be the guardian of the Soviet, the entire population and the voting ballot that would be the guardian of the Soviet.
and in case of pay after midnight it must
be returned to the paymaster. It is not
pertinent to the matter here, but the
whole system seems to require that
when some of the men are not over in
the army, the paymaster at "the" post
headquarters may be made with a pay
by an encampment as we know it with
an entire sale of all of our stock, and
alcohol drinks are sold.

When so sold? I am not able to answer
that question. The army officers
were not allowed to sell alcohol
drinks to the civil population. This is
against military law, and I might think
such life to be spreading
drugs among the soldiery, and
never having
such drugs relied on in the matter that
there is no
conflict of the civil, civilian and military
forces with the army. I am not able to
answer the question of how the
soldiers in the army, how the
soldiers, what kind of holidays, I am not able to
answer that question, when I would
answer it, and what I would, I am not
able to say how the fact that at the
dead of the quarter the officers
sell
are assigned to wait and do not earn
their own
salaries, but are assigned to
salaries, and the

Commission Exhibit 94—Continued
structure of the city, all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belarusian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The current location may be any thing but modern, but it is the center of almost all activity with the airport on its eastern boundary we find the large spread out towns in an area, only the skyline is used with sentry boxes and other facilities. It is the main back round, namely, I say in one place because, the tallest building here is the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1930 in the direct order of the KRUSCOV, that only one, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when he held an official visit to this the capital of Belarusia, the hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union and has over 500 rooms a modern well serviced built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

Commission Exhibit 95
The project was also given in secret to the

But it was not made public at its entrance in the open-

Next to the shops on the clothing and furniture store,

T he next house in line is Minsk restaurant, a fine

in a small room. In the hall. Next to it stands a shoe store,

comes directly to its central beauty shop, the main drug store and

Revised: A fine drug store, furniture store at the Ministry

of Internal Affairs. One man is 'our military Colonel' Smirnov

is out of the "military militia" or holds the title of

Internal Affairs, and the other is his subordinate in Secret

Ministry, (Intelligence and Secret Police.

Across the street is the even more crowded restaurant, one of five

in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried tripe

or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of

just the "meteles" (bread and ground meat patties) or

more meat and less bread and beef steak or (ground beef patties

served with potatoes and cabbage and sometimes, sometimes

are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for

they open at night). And at mealtimes, sweet rolls, coffee,

and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

21

22

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
Commission Exhibit 95—Continued

EVEN TRIPS TO MANY CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION IS FORBIDDEN.

EVEN TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THERE TO SEE RELATIVES.

AIl CITIES ABOVE LENINGRAD TOWARDS THE FINNISH BORDERS HAVE SEAPORTS WHICH ARE MAINLY FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN MINING. COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—CONTINUED

IN LITTLING THE SOUTH, THERE IS THE YASH TURKHOLI VILLAGE.

LITTLE TRAFFIC IS ENTRAINED, ALL MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN ARE STOPPED AT POLICE CHECKS INTO THESE AREAS.

IN THE CASES WHERE THEY ARE STOPPED, ALL TRAFFIC IS CARRIED OUT WITHOUT ITS PASSPORT OR WITHOUT A PERMIT. THESE ARE ZONES WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE NO ALREADY LIVING IN THESE CITIES OR TRAVEL FREELY AND SLOWLY.

IT CAN BE EXPLAINED THAT IN THE EASTERN EUROPEAN CITIES, ALL CITIZENS WHO ARE OLDER THAN 16 YEARS ARE GIVEN A "PASSPORT" OR IDENTIFICATION PAPERS. ON THE FIRST PAGE IS A PHOTO AND PERSONAL INFORMATION. IN THE FOLLOWING 4 PAGES ARE PLACES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ADDRESS, THIS INCLUDES RENTED ROOMS, IN THE NEXT FOUR PAGES ARE PLACES FOR MAKING PARTICULAR REMARKS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE CITIZEN. A PLACE WHERE HAVING LIVED, THE NEXT THREE PAGES ARE FOR REGISTERING THE PLACES OF WORK, THEN THE NEXT PAGE IS FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE AND DIVORCE STAMPS. THESE "PASSPORTS" ARE CHANGED FOR A SMALL FEE EVERY FIVE YEARS, A LOST PASSPORT CAN BE REPLACED AFTER A SHORT INVESTIGATION FOR 10 RUBLES. ALL PERSONS REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY ARE REQUIRED TO CARRY THESE AE ALL TIMES IN THE SOVIET UNION ARE ALSO MARKED ON THE PASSPORT, FOR INSTANCE A UZBEK IS UZBEKIAN, A JEW IS MARKED JEW, A IMMIGRANT IS MARKED AS THE PLACE OF BIRTH, AS IN THE CASES OF THE MANY ASSIMILATE IN THE U.S.S.R. ALSO ON THE PAGES, "NATIONALITIES" IN SPECIAL.
...and for a social reason as usually if a pilgrim meat in the same... printed such as, Carlos Ventura, born in Mexico Air's, 1924, resident Buenos Aires till 1932, occupation...

...document indicates a U.S.S.R. 195. This is enough to insure that Carlos, in spite of any other...

...will immediately be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never has to fear any from his registered address.

...at this time. But otherwise all rests in the U.S.S.R.

...Relatively no French, Italian, and Eastern European, are treated with less respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being considered an important immigrant, in matter how important he may have been in his native country, as one least worried about the competing country of emigrant and being assigned to work. His Russian...in a statement this is not of the automatic rules to impose all foreigners on to the highest level of life in the U.S.S.R.

...Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a "show collective farm" for foreign tourists who can see a genuine, everyday collective farm, it is almost every imposing itself, possibly, including automatic silos, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farm at this place along with their counterparts at the same...sort of place the south of Leinard, well built apartment housing with food and clothing at the built right into the first floors.

...For the benefit of everyone who doesn't want to get lost I suggest you take the Moscow to Potsdam highway for 4 miles until you come to Westend where, by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small-...
and country side, even though the Soviet Union and
from the Kremlin it doesn’t have electricity
and seen through the Soviet
the Kremlin. The Moscow area is

In Moscow, as well as in 7,400 State farms run by the
collective farmers numbered 53.6 million people or 1.4% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens, pigs, and even
children as well as a piece of land, usually 1 or 2
“collective farmers” have the task of producing and selling
in the Soviet

Public schools are in

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
as instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are
not to expect to ever make bookish than Americans.

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or
without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children
in the care of the local "children's centers" these are highly organ-
ized local "children's centers". Here babies
are fed and cared for their health is checked out directly by
doctors. Children are recommended and looked after in the best
way. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained
school teachers. Children receive free
rubs. - coins in rubles. A

director of such a school may receive 10 rubles a month 2,500. On
children in 1936. After the U-2 incident in May 1964 and the
following exchange between the American government and the Soviet
governments Premier Khrushchev invited then President Eisenhower
to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these
"children's centers". Since, he said in a speech at the Khrushchev
in July 1965, he doesn't know how to run his country.

Public care centers for young and old are an established principle
in the U.S.S.R. thousands of rest homes, sanatoriums and hospitals
are scattered around the Black and Caspian Seas, the "resort area"
of the Soviet Union. For any
air to get a reservation for one
off these places he should apply to the
comfor for a

"Petouvo" or ticket reservation after showing that he has the
right to his three weeks vacation, (20 days for persons engaged
in certain us occupations or mines) he may buy the "Petouvo"
from Minsk to the Black Sea .Yalta resort area for three weeks AT A
cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available,

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
If a member of the trade unions ( a worker pays 1% of his pay earnings as once a month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total cost, if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republican Sanatorium. At these places included three good meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, swimming and sailing facilities, private beaches and all necessities.

In these rest homes, can however, find locations to rest homes nearer by me in the case of Minsk, to Zheleznouchna, located in the thirty-five hours from Minsk is here the same services minus the prices, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include Liwoed and Naroch located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long Lake Naroch, deep in the pine forest of Belarusian where hare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers whose conditions are restricted. The only is sometimes lack of space, especially in summers but that is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the heat and dust of factories at least for a while anyway. The capital of Belarusian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institution are engaged in turning out highly trained specialists for national economy. The city and has secondary schools, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.
five year course of vocational and political subjects. For students are located near their respective Institutes, non-residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15 feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle, there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suitcases under beds. Here, except during the three-month summer session, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with stoves, are also located at the number of 1 room to 6 student living quarters for the cleaning of linen, and rooms as well as the entire dormitory belongs only the students. The number of students in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,466,000 U.S. figure 1,016,000 or 102 per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution receive "scholarships" or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month regardless of chosen vocations, for excellent grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per-month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many technologists and others specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of population (16.5, 1960) than any other country in the world (U.S.A. 12.1, 1960) regardless of the lack of dormitory and living conditions of the students, that we have in the U.S., we could definitely learn from the serious and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
Small deprivation training int each and every student just as at the best nys and plants, each and every institution has its own chief, party chief, sectional and class for teachers and professors as well as students.

At the 22nd Congress in October 1961, Khrushchev, declaring that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is the unheard of figure, but it is possible under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages also hold significant value in the Soviet Educational plan, much more than in the U.S. In all fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five-year period in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formally the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by Nina Potrandva, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1959 by the Moscow publishing house Iakovlevi Blvd. 20, Moscow is a good example in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the central Moscow publishing house and monopolistic enterprise printing (6,000 in 1939 and 1,160,000,000 copies can be printed centrally). Where German books are printed in the Russian language and other international languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. if of the population of the U.S.S.R., each Russian, however, in all languages are distributed and translated by law, if the 208,807,500 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000,000 Russian as national language,
next is the Ukrainians 37,793,000 and Belarussians 7,803,000 and
other groups 6,415,000. The remaining population figures are
distributed among 18 minority and 60 fractional groups. Some
of which have as few as 4,000 people seeking the tongue. Also
there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are not
Soviet of origin of these the leaders are Yugoslavs 5,000;
Albanians 4,000; Afghans 1,500; Greeks 1,300, Italians 1,200,
Germans 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Armenians (estimated) 4,000.
Since the figures for Argentine immigrants is not given in the
figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) 80% of all the 60,000
titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1939 were technical or industrial
text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading of
these most concerned stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the
2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin
lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued

Books are few and far between with them apt to be "boy

love - tractors - lovers' girls" stories or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Katia, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because

of their content, however foreign books seem to be chosen because they write about theacey and
treachery of their respective country. Every book seems to be chosen to show that it can't deal in lying it

should.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and

others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A.

but not for the same reasons. Jack London wrote what we consider
adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be effective
of present day life, Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old men and the
Sea" a deeply touching story of men struggle against nature and
the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist
society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a
Socialist.

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers
one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the
GREYNESS and DULLNESS of the life depicted in them, other foreign
authors include Leonard Frank, German novelist, "William Gadsden,
"Things As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as
Alexander Dumas "Count Merto" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and
Captain Blood" one also known and read in the U.S.S.R., but such
titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in

[Commission Exhibit 95—Continued]
whenever one runs. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity such novels of 300–400 pages sell for 1–20 rubles or less. Spy stories rank high in publication and therefore, with the

PILOTS

sensitive more often than not American or West German spies captured in the end by the young, Soviet counter espionage agent.

"Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with the printing of not the information agencies, less centralized and controlled. In 1957 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,000 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,600 in union, collective farms and city and

collective farms

papers, with 13 and one half billion copies. Foreign newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative communist party papers such as the "Workers" United States, "Daily Worker", England, "Humanity" France, "New Germany" East Germany, "the Daily Berliner", West Germany, etc.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda", "Truth" organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and "The News" organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union. It may be noted that the chairman of the council of ministers and the first secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man, Nikita S. Krushchev. All union and city newspapers were from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to them by TASS Soviet news agency government. All newspapers

11

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
In Russia, the news media are "Soviet Propaganda" organs of the central committee of the communist party of Belorussia, a Soviet republic by the organ of the "Ministry Of Physical Culture".

A railroad news media is the organ of the ministry of transportation and energy. The name of the organ of control is printed on Russian newspapers from "Prevo". Newspapers consist of four pages except on special events where the number is increased from four pages for two krupits to six pages for three krupits. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in a government-controlled economy where prices are fixed and lowered as in the 7-year plan. The first page in all Soviet newspapers is developed to party news and speeches. The second production notices local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new plant or the "overfulfilling" of plans. The third page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or local news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with the police, crime and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "News", slanted to give a bad impression about all countries except those who are members of the socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as "prosperous democracies" fighting against imperialism without, and capitalist and agents within.

Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,076 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
...of these a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (here 19.)

There is a film current in the Soviet Union as to why M. S. Kuznetsov received his third hero of the Soviet Union, highest order in the Soviet Union, the banquet is for his part in the film "Son of Kuznetsov," a documentary circulated in the number of 1961, of old showing Kuznetsov in his younger days at a composer in the Eastern front or touring industries after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary (Soviet life in war at the front, there were various leaders in North adventure stories; most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective lives. In BULGARIA it was the rule films on "Soviet Street" it and was scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films and actors... All of these have finished the artist and actors higher school of film taking in Leningrad a three-four year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were shown in King's "Live," revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which was in place. Film about the past Stalin Era, it is a recollection of the main character an ex-richest of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. This film is very symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics of "Stalin and his Circles." "The Four" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgar film about the...
Russian films make up a quiet 20 per cent of movies shown since the Yugo-Soviet film industry is not very well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as American films are both well liked for their technical skill and production.

American films shown in 1959-1960 were: "Passage" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford, "The Seventh Veil" and "Sinbad" in 1957 and "3-mente of Sun Valley" made in the 50's, others were "Viola Melina" about the life of the composer and "Old Man and the Sea", a technique adoption of Ernest Hemingway's book, "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in TV serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States, have very little chance for adults and children for the location of rows with the center rows costing 10% more than the others. Seat rows cost 20% more than others. Shows until 6 o'clock are 10% cheaper per seat, until the prices drop. Shows are at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody is allowed to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of seats in the hall, per si vente.

Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays, programs start at 6:30 in
Commission Exhibit 95—Continued

...at 11:30 in the evening so that all the viewers can be well alone. On Saturdays, they start at 2:00 and compensate for the shorter weekday and end at 12:00 and at 10:00 on Sundays.

Broadcasts start as early as 12:00 and run until 12:00.

Programs are not limited to all ways more that 22 percent pure Soviet politics, but also include news and films, re-runs of movies and sitcoms for the kids, the best programs however, like the national news and Let's Play, that are found in theaters, also symphonic music concerts are often used to break the monotonous run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show like a Sunday evening is like the one shown in October, 1961, 6:30 a.m. shows a Soviet army show at 8:05 a feature length film "Cexist Sky" and at 8:30 news at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Performance by people artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Glazunov, who is a star of the mother land.

At 11:00 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the national anthem and the anthem of the Soviet Union. Television however is not a force as it is in the U.S. because it is in the U.S. of the looks and the fact of television, a road costs 50 rubles and the light table costs for 190 rubles are quickly bought up. There were 103,400 television sets in Belorussia in 1960. The really penetrative voice of modern society comes from radio and extensive it is the means by which the Kremlin reaches into every
In the Soviet Union (figures for 1961) over 19 million radio sets were sold and this number is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that almost all collective farms which may not have a radio in the place are now connected by telephone lines to each other. This means that all collective farms are at the same level as far as the general level of these collective farms. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms or selsosts with 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above). So radio may be said to be all in the villages, farmers working in single at night at 9 PM and by the next day uready at 6 AM ever 24 hours a day in order to have the entire state farm its 65,000,000 people on them or 7,1% of the total population (figures for 1961 given above).
The radio and television station in Wiesbaden, at the head of the "VISITORIA" trim it was the impressive 160-foot steel radio tower, the highest structure in the city. This radio tower and buildings are enclosed with high fences and straining high-cured barbed wire. Entrance into the building itself and the area can be entered without a special pass given to an armed guard. Visitors are taken to a separate studio near the city center where broadcasting and other events are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers. In this way, the all-important communication system is guarded against sabotage or similar "peace" of the station. A main achieved by Latin American counter-attack brutality and other contents ELEMENTS.

Over the television area are blocks cast on "Dolmore Adeley" Street, stand two more towers approximately 120 feet high each. These are not necessary in broadcasting, but the opposite in fact, these very are rent land marks with high power cables strung between them, are jamming towers used to blank out high frequency broadcast from abroad. The main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs, although they are employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise fenced by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower areas is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage
When one considers that needed lighting in work places is only turned on in the daytime, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and effort the Soviet government goes to in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" programmes which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming, these "Radio Moscow" programmes in all countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a "clicious" slander against the Soviet Union thought up by reckless morons.

Entertainment

Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.S.R. with 20 opera and ballet houses throughout the republics. As compared with one in the United States, the Metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written by Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Salome", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are badly lacking in this field of art due not to the futility that we are uncultured as the Russians think but do to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put such productions on. Although their are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and shows.

Comedy and drama theater number 55 with 7 in Belorusia. Plays are put on by amateurs and professional groups in the Russian
language or the languages of the republics. In Minsk the Belorussian opera theater on "K.IVARSKAYA" street has a troop of 35 professionals earning from 70 to 140 rubles a month and plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes are always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over-loaded with politics in the dramas.

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population of these; 36 are Historical Revolutionary, 82 historical, 121 memorial (the house of L. Tolstoy in Moscow near the American embassy) 451 of local or regional interest, and 177 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 794. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1952, 40 million people visited these places of interest as well as 9,478,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "SKLIEEM" park. Here a display covering 5 acres was set up in 1955, it advertises coal and energy, progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are spinnakers and jet airliners, a tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long housing and industrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios (these are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic washing machines with two spinners (fr 1957-1958) there were 1.2 million sold in 1956 and 1957 (1950-1956 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production.

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
undoubtedly they shall be. Another means of distributing propaganda are thought the "recitation points," these are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by volunteer communist and young communist party members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's they were then points of armed workers located near to each other who could put down "white" uprising or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now there have slightly changed at its still known that any party member can come in and report disloyal comments at an unguarded moment in the part of any citizen there is always a telephone handy here.

In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses, but 56 pit-punks in the telephone book, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective building.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people from the age of 16, until they out grows the children's pioneer league. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this organization although they may attain communist party membership as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive their "passport" at 16, they receive a YCL party ticket and must pay a small due of 70 or 80 copecks a month. After this they are...
...poligied to attend YCL meetings so on serving trips on collective farms in the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards, a violation of conduct or refusal to tow the line will result in exclusion from the league and from activity. Personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference to being in a better position to request for a place at higher educational institutions, but qualifications are fairly common about the being elected before reaching the age when they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in one local school or Institute keeping high standards of work and discipline until chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude.

At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadiya—\*\*\* a tall handsome Russian girl with a broad grin. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a miner and mother works as a nurse. Therefore they have a full three room apartment. His brother is a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family. Arkadiya has worked at this factory for 8 years after serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former person received CP membership, usually an easy-going
"If you don't get your paid, he takes his YCL duties seriously. Collecting due on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 15th of the month) of 15% of the total paycheck of 15% of 80 rubles.

He expects to check off names and sign it in the book YCL committee. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL secretary and for helping to draw up the list of Droshniks who shall have the duty during this month. Droshniks are volunteer-civilians who patrol streets and make a peace and order keepers. They are given a special card which they carry and when in duty wear red armbands, they help to supervise the police in its more routine work, such as walking a beat in a usually quite district. Droshniks always walk in groups of three and fours. Often women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are boisterous groups as teenagers and a large number of drunk to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the street at least partly due to these "Volunteer" efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droshniks is their respective shops YCL secretary is expected to set high examples of work and political "preparedness" to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders set to show this workers.

In Minsk the young communist headquarters is a long gray cement 4 story building on "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an
...And sitting hall. Three hundred people are present at the YCL, where there is the central headquarters of the YCL of Belorussia. They review cases of expropriation and direct YCL party organization and actual political influence in this country. Almost nothing is known about the YCL in all cities are located by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

“YCL headquarters of the central committee of the party is located in “Karl Marx St.” a rectangular metal building structure. In the rectangular shaped with straight sharp lines and almost none of the decorative, found on most buildings in the city.  "The first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belorussia" is the living title accorded to a short of any man in his late 50's. In the streets, he and his family occupy a huge 15-room apartment on the top floor of a tenement apartment house on a prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment building is guarded night and day by the uniformed police who checks passes and keeps unauthorized persons out here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education B. Pereshebed and Minister of Administration E. Zherhel. controls and directs all activities in his republic with authority the United States has ever enjoyed, his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Zherhel is responsible directly to Moscow and the party President, by Zherhel.

He appears in the reviewing box in the center. This ceremony, on May 1st and November 9th holidays, where waves a ceremonial...
He isn't elected to his seat in a general election any more than Krushchev is elected to the post of Premier but rather appointed from the members of the Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place by the central committee of the communist party of the respective republics. Thereafter the central committee chooses the members of the Soviet from these members replacements for vacated seats in the central committee are filled. No vacancy may be required in the case of "Death Agreement" higher appointment to the central committee of the Soviet Union or expulsion from the party under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes major form in embezzlement and pressing of salaries as in any purely bureaucratic city. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to widespread pillaging of goods, crops and embezzlement of money and state bonds. On any collective or state farm there is a certain per cent of state goods illegally appropriated by the collective farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private individuals at stores or at the open market type of bazaars. These goods may consist only of a small lamp or violet or may run in scores of sheep in a hay hidden in a thick vine forest and sold by the proprietor piecemeal or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the differences of prices from the black market while taking entrances in their books that such merchandise was bought for state prices, such
question can be raised that with the many stresses would be
all the more if they had to relieve the stricken, poor, unkindly
residents of the State slaughter houses at high prices.
The direct ship of even a small quantity of milk at reduced, so wide
accounts for lucrative enterprising by persons with a slight
knowledge; it is an imposing for the authorities to act
an enabling in because of difficulties in obtaining meat in
acceptable quantity since it is going more usually in small amounts.
Materials besides electric appliances, such as are abroad
with a similar luck. Then leads to the words proved to be brought
in and sold under the counter examples are not cost, and at
considerable a "beer store" (just of the so-called "commodities"
called a "beer store" by a well known 10 or 20 persons, each
most of the American military and support and visa offices, expect
for the life and death services which all Russians seek
merely - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas
to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union
without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city. Once
a position or work is decided, or taken it is a difficult process
to secure permission and work to receive an apartment in another
city therefore to live in another city. In such instance the
Administrators of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rules for
his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or int
an apartment already occupied by a family in the offices expecting to
leave one city for another). The usual method of getting a room or
apartment without having to wait on the so-called housing list, which

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any metr...ic's city, a class of desk administrators is always born who expect their palaces and who inherit their position for self-purpose; however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly ironic nature since it is not simply a matter of viewing were services as conveniences but a matter of setting the fundamental things of life - a single room, a work story, permission to see relative in a city inside a restricted such as border zones by military and restricted zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another individual a person must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to which he is going, then he must show that he has received a place of living in that city to which he is going as well as permission to move (from the military authority if he is military obligated) from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that his specialty or profession will be used in the area to which he goes. All this creates piles of paper, work and photos, references, documents and notarized declarations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is setting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a room from someone; they could not work because without a living visa stamps on one's "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office to give work to
in a sense it is not a living visa and one cannot get a "work
permit" from the time a person has a person who is not a living
visa to is at risk of against the law (deportation). is through
the city to on these is quite lenient (after the war
it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, paperwork and
struggle against bureaucratic procedure that is why the people...
gives urban cities an executive power visits. The structure
and procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their
occupations and hence value to state. any person will tell you he
can choose his or move to another city any time he wants to, this
is true, however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive
new work without he may instead write any job he likes. Up till
1961 a person could not quite a job without police and state security
permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had
been assigned to. now days it is more that forced a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot
be replaced. In the event if workers does not chose to remain at
his place of work or choses to refused a certain job he can be tried
by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or for terms
running up to 3 years. Such work laws is in order the state from
"abatement" of State property, work and passes as well as permission
from an authority in regards to living passes and
the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and
out flux of what called "imports of labor" which is a capitalist
society has no control and is determined by value and matter of
production and economic conditions which are all ways Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
fore it is not the liberation of the to
tion of state machinery which correlates
populations and labor, it is a technical, and is not instance
section of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to
in employment in capitalist countries due to automation and over
reduction, that which can be carefully controlled by the State,
both rules and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such
cases as there are of overflow of labor, the
the "living wage" system and since there is no place for them to
live on the extra workers police there is no place for the
the "virgin land" program is instrumented and surplus labor is
shipped off to a remote farm and will is one, Kruschev
planned and has been a spectacular failure mostly due to the
quick subsidy of the young people (for most part)
conditions of 5 to a room erected "towns" of
with unpaved streets in village conditions, 1,000 miles from
their mothers and families in the over crowded, lack of work-
demanding cities mostly Moscow, Leningrad, and a few of the
other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin
land center and young back home are simply set up and go, but few do
because they must pay their own way back cost of a lifetime
public or more and also face the same conditions which
from the cities in the first place. When elections are initiated
in the U.S.S.R. formulated a whole huge, mechanical apparatus
is started not only to ensure victory but to also ensured the
State from any voice of dissent, either in adherence or opposition.
All voters (that is, the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "police" or "street scenes" and notified all voters of their duty to the ballot box in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 13, 1960 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet, including Kruschev, the people's government (House of Representatives), and the Soviet of Nationalities, the voting took place in January 14 and February 16. In elections all voters cast their poll (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they write on, put in a box, in the ballot the candidate name of the candidates for each post. That's all any voter has to "vote" this system insured a 100% turn out and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the virus reasons that anyone enters the booth may be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however years of mass discipline and have made the people afraid to do any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would-be candidate there is no way for communication with the people and wiping up support for a quick horse. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for sever 1 years, unlike the U.S., Drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climate conditions very such that many young
In a camp the relatively mild winters south to serve for three
months are then to the 9-month bitter cold of camps in Siberia and Sakhalin
in the far east. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning
and in getting ones clothes cleaned are
through into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought
back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets
the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare
and deserted in winter where they are located in the mountainous parts of
now behind high walls, passes are almost never driven except on holidays and
sometimes on Sundays or after convalescents leave of 30 days
armed forces are in their contracts are unknown. However the
greater differences, pay after General Mikelyan became a commander
in chief in the 5 year armed forces in the early 1950's pay was
suitably cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3.3 rubles
in money to 7 rubles new money - last f 29.7 rubles (new) 7 rubles
are enough to buy 15 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a
packet and there are 30 rubles or enough for a soldier to save up for
his discharge, the pay of a bath worker in Kisk is 80 rubles new
money. The corps of money was felt in the offices ranks since
they had only a 1% cut up to the rank of Major, and no loss of pay
for major and above, a 15% cut in the Russian army sets
100 rubles a full soldier rate around 300 rubles but class sets
duty "emergency expense" my like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian
army is supposed to be the most strict in the world since
the top officers can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants
to without a court martial for minor offenses. Duties at a base

Commission Exhibit 95—Continued
...are like a seine on an African sea... in the fountains, clubs where chloroform ...

She served. The men and PX'g as a jetson in power. I...

...with clothes (this is against military law) we'd think...

...life to be excessive, even for a soldier, but Russians have ...

...life-like in the outside that there is no conflict feel ...

...between civilian and military life. When I talk about the basic ...

...essence of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corp, the ...

...soldiers I know usually lauded and said we have no discipline...

...not I'm quite sure the she one she were always of admiration when...

...I spoke of our military, especially the complete aspect of ...

...lesser under our system of separation of army and state...

...the fact that at the end of each work day we could...

...drive..."...in a car or go to town to movie or a dance.

...discipline without a wall, it's money in our pockets and our own ...

...military obligation clearly understood in our own hands...
in 1939 there was a 35 ft. monumen
to Stalin which stood even after the fiel
demolition of Stalin by Khrushchev, and the
monument of Stalin in Leipzig which was
then torn down immidiately. This imme
bricate and marble structure was stood
for as long as it was due to the efforts
of Richard Soplin, such as Carl, Robert,
Kor, and other offices in Minsk and
others. However, after the 22nd comm
meeting when Khrushchov again dedicated
Stalin, on Nov 5, 1960, days before the
Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations, a force
of 1,000 men descended upon the then stood
square fits (nov len square) and with
buildings and trolleybus commenced to tear up the square. The structure
they must have been very unsatisfactory
because next day they had removed the
bronze statue of a man made
by the older generation and inscribed by
by the younger generation.

The most remarkable thing about
the destruction of this giant monument
was that work was ceased on the 6th of
November, but started again on the 7th.

The very day the big parade of workers
came by. The monument was right ahead
from the remaining stand at all times.

In full view of all the workers
and workers going by the destruction
of Stalin and the symbolic destruction
of Stalinism (Khrushchev hopes) was
concluded.

But Bolshevism as an ideology
and as a world outlook is still a strong bed
and a revival of Stalinism is a very, very possible thing in
these two republics.
The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself! It has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

The Forster's and the Flynn's of the subsidized Communist Party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlin's Internationalist propaganda.

There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal.

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

The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts, the imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and

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

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Commission Exhibit 97
the individual suppression and regimentation under Krushchev.

The deportations, the purposeful curtailment of diet in the consumer slighted population of Russia, the murder of history, the prostitution of art and culture.

The communist movement in the U.S., personalized by the Communist Party U.S.A., has turned itself into a "valuable gold coin" of the Kremlin. It has failed to denounce any actions of the Soviet Government when similar actions on the part of the U.S. Government bring pious protest. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denounced:</th>
<th>Not Denounced:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atom Bomb Test</td>
<td>Atom Bomb Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.A.T.O. Manuvers</td>
<td>Warsaw Pact Manuvers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-2</td>
<td>Sobel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Eastern Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro lynching</td>
<td>Genocide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit 97—Continued
Only by declaring itself to be, not only not dependent upon, but opposed to, Soviet domination and influence, can dormant and disillusioned person’s hope to unite to free the radical movement its inertia.

Through the refusal of the Communist Party U.S.A. to give a clear cut condemnation of Soviet piratical acts, progressives have been weaken into a stale class of fifth columnist of the Russians.

In order to free the hesitating and justifiably uncertain, future activist for the work ahead we must remove that obstacle which has so efficiently retarded him, namely, the devotion of Communist Party U.S.A. to the Soviet Union, Soviet Government, and Soviet Communist International Movement.

It is fairly foreseeable that a coming economic, political or military crisis, internal or external, will bring about the final destruction of the capitalist system, assuming this, we can see how preparation in a special party could safeguard an independent course of action after the debacle, an American course.
4. steadfastly opposed to intervention by outside, relatively stable foreign powers, no matter from where they come, but in particular, and if necessary, violently opposed to Soviet intervention.

No party of this type can attract into its ranks more than a nominal number of fundamental radicals.

It is not the nature of such an organization to attract such a membership, as let's say, the Republicans or even the Socialist Party, but it is possible to enlist the aid of disenchanted members of the Socialist Party and even some from more "respected," (from a capitalist viewpoint), parties.

But whereas our political enemies talk loudly now, they have no concept of what total crisis means.

faction

The party which has the greater basis in spirit and the most far-sighted and ready membership of the radical futurist, will be the decisive factor.

We have no interest in violently opposing the U. S. Government, why should we manifest opposition when there are...
far greater forces at work, to bring-about the fall of the United States Government, than we could ever Possibly muster.

We do not have any interest in directly assuming the head of Government in the event of such an all-finishing crisis. As dissentent Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is a readingly foreseeable conclusion if one believes in the theory of crisis.

The emplacement of a separate, democratic, pure communist society is our goal, but one with union-communes, democratic socializing of production and without regard to marxist the twisting apart of communism by other powers.

The right of private personal property, religious tolerance and freedom of travel (which have all been violated under Russian “Communist” rule) must be strictly observed.

Resoufulness and patient working towards the aforesaid goal's are preferred rather than loud and useless manifestation's of protest. Silent observance of our principles is of primary importance.
But these preferred tactics now, may prove to be too limited in the near future, they should not be confused with slowness, indesision or fear, only the intellectually fearless could even be remotely attracted to our doctrine, and yet this doctrine requires the utmost restraint, a state of being in itself majestic in power.

This is stoicism, and yet stoicism has not been effected for many years, and never for such a purpose.

There are organizations already formed in the United States, who have declared they shall become effective only after the military debacle of the United States. Organizations such as the minute men, or the opposite of a military organization. But these performers are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards, a system which elsewhere

they take for granted will be defeated militarily/ a strange thing to hear from "patriots". These armed groups represent hard core American capitalist supporter’s. There will also be small armed communist and probably Fascist groups. There will also be anarchist and religious.

Commission Exhibit 97—Continued
Groups at work.

However, the bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these group's, because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar.

But the people will never except a new order presented by politicians or opportunist. necessary
Logically, they will deem it necessary to oppose those system of Government against educated whom they have been education, but they will be for anything resembling their former latent capitalist masters also.

Steadfastly opposed to the revival of the old forces they will seek a new fore. the

This will be the sentiment of mass'ess. But any organization cleverly manipulating word's may sway the mass'ess This is where a safeguard is necessary. And not only a safeguard, but a safety valve, to shut off opportunist forces from within, and foreign powers from without.

There can be no substitute for organization and procurement work. Towards the aforesaid ideals and goals.

Commission Exhibit 97—continued
work is the key to the future door, but failure to apply that key because of possible armed opposition in our hypothetical, but very probable crisis, is as useless as trying to use force now to knock down the door.

Armed Defenses of our ideals must be an accepted doctrine after the crisis, just as refraining from any demonstrations of force must be our doctrine in the mean time.

No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them; there is no choice, one offers oppression the other poverty. Both offer imperilistic injustice, tinted with the brands of slavery.

But no rational man can take the attitude of "a curse on both your house's". There are two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition and in its final evolution, the other decadent and dying.

A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American
foundation, opposed to both world systems as they are now.

This than is our ideal.

Membership in this organization implies adherence to the principle of simple distribution of information about this movement to others and acceptance of the idea of stoical readiness in regards to practical measures once instituted in the crisis.

Commission Exhibit 97—Continued
A system opposed to the communist.

In that the State or any group of persons may not administer or direct funds or value in circulation, for the creation of means of production.

A. Any person may own private property of any sort.
B. Small business or speculation on the part of a single individual be guaranteed.
C. That any person may exchange personal skill or knowledge in the completion of some service, for remuneration.
D. That any person may hire or otherwise remunerate any other single person for services rendered, so long as: that service does not create surplus value.
E.

Commission Exhibit 98
A system opposed to the Capitalist in that:

No individual may own the means of production, distribution or creation of goods or any other process wherein workers are employed for wages, or otherwise employed, to create profit or surplus profit or value in use or exchange.

A. In that all undertaking of production, distribution or manufature or otherwise the creation of goods must be made on a pure, collective basis under the conditions:

1. Equal shares of investment be made by members.
2. Equal distribution of profit after tax, be made to all investors.
3. That all work or directive or administrative duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.
4. That no person not directly working or otherwise directly taking part in the creationnal process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of the resultant profit of it.

Stipend
Agronomist

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 98—Continued
The Atheian system.

A system opposed to communism, Socialism, and capitalism.

Democracy at a local level with no centralized State.

A. That the right of free enterprise and collective enterprise be guaranteed.
B. That Fascism be abolished
C. That nationalism be excluded from every-day life.
D. That racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.
E. The right of the free, uninhibited action of religious institutions of any type or denomination to freely function
F. The destruction of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufacture of weapons of war.
G. That compulsory education be universal till 18.
H. Nationalization or communizing of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.
I. That monopoly practices be considered as capitalistic.
J. That combining of separate collective or private enterprises into single collective units be considered as communistic.
K. That no taxes be levied against indivuals
L. That heavy graduated taxes of from 30% to 90% be levied against surplus profit gains.
M. That taxes be collected by a single ministry subordinate to individual communities.
N. That taxes be used solely for the building or improvement of public projects.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Against</th>
<th>In so far as</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>communism (international)</td>
<td>limitations on freedom of travel, press, religion, speech, elections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxes</td>
<td>income taxes, and some building license taxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sale of arms</td>
<td>pistols should not be sold in any case, rifles only with police permission, shotguns free.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extremest of purely racial character or religiousal</td>
<td>anti-negro or jew or nationality or anti religion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unemployment</td>
<td>it is caused by other than voluntary means of employers such as automation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For medical aid: free</td>
<td>hospital beds and operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aid to education</td>
<td>state and national subsidity of universities and free or paid expenses for students of higher educational units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welfare all emcomp.</td>
<td>higher pensions independent of amount of work; only curbed as to type of work and rank of worker upon retirement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disarmemnet</td>
<td>general disarmament and abolition of all armies except civil police force armed with small arms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Lee H. Oswald
3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif. Sept. 10, 1959
6. Marina N. Kilievna Oswald, wife, Russian.
    David Lee Oswald, Son, American
7. None
8. Petition for donation of fund from International Rescue commite Park Av. N.Y., N.Y. in Jan. 1962. I have not been notified of the result.
9. None
10. $800.00 ($200.00 can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. Box 962, Vernon, Texas

500.

73/3 Davenport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

Commission Exhibit 99
1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?  
   I went as a mark of discuss and protest against American political policies in foreign countrys, my personal sign of discontent and horror at the misguided line of reasoning of the U.S. Government and people.  
   Q.A What about those letters? I made serval letters in which I expressed my above feeling to the American Embassy when in Oct 1959 I went there to legally liquate my american citizenship and was refused this legalle right.  

   2. Q.2.B Did you made statements against the U. S. there? yes.  
   Q2. C What about that type recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following sunday in which a spoke about the beauiful capital of the Socialist work and all its progress.  

2. Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the USSR? I did in that I took an othe of alligence to the USSR.  

3. Isn't all work in the USSR considered State work?  
   Yes of course and in that respect I allso broke U S Law in accepting work under a foreign state.  

4. What about statements you made to UPI agent Miss Mosby?  
   I was approched by Miss Mosby and other reporters just after I had formally requested the American Embassy to legally liquate my U. S. citizenship, for a story, they were notified by the U. S. Embassy, not by me. I answered questions and made statements to Miss Mosby in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her story was warped by her later, but in barest esscens it is possible to say she had the thruth printed.  

5. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long it you only wanted a look  
   I resided in the USSR from Oct 16 1959 to sprig of 1961 a period of 2½ years  
   I did so because I was living quite comfortably. I had plenty of money, an apartment rent-free lots of girls ect. why should I leave all that?  

6. TA Are you a communits? Yes have basically, allthough I hate the USSR and socialis system I still thank marxism can work under different circumstances.  
   7BQ. have you ever know a communist? not in the U.SA.
1. Statements to reporter
2. 2 letters to Embassys
3. type recording to Radio Moscow
4. 

1. tourist report to her h etc (— —) (not legible), moscow sights and sounds preliminary to log of events in moscow called "Moscow Tourist Travels"
2. asking for emformation about how to dissolve 1541 At 18

U-S-Code

8. What are the othesting differants between the USSR and USA? None, except in the US the living standard is a little higher, freedoms are about the same, medical aid and the educational system in the USSR is better than in the USA.
1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?
   I went as a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreign country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works.

   Q. A. What about those letters? I made no letters deriding the U.S.!!
   In correspondence with the U.S. Embassy I made no anti-American statements, any criticism I might have had was of policies not our government.

2. Q. Did you make statements against the U.S. there? No

2. What about that type recording? I made a recording for Radio the Moscow Tourist Radio travel log, in which I spoke about sight-seeing and what I had seen in Moscow tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places, I mentioned in this respect the University, museum of art, Red Square, the Kremlin. I rember I closed this 2 minute recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in peace and fr.

3. Did you break laws by residing our taking work in the U.S.S.R.?
   Under U.S. law a person may lose the protection of the U.S. by voting or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state or taking an oath of allegiance to that state. I did none of these.

4. Isn't all work in the U.S.S.R. considered state work?
   No. Technically only plants working directly for the State, usually defense, all other plants are owned by the workers who work in them.

5. What about statements you made to U.P.I. agent Miss Mosby in 1959?
   I was approached at the time of my arrival in the USSR just after I had formally notified the U.S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in the USSR by the newspaper agencies in Moscow including U.P.I. API and time inc. who were notified by the Embassy. I did not call them. I answered questions and and gave statements to Miss Mosby of U.P.I. I requested her to let me OK. She sent her story before she released it, which is the polite and usual thing. I saw her version of what I said just after she sent it. I initially called her to complain about this, at which time she apologized but said her editor and not her had added several things. She said London was very excited about the story (there is how I deduced that she had already

Commission Exhibit 100—Continued
sent it) so there wasn't much else I could do about it. and I didn't relize that the story was even more blown out of shape once it got to the U.S.A. I'm afraid the printed story was faricated sensenlionilism.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long it you only wanted a look?

1961
I resided in the USSR quietly until February/when I wrote the Embassy stating that I would like to go back. (My passport was at the Embassy for safekeeping) they told invited me to Moscow for this purpose however it took me almost ½ year to get a permit to leave the city of Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I had to use a letter from the head consular, to the Russian authorities in Minsk (the Russians are very beaurocratic and slow about letting foreingrs travel about the country hence the visa) when I did get to Moscow the Embassy immitly gave me back my passport and advised me as to how to get a exit visa from the Russians for myself and my Russian wife, this long and arduous process took months from July 1962 untill ....... 1962, therefore you see almost 1 year was spent in trying to leave the country. thats why I was there so long not out of desire!

7. are you a communist? Have you ever know a communist?
No of course not, I have never even know a communist, outside of the ones in the USSR but you can’t help that.

8. What are the outstanding differences between the USA and USSR?
freedom of speech travel outspoken opposition to unpopular policies freedom to believe in god.

newpapers. Thank you sir, you are a real patriot!!

Commission Exhibit 100—Continued
12:30 arrive in “Bolga” type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy, one salutes as I approach I entrace of the embassy and says “passport” I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little doubt I’m sure in his mind that I’m a American. Light overcoat, no hat or scarf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie. Entering I find the office of “consular” sign opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. “Yes”? she says “I’d like to see the consular official.” I say. “Will you sign the tourist registar please,” she says dryly, going back to her typing. “Yes, but before I’ll do that, I’d like to see the consular,” laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I’m here to dissove my american citizenship.” She rises and taking my passport goes into the open inter office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying “there is a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he’s here to dissolve his U.S. citizenship. “OK” the man says, “thanks” He says to the girl without looking up from his typing, she, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyders desk (it was Snyder whom I talked too head consular) I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. “What can I do for you he asks” leafing through my passport. “I’m here to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like to sing the legle papers to that effect.” have you applied for Russian citizenship? yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says “before we get to that I’d like some personal infor.” He ask name, personal information to which I ansewer than: “your reasons for coming.” I say I have experienced life in the U.S., American military life, American Imperilism. I am a Marxist, and I waited two years for this I don’t want to live in the U.S. or be burtained by American citizenship. He says ok. Thats all unless you want to profound your “Marxist belifes” you can go. I said I’ve requested that I be allowed to sign legel papers devasting myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right”? He says. “Uhg. no, but the papers will take some time to get ready in the meantime where are you staying “room 212 at the Metropole,” I state, angry at being refused a right I start to leave “you’ll tell us what the Russ. do next” I turn very mad “of course” I say and leave.
speech before

1. Americans are apt to scoff at the idea, that a military coup in the U.S., as so often happens in Latin American countries, could ever replace our government. but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. Which military organization has the potentialities of executing such action? Is it the army? with its many constripes, its unwieldy size its scores of bases scattered across the world? The case of Gen. Walker shows that the army, at least, is not fain mor ground for a far right regime to go a very long way. for the same reasons of size and desposition the Navy and air force is also to be more or less disregarded. Which service than, can qualify to launch a coup in the USA? Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few basalts is necessary. Only one outfit fits that description and the U. S. M. C. is a right wing infiltrated organization of dire potential consequence's to the freedoms of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that “The Marine Corps should be abolished.”

2. My second reason is that undemocratic, country wide institution know as segregation. It, is, I think the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indifferent people in the South who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the world's people, than the whole world communist movement. as I look at this audience there is a sea of white facts before me where are the negro's amongst you (are they hiding under the table) surly if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizen's into this hall. Make no mistake, I am segregationist tendencies can be unleared I was born in New Orleans, and I know.

In Russia I saw on several occasions that in international meeting the greatest glory in the sport field was brought to us by negros. Though they take the gold metals from their Russian competitors those negros know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimination.

Commission Exhibit 102
The Soviet Union is made up of scores of naturacists asians and Eurpr-asian's armenian and Jews whites and dark skinned people's yet they can teach us a lesson in brotherhood among people's with different customs and origins.

3. A symbol of the american way, our liberal concesin is the existence in our midst of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose dangerous tendencies are suffieeantly controlled by special government agencies. The communist party U. S. A. bears little resemblance to their Russian counterparts, but by allowing them to operate and even supporting their misguided right to speak, we maintain a tremenousa sign of our strenght and liberalism harasment of their party newspaper, their leaders, and advocates, is treachery to our basic principles of freedom of speech and press. Their views no matter how misguided, no matter how much the Russians take advantage of them, must be allowed to be aired. after all communist U. S. A. have existed for 40 years and they are still a pitiful group of radical.

4. Now-a-days – most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know enough how to recognize them and guard against their corrosive effects. a would like to say a word about them, although their is posibility few other american born person's in the U. S. who know as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate and mistrust communism. I would never become a psono-professional anit-communist such as herbert Philbriks or Macarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagon's, because our two contries have too much too offer too each other to be tearing at each others trouths in an endless cold war. Both are conountries have major short conings and advantages. but only in ours is the voice of dissent all the ability of that voice of dissent; allowed opportunity of expression, in returning ______ to ______ the U. S., I hope I have awoken a few who were sleeping, and others who are indifferent.

I have done nothing alot of criticizing of our system I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given. in going to Russia I have followed the old preiciple "Thou shall seek the truth and the truth shall make you free". In returning to the U. S. I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils.

Commission Exhibit 102—Continued
Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you of my absence and my intention to resume business with the exception of the hotel room in New York.

I was unable to remain in New York indefinitely because of my inability to travel anywhere else for 15 days only. It was impossible to apply for an extension unless I returned to my former professional activities. I am now living in Dallas, Texas.

The FBI is not now interested in my activities in the previous organization of which I was secretary. The company named no longer exists.

The FBI has made no investigation of my activities in the past. An agent of the FBI informed me that if I attempted to engage in FKE activities in place of the FBI, he would be interested.

I have been told that my wife would remain in the U.S. under FBI protection, that she could not leave the United States, and of course, I could not make frequent visits.

Commission Exhibit 103

443
the refusal by the Mexican F.B.I. to communicate with us on the subject. We were unable to get in touch with the Mexican city and had not planned to contact the Mexican city embassy at all so of course they were unprepared for it. And I am sure I could have reached Havana or planned to do so in time. I would have had the time to contact me. But of course the Cuban Consul was at fault here and glad he has since been replaced by another.
Address Book including addresses and one oem.

Antonina Vladimirovna Obelynitskaya
3dimirsky Ave.
22 Stalin Ave.
Bookkeeper K-8-09-15
Nernishevsky Square
House #12, Apt. 3 Ant. Vlad.

Vanda Kuznetsova
L. D. 14-259
5 Kurskaya St. Apt. 38
G-2-04-81 Ext. 359
Volodya A-00036
Nakorov Ext. 115
Tverskaya St.

Because the world is beautiful
Because you are handsome
And in sacrifice (there is no limit)
Because I love you
Do not implore
For All the dreams and torments
I thank you.

Sergei
2-45-93

Ivanov Robert Al.
Pozbelysky St.
House 7, Apt. 2
Irina Valkova
131 Ligovsky Ave. Apt. 9

Commission Exhibit 104
Printseva, Galya
Grazhdanskaya St.
House 7, Apt. 49
D-2-09-10 Printseva (?)

Grizentsev, Lev
Kondrativsky
House 7, Apt. 63 or
House 63, Apt. 7

Ragitskaya, Nonnya
Moika 30, Apt. 39
#
Robert Robertovich
Grmoryev (ph)—Nalman
Moika 25, Apt. 3
School 215

Tarusin, Oleg Pavl.
Kirovskaya Obl. (Oblast)
Shabamensky Rn. (Region)
Ukazhinsky SS (Soviet Union)
Tadeush (ph). Tamara
N. (new) G (town) Glinsk
Bogamorskaya St.
174 “A”, Apt. 2

Commission Exhibit 104—Continued
Cover shows a picture of birds singing on bough. Printing on the bottom:
"NOTEBOOK."

Commission Exhibit 105
Commission Exhibit 105—Continued
because it is provided for abundance and justice. But a conflict between these two systems the tendency of both societies will seek a new system.

A system which would not violate the实施细则 about the relative systems that one which would see because of the (reducing the conflict in those ideas would have brought the entirely opposite to both)

A system embodying the best tendencies of the two: common, society as we not then today, but absolutely equal to both without any regard to the creation of a new type of person or man but serving and helping administer by man as we see him now. Taking into effect his weaknesses and making the needs, allowances for th...
(Handwritten text of a song)

Who is going to the field so early?
Who is welcoming dawns in the field?
It is a collective-farm girl,
A kind that would make a fellow lose his sleep.
Her hair is long
And her eyes are languid.
Old and young alike, all the people in the street,
Look at the girl with admiration.
(Refrain) Oh, there must be a reason
Why Russian beauties are famous!
(Repeated twice)
Is it she, who mows the grass near the oak grove,
Vying with others?

Is it not about her that village accordionists
Play songs in the gardens at night,
While trampling over the spring grasses?
(Refrain)
Was it not a dashing fellow who met her in the grove?
He met her, yet would not come close,
For she is quite a girl!
He looks at her murmuring:
"Oh, heavens forbid, I may fall in love!"
Yet, he is reluctant to leave;
He keeps gazing at her
Unable to take his eyes away.
Is it not she who comes down to the river?
Looking intently at the water
With her eyes so bright
She bends over the water;
he looks down and wonders:
Could this be me?
Perhaps this is only a red dawn
That is flaming in the sky
Which is reflected in the river?"
Refrain)

Printing on the back cover:
SNKh (Council of National Economy) of
the BSSR (Belorussian Soviet Socialist Re-
public), TsBK (Central Bureau of Regional
Studies?), "HERO OF LABOR."
Article 631.
Price 7 kopecks.
TsBK "Hero of Labor" Printing Shop.
Order No. 264—60,000
3/6/62.

Commission Exhibit 105—Continued
"General Notebook" containing copies of verses of Soviet poets.
I lived in hotels a great deal
And got off at various stations;
Anything stretching out ahead of me
Would eventually be left behind.
I was not bored in the provinces
And was pleased with changes;
I did not give the name of unfaithfulness
To my small transgressions.
I was looking for a remote one,
Unfaithful one, even if she would be
But a passer-by,
As long as she resembled you—
One like that, who probably does not even exist.
Someone whose eyes are sometimes grey, sometimes dark-blue,
Between the eyelashes sprinkled with snowy hoar-frost,
Which I would suddenly dream about.
Your tired face
Which does not resemble portraits,
Lips upon which snow melts,
Warmed up by me.
And your glance lazily thrown my way,
Which has always meant
That I was not the one you were seeking.
That I was simply someone
You were kind to,
Because on a snowy night,
When it was cold,
I warmed you, my good one,
With a fairy tale . . .
And do you know, that I trouble myself
With a strange fancy,
That you, too, are not the one I desire,
But merely someone who resembles her?
I am pining away; I would like to find
Another one like you rather than go back,
But where can I find the arms
That I would miss so in separation?
Where can I find eyes filled with the same anger,
But rarely with tears?
The one who would always make me afraid that she will not come?
Where can I get another one like this, the one whom I forgive anything?
With whom I would live risking to lose her at any time?
So that with every dawn, arising after a sleepless night,
To be as arrant as she is?
To spend the night
With the one so dissipated, yet so sweet,
And then not being able the next day
To take her either by force or caress?

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
So as to curse oneself next day with a longing
And to hear nothing but a hollow,
"Don't touch me!"
So as, on meeting her glance
In a sleepless stillness,
To love two souls living within her, side by side.
Not to know what may happen between morning and night,
What soul would she turn to have:
Exhausted by her, I do not know how to live;
I would like to make my lot easier with another one,
But to replace her with another
That other one would have to be exactly like her,
Wicked and priceless,
And accursed like her.
No, there is no second one like her
In the entire universe.

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
I write to you every evening;
I tell you about everything
According to our long-time habit,
But when we meet in the daytime,
We are strangers who do not need each other.
It is terrible to think about what had been,
All that had already been.
Sometimes I am ready to think
That you did not love me;
It is possible to give a kiss without love;
Lips lie in the heat of passion;
But I saw your tears
And know your lips did not lie.

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
It is for the best, that you are not angry
Because in order to save myself trouble,
I write only from time to time.

Different letters are written—
Tearful, filled with pain;
Sometimes—beautiful,
More often—useless.

You cannot tell everything in letters
Neither can you hear everything in them;
We keep feeling that we cannot
Express ourselves in letters the way we should.

Should I come back, you would not have
To scold would-be husbands (?)
And should I die—there is nothing worse
Than rereading old letters.
It would not be difficult for you;
You would not have to cart them in wheelbarrow;
They would travel with you in a thin bundle.
And when you got married,
And would cry for me,
It would be easy for you to get them out
And to hide them
From him, the jealous one,
Locking yourself in your room.
And you would remember me, the lazy one,
With a kind word.
You would say that it was for the best
That without torturing your memory
He wrote to you only from time to time.

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
A SON

He was not young but brave;
He went toward the bullets without a long preparation;
He built bridges and crossings
And never lagged one step behind his soldiers.
He died on the very threshold of Berlin,
In the last mine field,
Without saying good-bye to his companion,
Without learning that she would bear him a son.

His wife was left in Tambov
And in the field-engineer regiment remained
The one who became his love
In forty-one, a year black with misery;
The one who did not think far ahead
Wondering what her future would be;
But marched through the entire war by his side
Without fear for her own life . . .
She did not want anything from him;
She did not ask him anything for herself,

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
But covering him from bullets with her own body,
She brought him out of the line of fire.
She nursed him nights on end,
Without taking any promises from him,
Neither to marry, nor to divorce,
Nor to write any wills for her.
She was not very beautiful,
With nothing remarkable about her womanly figure.
But, apparently, this did not matter;
But then, he had never seen her wearing a dress;
Mostly, wearing boots,
With a medical bag, and wearing a forage cap,
On the stormy roads of war,
Where guns bray at the top of their voices.
Where did he see beauty in her?
Was it in the way she courageously conducted herself?
Or in the way she sympathized with the people?
Or the way she could love?
But she did love him very much.

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
Giving him her life irrevocably;
This is true; it cannot be denied . . .
Although he did not conceal from her the fact that he was married.
. . . The colonel's widow receives her pension
For the dead one;
His eldest son is already independent and working;
Even his daughter has been married for a year.
But somewhere still lives another woman
Who was called his "war wife."
Only to her alone
Nothing was promised, nothing was willed.
Only to her alone and a little boy
Who is reading his first books,
Whom it is hard to clothe without patches
On her hospital nurse's salary.
Sometimes he hears about his father,
That he was kind, brave, and stubborn,
But he does not write his father's surname
Upon notebooks purchased by his mother.
He has a sister and a brother,
But what good is in this for him?
He does not ask for presents from them,
As long as they do not abuse his mother.
Even if she were guilty of something,
Before someone, long time ago,
But what hypocrite would worry about
Slapping a child's face?
Do not touch his soul with gossip!
The boy has the right to know in peace
That his father fell at the front
And his mother was twice wounded.
There is pinned to a wall rug, over his head,
A photo of an Oder crossing,
Where his mother stands by right
Next to his late father, the colonel.
She did not forget; she did not marry;

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued
No one else needs her.
She is carrying her sorrow silently.
Kiss her hand when you meet her!

1955.

Under this stone lies Valentina Serova,
A faithful wife of mine and of many others;
Is it not a curious thing that
She lies alone for the first time?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued
What has happened that we can no longer be together?

When was it that we said a wrong thing, made a wrong step and went on, and at what hour, at what thrice-accursed place did you and I make a mistake and could we no longer correct it? If we did know this place, then, perhaps, we could come back? But we cannot find it, and, moreover, it has never existed. In our book of complaints no complaints will be written down; no matter how you leaf through it, you would not be able to read anything. Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
If it so happens
That a woman does not love you,
You will only suffer shame
Hanging on to friendship.
Fortunate is the one
Who cuts off everything at once
And goes away, never to return . . .
("First Love")

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued
Better to struggle in convulsions,
To be in delirium at death's door at night.
Than to take yesterday's murderer
As a family doctor.
Better than a slothful treatment
And your patience, (?)
That my poor heart
Die in suffering.

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
Not everyone can understand his own life;  
One has to experience a great deal in life;  
One could make a mistake, but not twice;  
Otherwise, it would be difficult to live.  
Life is boring, empty and uninteresting.  
If you are unable to fall in love;  
To fall in love with all your heart, honestly,  
And be devoted only to your friend.  
Beware of sudden infatuations.  
The ardour will pass, but you cannot regain honor;  
There will be too much distress  
If you are unable to understand life's truth.  
Do not deceive yourself with success  
Among many young men;  
They need you only for amusement,  
But for life you need only one,  
And when you meet him in life

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
When you will feel that he is the right one,  
You will realize that the others were only passing fancies,  
The others were only a dream.  
Perhaps your friend would not believe at once;  
You understand, one must not trust chance;  
But when you believe in his love,  
Give yourself to him completely and forever,  
Because your friend is jealous.  
(Who among us was never jealous, friends!)  
You will never be happy  
Unless you give yourself wholly, (?)  
If you have no friend by your side,  
You are the only one to blame, (?)  
You must not be angry with him.  
All secrets of life are so simple.  
  
Translator's Note: Question marks in parentheses in this poem were apparently inserted by Marina Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued
If life makes you a victim of a crude joke,
And blocks the road ahead of you,
Just the same, stubbornly clenching your teeth,
Do not leave the road upon which you started.
You have the right to reproach him;
Although there are people who are worse,
But it is the way you look at it:
Broader or narrower point of view.
Narrower: oh, well, that is all right,
He is not a bad fellow, after all;
Do not demand too much of him,
Be grateful for what he is.
A broader view: alas, it is cruel;
You were not with him, my friends!
A Philistine in friendship
Is just a . . . friend.

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
I may curse later
Your features;
To love you is like a disaster
To which there is no end.
There is no friend, no comrade
Who could drag me out of this conflagration
In the broad light of the day.
Despairing of salvation,
I dream in the daytime
And live near you
As near an earthquake.
When I get myself free of a phantom,
I will say in reply to a
Criticism against you:
"Why count her sins?
She is neither good, nor evil."

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
S. Esenin

You do not love me; you are not sorry for me;  
Am I not young and handsome?  
You get rosy with passion  
Without looking at my face,  
Putting your hands on my shoulders.  
Young one, with a sensual grin,  
I am neither tender nor rough with you;  
Tell me, how many did you caress,  
How many lips do you know, how many lips?  
I know, they passed like shadows,  
Without touching my flame.  
You sat in many a man's lap,  
And now you are sitting in mine.  
Let your eyes be half-closed,  
You are thinking about something else.  
I myself am not very fond of you,  
Losing myself in the far-away dear things.  
Do not call this ardour—fate;  

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
A hasty bond is fickle;
As we meet by chance,
I will smile, calmly separating.
You, too, will go your own way,
To scatter joyless days.
Only do not touch the un kissed ones,
Do not entice the ones who have not burned!
And when you walk along the lane
With another, chattering about love,
Perhaps, I will go out for a walk
And we will meet again.
Turning your shoulders closer to another one,
And bowing slightly
You will say low to me: “Good evening,”
And I will answer, “Good evening, Miss.”
And nothing will trouble my soul,
And nothing will make her tremble,
One who loved cannot love again;
One who was burned, can no longer be ignited.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued
Writing on the inside of the back cover of the notebook: "Schicklgruber, Adolf (H.)"

Commission Exhibit 106—Continued
Document with Russian writing: "2—СМЕНА": "2nd Shift."

Commission Exhibit 107
С тобой
(Н. Баджанчева, сл. Щербина)

где мне искать хорошие слова,
как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя?
ты в письме мой стал все счастье вешь.
тебя пою, с тобой судьба моя. судьба

с тобой узнал впервые радость любви
твои руки редкие судьбы запали.
во мне жизни стоит лишь одна орна
с тобой дни радости были.

gде мне искать хорошие слова,
как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя?
ты в письме мой стал все счастье вешь.
тебя пою, с тобой судьба моя. судьба

где мне искать хорошие слова,
как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя?
ты в письме мой стал все счастье вешь.
тебя пою, с тобой судьба моя. судьба

конец

Where can I find the sweet words
How can I say that I love you
You have brought me so much happiness in life
I sing to you and (share) with you my life.

With you I learned the first Joy of love
Your eyes inflame native fires
Within me lives a dream to live
With you forever.

Where can I find the sweet words
How can I say that I love you
You have brought me so much happiness in life
I sing to you and (share) with you my fate.

Where can I find the sweet words
How can I say that I love you
You have brought me so much happiness in life.
I sing to you and (share) with you my fate.

With you

End

Commission Exhibit 108
A poem (possibly a marching song)

Hey, sun! splash brighter!
Burn us with your golden rays!
Hey, comrade! More life!
Keep up,
   do not delay others, march!
In order that the body and soul be young, be young, be young,
Do not be afraid of either heat or cold,
Temper yourself like steel!

Physical culture, physical culture, be ready,
When times come to strike the enemy,
Fight them off from all frontiers,
Left side, right side, look sharp!

Commission Exhibit 109
The new words are necessary for me. Necessity to drink much milk and 

fats and the starchy foods. Also 

vitamins. Ben this house since 

not expensive and necessary this to use 

at every 

situation, convenient and uncomfortable situation. 

Texas is almost in the tropics and 

unbearable. Here is hot. 

necessary to take a bath every 

day. Wash and often wash 

the linen 

and dresses 

in chemical cleaning. It is 

necessary. 

Necessary to look in the American 

world. 

Commission Exhibit 110
Inside title page of book:

SPAS KRALEVSKY

Eyes
Which
Question
(Diary of a teacher)
Translated from Bulgarian by Irina Avramova
Publishing House of Literature in Foreign Languages
Library
Bulgaria
Sophia, 1962
И вот опять пришла весна. Река всецело зашумела и распустилась в природу. Со всех концов она наполнилась весенними звуками. Арфы, кружева, оркестры прониклись густой влажностью, среди которых были шумящие деревья. По улицам шествовал телеги, в которых неслись яркие кошмы женщин, — люди с раннего утра выезжали из дома.

Как всегда и эта весна бурно поразила в классы гимназии. Опять появлялись замечания в журналах, были и более чувствительные наказа-
**APPLICATION FOR TEXAS DRIVER’S LICENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATORS</th>
<th>$3.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHAUFFEUR</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Print or Type:**
- **Mr.**
- **Mrs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>(First Name)</th>
<th>(Middle Name or Single, Maiden Name or Married)</th>
<th>(Last Name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or Post Office</td>
<td>Number and Street</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>COLOR OF EYES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**READ THIS FIRST**

All information on this form except the signature must be typewritten or PRINTED in INK.

**APPLICATION FOR TEXAS DRIVER’S LICENSE**

- **First Name:**
- **Middle Name or Single, Maiden Name or Married:**
- **Last Name:**

**AGE LAST BIRTHDAY OCCUPATION**

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**Have you ever held a TEXAS license? When last?**

**Number of license**

**Have you ever been examined for a Texas license? When last?**

**Did you pass?**

**Have you ever held a license in any other State? Where?**

**When?**

**Have you ever been denied a license? Why?**

**When?**

**Have your license or driving privilege ever been suspended, revoked, or cancelled? When?**

**Where?**

**Have you ever been convicted of: Driving while intoxicated, Failure to stop and render aid, Aggravated assault with a motor vehicle, Negligent homicide with a motor vehicle, or Murder with a motor vehicle? Number of convictions**

**When?**

**Have you ever been convicted of any other moving traffic violation? How many times?**

**Where?**

**Have you ever been involved as a driver in a motor vehicle accident? How many times?**

**When?**

**Have you ever been subject to losses of consciousness or muscular control? Are you now cured?**

**When?**

**Have you ever been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs? Are you now cured?**

**When?**

**Do you have any physical or mental defects? What are they?**

**When?**

**Have you ever been a patient in a hospital for mental illness?**

**When?**

**Were you committed by a court for an indefinite stay?**

**Was a guardian appointed?**

**In return for the privilege to drive, do you agree to drive safely and obey Traffic Laws?**

**I SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I AM THE PERSON NAMED AND DESCRIBED HEREIN AND THAT THE STATEMENTS ON THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.**

**TO BE USED ONLY IF APPLICANT IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE**

**I solemnly swear that the above named applicant is my and that was born the day of , 19. I further swear that the above statements are true and this is my authorization to the Department of Public Safety to grant my a License.**

**Signature of Parent or Guardian**

**Driver’s License Number**

**Return to and subscribed before me this day of , 19.**

**Notary Public or Authorized Officer**

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**COMMISSION EXHIBIT 112**
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<td>ACCIDENTS, VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, ETC.</td>
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**APPLICATION'S DRIVING RECORD**
This side for use of Driver and Vehicle Records Division only.

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**
**DRIVER AND VEHICLE RECORDS DIVISION**

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 112—Continued
MAKE YOUR OWN STAMPS

WARRIOR RUBBER STAMPING KIT
CONTAINS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUBBER TYPES

MAKE YOUR OWN STAMPS
for use in
OFFICE • STORE • SCHOOL • HOME • FACTORY • SHIPPING ROOM • ETC.

NEW ADDRESSES • PRICE CHANGES • NOTICES
MARKING PACKAGES • LABELS • TAGS • ETC.

98¢

Commission Exhibit 115
Compiled by
CARLOS CASTILLO and OTTO F. BOND
ASSISTED BY BARBARA M. GARCIA

- New, concise. Words and phrases basic to the written and spoken languages of today
- Spanish and English used in the Western Hemisphere
- For students, teachers, travelers, home and office libraries

- Nuevo, conciso. Las voces y locuciones básicas y las de mayor vigencia en ambos idiomas
- Español e inglés del Hemisferio Occidental
- Para estudiantes, profesores, viajeros, y para bibliotecas particulares y públicas

Commission Exhibit 116
The millions of people throughout the world who are now using the carefully edited Language Series published by POCKET BOOKS, INC., proudly present this joint effort, prepared by The University of Chicago. The accuracy and authenticity of this Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, we sincerely hope, demonstrate again our aim to present "the finest books at the lowest possible price."

Other helpful language volumes are:

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Edited by Harriet de Onis
(in English translations)

Compiled by Carlos Castillo & Otto F. Bond

With the assistance of Barbara M. Garcia

With a new third section of idiomatic phrases taken from The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Ingles, edited by Lester G. Crocker and Enrique Noble

1


The University of Chicago

Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary

A New Concise Dictionary of Words and Phrases Basic to the Written and Spoken Languages of Today

Compiled by Carlos Castillo & Otto F. Bond

The University of Chicago

With the assistance of Barbara M. Garcia

With a new third section of idiomatic phrases taken from The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Ingles, edited by Lester G. Crocker and Enrique Noble


Commission Exhibit 116—Continued
FOREWORD

The University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary has been compiled for the general use of the American learner of Spanish and the Spanish learner of English, with special reference in either case to New World usages as found in the United States and in Latin America.

With this particular purpose in mind, the editors have selected the words to be defined according to the relative frequency of their occurrence. The Spanish-English section, therefore, contains all the items listed in Buchanan's Graded Spanish Word Book (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1929); all the idioms found in Keniston's Standard List of Spanish Words and Idioms (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1941); and the words and idioms used in the Hesth-Chicago series of Graded Spanish Readers (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1936-—), supplemented by many words occurring in a number of textbooks used in the United States at the elementary and intermediate levels of Spanish instruction, in Spanish-American newspapers and commercial correspondence, and in technical use by the average layman.

Similarly, in the English-Spanish section the words selected for definition have been taken from the first nine thousand entries in Thorndike and Lorge's Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944), supplemented by residual words in the combined word lists of Eaton, Bucknagham-Delch, and the Interim Report on Vocabulary Selection (London: P. S. King & Co., 1936).

In order to equalize the two parts and not leave undefined words used in a definition, it has been necessary to introduce into each section a number of secondary entries which are a by-product of the primary definitions, bringing the total number of entries for the Dictionary to approximately 30,000 words.

v

Commission Exhibit 116—Continued
Commission Exhibit 117
Liberal Senator, Jane Alberta Humston, and the AFL-CIO, proposed an individual income tax cut giving emphasis to lower bracket reductions. Most arguments on both sides declare a tax cut is desirable to prime the stagnant economy and install a strengthening reaction. The businessmen, who support the after-tax profit increases will be a strong investment, stimulating the causal good, which are the basis stagnant. The liberal situation is that labor is already operating at capacity, thereby, need to raise congruent push of power to stimulate production.

The President once the big in the consumer purchasing power has been on particularly disappointing and we have to consider something to what kind of cut to make if that becomes our need.

The Chamber of Commerce-type of government by (a) the President's many Commerce, and (b) the government, it is only in one. And (c) the idea of one of these defects. But the decay to happen may may not take right now if the economic policies are.

The Administration gives the argument street, far as it goes, and the permanent because of the taxes cut. For it may be some and some cutting does not require capital investment in industry to get a reduction. It is the encouragement of a reduced cut, and so on.

"U.S. authorities estimate 77 million Americans poverty or deprivation, and of these, 38 million than one-fifth of the United in poverty.

U.S. of the 1950s Roosevelt spoke 83 of the nation. They are housed, ill-fed and ill-cared for. Now, after some 30 the cold war, ... people in our country living under the national debt, piled in cold war, is now over.

The situation is clear. How is the American worker paying for the cold war?

A U.S. Communist spoke in great detail in the old country, the ultra-Right and independent opinion, and the ultra Left are against the monopolies. For the interests of the people, against the "in" which is 1952 Congressional policy as well.

Agreement that costs of the confederation's New York office should be borne by the fund. Is an example of this.

THE TUC believes that union should read.

"U.S. Hall's book, "the anti-monopoly coalition," says Gus Hall, "is and will be as if develops, a political expression of the gap that grows between the monopole who has a ruthless drive for profit, and total disregard of the interests of the people, and national interests which emerge in this period."

"U.S. Hall has written the whole book and well, which many should read."

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Agreement that costs of the confederation's New York office should be borne by the fund. Is an example of this.
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128—Continued
Commission Exhibit 128—Continued
BIRTH CERTIFICATE

(Duplicate)

Citizen Prusakova (surname) Marina Nikolaevna (name and patronymic) born 7/17—1941 (write in figures and words, year, Seventeenth of July month and date) One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty One Place of child’s birth: city, village Severodvinsk district, Arkhangelskaya Oblast, territory, republic RSFSR regarding which an appropriate entry was made on August 14, 1941, under No. 1285, in the birth register of the Civil Registrar’s Office.

PARENTS: Father (this line is left blank) (surname, name, patronymic) nationality (left blank) Mother Prusakova (surname) Klaridiya Vasilevna (name and patronymic) nationality Russian Place of registration Severodvinsk City Civil Registrar’s Bureau (ZAGS) (name and location of ZAGS Bureau) Arkhangelskaya Oblast Date of issue July 19, 1961

II-ZhTz No. 100584

Chief of the Civil Registrar’s Bureau (illegible signature) Seal of the Arkhangelskaya Oblast, Severodvinsk, City Council of Workers’ Deputies, Civil Registrar’s Bureau.

Commission Exhibit 129—Continued
Свидетельство о рождении

Город

Место рождения:

Событие: Детство

Родился

Место рождения:

Родился

Дата записи

(подпись)

Translation is same as Commission Exhibit No. 129

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 130
Hello, Lee and Marina!

I received your letter today after returning from work. I am answering it immediately, as I am overflowing with joy. I am already going to school. I am studying in my second year. Tomorrow I will go to work for the last time—I quit because I am studying in the daytime, with separation from production.

Marina, you won’t regret if you subscribe to “Izvestia” with a Sunday Supplement, “Nedelya” instead of “Sovietskaya Belorussia.” There is much of interest in this supplement because it is large in volume, approximately equal to ten newspapers. It contains some interesting stories, too. Apparently, you will receive magazines in the nearest future. The fact of the matter is that I sent them not via airmail (they
are rather heavy for airmail) but by boat. So you will get them soon. I prepared another lot of magazines. I'll send them tomorrow. I have not yet received books in two packages which Lee sent me but, apparently he only sent them a short time ago; therefore, they have not had time to arrive. I think they will come soon.

By the way, Marina, please send me in a letter some technical article from the press about space ship “Mariner 2.” I would like to know about it in more detail.

The incident of the crocodiles about which you wrote me is rather amusing; I like it. It even somehow resembles an anecdote; such an unexpected event. Marina you should not tell me that you are unable to fix the record player; we are not speaking of repairs, just a remodeling. It’s too bad that there are no uniform standards in

Commission Exhibit 132—Continued
the world for the most important things. In Europe 50 cycles originated in Germany and in your hemisphere 60 cycles—(originated) in America. The easiest thing would be to buy a small motor which would resemble ours in construction and size and to put it into that box.

Lee could do metal work better than I; after all I was a metal worker for only eight months. (This should only be done in extreme case.) The speed of revolution may not coincide, and then you will have to match diameters of bushings just the same. For the beginning try to take off from the axle of the motor a small brass bushing. (A drawing of a motor follows with the following designations from top to bottom: bushing, notch to prevent sliding, axle of the rotor, motor. There is an-
other statement in brackets. "The dotted line shows that axle is going through the entire bushing.")

So if you take it off, the speed of revolution of the disk will be diminished. I don't remember exactly the brand of your record player but if it is the most common its motor should be of this construction.

Marina, you are asking what kind of weather we have in Minsk. It is good for Fall but generally it's better than summer in the daytime. We had an exceptionally bad summer this year. We had snow in June exactly like the saying goes, "The snow on your head." Marina, you know that people write about the weather basically for two reasons: When there is no great desire to write, and when there is nothing to

Commission Exhibit 132—Continued
write about except the weather. They write in such cases: "and the weather here... (good or bad)." And further on: "the sun is shining (or it rains)." That's why I personally do not like very much to write about the weather.

I promised in this letter to send you Zhanna's address. Here is her address: Leningrad, Novgorodskaya street, Number 14, apt. 3, Zhanna Shishkova.

By the way, Marina, try to explain to Paul, that the basic idea of Pogodin's play "A Man With the Rifle" is contained in words: "Now we do not have to fear a man with the rifle." This, as doctors say, is a quintessence. Thank you for sending me several numbers of "Amerika"; they will come soon. But if you want to see the
magazine “Amerika” very badly, you can see it here; but you know “Amerika,” just as the magazine “Soviet Union” (USSR) are not ordinary weekly magazines. From the beginning these magazines are prepared for abroad (for export). I would prefer to get from you the technical ones (of the type of our magazines “Knowledge Is Power,” “Technology For Youth”), radio technical ones and the ordinary weekly magazines of the “LIFE” type, i.e., like our “Ogonek.”

Goodbye, I am waiting for your letters

9-16-62

(Signed) Pavel
city of Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 132—Continued
Commission Exhibit 132—Continued
MAIL COUPON


Gentlemen: Please ship me the following:

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<td>Flinlock muzzle</td>
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Enclosed is check of $10.00 (no checks accepted). Shipment costs will be billed. If order is not shipped, payment will be refunded. CBV. rev. assd 40c state tax. When ordering products, please print statement.

Commission Exhibit 135

Commission Exhibit 136
Commission Exhibit 139

Commission Exhibit 140
Commission Exhibit 152

Commission Exhibit 153
Commission Exhibit 154

Commission Exhibit 155
Commission Exhibit 167

Commission Exhibit 168
By Compatriot

MRS. OSWALD OFFERED HOME

Fort Worth (AP)—Mrs. Maria Pultz arrived late last night in an effort to find Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald, Russian-born wife of President Kennedy's alleged assassin.

All she wants to do is help, she said. She wants Mrs. Oswald to join her family in their three-bedroom home in San Antonio.

"I want her to live with us," said Mrs. Pultz, who speaks fluent Russian and fast English, interspersed with American slang.

Says the talkative 36-year old woman, "I feel sorry for her, living in America and not speaking the language. She needs some one who understands."

You'd say Mrs. Pultz under stands, all right. Her husband is an airline employee and she has three teenage children. But she finds time to sell real estate, too.

CAME FROM KIEV

She came to the United States 15 years ago from Kiev in Russia's Ukraine. Asked if she were an American citizen, she replied, "I think I much better citizen than most people in state, but sometimes I get screwed up in my talking."

The attractive redhead told reporters in her plush motel room here: "Mrs. Oswald can learn English by living with me. I can teach her things she might never learn.

"With two kids it's kinda rough in strange country. I need to get started some way to get hold of her. Before in the morning I find her one way or another. . . ." Shortly after midnight, her quest was still fruitless.

The Secret Service, newsmen in Fort Worth believe, is keeping Mrs. Oswald and her family out of sight.

FREE COUNTRY

Asked how she thought people would feel about her having Mrs. Oswald living with her family, Mrs. Pultz tossed her red hair and replied:

"I don't care what Americans thing . . . this is free country. I believe most Americans good. They understand.

"If I can talk with her I can make her stay with me in San Antonio. I have helped many people and many have helped me. I can talk with her; I give her, please, something nice to stay.

"I really want to do it out of my heart. I hear of it. I think, by golly, if I can get hold of that girl, she definitely don't want to go back to Russia."

Two years ago, the determined talkative redhead spoke to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's son-in-law in New York City. "I was able to get my mother in Russia to come to United States for five months."

"I think I can do it now, too." She said and newsmen present were inclined to believe her.

Commission Exhibit 169

©
Commission Exhibit 178

Commission Exhibit 179
Dear Mother,

Received your letter today and was surprised that you are working on a ranch. Where is Cromwell, Texas anyway? How is it you decided to go there?

But I am glad you think Marina is beautiful and I will be good to her. I don’t like a mother and a father they are dear, but she has a lot of aunts and uncles here in Minsk and also in Leningrad where she was born. She was living at the aunt’s place when I met her. They are real nice people her uncle is a major in the Soviet army. She work (sic) as a druggist. She finished the university two years ago for that occupation.

We are in good health and I’m glad you are with good people also.

Love,

Lee

P.S. Marina send (sic) her love, also.

Commission Exhibit 180
Commission Exhibit 180—Continued
Aug. 3, 1961

Dear Mother

I received your packet today thanks alot for all the nice things. You really should not have bothered (sic) to send those little things it's so expensive. I really now only need literature and every now and than (sic) some chewing gum like you sent me before. In the furtle (sic) please only send very light and nessicary (sic) things.

I wrote Robert and he was surprised that you are working at Cromwell, Texas, don't you write at all to each other?

We are getting ready to see you all, but it is along (sic) process especially for Marina.

Well, that's about all for now.

Love

Lee

Commission Exhibit 181
Oct. 2, 1961

Dear Mother:

Received your package of books yesterday. Thanks a lot for them. I am very glad to have them.

I hope you are feeling well and are enjoying your stay in Vernon.

How is the weather in Fort Worth and Vernon now. I suppose it must be still hot there although here it has already turned quiet cold.

Do you ever hear much from John? Where is he?

I am receiving a letter from Robert (about once a month now).

Oh and Mother, if you need me, please let me know so I can write you "Dear" mail.

Commission Exhibit 182

534
I am receiving a letter from Robert about once a month now.

In the future if you send me some books you can send me "time" magazine not "Ford times" and books like "close to the wind." I don't really want, they are too heavy and you could have sent me several books instead, but it's not important you made a very good choice in these books and I'm grateful.

Well that's about all for now. Marina sends her love.

Love
Lee
Oct. 22, 1959

Dear Mother,

Sorry too (sic) take so long to write but I thought sometime (sic) might have come up but we're still waiting.

I received your birthday card on the 14th thanks for the thought.

I'll be glad to get my books you send in the future you might include some fashion magazines (sic) for Marina also if you remember it.

Marine's (sic) maiden name was Proosakava, her aunt and uncles address in Minsk is

Minsk
US. Kalinina 42
Apt 20
Proocakova

Marine's maiden name was Proosakava, her aunt and uncles address in Minsk is

Minsk
US. Kalinina 42
Apt 20
Proosakava

Marine's maiden name was Proosakava, her aunt and uncles address in Minsk is

Minsk
US. Kalinina 42
Apt 20
Proosakava
they don't speak any English, however, her uncle is a army colonel, soon to retire.

(sic)

You needn't/worry about my losing American citizenship I can only do that if I want too, (sic) and I don't want too (sic).

"For my birthday Marina sent me a gold and silver cup with the inscription "To my Dear Husband on his birthday 18/X/61" very nice don't you think, Marina is on her vacation (sic) now, she is spending it with her aunt in the city of "KHARKOV" about 600 miles South East of here. She's just relaxing and taking it easy from work and the house work.

We both agreeded (sic) that she should go to a new environment (sic) on her vacation (sic), but she comes back in a few more days on the 29th of October. Her aunt Palina's address is the city of "KHAPKOV"

V'EZD TREEHKLERA
House 5, Apt. 7
MIKHAILOVICH P.
Marina, unfortunately (sic), doesn't (sic) speak any English at all, I would like her to learn, and I've bought some books for her on the subject but for now she doesn't (sic) want to learn, she speaks a little (sic) already (sic) (she learned in grammar (sic) school), and she doesn't (sic) want to study another language (sic) for now, she really does not have the time you know, what with her working from 10-5 and then the house work but it doesn't matter for now. Well, that's about all for now. I'll try to write more often.

Love

Lee

P.S. Did you receive (sic) my letter with some pictures of Minsk on it??
Dear Mother,

I sent a letter a week ago, but I think I put the wrong address on it so I’m writing again, we received your post card it was very interesting for Marina.

Well at the end of February beginning of March we should have a baby. We want a boy.

There is very little information about the visas, we still have not received them and until (sic) we do, we cannot leave the Soviet Union.

You can send me a few pennies, if you like, a lot (sic) of my friends are interested in collecting coins from America.

Nov. 8, 1961

Commission Exhibit 184
The weather here is cold and rather rainy now, although there still is no snow.
If you have any old photos of myself and of you also, please send them.
Do you ever hear anything from Aunt Lillian in New Orleans?
And how about John?
Marina sends her love and asks do you want to be a grandmother again??
Are you still working for those people? You have changed address (sic) again haven't you?
Well that's about all for now. Write soon.

Love
Lee

Enclosed are some pictures of Leningrad where Marina was born (this is not Minsk)
Dear Mother,

Today we received your grand gift. I am very surprised that you guessed my taste in color and fabric.

Here it is already very cold so your wool stole will be very useful.

It is very nice to feel that you are so attentive to me, more so, even, than to Lee.

I shall always remember your gift as a mark of our friendship.

I hope you won't be nervous for us, you shouldn't (sic) worry about us too much.

I have never seen you (except on a photograph) but I have a lot of affection for you already (sic).

I hope you shall be well. I thank you again for the fine present.

Marina

(I wrote it for her but the words are hers)

Lee

Commission Exhibit 185
Commission Exhibit No. 186

С новым годом!
Merry Christmas,
Dear Master, from us both.

Les, 3hopuna.

Commission Exhibit 186—Continued
Dec. 13, 1961

Dear Mother

We received (sic) your post card today and also the first package of books which you sent us a month and a half ago, I sure do appreciate your help.

I think we'll get together if we finally (sic) get back to the states, and maybe we'll be able to settle (sic) in Texas.

I hope everything is all right (sic) with you, why do you change address's (sic) so often?

I sent you and Robert a Christmas card, and even Aunt Lilian in New Orleans, do you write to them at all? or to Aunt Lilian.

Has John been writing to you lately?

When you write you can send us just post cards instead of letters they are cheaper and Marina enjoys the pictures of Texas and America.

Commission Exhibit 187
Snow is on the ground here and will be until April or May. Marina is feeling fine and everything is o.k. with that. Marina laughed when she heard your question about babies born at home or in hospitals of course almost (sic) everyone here has their babies (sic) in the hospital (sic).

Your choice of books is very good, thank alot (sic) for them. Marina sends her love and hopes you received (sic) her thank you letter for the beautiful scarf (sic) you sent her.

Love Lee

P.S. I wrote this letter on one day but didn't get to send it till today, when I received (sic) your second package of books (cowboys & times) so I shall thank you for them also.

Love Lee
Dear Robert,

This is just to let you know we have a new name for our street they renamed it so when you write to me please write the following address:

Ultica KOMMUNISTECHESKI
House 4, Apt. 24

(It's hard to spell in English) Ha-Ha

Well, it seems we are going to be here over New Year's and Christmas (it will already be over by the time you receive this, I guess)

Dec. 20

Commission Exhibit 188
I sure would have liked to have been back in the states for Xmas, they don't celebrate it here, of course (sic), they do however, mark New Years in about the same way as in the States.

It's very cold now here how is it in fort worth.

Mother sent me another package of books and also a ("Fort Worth Star Telegram" Nov. 13)

Well, that's about all for now Marina sends her love to all the family on Christmas.

Lee

Commission Exhibit 188—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 188—Continued
Dear Mother

Well, I have pretty good [illegible] we shall receive our visas about the middle of February, which means we may arrive in the U.S. about the 1st of March give or take a month or so.

I would like you to do something important for us, get in touch with the Red Cross in Vernon ask them to contact an organization called “International rescue committee” or any organization which aids persons from abroad get resettled. These are many such organizations.

We need $800.00 for two tickets from Moscow to New York and from N.Y. to Texas.

You should also tell the consul of the Russian Embassy you can tell the Red Cross start of writing your wife has been granted

Jan. 2

Commission Exhibit No. 189
You show them the enclosed letter from the American Embassy. You can tell the Red Cross that at [illegible] writing my wife has been granted non-quota immigration status for entrance into the United States, and that both of us have now received Soviet exit visas to leave the Soviet Union.

These visas will be good until about the middle of April.

Tell them all outstanding documentation has already been resolved. We only need the money for the tickets now.

Ask them to contact the American Embassy, Moscow for information and if they send money, to send it c/o U.S. Embassy, Moscow U.S.S.R.
I want you to try to get the money through some organization, and not try to collect it yourself, alone.

Do not, of course, take any loan only a gift and don't send your own money. A lot of such organizations exist which help people in our case, so it won't do any harm to take a try.

We received (sic) your Christmas card with photos they were very good, both of us enjoyed them very much.

Write soon
Love
Lee

Commission Exhibit 189—Continued
Commission Exhibit 189—Continued
Dear Mother

Please do me a big favor go to the nearest office of the “Immigration and Naturalization offices” and file an “affadavit (sic) of support” on behalf of my wife, this is a technical point. In regards to permission to enter the U.S. for Marina, and must be made in the U.S. You simply fill out a blank (there may be a charge of a few dollars) and return it.

Please do this now, as they are actually waiting for this document in Moscow.

Personal information about Marina which may be included in this blank are:
Birth Place and date city Molotsk, USSR
July 17, 1941
Name - Marina Nikollalava Oswald
Place of residence, Minsk Kalinina St. 4 Apt. 4

Thanks
Love Lee

January 23

Commission Exhibit No. 190
January 20

Dear Mother,

I hope you received my last letter of Dec 27. As I then said we shall receive the exit visa's (sic) to leave the country in March or early April right now what we need is money for the tickets maybe you can try the Red Cross in Vernon about that they should notify the American Embassy, Moscow, for information.

We received your package of magazines on about New Years thanks a lot for them. We also received a post card from you.

The weather is very cold and wet here, hopes it will improve.

Marina is feeling fine and sends her love.

Did you receive the tea and candy from us? If so how did you like it. That's about all for now, write soon.

Love
Lee

Commission Exhibit 191
Feb. 1, 1962

Dear Mother

Today I received 2 letters from you one from the 12th and the other from the 17th as for the gifts we sent you, the can is of candy, eat it in good health.

As too (sic) your questions about the money problem I don't know if giving the story too (sic) the newspapers is too good, maybe you'de (sic) better hold off for awhile about that. I'll tell you when.

The Baby is due around March 1st, we will probably fly into the U.S. on an airplane and I see no reason for you to come to New York to meet us. I want you to understand that although you can aid us in certain, small ways this business about our coming to the U.S., is relatively simple don't make it more complicated than it is.

About all for now write soon.

Marina sends her love.

Lee
U.S.A.
Vernon, Texas
Box 982
Mrs. N. O. Oswald

Commission Exhibit 192—Continued
Dear Mother

Well it won't be long now until the baby is born and until we shall be seeing you, in the meantime you can do two things for me; file an affidavit of support on behalf of Marina (this has to be done in the U.S.A.) its a technical point regarding U.S. permission to enter the United States and can be done at the office of emigration and naturalization.

Also you can see about sending me some clipping or columns (sic) from the Ft. Worth papers for the month of Nov. 1959. I want to know just what was said about me in the Ft. Worth newspapers so I can be forwarded. If you don't have clipping

Feb. 9, 1962

Commission Exhibit No. 193

564
Applying yourself, you can always get back issues of newspapers by applying at their offices or the public library.

I received your package of newspapers and magazines, Thanks!! Cutting those editorials was also good thinking on your part. It gave me a lot of news.

I suppose it is almost spring in Vernon by now, huh? What is the latest news in Vernon? Please write soon, we are getting your letters and so we always wait for more. Thanks when you write please write Minsk 29 (zone). This helps me get your letters quicker.

Love from us both
Lee
Feb. 15, 1962

Dear Mother

Well I have a little (6 lbs) daughter, June Marina Oswald born at 10:00 A.M. February 15th. How about that?!!

Marina feels O.K. she only felt 95 minutes and was without pain.

The possibility of our coming to the United States are very good although, of course, it will be another couple of months.

Marina’s exit visa from the U.S.S.R. is good until Dec. 1, 1962 so we have no worries about the money running out after everything is arranged.

The American Embassy in Moscow sent me an application for a loan (which I requested) so they will make the money available to us as soon as everything is arranged for Marina.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 194
The only thing holding us up now is the “affidavit of support” for Marina, which I already (sic) told you about, once that is in, we can leave the U.S.S.R. any time we want.

How are things are your end? If you don’t have that letter from the Marine Corps, telling about the discharge how about getting a copy. I would like to have some material upon which to start before going into the discharge matter further with the Marines.

That’s about all for now Love from all three of us.

LoveXXX
Marina
June

P.S. Enclosed 3 pictures of Marina and I.
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 194—Continued
Dear Mother,

Well, I suppose you’re already received our letter about the birth of little June Lee Oswald (not June Marina) she weighed 7 lbs at birth which was on Feb. 15th mother and child are doing well, she left the hospital on Feb. 24th.

We will probably wait for a period of two or more months while little June gains weight for her trip to the U. S. I don’t think it is too advisable to leave earlier than May. Our visas are good.

Feb. 24

Dear Mother,

Well, I suppose you are already (sic) received (sic) our letter about the birth of little June Lee Oswald (not June Marina) she weighed 7 lbs at birth which was on Feb. 15th mother and child are doing well, she left the hospital on Feb. 24th.

We will probably wait for a period of two or more months while little June gains weight for her trip to the U. S. I don’t think it is too advisable to leave earlier than May. Our visas are good.

Commission Exhibit 195
I can’t think why we haven’t heard from you in a while. I hope all is well.

Hows everything at your end? O.K.?

The weather is rather cold here yet I guess in Texas it must be pretty hot by now.

Did you get those newspaper clipping I asked you for?

I hope you’ve already made out that affidavit (sic) of support for Marina by now, like I asked you.

That’s about all for now.

Love, 

Love from little June and Marina

Love XX Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 195—Continued
Dear Mother

Today I received the affidavits from Mr. Phillips.

You asked whether I'll be staying at your place or Roberts' in Ft. Worth. I don't think I'll be staying at either but I will be visiting (sic) both in my next trip. I don't want to live on my own and probably will finally live in Ft. Worth or New Orleans. We will undoubtedly come by ship to the U.S. which will be a two week trip. I'll let you know when we leave the Soviet Union. I still don't know our export date of departure yet as there are still a few things to be done before we shove off.

As I said in my last letter we shall be coming probably in April. I already told you I received those clippings and so forth O.K.

March 28
The money situation is pretty good although I'd like to have enough to fly to the states, but that's not too lightly (sic) at this time, still it's not very important as regards the mode of transportation.

June Lee, feels fine, she allready (sic) wieghts (sic) 11 lbs. and is 1½ months old. Marina feels very well also.

We are in constant touch with the Embassy so all is well.

That's about all for now.

P.S. Marina sends her love.

P.P.S. Today we also recived (sic) your card. Thanks.

Lee
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 196—Continued
Dear Mother,

Well as you see we shall have not gotten off yet, the holdup is from the Embassy (sic) which is apparently/trying to get us money from other source's (sic) than itself for our tickets to the U.S. possibly (sic) they'll apporich (sic) you for money again. don't pay any attention to them.

June is getting big now already 2½ months old she's real cut I know you'll like her. Who is Mr. Phillips? Since you work at a new place now, do you still have contract with them? When will the election for governor be in Texas? Do you get any word from Pic?

Write soon.

Love
Lee

April 22
Commission Exhibit 197—Continued
Dear Mother,

Well, here we are in Moscow getting ready to leave for the U.S.A. I'll be sending a telegram or otherwise informing you as to where we shall embark and so forth, everything is O.K. so don't worry about us. We shall be leaving Europe from Holland by ship for the U.S. on June 4th however I expect to stay over in New York for a day or so and also New Washington, D.C. for sightseeing.

See you Soon.

Love,
Lee

Commission Exhibit 198
To whom it may concern,

Because (sic) we are moving to San Diego in the middle of this month Lee must quit school now. Also, please send by him any papers such as his birth certificate that you may have. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. Oswald

October 7, 1955

Commission Exhibit 199
Dear Mother;

Well, I have booked passage on a ship to Europe, I would of had to sooner or later and I think it's best I go now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Robert's or your's. It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand. I will not be out there while I am here. I will write again as soon as I land.

Lee

Envelope addressed, "Mrs. M. Oswald, 3124 West 5th St., Fort Worth, Texas," postmarked New Orleans, La., Sep. 19, 1959.

Notation by Marguerite Oswald:
Lee came home Sept. 14, 1959. He stayed three days with me. Said he would like to travel on a ship, working his way. Possibly export import. Remarked he could make more money that way. The next page is the letter he sent me and then came the news of his being in Russia.

Commission Exhibit 200

580
Dear Mother

Received your letter and was very unhappy to hear of your troubles. I contacted the Red Cross on the base here, and told them about it. They will send someone out to see you. When they do please tell them everything they want to know, as I am trying to secure an Early (hardship) discharge, in order to help you such a discharge is only rarely given, but If (sic) they know you are unable to support yourself than (sic) they will release me from the U.S.M.C. and I will be able to come home and help you. The Red Cross cannot give you funds of any kind they can

Commission Exhibit 201
only give you me and only If (sic) you make to/right impression (sic) on them only if they know you cannot and are not reciving (sic) help from any other kin, and only if they know you are in dire need now! please tell them I will be able to secure a good job, as this is important, also send me the names of some actual business's/that I may write them and get an acceptance letter. This last point is not required but it would help my case for a hardship discharge if and when I bring it before my commanding office. Just inform them I am your have been your only source of income. 

Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 201—Continued
I can't use this check, of course. And it's not sealed in an envelope and send it to me in a glass dish of

Lena

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Dec. 18, 1957 No.

The First National Bank
OF FORT WORTH

TO THE ORDER OF
Mrs. Lee H. Cleaveland

$20.00

Twenty dollars exactly

Commission Exhibit No. 202

Commission Exhibit 202
Commission Exhibit 203
In Reply Refer to:
Code: 29/5/25
1968
28 Apr 1968

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

From: Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training To: Private First Class Leon W. Hall 1652320 USMC
3096 Marion, Fort Worth, Texas

Subj: Discharge by reason of unfavorable recommendation for Ref: (1) Proc. 10277.22 for Change
Enc: (1) Statement of Rights

1. Due to your recent activities, this headquarters will recommend to a board of officers, to determine your fitness for retention in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

2. The board will make a recommendation to the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training that you be separated by a honorable discharge, or be honorably discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

3. You have the right to appear in person, or to be represented by counsel, to present any evidence or statements you believe may have bearing on your case. If you do not desire to appear personally, or be represented by counsel, you may submit to the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, such evidence or statements in writing as you consider the board to consider.

4. If you decide to appear personally, and you desire military counsel to be appointed, please inform the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training prior to 14 June 1969.

5. Enclosure (1) is forwarded to you for completion and return to this headquarters.

6. Your appearance, or that of any person in your behalf, will be at no expense to the government.

7. If no answer is received within forty-five (45) days from the date of this letter, your case will be placed before the board for appropriate action.

M. G. LETZER
Pv. direction

Commission Exhibit 204
COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

Commission Exhibit 204—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued
Commission Exhibit 204—Continued
In Reply Refer to:
Code: 50/JR:erc
1900
27 June 1960

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

The letter of Commander, U. S. Air Reserve Training, 50/JR:erc over 1900 of 26 April 1960, to your son was prompted by his request for Soviet citizenship. An investigation concerning this matter has been conducted by military authorities and the case will be placed before a board of officers which will recommend that your son be retained in, or separated from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

Your son, of course, has the right to appear in person or to present any facts or evidence which would assist the board in reaching its decision. The letter of 26 April 1960, informed him of these rights. In view of the fact that he has not informed this Headquarters of his current address and that he has left the United States without permission, it is considered that a letter sent to the last address on file at this Headquarters is sufficient notification. A letter will be sent by certified mail informing your son of the convening date of the board.

Should you be aware of any facts or information which would assist the board in evaluating your son's case, it is suggested that you forward them to this Headquarters.

It is regretted that action of this nature must be taken in your son's case.

M. G. Lasher

First lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps
Administrative Officer
Aviation Class III Reserve Section

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

Commission Exhibit 204—Continued
CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

From: Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training
To: Private First Class Lee H. OSVALD 1653230 USNR
3613 Marley, Fort Worth, Texas

Subj: Discharge by reason of unfitness; recommendation for

Ref: (a) Para 10277.2f MarCorIn

Enc: (1) Statement of rights

1. Due to your recent activities, this headquarters will convene a board of officers, to determine your fitness for retention in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

2. This Board will make a recommendation to the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training that you be separated by an Undesirable Discharge, or retained in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

3. You have the right to appear in person, or to be represented by counsel, and to present any evidence or statements you believe may have a bearing on your case. If you do not desire to appear personally, or be represented by counsel, you may submit to the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training such evidence or statements in writing as you desire the Board to consider.

4. If you decide to appear personally, and you desire military counsel be appointed, please inform the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training prior to 14 June 1960.

5. Enclosure (1) is forwarded to you for completion and return to this headquarters.

6. Your appearance, or that of any person in your behalf, will be at no expense to the government.

7. If no answer is received within forty-five (45) days from the date of this letter, your case will be placed before the Board for appropriate action.

M. G. EMISLER
By direction

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

Commission Exhibit 204—Continued
To: Commanding Officer, Joint OIC

I am not recommended for an undesirable discharge for reasons of...

2. I waived such an opportunity to request an hearing in writing such of the following privileges:

a. To have my case heard by a board of not less than three officers.

b. To appear in person before such board, subject to my availability, e.g., not in civil confinement.

c. That Military counsel of my choice will be provided if reasonably available, otherwise, military counsel deemed available will be appointed.

d. In view of the contemplated action and in accordance with my rights and privileges,

a. I (do) (do not) desire to have my case heard by a board of not less than three (3) officers.

b. I (do) (do not) desire to appear in person before such board subject to my availability at the time the board convenes, e.g., (not in civil confinement).

c. I (do) (do not) desire to be represented by a lawyer if reasonably available. If lawyer is not reasonably available I desire

________________________
(Signature)

________________________
(Title)

________________________
(Date)

In view of the contemplated action and in accordance with my rights and privileges,

a. I (do) (do not) desire to have my case heard by a board of not less than three (3) officers.

b. I (do) (do not) desire to appear in person before such board subject to my availability at the time the board convenes, e.g., (not in civil confinement).

c. I (do) (do not) desire to be represented by a lawyer if reasonably available. If lawyer is not reasonably available I desire

________________________
(Signature)

________________________
(Title)

________________________
(Date)

In view of the contemplated action and in accordance with my rights and privileges,

a. I (do) (do not) desire to have my case heard by a board of not less than three (3) officers.

b. I (do) (do not) desire to appear in person before such board subject to my availability at the time the board convenes, e.g., (not in civil confinement).

c. I (do) (do not) desire to be represented by a lawyer if reasonably available. If lawyer is not reasonably available I desire

________________________
(Signature)

________________________
(Title)

________________________
(Date)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued
Reference Code: 50/JETIRGR 1960
26 April, 1960
United States Marine Corps
Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of my son Lee Harvey Oswald. He is out of the country at present and since I have no contact with him I wish to request a stay of action concerning his discharge. Also, I desire to be informed of the charges against him. Please state reasons for such discharge. After hearing from you I will be willing to act in his behalf.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
1410 Hurley
Fort Worth 4, Texas

[Also included in Commission Exhibit No. 204 was an envelope which could not be photographically reproduced with sufficient clarity to be read. This envelope was postmarked "Glenview, Ill., April 29, 1960." It was addressed to "PFC Lee H. Oswald, 3613 Hurley, Fort Worth, Texas," with a return address of "Headquarters, Marine Air Reserve Training Command, U. S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois." This envelope was also stamped "Certified Mail No. 2180642."]
There also appears in the official records jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald which contains papers relating to his discharge from the Marine Corps a letter dated June 10, 1960 with a return address 1410 Hurley. The letter reads:

Reference Code: 50/JETIRGR 1960
26 April, 1960

United States Marine Corps

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of my son Lee Harvey Oswald. He is out of the country at present and since I have no contact with him I wish to request a stay of action concerning his discharge. Also, I desire to be informed of the charges against him. Please state reasons for such discharge. After hearing from you I will be willing to act in his behalf.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
1410 Hurley
Fort Worth 4, Texas

(Mrs. Oswald confirms reading of letter as correct)
Dear Sir:

In October 1959 my son (age 20 yrs) Lee Harvey Oswald (serial no. 1653230) went to Moscow. About three days after his discharge from the Marine Corp, the events of his own free will. On Nov. the news was received here and my other son rich was in a trip to Spain but acknowledged of that letter was received from him yourself or your office.

I am very much concerned because I have no contact whatsoever with him now.

On Dec. 1959 I wrote him where the newspaper said he was staying in Moscow (Metropole Hotel) and also enclosed a personal check in the amount of 20.00.

On Jan. 1/60 I received a short note on a type piece of paper (slip off the typewriter) stating that he couldn't cash the check and to please send check as he was in need of money. I sent a 50.00 bill the same day that I received the note. On Feb. 25/60 my letter was returned to me.

I also sent a Foreign Money Transfer in the amount of 25.00. The draft was sent to him.

There is no bank (against his receipt to be forwarded to my bank) but the receipt has not been received as I have not received anything from him. All I know is what I read in the newspaper.

She went to the S. S. Ambrose there and wanted to remain in the United States. He didn't apply for United Citizenship. However, the Russian refused his request but said he could remain in Spain under the law of a Student Alien. As far as I know.
I am writing to you because I am under the impression that he is probably stranded and even if he now realizes that he has made a mistake he would have no way of financing his way home. He probably needs help.

I also realize that my son might like Russia. That he might be working and be quite content. In that case, feeling very strongly that he has a right as an individual to make his own decision, I would in no way want to hinder or influence him in any way.

If it is at all possible to give me any information concerning my son I would extend the utmost. Thanking you in advance for your kindness in the matter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marguerite O'Connell
1605 6th Ave.
F.T. Worth, Tex
In reply refer to
SCS 261, 1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/3-740

March 30, 1960

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 7, 1960
concerning your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, who is understood to be
residing in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A copy of your letter has been forwarded to the American Embassy
at Moscow with the request that that office endeavor to obtain a
report concerning your son's present welfare and inform him of your
continuing desire to help him.

As soon as a report is received from the Embassy, I will write
to you again.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Naselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1605 Eighth Avenue,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCS:SCS:McKINNEY
3-29-60

Commission Exhibit 207
Reference:
SCS 261.1122

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

Thank you for your letter of March 30, informing me that a copy of my letter concerning my son Lee was forwarded to the American Embassy in Moscow. However, I feel that ample time has passed and that I should have some sort of report. Please follow up my request.

I would also like to know if he had signed the necessary papers renouncing his citizenship or is he still a citizen of the United States. The newspaper at the time stated that he was asked to think it over until he was sure a Soviet citizenship would be tendered. The Russians refused his request, stating that he could remain in their country as a "resident alien." Thanking you in advance for any help.

Sincerely,
Margarette Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 208

Commission Exhibit 208
In reply refer to
SCS 261.1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/3-760

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of June 6, 1960 and to previous correspondence concerning your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A report has not as yet been submitted by the American Embassy at Moscow, which would indicate that it has been unsuccessful in communicating with your son. The Embassy has been reminded to notify the Department as soon as further information is available.

With regard to your questions about your son's citizenship it will be necessary that they be answered by another office in the Department. Your questions have been referred to the Passport Office for appropriate reply.

Sincerely yours,

W. Harwood Blocker
Deputy Director
Office of Special Consular Services

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1605 Eighth Avenue,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Dear Mrs. Oswald:

In your recent letters to the Department concerning the situation of your son in the Soviet Union, Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald, you inquired whether he had remained a citizen of the United States.

It is believed that the United States passport which was issued to your son on September 10, 1959 is being retained at the American Embassy at Moscow, where he presented it on October 31, 1959, indicating that he had made application for Soviet citizenship and did not wish to retain a United States citizen.

There is enclosed for your information an excerpt from the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, setting forth the former in which United States nationality may be lost. Your attention is invited particularly to Section 319(a)(1). Should it be ascertained that your son had voluntarily obtained naturalization in a foreign state upon his own application, he would be considered to have brought himself under the section of law just mentioned. Should your son not be granted Soviet citizenship upon his application and, having remained a United States citizen, appear at the Embassy for the purpose of voluntarily fulfilling the conditions of Section 319(a)(6) of the 1952 Act, he would be considered as having expatriated himself under that section of law.

The Department presently has no information that the Embassy at Moscow has evidence of record upon which to base the preparation of a certificate of loss of United States nationality in the case of your son under any section of the expatriation law of the United States. If such a certificate is prepared in the future by the Embassy and approved by the Department, you will be informed.

Sincerely,

John T. White
Chief, Foreign Operations Division
Passport Office

Enclosure:

Excerpt:

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1605 6th Ave...
Fort Worth, Texas.

Date: 6/21/60

Commission Exhibit 210
Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your recent letter of July 7, regarding an inquiry concerning my son Lee.

You state the United States passport was issued on September 19, 1959. Would you possibly have information as to what date he applied for his passport and from what city and state? I would deeply appreciate the answer to both questions.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marguerite Powell
1407 W. 6th Ave
FY Work 4 Weg

PASSPORT OFFICE

JUL 21 '60

Commission Exhibit 211
Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was issued a passport on September 10, 1959 at the Passport Agency at Los Angeles, California upon an application which he executed on September 6, 1959 before a designated officer of the Superior Court at Santa Ana, California.

Sincerely,

John T. White
Chief, Foreign Operations Division
Passport Office

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1427 8th Avenue,
Fort Worth 4, Texas.

A TRUE COPY OF
THE SIGNED ORIG-INAL.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 212
In reply refer to SCS

AIR MAIL

March 22, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

The American Embassy at Moscow has just informed the Department that your son is residing at the following address:

Lee Harvey Oswald
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 1, Apartment 2D,
Minsk.

Your son has informed the Embassy by letter that he desires to return to the United States. It has been suggested to him that he call at the Embassy for an interview.

You will be promptly informed as further reports are received from the American Embassy at Moscow.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Haskell
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
Box 305,
Boyd, Texas.

SCS:SCS:INS:Stanfield:ds 3-16-61 Clearances SCV - Miss James
PPT - KXXXKXXXKXX
GCMasterton

Commission Exhibit 213
Dear Mr. Haslett,

Just received your letter and most welcome news. These are a few questions I would like answered:
will he be in to take money to come home on?
Do you advise my visiting him?
Please answer promptly so I can get this work on both of these problems as I know I can help by public opinion.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Rush

1612 Hurley
Huntsville, Tex

Phone: WA-4-6439

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 214
In reply refer to 6CS

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of March 27, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Department perceives no reason why you may not communicate with your son.

His financial status is not known to the Department. However, you will be informed should arrangements be made for his return to the United States, and he is in need of funds for transportation expenses.

You were informed in the Department's letter of March 22, 1961, that our Embassy at Moscow had suggested to your son that he call at the Embassy for an interview. Your son recently informed our Embassy it was not convenient for him to come to Moscow for an interview. He stated that he believed he could not leave the city of Minsk without permission from the Soviet authorities. He was informed by the Embassy that it is the position of the Soviet Government that it interprets no objection or obstacle to visits to the Embassy by American citizens in the Soviet Union. The Embassy suggested to your son that he use the Embassy's letter in applying to the authorities in Minsk for permission to travel to Moscow.

You will be promptly informed as further reports are received from the American Embassy at Moscow.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Kesselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA;SOS;DFStanfield;ls 4-4-61

Commission Exhibit 215
Dear Mr. Hamilton,

I am of the opinion that when we informed the Embassy that it was not convenient for him to come to Moscow for an interview, was probably the lack of funds in which to make the trip. Also, not knowing for sure if he would be allowed to return home, he might be afraid to leave the city of Minak and possible loss of his job (if he is working). When I made the trip to Washington in his behalf, I had borrowed on my life insurance. Total loan $35.00.

Mr. Hamilton since then I have had to sell my personal belongings including my sewing machine in order to move back to Ft. Worth. That was necessary since I needed to find work. I was not entitled to unemployment benefits since I had not worked steadily since my accident. I have been working only a week now as an outside saleslady on a commission basis. I am not sure of a steady income or even the security of this job.

I have a 1954 car that I would be
willing to sell in order to help my son if necessary.

Frankly I am all too happy. I just called his brother and was quite shocked when I read your letter and asked him to help. He replied he went over there on his own accord so let him get back the same way. I feel certain that a lot of people feel the same way but I believe in helping anyone in trouble. After all, they are the ones that need our help. It is certainly not our place to judge. There are a lot of extenuating circumstances in this case.

I want to thank you for all your kindness in this matter and feel sure you will continue to do your best.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marguerite Swabold
1612 Houston
Ft. Worth, Tex.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 216

Commission Exhibit 216—Continued
May 25, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of May 21, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

There appear to have been no recent developments since the Department's letter of April 7, 1961. However, you will be informed when further information is received from the American Embassy at Moscow.

Sincerely yours,

Demman F. Stanfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SGS:ER: Borrowdale 5-24-61
June 21, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to the Department's letter of May 25, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald.

A report from the American Embassy at Moscow dated May 26, 1961 states that, as of that date, your son had not yet visited the Embassy as he had been requested to do. In an undated letter postmarked Minsk, May 16, 1961, and received by the Embassy on May 25, 1961, your son stated that he had married a Russian girl.

You will be notified when further information is received.

Sincerely yours,

Demian F. Stenfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

1612 Hurley,

Fort Worth, Texas.

SCC:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 6-13-61
Clearance:
SOV - Miss James

Commission Exhibit 218
August 16, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to the Department’s letter to you dated June 21, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald.

A recent report from the American Embassy at Moscow states that your son visited the Embassy on July 8, 1961 in connection with his desire to return to the United States with his wife.

Your son said that he was in direct communication with you and with his brother, and the Department trusts that he is now keeping you informed of his welfare and plans.

Sincerely yours,

Densan P. Stenfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 8-11-61

Commission Exhibit 219
Dear Mr. Janowski,

Thank you for your letter of August 28th. I have made contact with my aunt and found she thinks she wrote this letter in the 1920s. She said she wrote it because she wanted to see how I was doing. She said that I have received your letter and that she wants to know how I am doing. I feel she is really trying to return home.

There are so many aspects of this case that I don't understand, but I guess I am not supposed to. In any case, I am most grateful for any further help and sincerely thank you and all the men in the Department for the help you have given me in the past.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

1530 Eagle St.

Harvey S. Oswald

Commission Exhibit 220
ACTION: Mrs. Margarette Osmond,
Box 242,
Vernon, Texas.

Yours eleventh.

Commission Exhibit No. 221

Allyn C. Donaldson
Director
Special Consular Services
Department of State

SCA: SSB:责任心委范R 1-12-62

Allyn C. Donaldson

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 221
Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I refer to previous correspondence and conversations between you and officers of the Department concerning your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In a communication received from the American Embassy at Moscow, it is reported Mr. Oswald states he has received assurance from the Soviet authorities that he may receive exit documentation. Your son states that he intends to delay his departure until his wife receives immigrant visa documentation, in order that they may leave together.

The Embassy believes it is desirable to have funds available for their transportation in order that they may leave as soon as possible after they both receive their documentation. It is estimated that tourist economy air passage to New York will cost approximately $150 per person. The Department will accept a remittance from you in the amount of $900 for transmission to the Embassy through official channels to enable that office to arrange transportation. Your remittance should be in the form of a certified check, bank draft or money order made payable to the Department of State. When it is received, the Embassy will be notified.

A prompt reply to this letter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:FVanCottiras 1/25/62

Commission Exhibit 222
February 1, 1962

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

With reference to your recent letter telegram received today, the American Embassy at Moscow reported in its communication of January 16 your son had indicated in his latest letter he may be able to defray part of the cost. The Embassy is being requested to report how much Mr. Oswald can provide. In the meantime, it is hoped you will be able to raise the money possibly by a loan from a bank or from relatives or friends.

The International Rescue Committee, the address of which you requested on January 12, has informed the Department it wrote the Vernon Red Cross on January 22 outlining the information it would need to consider your request for financial assistance. It further reported it would not consider helping Mr. Oswald, only his wife, under its refugee program. Even assistance to her from this source is doubtful.

Concerning your suggestion that you make your son's story public with an appeal for help, although the Department is not in a position to advise you in this matter, it is not believed this would offer a solution to his problem.

Sincerely yours,

"Signed, G. H. Baselton"

George H. Baselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

Box 982

Vernon, Texas.

SCA:SOS: EvanCott:res 2/2/62

Commission Exhibit 223
A few months ago I talked with you by telephone concerning the return of my son Lee. Since then I have had just two letters from him. He states he is trying to borrow the money for the tickets from the Government and that the Embassy in Moscow is helping him. Do you have any further information? [241,1122 - 241,1122 - Donald Lee Henry]

This is indeed a sad case. Here is an American boy wishing to rectify a mistake, but the place is helping him from it. It is amazing how many people know of our need, but a one has offered to help. Yet he served three years as a Marine was in Korea during the war. My other son was a Marine, also and was in Korea. My oldest son is making a career of the air force. There must be some way to help that boy. I would appreciate any advice.

As you will know my circumstances a little better, I am working as a companion horse-tender for 25 to 30 a week. Not being able to save a few dollars which will be needed to help my son. Thank you.

Donald Lee Henry
upon his return until he can relocate. It was lack of money and circumstances that turned him against his native land. (I quote from newspaper clipping's) It is time that the lack of two tickets will keep this man in Russia. I worry that he might give up and decide to become a Soviet citizen. After all, Oviedo hardly blames him if he did and it would be quite understandable.

Would you please forward my new address to the Embassy in Moscow?

By 473 - 311 E. Donnell - 684-5271

P.O. Box 73

If you ever call me at any time please feel free to do so.

Thanking you in advance,

Dr. Watson

Mrs. Marguerite Riddle

writing
After five days return to

Mr. Howard
Bit 473
Cleveland, Texas

State Department
Mrs. Frances James
Office of Charge of Soviet Affairs
Washington 25
D.C.

Commission Exhibit 224—Continued
Dear Mr. Haeltyn,  

I received your letter of February 1, 1962 and informed me that my son had indicated he would be able to defray part of the cost of his travel by air. However, the actual letters that I have received from him since then let me know that he is still trying to secure the monies from the Government and that the Embassy in Moscow is helping him. So far, nothing of that sort has been settled.

Mr. Haeltyn, I am not in a position to help much. I have a few dollars which I am sure will be needed upon his return. Since I own nothing but a 1954 car, I am unable to borrow any money, as you point, well a lot of people know the need but not one has offered to help. Here is a young man caught in circumstances beyond his control. We certainly preach against communism, and such, but when we are called upon to help, to do our best, it seems it is not important. 

Because of a need of the boys, must they stay behind in Russia? He spent three years
In the Marines, his brother also and he
was a brother in the Air Force for the past
fourteen years.
It is more that the same circumstances
that sent him there could also be the
same that is keeping him there. Lack
of money.

I have had only two letters since the
from him.

If you have any new information, please
forward it on to me.

I am working in Brown, Texas.
Box 473 Address 316 E. Donnell
Phone 684-3271. Please forward that
address to the Embassy in Moscow for
me. I would also appreciate knowing
when he leaves Moscow (if ever) and will
gladly pay for a cablegram.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness

[Signature]

Commissio Exhibit 225—Continued
In reply refer to SCS.

Date: June 1, 1962

SPEEDLETTER

TO: Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
    Box 473,
    316 E. Donnell,
    Crowell, Texas.

SPEEDLETTER

With reference to your letter of May 25, 1962, a telegram was received last night from the American Embassy at Moscow reporting that your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, and his family are leaving there today for Rotterdam where they will board the S. S. "Maasdam", scheduled to arrive at New York on June 13, 1962.

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division
June 7, 1962

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Miss James has brought to my attention the letter which you sent to her on May 25, 1962 reporting that your son, Lee, had informed you that he had not yet been able to complete arrangements for his departure from the Soviet Union to the United States.

Inquiry of the American Embassy at Moscow concerning your son's plans brought the reply on May 31 that your son and his family were leaving Moscow June 1 for Rotterdam and would leave Rotterdam June 14 on the S. S. MAASDAM for New York, arriving June 13. In all probability, by this time you have received this information from your son.

I am sorry you have been caused so much unhappiness as the result of your son's actions. You doubtless realize that his unfortunate situation was the result of his original decision to live in the USSR, and that the American Embassy at Moscow and the Department have made every effort to assist him. As you know, he originally informed the Embassy that he wished to remain permanently in the Soviet Union and never return to the United States. When he changed his mind later, the Embassy, regardless of his earlier actions, advised him regarding the procedure which he should follow to obtain Soviet exit permits for himself, his wife, and child; also the Department granted him a loan to pay for his transportation back to New York. I trust that your son is aware and appreciative of the assistance which has been rendered by the United States Government.

Sincerely yours,

Robert I. Owen
Officer in Charge
Political Affairs
Office of Soviet Union Affairs

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
Box 173,
Crowell, Texas,
APPLICATION FORM

To: Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden/Gr., Switzerland

I herewith apply to attend the Study Course from April 12, 1960 to June 27, 1960
Surname (print) Oswald Christian Name(s) Lee Harvey
Mr., Mrs. or Miss Mr. Age 20 Mother tongue English
Other languages you know Russian (Equal in Fluency to 1 year of schooling)
Occupation Student Nationality American
Exact Address MCAF, MACS-9, Santa Anna, California, U.S.A.
Remarks Please inform me of the amount of the deposit (If required) So I can forward it and confirm my reservation, and show My sincerity of purpose. Thank you.
Date 3/19/59 Signature /s/ Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 228
Please fill out two copies of this form and send one to Dr. Robt. H. Schacht, 1 Benevolent St., Providence 6, R.I., and one to the Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden/Gris, Switzerland.

I wish to attend:

a) the whole Year Course for the academic year 19

b) the second term(s) of the Year Course 19

thirst

Please cross out the words which do not apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Name (print)</th>
<th>Mr. Miss. or Mess.</th>
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<td>Former Address</td>
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<td>Present Address</td>
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<td>Date of Birth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of Parent or Legal Guardian</td>
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<td>Address</td>
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Educational Background:

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<th>Preparatory School or High School</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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</table>

Type of Curriculum (Science, Liberal Arts, Practical, Vocational)

Average Grade

Special Interests (extra-curricular, religious, vocational, literary, sports, hobbies)

Extent and Nature of Private Reading (favourite authors or books)

Active Part taken in Organisations:

Vocational Interest (if decided upon)

Professional etc. Experience (if any)
YEAR COURSE APPLICATION FORM.

Please fill out two copies of this form and send one to Dr. Robt. H. Schacht, 1 Benevolent St., Providence 6, R.I., and one to the Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden/Gr., Switzerland.

I wish to attend

a) the whole Year Course for the academic year 19___ / first 

b) the second( ) term(s) of the Year Course 19/60.  
third 'spring course begins April 12, 1960?  
(Please cross out the words which do not apply.)

Full Name (print)  Lee H. Oswald  Mr. Mrs. or Miss

Permanent Address  MCAF, MACS-9 Santa Anna, California

Present Address  "Same as above"

Date of Birth  10/18/39  Land of Birth  America  Height 5'11"  Weight 100

Name of Parent or Legal Guardian  Mrs. M. Oswald

Address  313 Templeton Dr., Ft. Worth, Texas

Educational Background:

Preparatory School or

High School  Completed high school by correspondence  Dates Jan 58"

Average Grade  (85, passing 65 on scale of 100=B+)  Dates

College  none

Type of Curriculum (Science, Liberal Arts, Practical, Vocational)

Science, English, Woodworking, Civics, Mechncal (sic)

Drawing, art, Math (in H.S.)

Average Grade  85%

Special Interests (extra-curricular, religious, vocational, literary, sports, hobbies)

Philosophy, Psychology, Ideology

Football, baseball, tennis, Stamp collecting

Extent and Nature of Private Reading (favourite authors or books)

Jack London, Darwin, Norman V. Peale, Scienctific (sic) books, Philosophy ect. (sic)

Active Part taken in Organisations:  Student body movement in school for control (sic) of Juvenile Delinquency. Member Y.M.C.A. and A.Y.A. associations

Vocational Interest (if decided upon)  To be a short story writer on contemporary American life

Professional etc. Experience (if any)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 228—Continued
General Statement regarding reasons for wishing to attend the Albert Schweitzer College

Plans to be pursued after the period at the Albert Schweitzer College (educational, vocational, professional).

Familiarity with Foreign Languages (if any)

General condition of health
Have you had a serious illness or nervous disturbance? If so, explain here

Does such a condition still exist? Are you at present receiving medical or psychiatric care? If so, explain here

References (2)
Name and Address

Name and Address

Name and Address of a Minister who knows you

Signature

Date

Commission Exhibit No. 228

Commission Exhibit 228—Continued
General Statement regarding reasons for wishing to attend the Albert Schweitzer College In order to acquire (sic) a fuller understanding of that subject which interest (sic) me most, Philosophy. To meet with Europeans who can broaden my scope of understanding. To receive (sic) formal Education by Instructors (sic) of high standing and character. To broaden my knowledge (sic) of German and to live in a healthy (sic) climate and Good Moral atmosphere.

Plans to be pursued after the period at the Albert Schweitzer College (educational, vocational, professional) To attend the short summer course of the University of Turku, Turku, Finland. Then to return to America and pursue my chosen vocation.

Familiarity with Foreign Languages (if any) Russian (equal in fulency (sic) to about one years education or schooling. I do speak a very little German.

General condition of health  Good

Have you had a serious illness or nervous disturbance? No

If so, explain here

Does such a condition still exist? No

Are you at present receiving medical or psychiatric care? No

If so, explain here

References (2)

Name and Address  Mr. A. Botelho
MCAF, MACS-9, Santa Anna, Calif.

Name and Address  Mr. R. Calore
MCAF MACS-9, Santa Anna, Calif.

Signature  /s/ Lee H. Oswald
Date  3/4/59

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 228—Continued
Mr. Leo H. Oswald
KCAP, MACS-9
Santa Barbara, Calif.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Oswald,

Due to a number of circumstances we found ourselves forced to make a slight change in the arrival and departure dates of the third term. The first lecture will be held on Tuesday afternoon, 16.00 o'clock, April 19th, instead of taking place on the 21st, with arrival day on the 20th. It will mean that the students arrive either on the evening of Monday, the 18th, or before noon on April 19th. This change, however, makes it possible to end the term on the weekend of July 2nd, instead of the 6th as originally planned.

We hope that you will still be able to fit this change of dates into your travel plans. Should it not be possible for you to arrive on the earlier date we of course understand the difficulty. In the latter case, please drop us a line so that we know.

Looking forward to your coming, we are,

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE

President

Prof. Hans Casparis

March 22nd, 1960

Commission Exhibit No. 229

Commission Exhibit 229
Please forward if necessary.

3134 W 5TH ST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mr. Lee E. Oswald
LCP; 1AC-9
Santa Anna, California

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE,
CHURWALDEN (GR),
SWITZERLAND

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 229—Continued
March 20, 1959

Mr. Carter,

345 Central Ave.

Dear Mr. Carter:

We have received your application for the third term of the year 1959-60. We are very interested in your thead, which we from time to time is to be added to the 1960-61 fund. I am a Committee on Read, W. Schacht, R. Ennix, and E. L. H. Thomas, 6, 323

and you to us. Upon acceptance, a deposit of $25.00 is required.

The application will be used and will be kept on file with the other three papers. — Would you like another copy? You may wish to pass it along to a friend of yours.

As you have seen, we will be doing our work this year, and are looking forward to reading your definite application.

Sincerely yours,

W. Schacht, Secretary

For Dr. Robert H. Schacht

628
Prof. Hans Casparis:

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards to my son Lee H. Oswald. A few months ago he wrote me that he was accepted by your college and had sent a registration fee. He remarked he was quite happy and looked forward to going there. He left for Moscow, Russia in November and I have had only one letter from him. My mail to him is being returned. I only hope he is on his way to Switzerland. Please let me know if you have had (sic) further word from him.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth Tex
U.S.A.

Ft. Worth, Texas
April 6, 1960

Commission Exhibit 231
VIA AIR MAIL

Albert Schiering

Commission Exhibit 231—Continued
Mrs. M. Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth, Texas USA

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of April 6th. It is with regret that we have to tell you that we have not had any word from your son Lee since his application for the 3rd term of a few months ago. We fully expected him to be here for the beginning of the trimester, April 19th, especially since he had paid the deposit.

We fully share your concern and hope that you will hear from him in the very near future. If you do, we would appreciate a short note from you indicating the reasons why he did not come to ASC, unless, of course, we hear from him personally.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE

President

Commission Exhibit No. 232
Dear [Name],

Thank you for receiving my letter concerning my son [Name]. I have not had any word from him. Of course, I am still greatly concerned and any information you might have would be greatly appreciated. I would like to know what state he applied for application, what is the amount of his deposit and if he will be entitled to a refund. If so, please forward that amount in my care. Which courses had he made application for.

Thanking you in advance,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date: June 1, 19__]

Commission Exhibit 233
June 19, 1959

Dear Sirs

Enclosed please find the registration fee of twenty-five dollars which I understand is to be placed toward my normal college fees and expenses. I am very glad to have been excepted (sic) for the third term of your college next year and am looking forward to a fine story.

Any new information on the school or even the students who will attend next year would be appreciated.

Thank you

Lee H. Oswald

L. H. Oswald
MCAF, MACS-9
Santa Anna,
Calif.
July 10, 1959

Mr. Lee E. Oswald
I.C.A.F., HLC8-9
Santa Ana, California
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of June 29th with the enclosed deposit of $25.00 for the third term of the Year Course 1959-60 at Albert Schweitzer College.

Enclosed please find a list of things we suggest our students to bring along. It may be helpful to you when you prepare for your stay in Switzerland.

Should any more questions come up during the course of the next months, please do not hesitate to write again.

Looking forward to having you as one of our future students, we are,

Sincerely yours,

D. Weibel, Secretary

Enc.
April 26, 1960.

Mrs. H. Oswald
1410 Burley
Ft. Worth, Texas USA

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of April 6th. It is with regret that we have to tell you that we have not had any word from your son Lee since his application for the 3rd term of a few months ago. We fully expected him to be here for the beginning of the trimester, April 19th, especially since he had paid the deposit.

We fully share your concern and hope that you will hear from him in the very near future. If you do, we would appreciate a short note from you indicating the reasons why he did not come to ASC, unless, of course, we hear from him personally.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Hans Casparis
President

Commission Exhibit No. 236
Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
St. Worth, Texas, USA

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of June. As yet we have had no word whatever from your son Lee.

The date of his application was March 4th, 1959, and he applied for attendance of the third term at ASC, from April 20th till July 2nd.

We regret that we shall not be able to refund the deposit of $25.00. You will well understand that in a small College such as ours, where we can accept only a limited number, the fact that a student does not appear at the beginning of the term means a distinct loss. The $25.00 at least cover our administrative expenses.

We hope that by now you have heard from your son, for we can certainly understand your concern about him.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE
Prof. Hans Casparis
President

Commission Exhibit 236—Continued
I am writing again in regards to my son Lee. I find in the age he write me that he wasounded by a gun carriage and did not want a reenlistment for he resolved he was quite happy and looked forward to going there. He left for Moscow Russia in November and I believe had only one letter come from him. My maid T. Lee is being well. Please let me know if you have had any further word from him.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margarite Oswald
1410 Ked,ery
San Antonio, Texas

P.S. I was staying at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow.
Commission Exhibit 237
U. S. MARINE CORPS
SCORE BOOK
for U. S. RIFLE, CALIBER .30, M1
and U. S. CARBINE, CALIBER .30, M1A1

Issued to

Rifle No.

Organization

Date issued

MATERIAL HANDLING

PURPOSE OF SCORE BOOK:
The score book is prepared in such form that the shooter can accu-

rately record windage and zeroing, and the results of his shooting.

INSTRUCTIONS:
(a) CARRYING THE SHOT—After each shot, the shooter places a dot in the column headed "ball," indicating where he thinks the
shot has hit.
(b) SHOOT PLOTTING, SLOW FIRE—After the target is
marked and directed, the report of the impact is indicated on the record-

ing sheet for such shots. A summary of all information can be prepared at the completion of the unit's

training.

EVERY MARINE may be proud of the reputation the Marine

Corps has established and maintained over the past fifty years

as a Corps of outstanding marksmen. Now, you have the

opportunity to uphold this splendid tradition. This score book

will aid you in the accomplishment of your mission.

LEWIS C. SHEPHERD, Jr.
Commander of the Marine Corps

Commission Exhibit 239
(c) SHOT PLOTTING, RAPID FIRE.—After the target is marked and discarded, a dot or an X should be placed on the recording target for each 5, 4, 3, or 2, locating them as indicated by the spotter in the target (see page 7).

(d) If necessary to change windage or elevation the shooter will refer to the windage and elevation lines on his recording target, making the adjustments accordingly.

(e) The shooter will do all of his own recording.

(f) After the shooter has established a correct sight setting at all ranges for the phases of firing concerned, he will fill out the rifle recording sheet.

The effect of wind must be carefully studied. The direction of wind is explained by the use of the word "o'clock" and the velocity of the wind is described in miles per hour. The horizontal clock system is used in describing the direction of the wind. The firing point is considered in the center of a big clock face with the 12 towards the target. The arrows on the diagram indicate 3, 6, 9, and 12 o'clock winds. A 3 o'clock wind comes directly from the right. A 6 o'clock wind comes straight from the rear. A 9 o'clock wind comes directly from the left.
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 239—Continued
Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
U. S. RIFLE CALIBER .30 M1

ELEVATION RULE.—One click of the elevating knob moves the strike of the bullet 1 inch on the target for each 100 yards of range. The strike of the bullet is moved up or down as shown by the arrow and words on the knob.

WIND-GAGE RULE.—One click of the windage knob moves the strike of the bullet 1 inch on the target for each 100 yards of range. Right windage moves the strike of the bullet to the right and left windage moves it to the left, as shown by the arrows and letters on the windage knob.

ONE-CCLICK WINDAGE RULE.—The range (expressed in hundreds of yards) multiplied by the velocity of the wind and divided by 10 equals the number of clicks to be allowed for a 3 or 9 o’clock wind. (For a 1, 5, 7 or 11 o’clock wind, use approximately one half of the windage given by the formula; for a 2, 4, 8, or 10 o’clock wind, use approximately the same windage given by the formula.)

Example: At 500 yards, if the wind is blowing 8 miles per hour at 3 o’clock, 5 × 8 equals 4 clicks of windage. Since the wind is coming from the right, the rear sight is moved to the right, into the wind, to counteract the force of the wind. Therefore, the sight should have 4 clicks of right windage for the first shot.

ZERO OF RIFLE.—The zero of a rifle for each range is the point at which the rear sight must be set for both elevation and windage in order to hit the center of the bull’s-eye on a normal day when there is no wind. This zero may not conform to the marks on the elevating knob and the windage gage. The zero of any one rifle may differ with different men, owing to the difference in their way of holding the rifle or of aiming.
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**Rifle No.**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Sanding**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Running**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Running #2**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Running #3**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

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**Rifle No.**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Sanding**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Running**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Running #2**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

**Shoe-Running #3**
- 000 Yards
- 300 Yards

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Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
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**200 YARDS SLOW**

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**Remarks**

**Score**
Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
### 500 Yards Slow

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**Commission Exhibit 239—Continued**
Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
### 500 Yards Slow

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### 200 Yards Rapid

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**Remarks:**

**Score:**

**Wind Direction:**

**Wind Vel.:**

**Zero Wind:**

**Correct Elev.:**

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Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
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**200 Yards Rapid**

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**Commission Exhibit 239—Continued**
Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
### 300 Yards Rapid

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Value</th>
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| 5/7-21 | 5's | 01 | Value

**Elev Used:** 10-28

**Correct Elev:** 4's

**Zero Wind:** 3's

**Wind Vel:** 2's

**Wind Direction:** 0's

**Remarks:**

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### 300 Yards Rapid

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</table>
|       | 5's |     | Value

**Elev Used:**

**Correct Elev:** 4's

**Zero Wind:** 3's

**Wind Vel:** 2's

**Wind Direction:** 0's

**Remarks:**
U.S. CARBINE CALIBER .30 M1

Equipped with the sight, adjustable, rear assembly
D73955 or D7160060

ELEVATION DIRECTIVE.—The aperture slide seated in longitudinal guideways in the ramp can be manually moved forward or backward in the ramp as more or less elevation is needed. As the ramp slopes forward, the peep hole will be lowered when the slide is moved forward, and raised when moved to the rear. Thus the aperture is raised or lowered for increase or decrease of range setting.

Four sight settings are available. These notches correspond to range settings of 100, 200, 250, and 300 yards, as indicated on the top faces of the ramp wings. A setting for 150 yards is the same as that for the 100 yard setting.

WIND-GAGE RULE.—One click of the windage knob moves the strike of the bullet one inch on the target for each 100 yards of
range. Right windage moves the strike of the bullet to the right and left windage moves it to the left. At 100 yards, one click moves the bullet strike on the target 1 inch; at 200 yards, 2 inches; and at 300 yards, 3 inches.

ONE-CCLICK WINDAGE RULE (approximate only).—The range (expressed in hundreds of yards) multiplied by the velocity of the wind and divided by 5, equals the number of clicks to allow for a 3 or 9 o'clock wind. (For a 1, 5, 7, or 11 o'clock wind, use approximately one half of the windage given by the formula; for a 2, 4, 8, or 10 o'clock, use approximately the same windage given by the formula.

Example: At 300 yards the wind is blowing 10 miles per hour from 3 o'clock. \( \frac{3 \times 10}{5} \) equals 6 clicks of windage. The sights should be set for 6 clicks right windage for the first shot.

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Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
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**Commission Exhibit 239—Continued**
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**COMMISSION EXHIBIT 239—Continued**
Commission Exhibit 239—Continued
My rifle and myself know that what counts in this war is not the rounds we fire, the noise of our burst, nor the smoke we make. We know that it is the hits that count. We will hit...

My rifle is human, even as I, because it is my life. Thus, I will learn it as a brother. I will learn its weaknesses, its strength, its parts, its accessories, its sights, and its barrel. I will ever guard it against the ravages of weather and damage. I will keep my rifle clean and ready, even as I am clean and ready. We will become part of each other. We will...

Before God I swear this creed. My rifle and myself are the defenders of my country. We are the masters of our enemy. We are the saviors of my life.

So be it, until victory is America's and there is no enemy, but

Before God I swear this creed. My rifle and myself are the defenders of my country. We are the masters of our enemy. We are the saviors of my life.

We will...
Dear Mother,

Well, these notes must be new, we are just getting for the Embassy to find up the paper work and quite as to what they are very slow- oh! when they are good, go is getting big. We are all well and you and I think with when you are and new come by. You know.

Commission Exhibit 240
American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
December 14, 1961.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 1, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

I refer to your letter of December 1, 1961, in which you raise a question regarding your application for an exit visa and your Soviet documentation.

It is the Embassy's view that, since you are not considered a Soviet citizen by the authorities in this country, you are entitled to receive a Soviet exit visa upon presentation of a valid foreign national passport. Regarding the latter, as we have indicated to you before, we can take up the matter of renewing your expired American passport upon your next personal appearance at the Embassy.

It further appears to us that your right to an exit visa will not be affected by your acceptance of an extension of your present Soviet documentation, which is after all, prima facie evidence that you are not regarded here as a Soviet citizen.

If you intend to press your own individual application for a Soviet exit visa and are prepared to depart as soon as you receive it, I suggest that you come to this Embassy at your earliest opportunity to see about renewal of your expired American passport.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul
January 23, 1964

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

In response to your telegram to the President I wish to inform you that any request or information dealing with the inquiry conducted by Chief Justice Warren should properly be directed to the Commission. I note in your telegram that you have directed your request to the Chief Justice and to Mr. Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel.

Sincerely,

Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel to the President

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
2220 Thomas Place
Fort Worth, Texas
I have sent letters to Chief Justice Earl Warren and J. Lee Rankin imploring both in the name of justice and our American way of life to let my son Lee Harvey Oswald be represented by counsel so that all witnesses including my son's widow will be cross examined. Respectfully yours.

MRS MARGUERITE C. OSWALD
2220 THOMAS PLACE

Commission Exhibit 243
I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct 31st, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal night I was refused at that time.

I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States government.

My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident.

Nov. 03, 1959

Moscow

Lee Harvey Oswald
Dear Sir,

Since I have not received a reply to my letter of December 1960, I am writing again asking that you consider my request for the return of my American passport.

I desire to return to the United States, that is if we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of my legal proceedings against me. If so, then I would be free to ask the Russian authorities to allow me to leave. If I could show them my American passport, I am of the opinion they would give me an exit visa. They have at no time insisted that I take Russian citizenship. I am living here.
with non-permanent type papers for a foreigner.

I cannot leave Minsk without permission, therefore I am writing rather than calling in person.

I hope that in recalling the responsibility I have to America that you remember your's in doing everything you can to help me since I am an American citizen.

Sincerely,

Lee Harvey Oswald

Mar. 19
M. Klemstutta
Nov. 14, Nov. 24
a. z. Dealey

Commission Exhibit 245—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 245—Continued
Dear Sirs,

MOSCOW

This letter is to inform the
Embassy of the expiring of my foreign
Document of Residence in the U.S.S.R.;
DVA LITZ BEZ. GRADANSTVO N. 311429
Expiration date, 4 Jan. 1962, and the
granting of a new document; vid. NA
ZHR RESTO DVA INOSTRANETS, N. 547666;
Expiration date, 5 July 1962.

As I have already informed the
Embassy, exit visas for myself and my
wife have already been granted.
I can have mine at any time, but it
will be good for 45 days only. Since
I and my wife want to leave the
U.S.S.R. together, I shall delay reporting
my visa until such time as documentation
from the Min. of Int. Affairs of the USSR,
and the American Embassy, is completed
on my wife.

I'd like to be sure sure we
can leave as soon as all documents

---Commission Exhibit No. 246---

Commission Exhibit 246
are finished since there will be an
addition to the family in March.

I would like to make arrangements
for a loan from the Embassy or some
organization for part of the plane fares.
Please look into this and notify me.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[City]

[Signature]

[Date]

Commission Exhibit No. 246

Commission Exhibit 246—Continued
Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter of January 15, enclosed are the blotters which you sent. In regard to your statement, I can't quite understand why my wife has been refused a visa until December 1, 1962 since visitors are always issued for a period of 3 months.

Can I correct in saying that only documentation for the U.S. Embassy is holding my wife here? If so, can't some arrangement be made to put aside any outstanding technical points so we can get to the U.S. since I would much rather have my child born in the United States, than here, for obvious reasons.

Also I don't think I could collect any documents in the U.S. which could help in regard to my wife's application, since I haven't lived in the U.S. for over 5 years.
and before that three years in
the armed services.

I hope that these papers, coupled with
the affidavits of support which I sent
on the 20th of January and the many other
documents I had already filled out
will allow the embassy to finish up
with my wife visa and pass it along
to us.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Commission Exhibit No. 247]

Commission Exhibit 247—Continued
Dear Sir:

I am returning the forms and applications filled out and the information for which you asked.

On Feb. 15th my daughter was born. I have registered her as June Lee Oswald. If you will tell me what is required in relation to preparing the documentation for her, I shall be glad to forward copies of her birth certificate and, so forth.

In regard to the photos which you mentioned, would be necessary, please specify as to size number and whether group or single pictures.

I assume that you realize that my getting a promise of employment, in order to meet the immigration clause for the entrance of my wife.
is quite impossible. Please keep us informed as to progress on our applications. Perhaps it is possible for the Embassy to have my daughter included in my wife's' trip passport since that must also be done, and done in Moscow.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

—Commission Exhibit No. 248—Continued
1. LEE HARVEY OSAWD
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA, OCT. 13, 1939
3. NO. 173 3242, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPT. 10, 1959
5. ACTIVE DUTY, U.S. MARINE CORPS, RARRANT OFFICER, RANK E-2, ACTIVE DUTY TERMINATED SEPT. 10, 1959
6. HONORABLE DISCHARGE RECEIVED
7. MARINA N. OSWALD, WIFE, RUSSIAN
8. JUNE LEE OSWALD, DAUGHTER, AMERICAN
9. NONE
10. $800.00 ($200.00 CAN BE PAID BY MYSELF)
11. INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, 251 PARK AVE-SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y.
12. 7313 DAVENPORT ST., FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Commission Exhibit No. 248

Commission Exhibit 248—Continued
I solemnly declare that I am a loyal United States national, that I have not lost my citizenship and that all the statements in this application are true. I hereby apply for a loan of the United States Government funds for repatriation for myself and my dependents herein named. I promise to repay all funds that may be advanced to me, and to keep the Department of State, Washington, D. C., informed of my address after my arrival in the United States until such time as the loan is repaid in full.

(Signature of Applicant)

Kalinga St., 4-24 Minsk
(local address) U.S.S.R.

Feb. 24, 1962

Commission Exhibit No. 248
American Embassy
Moscow

March 23, 1962

Dear Sirs,

Regarding your letter of March 9th, in which you suggest I come to Moscow.

Although there are several reasons for such a trip, I don't feel they are too pressing to simply for the sake of my own convenience, I'd wait until such time as you formally invite us to the Embassy for the final formalities, just before we leave the Soviet Union.

I have received notification from the Los Angeles, Texas, office of immigration, that my wife's visa petition was accepted, they also wrote that they shall notify the Embassy in Moscow so I
I am sure you will shortly give 
it to go-ahead for us to leave.
In case your letter, too, has this 
effect crosses mine, I assure 
you that as soon as we 
complete our personal affairs, 
we shall follow your 
instructions, as given in 
your letter of March 9th, 
and come to Moscow. 
I received the notification 
from Tebas on March 15th.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 249
Commission Exhibit No. 249

Commission Exhibit 249—Continued
Dear Sir:

Having been informed by you over the telephone on April 7 that all necessary papers have been completed in relation to my wife's American entry visa, I assume that the hold-up to our leaving the USSR arises out of the transportation problem, i.e., the money problem.

My relations in the U.S. have informed me that the Embassy has approached them, on my behalf, for money for tickets to the U.S.

I assure you my relations are quite unable to assist in this matter, that is why I had to apply to the Embassy for a loan.

I request that solicitations towards my relatives be stopped.

Also, I request that my approval loan application be honored as soon as possible, so that my wife and I can leave the USSR.

In regards to when you do finally call us to Moscow, whether by telegram or letter, you should not fail to specify through which point of exit my exit visa should be made out too, of course, it should be the same as my wife's designated point of exit.

Commission Exhibit No. 250

Commission Exhibit 250
March 27, 1961

In reply to your recent letter, I find it impossible to come to Moscow for the sole purpose of an interview.

In my last letter I believe I stated that I cannot leave the city of Minsk without permission. I believe these exist in the United States also. A law in regards to resident foreigners from socialist countries, traveling between cities.

I do not think it would be appropriate for me to request to leave Minsk in order to visit the American Embassy. In any event, the granting of permission is a long drawn out affair, and I find that there is a hesitation on the part of local officials to even start the process.

I have no intention of
addressing my position here and I am sure you would not want me too.

I see no reasons for my preliminary inquiries not to be put in the form of a questionnaire and sent to me.

I understand that personal interviews undoubtedly make the work of the Embassy staff lighter, than written correspondence, however in some cases other means must be employed.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 251

Commission Exhibit 251—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 251

Minsk
Y. Kabanichka
Dom 4, Kh. 24
Av. L. Lobovskiy

Commission Exhibit No. 251—Continued
Dear Sir,

In regards to your letter of March 24, I understand the reasons for the necessity of a personal interview at the Embassy; however, I wish to make it clear that I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States, but also for full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case. I make this clear from my first letter, although nothing has been said, even vaguely, concerning this in my correspondence with the Embassy.

Unless you honestly think that this condition can be met, I see no reason for a continuance of our correspondence; instead, I shall endeavour to use my relatives in the United States to see about getting...
something done in Washington.

As for coming to Moscow, this would

have to be on my own initiative

and I do not care to take the risk of
getting into a workman situation unles

less I think it worthwhile.

Also, since my last letter I have
gotten married.

My wife is Russian, born in
Leningrad, she has no parents living,

and is quite willing to leave the

Socialist Union with me and live in

the United States.

I would not have been without

my wife as arrangements would have

to be made for her to leave at the

same time as I do.

The marriage stamp was placed

on my present passport, after some

trouble with the authorities, so

my status as far as the USSR is

concerned, is the same as before.
that is, "Without citizenship."

So with this extra complication, I suggest you do some checking up before advising me further. I believe I have spoken frankly in this letter, I hope you do the same in your next letter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 252
Commission Exhibit No. 252

Commission Exhibit 252—Continued
Dear Sirs:

I am writing to clarify one point in regard to my residence in the U.S.S.R., and my eventual return to the United States of America.

My Soviet document, which is for foreigners, resident in the Soviet Union, was granted to me in Moscow, on Jan 4, 1960, and was valid until Jan 4, 1961, for one year. On Jan 4, 1961, this document was extended, with my written permission, until Jan 4, 1962.

I have stated to Soviet officials that I shall not, under any circumstances, request or permit the extension of this document again.

However, the Soviet officials say that if I have not received an Exit visa, for which I applied on July 20, 1961, they shall themselves, and without my permission, extend this document.

Commission Exhibit 253
I am of the opinion, that the forceful, and unrequested extraction of this document, would be unlawful.

Now I correct in assuming that, the American Embassy supports the view, that the forceful and unrequested extraction of this temporary document for residence in the Soviet Union, of a citizen of the United States, would be unlawful.

The document in question, was shown at the American Embassy by me, on July 8, 11, and I believe its contents are known, as well as its temporary nature and makeup.

However, if you do have information on it, here are the features:

"Bug No. МИТЧеловек СССР. GDR State gezpriznicht,
NO. 311477, Dejektoblatt 100 04.02.1961.
Belaya OBUP Ungabe. Blat. 115 07.10.1960.В
Extended until, January 4, 1962, at the passport office of the city of Munich.

In regards to, and my wife's application..."
for exit visas; we have still not been granted exit visas, and still have not received any answer to our applications; although I have repeatedly gone to the officials in person, in regard to our requests for permission to leave the country, they have failed to produce any results and are continuing to try to hinder my wife in relation to her application.

In the future I shall keep the Embassy informed as to our progress.

Thank You

Sincerely

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 253

NING

YI. KABININ

D. 18. 1924.
DEC. 3, 1961

Dear Sirs,

I am writing in regard to a letter which I sent to the Embassy on Nov. 17, in which I asked;

"Does the American Embassy feel, that in the light of the fact that my temporary Soviet document for residence in the Soviet Union expires on Jan. 4, 1962, that the deprivation of an exit visa after this date, and therefore the forcible holding of me against my suppressed desire is unlawful?"

I would like a written reply to this question before the expiration date of Jan. 4, 1962, in order to have a basis for my refusal to give my permission for the legal detention on this document.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 254
Dear Sir,

I am curious as to how long it normally takes to get a passport. Will the extension process take place at the Embassy, or must the passport be sent to the U.S.? Will I be deprived of the passport for any amount of time? If so, for how long?

I am writing in order to find out whether a special trip to Moscow is absolutely necessary. My wife and I have been assured that our visas will be granted, if the Embassy has not already received the documents from my wife, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then I am sure you will shortly.

I think that when the Embassy invites us to Moscow for the final immigration papers, etc., for my wife,
I will, at that time, fill out the
extension papers for my passport.
However, if the length of time
for the renewal process is very long,
then I shall consider making a
special trip to Moscow to see about
renewal of my expired passport.

[Signature]

Minsk
ул. Калинина
Но. 4, 1824
Oswald, L.E.H.

Commission Exhibit No. 255

Commission Exhibit 255—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 255

M. N. Kotzmitz
22, 4 Kв. 24
Ochakiv 1-X.

Commission Exhibit No. 255—Continued
Dear Sirs,

In reply to your informative letter of January 5.

Since I signed and paid for an immigration petition for my wife in July 1961, I think it is about time to get it approved or refused.

I hope you will inform me if any other documents are needed and not wait until the last minute.

The enclosed affidavits are as close as I can come to meeting the requirements under the law, Section 212.915(c), Form 450-905. I hope they will suffice for now.

You suggest that because of the documentation necessary I go to the United States alone.

I certainly will not consider going to the U.S. alone for any reason, particularly since it appears my
passport will be confiscated upon
my arrival in the United States.

I would like for all documentation
to be completed, at or by, the Embassy in
moscow.

We have not had an easy time
getting our exit visas from the
soviet authorities, as the Embassy
well knows. I would not like this
whole thing repeated because of
a lack of this or that on anybody's
part. I'm sure you understand.

also, we will have a child
in march and although the Russian
processing in this case will be to write
in age, dep and place of birth of the
child, on my wife's travel passport,
(o a process of four days in moscow.)
I would like to know what you
will require in this event.

Commission Exhibit No. 256

Commission Exhibit 256—Continued
Гостиница „МЕТРОПОЛЬ”
г. Москва

I hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America be revoked. I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. I take these steps for political reasons.

My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Commission Exhibit No. 257

Commission Exhibit 257
On January 22, I sent night letters to Chief Justice Earl Warren and J. Lee Rankin, both members of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy. Implo... all witnesses, including my son's wife, Marina, be cross-examined.

I also sent a telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson informing him of my action. Of the three men, Mr. J. Lee Rankin answered. I will now read the letter:

"Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of January 22, 1964 requesting that your attorney be permitted to cross-examine any witnesses whose testimony is taken by this Commission, and in this instance, the testimony of Mrs. Marina Oswald. Mrs. Oswald will be entitled to have present an attorney of her own choosing.

For your information I enclose a copy of my letter of January 23, 1964 to your attorney, Mr. Mark Lane, who made a similar request in your behalf.

Sincerely,
J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel."

I wish to make a direct appeal through a public statement to President Lyndon B. Johnson. I hope my statement will be accepted in the spirit in which I offer it -- namely, in the name of justice and our American way of life -- "A man is innocent until proven guilty".

Dear Mr. President:

I can now address you as such because of the tragic death of your dear friend and late President, John F. Kennedy, who was shot down by an assassin's bullet on November 22, 1963, in the city of Dallas. I can understand your grief and I also sympathize with you. However, On November 24, 1963, in Dallas because of a different type of tragedy. I find myself the mother of the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, who was tried and convicted within a few hours without trial or benefit of counsel.

We are both human beings. We breathe the same free air, the right to think, and to question what we would consider an injustice against another human being.

I sincerely hope you will be so kind as to consider my request, thereby helping me to continue to have faith in our American way of life.

Respectfully,
Marguerite C. Oswald
Mother of
Lee Harvey Oswald

PRESS CONFERENCE
January 29, 1964
Dallas, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 258
This is an interview with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Harvey Lee Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Q. What is your name, please Ma'am?
A. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Q. And where do you live at this time, Mrs. Oswald?
A. 2220 Thomas Place in Fort Worth, Texas.

Q. Are you the mother of Lee Oswald?
A. I am the mother of Lee Oswald.

Q. Mrs. Oswald, can you start at the beginning and give us the background of Lee and his characteristics and how he was raised, etc.?
A. Yes.

Q. Would you mind doing it?
A. Not at all. Lee had two brothers. There is five years difference between Robert and Lee, so at a certain age there isn't much companionship where one boy would be 17 years old and the other boy, let's say, would be 12, which the 17 year old would be working and having friends and the other would be - - - so Lee, I would say, was mostly alone and naturally, being a widow and having to support the three children, I worked. I often held two jobs in order to support my children, had responsible positions as a manager and sometimes assistant manager, which requires a lot of mental work, but very low pay. The way I raised the children, my husband left our home which was a moderate home, not paid for, of course, and he had a $3,000 insurance policy, but that is not the full amount I received because we had to borrow on the policy as the children were being born, so that the entire income I had, being left with one unborn, one five and one seven. The seven years old is from a former marriage.
Q. What is his name?
A. John Edward Pick.

Q. And where is he at this time?
A. He is in the service, making a career of the service, and he entered the service at age 17 and he will be 32 years old in January.

Q. What branch of the service, Mrs. Oswald?
A. He is in the Air Force.

Q. Do you know where he is stationed?
A. No, I don't.

Q. How old was Lee when he moved to Fort Worth?
A. Lee was five years old, when I moved to Fort Worth.

Q. And was he raised in Fort Worth?
A. He was raised like the other boys in Fort Worth.

Q. And went to school there?
A. Went to school in Fort Worth.

Q. Can you tell us what schools that he attended; which ones?
A. He attended the Lily B. Clayton School on the south side of town as a younger; then—no, first he attended a school in Benbrooke, Texas, which is just a mile or two from the Fort Worth city limits. And then he attended the school at Lily B. Clayton. I came to Fort Worth. I had remarried an electrical engineer with Texas Electric Service, and he was transferred to Fort Worth.

Q. What is his name?
A. His name was Edwin Feiksdahl. He is now deceased. He lived, Lee and I. After my husband died I supported the three children. I didn't start from the beginning of the story before. My husband died in 1939 and that was the war years, when the children were little. It was impossible to get help to take care of the children while I worked; however, I managed for approximately two years because I wanted my children with me, but it was always a change of help because in New Orleans we had

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
Negro help and the Negroes were going into the factories because of war conditions and so you could hardly get help. And when I worked and the Negroes were unable to mind the children I was forced to quit my job and mind my children.

Q. Mrs. Oswald, if you can, now let's go back to living in Fort Worth and the time that Lee was in high school. Where did he go to high school?
A. Lee went to Arlington Heights High School.
Q. And did he graduate there?
A. No, he did not graduate.
Q. How far did he go in school?
A. I believe it was the 11th year.
Q. I see. He went to the 11th grade?
A. I think. I can't remember whether it was 11th or 12th.
Q. And what happened then?
A. Lee, a year before going to school, lived to join the Marines. He studied Robert's manual that Robert had brought home from the Marines, and he was waiting until he became of age to join the Marines.
Q. How old was he when he joined?
A. He was exactly 17 years old. His birthday was October 18 and he joined the Marines on October 13, 1956.
Q. 1956. OK, and when he was in the Marines did he make them a good soldier?
A. He was delighted when he was immediately sent to Japan when he was just about 18 years old, and from California he called me telling me that he was being shipped out to Japan and that he would write me as soon as he got there. Lee always wrote letters.
Q. You did hear from him from Japan?
A. Yes, and all through his stay in service Lee always wrote.
Q. I see. When did you hear from him the last time before he decided to go to Russia.
A. To answer that question I will have to go into a story that will be necessary to the rest of my information.

Q. Yes, well go right ahead.

A. Would you repeat the question, please.

Q. What I was interested in was when you heard from Lee the last time before he went to Russia.

A. I had had an accident at work and afterwards there was a compensation case. The doctors were X-raying sinus and there were many doctors because my face was swelling and spastic on one side and they couldn't find the trouble, they would send me to another doctor. Because the X-rays were negative, my medical and compensation was discontinued, leaving me ill and without any income. I had moderate furniture for an ordinary poor person, which I sold because of necessity to live. I also had a telephone installed, when in between my face spasms I could telephone solicit and pick up a few dollars. I had rented a room and a bath at this time.

Q. When was this?

A. This was in 1958.

Q. Where was Robert at this time?

A. Robert was in Fort Worth with a young baby. My other son was in Japan with two children, so naturally, Lee, not having any obligations, would be the one to turn to. My sons have just moderate positions. Robert at that time was delivering milk on a milk route and he was struggling to take care of his own family.

Q. Now, let me get this straight. Robert had at this time a young baby, is that right? Lee was not married at all?

A. That is correct.

Q. Thank you. The other boy had two children and was in Japan in the service?

A. That was John. I did not want to worry my son, and before worrying him I had-------- My children did not have the information that I have. Pardon me, you will have to excuse me. Brief me on what was being asked.

Q. We were asking you about your son going to Russia. You had told us that he was the only one that wasn't married and had no responsibilities.

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
A. That's right. So I hesitated worrying the boy because he was in the service but I was getting more ill and progressive arthritis had set in, and I was crippled with progressive arthritis which is due to an accident and it comes upon you real fast. As I explained, since I had sold my furniture and everything and had no medical and no compensation, I thought now I would have to ask help of Lee and let him know. I wrote Lee a letter telling him of my situation.

Q. Where was he when you wrote the letter?

A. He was in Camp Pendleton, California. Immediately I received a Special Delivery letter from Lee telling me that he had showed my letter to his commandant and that I would be visited by the Red Cross and not to hesitate to tell the Red Cross that he would be my only means of support and that I am definitely unable to work and take care of myself. Prior to that, I had received a letter from Lee saying that he was going to re-enlist in the Marines. The Red Cross came out, took affidavits, investigated, which we know, of course, it has to go through channels with a lot of red tape, so I would say it was approximately six or seven weeks before we had any action from the Red Cross to send to Lee's commandant.

In the meantime, I had engaged an attorney because Texas Compensation lawyers had written me a letter that they were going to try my compensation. The attorney let me charge my medication because a certain percentage of my salary would later be given. Not too long after Lee sent the Special Delivery, I received a check from the government from Lee's pay. Not too long after that, I was informed that Lee would get a "Dire Need" discharge because of recommendation of the Red Cross.

Q. Would you repeat that—is that a "Dire Need"?

A. A "Dire Need" — d-i-r-e need, a hardship discharge. Upon the recommendation of the Red Cross I wrote Lee and told him that since he had planned to re-enlist I didn't think that he should accept the dire need discharge because I believed that I was entitled to the allotment that the government would match along with his pay and when my case came up and I'd be entitled to this compensation, I thought I would be able to manage. I received a letter from Lee saying that he was on his way home because they decided that I needed his moral support and his help since I was alone. Lee came home. I had the one bed and the small kitchen and bath. He arrived late at night while I was sleeping. In the meantime, the landlady had offered a cot to be put in the room so my son would have a place to come to.
Q. Do you remember what date this was, about when it was?

A. Yes, this was in 1958, around September or October. I told Lee that we needed to talk. He said, "Not now, mother, in the morning we'll talk." In the morning, I said, "Lee, don't worry too much, we will make it all right. You will get a job, you're a veteran. I can babysit or help myself a little bit and we can manage until my percentage of my salary that was due no would be available." His words were, "Mother, since you are broke, if I stay here with no education and not having worked before (naturally, he was in the service), the only job I see I could get would be about a $30 a week job and then we would be both the way you are now." He said, "I have thought this cut thoroughly and my mind is made up. I am going to get a job on a ship because they pay big money and I will be able to send money to help you." I told him that was a wonderful idea and I thought that he thought things cut right, but I thought he should stay home awhile and let us try to manage before.

He said again, "If I stay here I don't know if I can get a job and if I do it will be minimum wage. No, my mind is made up." So I believe that everyone has a right to their own life and the way of living it. I thought of Lee as an adult because he spent three years in the service. He was just, he was not 20 years old at the time; he was going to be 20 years old in October. But, as I say, he was a grown man. He had been in the Formosa crisis, he had been in Japan, and so if that was his decision I had no right, even as a mother, to force him to stay home or even try to force him. So, in three days time Lee left.

Approximately a week later I received a letter from Lee from New Orleans, telling me that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe, and I wish at this time I had the letter because as a mother, and knowing the circumstances—I had the letter but right now I don't—but as a mother and knowing the circumstances and the conversation I interpreted the letter (family affair); were the letter made public after his defection, would not be interpreted that way, because the letter said--I won't be able to give you the exact words—but the letter said, "I have booked passage to Europe on a ship going to Europe. I am sorry, mother, to have to tell you this way. I am sure that you don't understand," which my son was telling me I don't understand why he is leaving a sick mother, "I will contact you as soon as I arrive.

Q. That is what he said in the letter?

A. That is what he said in the letter, "Please understand, mother, that my values and those of Robert are not the same." Now, because of the situation and because of the boy always help me and being considerate of
me, I interpret the letter that he is asking my forgiveness for leaving me again because he needs to have a better life than staying in Texas.

One month later, approximately - - - Oh, in the meantime I was baby-sitting and this lady had a young boy and I was desperate financially and still ill (they still hadn't found my trouble), so since she was a widow and the boy was alone she offered me a home and paid me $5.00 a week. I was very happy to get it because even though I was ill, there was times when I could cook and manage when the face didn't spasm and bother me. So I cooked for her (I don't know her name but I have it) and get her boy off to school for $5.00 a week which paid my bus fare to the doctors. I had two doctors and I made a visit every other day so the $5.00 was used for transportation.

At this home, I went out to get the Sunday paper and when I picked up the paper the headlines said, "Fort Worth "am Defected"; the first paragraph, if I remember, "Lee H. Oswald of Fort Worth has defected." I said, "Oh, my God, that is my son." I composed myself and read the story. The story stated that he went to Russia, as we knew it has been publicized, I can't remember all of that, and it appeared to be his own decision, according to the paper. So, again, respecting other peoples privileges or rights, I said, and later made this public, that if, according to the paper, he had studied Marxism and that was the life he wanted since he was not hurting anyone and it was a political, as far as I knew, I wasn't too much at the time on these things, but since it was his decision and that was what he wanted I believed it should have been his privilege as an individual to pursue the thing he wanted, and I admired my son for the statements because of racial discontent in the United States and treatment of undergrad and so forth. If he felt that way, and the papers stated that was his feeling and reason for going into Russia that he had the courage not to stay in a United States, that he did not like and to leave because I do not approve of all these politicians and all of these people saying things about the United States, and yet being a part of it. In my own way, I think it takes courage to stand up for your convictions, and so I accepted the fact that that was what he wanted and that he had a right to what he wanted to do with his life. Naturally, the newspapers and all the reporters were coming around. The woman told me I would have to leave the house. I had no place to go. I had no money. I called my son, Robert, and told him that she insist that I leave the house. He said "Well, mother, come over here." I have been the type mother since I had raised my children alone and had struggled, not only financially, but was always tired and had no life of my own. In other words, as soon as I came home from work, my children wanted their food, so immediately I started working again. I sort of lived for the day when my children

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
would find a good woman and marry and somebody to take care of them, because it was almost impossible for me to work and to do justice to these boys.

Q. When did you first hear from Lee? Did you hear from him while he was in Russia?

A. Now we will get to the very important part of the story. I had no contact with Lee at all. Mr. Fannan (phonetic) of the FBI, this was in February, I called him because after reading the stories again, I thought I read that the FBI was investigating the family background as in the service, but it was the State Department that they had said was investigating his background, so I called the FBI in Fort Worth and wanted to know, so Mr. Fannan (phonetic) is the FBI Agent whom I talked to.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. Mr. Fannan (phonetic) came out to the house, and I had all of these newspaper clippings and everything. He said "Mrs. Oswald, it looks like the boy wanted to go there," and since I had no contact, he recommended that I get in touch with some senators and congressmen and people who could help me because we had extenuating circumstances in the case by now. Lee's mail was coming to the house and because I had no contact with him, I was taking charge of Lee's mail. I received a letter from the ... Before I say this, I must say this, and it is just too bad that I don't have this letter; it was in Lee's sea bag. Lee wrote before I wrote him about my accident. And this I have to remember. Lee wrote me that he was thrilled to death and happy because Albert Switzer College in Switzerland had accepted him as a student. I received a letter in Lee's mail, but I had no contact with Lee from the Albert Switzer College in Switzerland about Lee's itinerary, and I forgot to tell you that Lee had told me that he had put a deposit with the Albert Switzer College and was happy that they accepted him. Lee received this letter from the Albert Switzer College hoping that his itinerary would get him there a little earlier, because the semester or later, I forget which, because the semester would be delayed or brought forward. The itinerary stated, now I am not too sure about this, however, I have this information, that he was going to Finland, Sweden, Denmark, or maybe visa versa. I don't know my history, and then to Switzerland to the Albert Switzer College. Since I had this information and it did not agree with the newspaper story that he had...
defected, I immediately began to think that there was something wrong, that maybe the ship he was on, I didn't know, he could have used hypnotism or he could have been hypnotized and brought to Russia. There's many ways that a boy on a ship could have gotten to Russia, I do not say and I do not know, whether he intended to go to Russia, but the story about wanting to work on a ship, of course he knew now he couldn't go to Albert Schweitzer College, understand? Because of my needing his help, he was going to work on a ship. I called Mr. Fannan. (Phone call) He came out to the house, and when I showed him this information, he said, "Mr. Oswald, things do not look right. I recommend that you get in touch with someone." Could you help me there, please? He said Representative Sam Rayburn would be one, Secretary Herder, and by the way, we had wired Secretary Herder when we heard of Lee's defection, asking for help. His brother did, and we received no answer, not even a courteous reply, no answer whatsoever, so Mr. Fannan (phone call) recommended that I write to Sam Rayburn, Secretary Herder, and Congressman Wright of Fort Worth.

I wrote a letter to the three men and made copies. My reason for that was before my marriage, I worked for attorneys, and I know that where anything is important, you should have something to back it up. The letter stated the circumstances and I made this clear and underlined it. As I say, I have a copy of the letter, the same letter sent to the three representatives. I do not want my son to think that I am trying to persuade him to come home. All I want to know is that he's safe. If he has defected, that still being his privilege, I made it clear to those people that I just wanted to know where he was and if he was safe. Neither Representative Sam Rayburn or Secretary Herder, answered my request, but Congressman Wright immediately sent me a wonderful letter, expressing the seriousness of the situation.

Q. Congressman Wright did?

A. Yes, Jim Wright. And the extenuating circumstances and that he would do all that would be necessary to try and locate the boy through his prestige and the State Department, so we could have some information and get to the bottom of this. I received a letter from Congressman Wright that he had turned my letter over to the State Department and that I would hear from them soon. I received word from the State Department sometime later that they would do all in their power to try and locate my son, and that the letter had been forwarded to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and that they were going to follow up my
request. I have a lot of correspondence with the State Department. They have kept me informed progressively; however, they said that in each letter they were working on the case, but that they had no leads whatsoever, and did not know where my son was and would continue to do their best to locate him. I wrote the State Department for the date of Lee's passport, and where it was issued, because by now I knew that my illness and his dire-need discharge had deprived him of what he originally planned and I wanted to see for my own satisfaction if indirectly I was the cause of him going to Russia, and of course, the dates would give me that information.

Q. Did you get the dates?
A. Yes. The State Department wrote me the dates and where the passport was taken out, which was in California.

Q. And what were those dates, do you remember?
A. The dates were a little prior to his discharge. I have this information in black and white. We can have the correct dates. It was a little prior to his discharge, showing that he had thought this thing out before coming home that he was going to board the ship and not stay and work in Fort Worth. I saw his passport.

Q. Go right ahead, Mrs. Oswald.
A. His passport showed export and import. Since my son is now upset all knowledge is done. (In intelligible conversation).

Q. O.K. now. You tell me that Lee was thinking of writing a book and he contacted a public stenographer in Fort Worth; now this was after he came back from Russia?

A. That's right.

Q. And do you feel like that he contacted an editor somewhere?
A. Yes, I feel like he contacted an editor. I don't have any proof otherwise, that he had spent these few dollars we had given him, his brother and I. He had about $10 or $15. He used that to immediately hire this public stenographer. That we know, because my daughter-in-law, Robert's wife, told me of a conversation he had about a story and the

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
public stenographer called Robert's home for some additional verification of the story.

Q. Do you have any idea who this stenographer is?

A. No, I have no idea because it was my daughter-in-law who told me about him talking to a public stenographer because the public stenographer called and said to my daughter-in-law, not knowing that Lee wanted not to confide in his family, that this is the public stenographer, would you let me talk to Lee? And that is why we knew when she told me on the side because Lee wasn't talking or confiding anything, and then later on when I went to Lee's house when he got a job and got a house for his wife and family, they weren't here. I was always curious because of my previous investigations on my own since I had mine so much. I looked at this mail in the mailbox and saw just an ordinary business envelope and it was from a publishing company in New York, so between the two, I assumed that he had sent this story to a publisher.

Q. Do you have any idea who this publisher was and where he is now?

A. I have no idea. All I remember is that it was a New York Publishing House, and I do know that Lee came to Robert's house and we decided we were going to say no comment because we had such a tangle with reporters when of the learning of him going to Russia. That Lee said "Yes, I have the story, if you will pay me for it."

Q. Do you remember what time of the year this was?

A. Immediately upon his return from Russia, which was of June, 1962, and then he had also told me in the letter, which I have. I have all information that I am saying here in black and white of my prize story, that he intended to write a story.

Q. Here of late, we talked to you about what he did in Fort Worth and Dallas. We have some undisclosed information that Lee went to Mexico City on or about September 26; now, can you tell us what you know about that?

A. I do not know anything about Mexico City. I do know in talking to my daughter-in-law, who has been very close with me for the last three and a half days or four days approximately . . . . . . . . .

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
Q. This is Marina, Lee's wife?

A. Marina, Lee's wife. Marina told me since she and Lee are having a hard time, Lee having a hard time keeping a job, and he tried and tried to find work and no can get work. I use her way of talking. They said they go to Russia where he had job and can take care of his family. She didn't want to return to Russia and Lee didn't want to return to Russia, but because Lee can't find work, all the time he works a little, and no work, he worked a little and no work, we no can get house, live together, maybe we go back to Russia. I know nothing about her and that she wrote in behalf of her husband and herself wanted a visa to go back to Russia. She wrote to her Consulate or the Soviet Consulate, I don't know.

Q. You don't know whether this was Soviet Consulate in the United States or where do you think it is?

A. I do not know; however, I can get that information because Marina told me that she first, with the permission of her husband, wrote to the Consulate, which I am assuming is Soviet, but I can't find out exactly. And then Lee tried to get a visa.

Q. Do you know where he tried to get a visa?

A. Marina said Lee tried to get a visa. I am assuming that she meant also that he wrote. Nothing was ever said about Lee going to Moscow City for a visa.

Q. Marina did not say that he went anywhere to try to get one, that he wrote somewhere?

A. No, that is my understanding.

Q. Earlier, we were talking to Marina about some Federal Agency contacting Lee and asking him a lot of things. Can you tell me what Federal Agency this was that kept contacting Lee, like here recently?

A. I asked Marina. She did not know the man's name. It sounded like Thomas or Howard, but he was a short man, full face, black hair; he came three times, not too long ago he came — about a week or so ago, and Marina told me that FBI ....... Why Marina tells me these things; I was reading newspaper accounts and I said that Lee said, as stated in the paper, that FBI Agents had come to the house recently and the paper stated that this was checked and checked out thoroughly in Washington, and that no FBI Agent had come to where

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
they were living in Irving. Marina says "Is that true," FBI Agent came to Irving, and I said "Do you know his name?"
No, Howard, Thomas, I don't know. I asked "Marina, what did he look like?" Stout man, fat face, black hair; she said Lee told truth. FBI Agent came to house. Mrs. Paine has name of Agent.

Q. Mrs. Paine, "Is the landlady where Marina and Lee lived?
A. No, I don't see landlady; Mrs. Paine is assured, as far as I know, a friend befriending Marina and Marina helped Mrs. Paine to learn Russian, helped with the children and work, and Mrs. Paine lets Marina stay there. Lee lived in town in a room $8.00 a week, and comes to see his family on weekends. Lee is not residing where Marina is because of transportation back and forth to his job.

Q. He's got his job with the Jock Company, hasn't he?
A. Yes, which is in Dallas, and his home is in Irving.

Q. Did you say Mrs. Paine spoke fluent Russian before?
A. That I do not know; however, Marina, I think, might know. That I do not know. The other night after I rushed to my son's aid here in Dallas, I had no place to go and Mrs. Paine said that if I would be willing to sleep on the sofa, I could come out to her house.

Q. This was after Lee was in jail, is that right?
A. That is correct. So I had not seen my daughter-in-law; in fact, I had not known even that there was a new baby, so I went to where my daughter-in-law was living, which was in Mrs. Paine's house, so I said we need to get an attorney for Lee, and we have no money. But he must have some rights to have an attorney and I said I didn't like Marina making a statement without being represented. Mrs. Paine was her interpreter when Marina made her statement and signed the statement; I said I didn't like that, and that she should have been represented by an attorney before making any statement. "Mrs. Paine says "don't worry about anything like that." I am a member of the . . . . . . . How I have tried to think of the name of the organization that Mrs. Paine told me she was a member of, and I have not been able to remember entirely because I was upset and I was surprised that she was a member of an organization because to me, all of these organizations mean nothing -- The Birch Society and all; I read about them and I pass them off as nothing. So I didn't pay too much attention.
Q. Do you have any idea what it might be?
A. Well, she said that don't worry too. Lee would be represented by counsel because she was a member and that they would see that Lee got a lawyer.

Q. You don't know what type of organization it was?
A. No, I don't, but I really believe that if I heard the name, I may know.

Q. Was it the Fair Play for Cuba?
A. No, Cuba was not mentioned; that I'm sure. American Civil Rights -- is there such a thing? It was an organization that protects people's rights. In other words, she assured me that he would have a lawyer because she was a member of this organization. I didn't like Mrs. Paine immediately upon entering her home, and then when she told me that she was a member of this organization, then I felt (unintelligible) but I didn't.

Q. Mrs. Oswald, of course, we don't want to put words in your mouth, but there are several of these organizations; if we do none it and it sounds like the one to you, then it might help us. Could this be the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives?
A. No. I don't think so.

Q. In other words, it sounds to you like it's some type of a welfare organization for people who are in trouble. We were talking sometime back about Lee or yourself or maybe some of the family writing to the Secretary of the Navy or the State Department in order that Lee's dishonorable discharge that he had received after he went to Russia being changed. Can you tell me who it was you wrote to again? We're a little bit confused about that.
A. Yes. I also have all of this information in my possession. While Lee was in Russia and I had no contact with Lee, approximately ten months later, in a brown official envelope from the Marine Department, was a letter addressed to Lee. Since I had no contact with my son, I didn't know whether he was alive or dead -- I opened his mail which had been coming to the house. I didn't feel guilty about opening his mail because I had no way of knowing if he was even living. It was a letter from the Marine Corps, stating that you are

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
dishonorably discharged in the business form that I now can put into words; however, I have the letter. I got in touch with the Marine Corps in Fort Worth, Texas, where I was living, and asked to speak to someone who could give me some information about this letter I had just received. They recommended me to a captain, and I think the captain's name is jotted down on this letter. He advised me since it did not state why he was getting a dishonorable discharge, that I write St. Louis, where the Home Office is, and if I recall, and I believe that it would be jotted down, I was given the name of the person to contact. He told me the way to do it was (a) a question which I cannot remember (b) a question (c) a question -- in other words, make it businesslike and ask these questions (a b c). It may have gone a little further, I want the answers explained that you have no contact with your son and since he was a Marine and you want to know why his name dishonored, you, as his mother, would like to be given the information of this dishonorable discharge. I received a letter from St. Louis, stating that because of his defection to Russia, they have found it necessary to give him a dishonorable discharge, and if he can, but he has a right that it would go before a Board, and he would have the privilege and a right to contest this dishonorable discharge. Well, now, I have explained I didn't know whether my son was living or dead. I had no contact since my son could not go before a Board and defer himself, could I have the privilege since I have in my possession a lot of extenuating circumstances to the case, because if I recalled the rules and regulations that were presented in this return letter said that either you or a representative could present your case before the Board of Examiners. I may not be using the words; however, I have this in my possession. (the original).

Q. Did you go before a Board or go to someone?

A. I was willing. I had no money and this has always been my problem. I'm not crying on anybody's shoulder, but when you need to do something and you don't have the money, it makes it difficult. I would have to go to, I don't know, Chicago or St. Louis, wherever the Home Office was. But I would go, I would sell anything I have -- I have a couple of rings. I have always been able to manage as I am strong willed. I would go before the Board and present my case to see if they would not do this awful thing of a dishonorable discharge, because I have grandchildren, my whole family has served in service, and Lee served the service for three years in the Marines, and I want his name cleared.

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
A. I received, as I recall, a registered return answer and I have this also addressed to Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald and not to me, which would be very unusual since I had already explained I had no contact, but maybe that would be their procedure. A registered-return-addressee-only, how can Lee return a return registered letter when Lee is not available.

Q. What did you do then?

A. I went to the Post Office and I explained that my son (and it had been in all the papers and everything) was not here and that I would like to sign for the letter, and, as far as I know, I did because I have the letter, and nothing else was said about me representing Lee. They did not give me the satisfaction that I asked to represent Lee.

Q. Who did you contact? Did you contact someone in Washington? What did you do then?

A. Well, then I did nothing. I had worked and talked to people, wrote to St. Louis and Chicago, I forget which, did everything I knew to do; then I felt I could do no further. I am a woman, I know how to handle things and help; then, when I do all I can do I cannot leave my work to pursue things further because financial and maybe loss of job, so I felt like they didn't think the mother was the person to do it and so, I mean, I just felt like that was all I could do.

Q. Well, then, when Lee returned from Russia, did he contact the Navy Department in regards to this discharge?

A. When Lee returned from Russia I believe when I knew definitely, and the State Department kept me informed of every move that Lee made, and when I was told that they were going to loan Lee the money to come home, and on such and such a date he would come home, which was maybe five or six weeks after the letter, I would say, I believe (I'm not sure but I believe) that I wrote Lee preparing him that he had had a dishonorable discharge and that it would be wise to return and face these things. So, when Lee returned from Russia I showed Lee these papers and I distinctly remember giving Lee the letter but I had a copy of it and I did not give Lee all of the correspondence. I gave Lee the original letter about a dishonorable discharge and I think I have a copy of the one that I gave Lee. Lee says, "Don't worry, mother, I will take care of this because I have been a good Marine and I have a good-conduct medal" which I saw with my own eyes that he had a good-conduct medal.
Q. So did he write to her—

A. That I do not know because Lee never had talked to me about what he was going to do in things of that sort. I said to Lee when I first came back from Vermont, where I was working, and first saw Lee and his Russian wife and everything, I told Lee about that story, "we have a story." He says, "Mother, you don't write a story, now we're here. Marina's life would be in danger."

Q. That is his wife?

A. That is his wife. I said, "Lee, the story that I can write mostly pertains to my experiences." "Just the same, Mother, you cannot write a story." He did not know what I had. He never had asked what I had. I have mentioned to my son, Robert, that I went to Washington, that I have information. Robert has never asked what I have. No one in the family knows the things I have. The children didn't want to know. I have an original application from Albert Schweitzer College that Lee had filled out and that is where he wanted to go and had put a deposit and was accepted by Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. And Albert Schweitzer College wrote again to Lee and I had no contact. I opened the letter saying that they hoped his itinerary of travel would allow him to reach Switzerland either, maybe, one or two days prior to his itinerary, or later, I do not remember, but all these things I have in black and white. And, so then I contacted Albert Schweitzer College and they said Lee had not arrived there and it was peculiar that he had not arrived there since he had paid his deposit. I stress again that I have all this information for proof.

Q. Well, can you tell me, did Lee ever to you, or did you ever hear from any of the rest of the family, that Lee expressed his feelings toward the Navy Department or the Marine Corps, what he felt about having received this dishonorable discharge?

A. No; otherwise, I told his remarks "Don't worry about it, mother, I will see about it" and took the copy of the letter. He, I know, felt that he didn't deserve the dishonorable discharge. There, again, I am assuming that there again because of the circumstances of him getting to Russia. He said he had a story. They are, ah, I do not know, but there
is something wrong about him going in Russia. All indica-
tions of my knowledge and proof, and these also to me, and
Lee wanting to write the story points to that maybe there
was something not right, how he got to Russia, I do not
know. I do not know, but indications point a little that
way.

Q. This is getting back closer to the present time--do you
know this man, Jack Rubenstein?
A. No, I do not know the man, Jack Rubenstein.

Q. You never heard Lee mention him one way or the other?
A. No, Lee don't ever talk. Lee doesn't talk.

Q. I see. Then you say that he doesn't talk and you don't know
whether he belonged to any organizations or had any friends
that were in the same organizations or friends of Jack
Rubenstein?
A. No, I know nothing of Lee's activities because Lee doesn't
confide, because Lee would think, and he made the statement
public when he went to New Orleans and wrote the letter,
"I do not expect you to understand, mother." He feels like
I am an old woman, a mother, that doesn't know about these
important developments of the world that was going on.

Q. Can you tell me, do you have any idea what his feeling or
opinion was of Mr. John Connally, the Governor of Texas, who
was the former Secretary of the Navy?
A. No, there again I have no idea because Lee does not express
anything to me. Lee gave the impression that "my mother--
housekeeper and mother, you wouldn't understand these deep
things." I say deep because Lee is a deep thinker. Lee
reads books, history books and anything pertaining to
things that would require evaluation of going into deep
thought about things, and he won't think that I would take
the time to bother about affairs of that sort.

Q. Now, this next that I am going to ask you -- we have talked
about it, you and I have at certain times the last few days
-- I want you to understand that I don't want you to think
I am trying to put anything in your mouth. I want you to give
me what you think.

A. I understand.

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
Q. All right. Do you think that Lee had any reason, or do you think that he would have wanted to shoot Mr. Connally, the Governor?

A. I do not think that Lee would shoot Mr. Connally, if you are implying because of this dishonorable discharge or some grief he had to Mr. Connally, because Lee is a very intelligent and smart boy, knowledgeable, not as far as education but he is self-educated from reading and being in the political world, which I would think that he would be in the political of things--politics. So, I think Lee would go to a higher-up if need be. Instead of Lee going to any drastic step, Lee would know other people besides Mr. Connally because when he knew he could return back to the United States, some of his letters told me who to contact to get help. They were the right people. He always, he would know. I don't think that Lee would be foolish enough to do anything drastic for any particular reason because I believe that Lee would be capable of handling any situation. I say that because he has contacted important people.

Q. Well, again let me ask you--you may just be repeating yourself--but in regard to President John Kennedy, do you think that he might have any strange feeling enough to want to shoot Mr. Kennedy.

A. Again I say, Lee never has talked to me and again I say I think Lee was too intelligent unless he was insane, which everybody doesn't seem to think and I, personally, either. Lee studies these things and feels the world situation which was proven by his statements when he went to Russia. So, I understand now he feels about these things. Again, I say, Lee loves his wife and children. He was a good father to the wife and children. He always tried to find work when they let him off of a job because of his defection and because he was married to a Russian girl. And I know that he applied for jobs and because his wife was not a citizen he didn't get it.

I know, because the month that he stayed with me in Fort Worth and I had the car and I took Lee to apply for work. Every day we went looking for work and Lee would say, "Mother, they didn't give me the job." and I said, "Well, why?" "They told me because my wife was not an American citizen" and that I know because I took my boy.
Q. Do you think that Lee felt pretty strongly about this fact that people would turn him down on jobs because he was married to a Russian?

A. Yes, but I don't think it would bother Lee enough to want to hurt the President or anybody else; and let's say, let's go back, that Lee has asked for a visa to Russia, which his wife has explained that neither she nor Lee wanted to go back to Russia, but they knew that Lee could work there all the time, where he wasn't able to work to support his wife and children. So then, why should he want to harm his wife and children. No, I do not believe that Lee would go to the extent of putting himself and wife in a position of anything so terrible as to kill, because he does not show that type man toward wife and children and mother.

Q. Do you think that Lee might have been influenced by someone else in this extent, someone that might have convinced him that it might solve his problem for him?

A. I do not think so, again because of what I know of my boy. He is strong minded and from all statements from Russia when he defected and everything—the papers and all, even now papers—he had a mind of his own and I believe Lee was brought up and would know better than to jeopardize his wife and himself; doing anything drastic would naturally jeopardize his wife—himself and his wife. He is smart enough to know that he can't do anything like that wrong and get by with it. He wouldn't do anything like that because he knows. That I know.

Q. In these past two or three days we talked about this rifle that Lee had in the garage over at the Paine residence and in Irving. Now, you have expressed your opinion that someone else might have got ahold of this rifle through Lee. Now, would you go into that a little bit, what you feel like did happen or could have happened?

A. Of course, this is just speculation, when Marina told me yes, Lee had a rifle. Lee liked to hunt, he always like to hunt, and the statement was made in the paper when he defected. And he had a rifle a long time. And that FBI man asked when she was picked up about the rifle and she told the FBI man, "Yes, Lee has a rifle." They showed her...
a big rifle. She says no she don't think that is the same rifle that Lee had. She says I told the FBI man because Lee has rifle, she says, but she didn't think it was the same rifle that the FBI man showed her. So, since they did not have a home of their own and they lived in this house, and Marina told me that Lee kept the rifle in the garage, anyone could have access to the rifle, so even though it would be Lee's rifle, to me doesn't necessarily mean that Lee used it since it was just in the garage.

Q. Did you personally ever see Lee's rifle?
A. No.

Q. You never did?
A. No, I have not seen my son since September of last year.

Q. In 1962, is that right?
A. That is correct and the month that we stayed with me I never had seen the rifle. I just had clothes and radios.

Q. Well, in concluding this conversation that we are having, is there anything that you want to elaborate on right here recently about any Federal agencies that contacted you or Lee or Marina, or anything else that might help us in putting together this story of Lee?
A. The last few days, you are speaking of?
Q. Yes. Or anything else that you think might be important for us in helping us in this case.
A. Yes. The night that I went to Mrs. Paine's home after I was there about ten minutes------

Q. This was after Lee was arrested?
A. After Lee was arrested.
Q. Yes. Go ahead.
A. There was a knock on the door. Mr. Paine was there. At the time I assumed they were a happily married family. There is two children, Mr. and Mrs. Paine. I do not know these people.
I walked out of the courthouse or jail, wherever I was
where they had questioned Marina, and came with this lady and
Marina to her home. I thought it was nice of her to ask me
to stay with them that night. There was a knock on the door.
She immediately let two men in. I found it strange that she
let two men in because of the situation because I would want
to know if they were strangers, what is it you want, but they
were not asked what they want.

She said "Come right in; I hope you have brought some good
color film with you" and these two men were from Life
Magazine. I was sitting on the sofa by my daughter-in-law.
The men didn't ask who I was and I was not introduced to
them so, again, I am assuming that they knew who Marina was.
Mrs. Paine sat on the floor and Life magazine, the men from
Los Angeles, which I found afterwards, was continually
rolling film. I was becoming indignant because I didn't
think it was the right thing to do. The other man--I do
not know the names, that is how this happened so fast; in
fact, I wasn't introduced--said to Mrs. Paine, "Now if you
will start with your story."

Mrs. Paine said, "Well, I will tell you what I know." I
think he asked her how did she meet Marina and me. She said
at a party. He said, "Did Lee live here?" She says, "Yes,
he lives with his wife but he does not live here." And the
Life magazine man (I wish. I knew his name, I don't) said,
"Are they separated?" "Oh," she says, "no, they are wonderful
family. Because of circumstances, Marina stays here with me.
I give her and the children a place to stay, and Lee works in
Dallas so Lee rents a room in Dallas for $3.00 a week and
comes to see his wife every weekend." "Well, when he comes
to see his wife on weekends, do they get along? What do they
do?" She said, "Like ordinary couples they sit and watch
football, baseball, and things on television. They don't
go any place, they have no money, no transportation; they
stay home. They love the family."

I got up from the sofa. I said, "I do not like this, I am
awfully sorry, Mrs. Paine. I realize I am in your home but
this is my daughter and this is my son that we are talking
about and I do not like you giving this personal stories
out." Everybody remained quiet so I sat down. Immediately
the Life magazine man questioned Mrs. Paine, ignored me.
I got up again. I said, "Now, I just said I do not like
this. I have gone through publicity before when Lee
supposedly defected, and things came out in the paper were not things that we said. I would say one word and the paper would make a story out of it and I do not want any publicity." Again, everything was silent, a pacifier to the mother. Well he knew I was the mother then because I said, "I am the mother of this boy." But the Paines had never introduced me as the mother of the boy. She took the initiative of talking to Life magazine, so he says, "Do you know how Lee got home from Russia; now did he have money to get him home from Russia?" She said, "Well, he saved his money to get him from Russia."

I got up. I said, "Mrs. Paine, I am getting tired of this. That is an incorrect statement because I happen to know how Lee got home from Russia and I do not appreciate you taking the initiative and making these statements."

"We want fact." And I said, "Another thing, I am penniless. My daughter-in-law here is without a husband, and children. If we are going to give a story and all of this information, I feel like I want to get paid for the story." Life magazine said, "Do you have a story? I will contact my office right now and get authorization to pay you for the story." I said, "You do that. We need the money. This boy will need a lawyer and I am without work and who will hire me and I want to get paid if we are going to give this information." The damage had been already done with the information being given, so I insisted then upon payment.

He went into the kitchen and telephoned, I assume, his office and came back and said, "Mrs. Oswald, they said that they will not authorize me to pay you for a story; however, they will give us expenses for you. We can put you up in a hotel and we will take care of your expenses while you are here." I said, "No, I think that Life magazine can afford to pay for this story. I think it will be new." He said, "Well, they didn't authorize me to pay for it, and I said, "Well then, let's don't talk. Let's keep quiet." I was then ignored and questions directed to Mrs. Paine. She immediately answered and by that time I was indignant and confused. I cannot remember the question. Another question was thrown to her. I got up again. I said, "I have had enough of this", that "this is incorrect information, Mrs. Paine. I do not have the right to tell you not to talk to Life magazine of what you know but when you talk to Life magazine about 'I assume this was the case' and not facts, I am going to

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
stop you because I happen to know this is not the case."

So, they went into the kitchen. I tried to be near as possible but because I didn't speak Russian and Mrs. Paine did, Marina talked to Mrs. Paine in Russian. I became very nervous because I didn't know what was going on. I said to Mrs. Paine, "Tell my daughter that I do not like this information being given in public about Lee and her. Ask her what she would like to do." Mrs. Paine spoke in Russian. My daughter-in-law said, "Marina, I will do what you want me to do." I said, "Marina then no talk." I put my fingers to the mouth, "No talk, nothing." I said "If we give stories, Marina like money." I am now speaking in a way I speak to my daughter-in-law and she understands me. "Because we need money. You have no husband. I, Marina, may not be able to work. If we give story we get paid. No, no talk no more, Marina." "Yes, Marina, whatever you want Marina do." So I say again to pacify for few minutes quiet. However, they followed Mrs. Paine into the kitchen and by this time I was becoming more indignant. If I'd had any money at all—I had 50¢ with me—I would have taken my daughter-in-law immediately out of the house because by now I had sensed that things were not the way I liked them to be.

During the night I thought seriously about this so I decided I would accept Life magazine's offer for hotel room and food while my stay in Dallas. So when they came at 8 o'clock in the morning, they had a Russian interpreter with them. I told them that we would go to a hotel where I would be in charge of giving the story instead of Mrs. Paine. They took us to the Adolphus Hotel, my daughter-in-law and two children to the Adolphus Hotel.

Q. That is in Dallas?

A. That is in Dallas. I immediately called the police station and talked to Captain Fritz and tried to get permission to see my son. He immediately granted that and said that about 12 o'clock would be fine. The Russian interpreter kept talking to Marina and I asked her please to tell me when she would talk to Marina and translate it to me in English because I had a right to know what she was saying to my daughter-in-law. She never did cooperate that way and she would then whisper to Life magazine. I was being left out of the picture.
Mr. Odham, an FBI agent, appeared at the Adolphus Hotel and wanted to take Marina to headquarters to be questioned. I said, "Mr. Odham, my daughter-in-law is not going with you to headquarters. We need counsel." And the Russian interpreter was going to go along with Mr. Odham, the FBI agent, to his headquarters to question Marina, but I would not be allowed to go. I said, "Marina will not go unless I am present and unless I know what Marina is saying in Russian." He said, "I am not talking to you." Now, Mr. Odham was very rude, being a representative of the FBI. He said, "Let your daughter-in-law make up her own mind." I said, "My daughter-in-law is not qualified to make up her own mind." "Because she does not understand our ways and she is entitled to representation, I am going to protect her." To the Russian interpreter, "You tell Mrs. Oswald that if she wants to go, ask her if she is willing to go. Not what her mother-in-law tells her to do." I said to Mr. Odham, "My daughter-in-law is not leaving here, whether she says she wants to go or not."

So that was debated two or three different times and then finally Marina talked long in Russian and the interpreter said, "Mrs. Oswald said that she has no more to say, that she has already been to the police station and told them what she knows and she is tired; she has baby, she nurse baby, she can tell him no more and she will do what Lee's mama tell her and Lee's mama say see a lawyer. She say she no more had nothing to say she told police already." Mr. Odham and Russian interpreter and life magazine talk. I took to Marina and kept telling her, with my fingers, not to talk, not to talk to Russian interpreter, not the law, she has protection, so Marina understands. Mr. Odham was still there when Robert entered the room.

Q. That is your son, right?

A. My son, Robert. So Mr. Odham said he wanted Marina to go down to the FBI headquarters because he wanted to question Marina, so I said, "Robert, they been here for about fifteen minutes and they are trying to push me aside and I won't let Marina go." "All right, all right, Mother," he said, "Mr. Odham, we have some rights and my sister-in-law is not going with you. We are going to try to get counsel in this case. She is willing to cooperate, we are willing to cooperate with you any way and all, but at this time my sister-in-law is not going to be questioned. I understand that she was questioned yesterday without representation and I do not like it at all." So Mr. Odham said, "That is all right, Mr. Oswald, we just thought-----", and he left.
Upon the next day, we went to court house---the same day we went to court house and we saw Lee. Life magazine did not, and insist that we do not take children and leave the children home with Russian interpreter. My daughter-in-law says, "No, no, we take babies" and I said "We take babies, too, I want them to go." Life magazine said "They are going to push you around." I said, "That is all right, we will face it. Men are considerate of women with babies. I want, since they were taking pictures of them, to see that Lee was a family." "But, Mrs. Oswald, we want you to leave the children at home. We don't think it is good for the story for you to have the children." I said, "But I think it is good and we are taking the children with us", and Marina says, "Yes, my children go where I go."

So we left and we went to the court house and stayed there and was able to talk to my son. Upon returning to the Adolphus hotel, which we were escorted by the policemen, wonderful protection so no reporters could get to us---the police went way out of their way to see that we were not followed. We got to the Adolphus hotel and no one answered the door to where Life magazine, where we had our clothes and suitcases and baby diapers--no one was there. So the two policemen or detectives with us was concerned and I didn't even know if I had the right door number. Understand, I was confused. So then, from around the corner came the Life magazine man and I said, "That is him. They asked--and I, foolishly, had never asked--they asked to see his credentials, and he was a Life magazine representative, but I now realize that I could have been in anybody's hands.

So we entered the room and the detectives left us with the man after they assured that he was Life magazine representative. The Life magazine representative asked, "What are you going to do now?" And I said, "Well, I understood that you were going to put me up in the hotel for two or three days so I can be near my son, for giving you the story." He sarcastically remarked, "You haven't given me anything but the facts that are already known", and I said, "Well, could we stay here tonight?" This was late in the afternoon; I did not know where my son, Robert, was. So then a redheaded man, with no coat, that I feel was from Life magazine--they had an office on the 11th floor, we were on the 9th floor--came into the bedroom. We had two bedrooms and when I walked in this redheaded man was talking to this Life representative. Then he left. Then the Life representative said, "Mrs. Oswald, here is some money." I didn't even look
at the amount. "We are going to move you because reporters are on our trail and we are going to take you out, away from the heart of the city." I followed suit and started picking up clothes. I didn't ask again whether I am doing right or anything. The Life representative from Los Angeles took us downstairs and put us in the taxi cab, took us out to the Executive Inn, out of town, said he would pay for lodgings for two or three nights and that we had money for taxi cab in case we couldn't locate them when we needed them, to get to town in case they needed Marina or I at the police station. I had put the bill in my uniform pocket, just loosely, so after he----I got it out and it was a $50 bill. I did not hear any more from those Life magazine representatives.

Saturday, about 6:30, a knock on the door and I moved the curtain and it was Mr. Gdhan from the FBI. I had on robe and pajamas. He said, "O-, you are ready for bed," and I said, "We are awfully tired. Marina is taking a cat... and we are trying to be just quiet and nice." He said, "Mrs. Oswald, I'd like to talk to your daughter-in-law." I said, "Mr. Gdhan, I have explained to you before that my daughter-in-law is not talking to anyone without legal representation and at this time we haven't been able to secure any." In the cup of his hand was a photograph that was cut and was a man's picture. He said, "Mrs. Oswald, have you ever seen this man before?" I said, "No, sir--no sir, believe me, I have never seen this man before." He said, "Can we show this picture to Marina?" I said, "Mr. Gdhan, please, we have been under a terrible strain; the girl nurses the baby; not tonight." And he went away.

The next---Sunday?---Monday morning when I picked up paper I immediately said to secret agent and people protecting me, "This is the man that the FBI agent came and asked me if I knew, the man that killed my son, I recognize his picture."

Q. What was his name?
A. I did not know his name until I read in the paper.

Q. What was it in the paper, then?
A. Ruby Rubenstein. I was at this time very upset because I recognized the man that the FBI, and I right away say, "Since they have his picture the night before, why then was he so close to shoot my son." So I didn't pay too much attention at the time of the name in the paper.

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
This was conclusion of an interview between Special Agent J. M. Howard and Mrs. Odham, the mother of Lee Harvey Odham. Not Odham--correction—that is, Oswald. Lee Harvey Oswald. This interview took place at the Inn of the Six Flags in Arlington, Texas, on November 25 and 26, 1963.
Tape recording of interview with Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Recorded on November 25, 1963. Interviewer is Special Agent J. M. Howard, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas. This recording is being made at Six Flags Inn Motel, Arlington, Texas.

This is an interview with Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Q. What is your full name?
A. Robert Edward Lee Oswald, Jr.

Q. And when is your birthday, Robert?
A. April 7, 1954.

Q. And where is your home residence at this time?
A. At Denton, Texas, 1009 Sierra Drive.

Q. What is your occupation?
A. I am a sales coordinator with the Acme Bread Company and I am with the Denton Plant.

Q. I see. Do you know what your brother has been accused of?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your true opinion, your own personal opinion of what has happened?
A. To begin with I can't describe it in my own feelings. I will say this, as far as the policeman's death in Dallas is concerned, I have no doubt in my mind; as far as the death of President Kennedy I have retained or attempted to retain a slight doubt in my mind even though apparently by the information that I have gathered through the press and talking with various persons that the evidence is overwhelming that perhaps he did.

Q. Referring to the shooting of the policeman are you referring to Officer Tippit of Dallas?
A. I believe that that is is name, yes.
Q. Robert, where were you when you first learned that your brother had gone to Russia?
A. I was in Fort Worth, Texas.

Q. I see, and what was your thought at the time?
A. I can't really recall my thinking at the time other than I was shocked. At first, I couldn't believe it at all and after various broadcasts, etc., it became evident that it was so. Then it was perhaps three or four hours and, if I recall the date correctly, it was Halloween, October 31, 1959.

Q. I understand that Lee was born after your father died. Is that right?
A. That is correct.

Q. How old were you at the time of your father's death?
A. I was five years old. My father died in August 1959. Lee was born in October 1939.

Q. Where were you and your mother living at the time?
A. At New Orleans, Louisiana.

Q. Could you tell me anything about Lee's background, his childhood, something about him that might help us to understand why that he might commit such an act.
A. I have searched my own mind for the same answers in reference to this. I did also at the time that we were notified that he went to Russia, even to the extent of the reasons why there. I might mention that during the first month or month and a half that he was in Russia we did correspond through the mails and I did ask him the reasons why. The only answers that I can remember are more or less what the papers have reprinted in relation to the underdog, Negroes, etc.

Q. When you learned that Robert was wanting to return to the United States with--pardon me, Lee was wanting to return to the United States with his wife whom he married in Russia, what did you do, what was your feeling?
A. It had been, as I mentioned, the first month and a half that he was in Russia, Moscow, at that period I did receive a letter from Lee, stating that he would no longer contact me or any member of the family and...
that he was severing all family contacts and we would not hear from him further; that he was starting his life in Russia and that is the way he wanted it. I believe that was the last of November or the first part of December 1959. I did not hear from him again until either March or April of 1961. In his first letter he advised me that he did marry Marina, Russian girl, and that they were attempting to come to the United States. My feelings at that time was highly pleased that apparently he had changed his mind, he had seen the error of his ways, and that he did want to return and did want to bring his wife with him.

Q. Was your mother ill at the time?
A. At the time that he was coming back from Russia?
Q. Yes. In other words, did that have anything to do with him wanting to return?
A. Not to my knowledge; I do not believe she was at the time.
Q. And what did you do in order to assist Lee in coming back to the United States?
A. Well we did have a fairly regular correspondence back and forth. I believe it was taking either ten days or two weeks for the interchange of letters, and he kept me posted on what progress he was making. I did not attempt to contact the State Department or anybody else. At the time I understood that my mother was doing that. I was, from time to time, contacted by an FBI agent, Mr. Fain (phonetic).

Q. F-A-I-N, Fain?
A. I believe that is correct.
Q. In regard to his contact with you, what were these contacts, what did he want to know?
A. Most of the time and I believe with the exception of perhaps once it was all over the telephone and, there again, with exception of once, I believe he did contact me one time at my office in Fort Worth—the rest of the time was at my residence in Fort Worth—and the line of questioning was what had I heard from Lee and what progress and what was his plans as far as I could find out.

Q. It is our understanding that you contacted someone in New York upon Lee and his wife's arrival in the United States in order to send him money to come home. Is this true?
A. That is correct, and I stated Lee did keep me posted on the progress he was making. I believe it was about a month or something equal to that length of time prior to his departure that he indicated to me that everything was settled, that they would be going to Moscow to pick up the necessary passports and papers, whatever it was, that I would not hear from him again until he did reach the United States.

Q. Who did you send the money to in New York?

A. I cannot recall the exact name of the organization but I do believe it was City of New York or New York City Welfare Center or something similar to that.

Q. And they in turn got the money to your brother?

A. Right. I was instructed to send it to them, to Lee Harvey's name in care of them, and they would give the money to him, which they did.

Q. Did he come to Fort Worth from New York then?

A. They flew by jet into Dallas Love Field at which time my wife and myself picked them up and took them to our house in Fort Worth.

Q. And he lived at your house with you and your family and he and his family for how long?

A. Approximately two months.

Q. During this time, did you notice any change in him as you remembered him before he went to Russia?

A. No, sir, I did not. He appeared to me at that time to be the boy I have always known. I do not recall at any time that we discussed any political views. I will mention that he did ask me about whether or not I had known or had knowledge that he did receive a dishonorable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corp. I said I had read that in the paper, and he indicated then that he was going to have that changed if he could, and I certainly agree with that that it was advisable because it was my understanding that the reason that he did receive this dishonorable discharge was that after he went to Russia on that basis denouncing his citizenship to the United States that that was the reason for the dishonorable discharge.

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
Q. Do you know who he contacted in regards to having his dishonorable discharge changed?
A. The only one I knew that he mentioned directly to me was John Connally.

Q. Was he Secretary of the Navy at that time?
A. I do not believe he was, because he either told me or I actually read the answer that he had forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy as he was no longer in that office, and that they would handle it from there.

Q. In other words, at the time that Lee wrote to Mr. Connally, he thought that he was Secretary of the Navy, but he actually wasn't; he had already left the office; is that right?
A. I'm remembering a little bit more now in relation to that. I believe that he had written the Secretary of the Navy, John Connally, and if my memory serves me right, he was in office when Lee did write the Secretary of the Navy, John Connally; however, in between the times the correspondence were answered that he had relinquished that office to run for Governor for the State of Texas.

Q. And then the letter from Mr. Connally advised him that his request had been forwarded to the State Department. Is that right?
A. Or to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. I do not know whether it was the State Department or to the then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Korth.

Q. What was Lee's reaction to the answer that he got from Mr. Connally?
A. I don't recall any significance or I just really don't remember his reaction to that. He either told me or I read the letter that he did receive. I cannot recall which.

Q. Did he receive any other news from Washington in regards to taking this dishonorable discharge that you know of?
A. Not to my knowledge, he did not.

Q. Did he write to anyone else that you know of?
A. This is by hearsay at that time and since the time of the President's death, John Kennedy, that he did write or apparently wrote Jim Wright, a Congressman from Fort Worth.

Q. But you don't know of him ever writing to President Kennedy?

A. No, sir, I know of no letter he ever wrote to the President of the United States.

Q. Did you know whether or not Lee had a rifle?

A. At that time?

Q. Yes.

A. To my knowledge, he did literally carry in everything he owned at that time off the plane. No, I retract that. They did have some express that came from New York. It was all at the house. I feel certain that I saw every piece of it. There was no rifle at that time, no weapon of any kind.

Q. That's during the time that he was living with you in Fort Worth?

A. That's correct.

Q. After he left your home, where did he go to live?

A. He lived at for a period of approximately a month with my mother in Fort Worth.

Q. Did you still have pretty good contacts and relations with him?

A. Yes, I certainly did.

Q. Why did he move from your home?

A. I do not recall any specific reason, other than I know my mother did want him and his wife to stay with them some, and that would be the only reason that I can think of.

Q. And he then moved from your mother's home. Where did he move to?

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
They rented a duplex across the street from Montgomery Ward in Fort Worth, and I can't recall how long they were there; it wasn't very long.

Where did he work during the time that he was in Fort Worth?

I do not know the name of the firm. I was there once; it was a small business that I could gather, located in a large warehouse off the white settlement street (phonetic) in Fort Worth. The business was a type of metal work. I believe their main product was the metal ventilating that goes on top of residences.

Is that the only place that he worked that you know of in Fort Worth?

Yes.

And how long, overall, did he stay in Fort Worth, before moving?

They arrived there in June of 1962, and the best I can remember that he left Fort Worth prior to Thanksgiving and I would estimate it to be the very latter part of October or the early part of November.

Of 1962?

Yes, of 1962.

During the time he was in Fort Worth, do you know whether or not he was contacted or visited by any Federal Agency -- any law-enforcement agency connected with the Federal Government?

Yes, I can recall only one time that they asked him, and I believe I took the original call at my residence from the FBI Bureau in Fort Worth, and I do not recall; but I believe it was Mr. Fain asking whether or not it was possible for him to speak to Lee which Lee agreed to do so. He spoke to him on the phone and they did set up an interview, I believe, at his office in Fort Worth.

You were not present, then, when the interview took place?

No, I was not. I recall that after I returned from work, I believe that interview was the next day and after I returned from work the next day, I asked Lee about it, and he said it was just more or less the same old
thing or something along that nature. He did laugh about one question in the way I recall the question that the Agent put to him, was he an Agent of the Federal Government that was sent to Russia? He said he replied "Oh, don't you know", and this he laughed about.

Q. And where did he move to from Fort Worth?
A. He moved to Dallas, Texas. I never did have his apartment residence address. Two or three days after he moved to Dallas I received a postcard from him with a post office box number in Dallas.

Q. Do you remember this number offhand?
A. I believe it was Post Office Box 2013, Dallas, Texas.

Q. And you never did know what his address was in Dallas?
A. No, sir, I did not. I asked him in my first letter, why the post office box or how else could I contact him, and his reply in his letter was that he was not settled and that he had not taken an apartment or a residence to live in, that he would retain this post office box where I could always reach him.

Q. I see. And did he correspond with you regularly while he was in Dallas?
A. No, sir, he did not.

Q. How long was he there?
A. In Dallas?

Q. Yes, this time.
A. To my knowledge and until Friday night of this past week I assumed that he had been in Dallas the entire time and I was not aware that he ever left Dallas.

Q. I see. Were you aware of the fact that he and his wife were not living together during the week?
A. No, sir, I was not.

Q. You did not know this?
A. I might say that from the time that he did move from Fort Worth to Dallas and up until this Friday I received either just three or four letters from him that were scattered over a period of that time, very infrequent.

Q. Did he ever mention to you that he was distressed or upset about anything that had happened to him to the point where he might become violent?

A. No, sir, he did not. And I restate my feelings at the time that he returned to the United States in the year, 1952, to me he was the boy that I had always known, older, but still the same as far as I am concerned.

Q. I see. You didn't know that he had moved to New Orleans for a short period of time, is that right?

A. Since his return from Russia?

Q. Yes.

A. No sir, I was not aware of that.

Q. I see. Do you know this man, Mr. Paine, that was the landlord where Lee's wife, Marina, was living?

A. I met Mr. Paine previously at the Dallas Police Station Friday night, the night of the death of the President.

Q. That was November 22, 1963?

A. November 22, 1963. I met him at the Dallas Police Station, at which time he and his wife, Mrs. Paine, were taking Lee's wife, Marina, and my mother, and their two small children to their home.

Q. Did you have a discussion with him at the time?

A. No, sir, I did not. I really didn't know who he was until they started to leave and then I was advised that that was where Marina had been staying, at the Paines' residence.

Q. You didn't know Mr. Paine any prior to this time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Jack Rubenstein?

A. No, sir, I do not.
Q. Have you ever heard that name before?
A. I have never heard that name before.

Q. You have been told that he is the person that shot your brother at Dallas?
A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Do you have any idea as to what the reason was that Mr. Rubenstein shot your brother?
A. No, sir, I certainly do not.

Q. Is there anything else that you might tell us in regard to any of these incidents which we have discussed?
A. No, sir, I do not know of anything that I could add to what I have already said.

Q. Let me say this -- did you know that Lee owned a rifle during the time that he was in Dallas?
A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. You did not know that he owned a rifle?
A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Do you know of him owning a revolver at any time?
A. No, sir, I was not aware that he owned any type of firearm.

Q. I see. Did you ever do any shooting with Lee or did you do any hunting or anything of that sort.
A. Yes, sir, I do recall hunting with him at one time which I do believe was after his release from the Marine Corps. He stayed two or three days in Fort Worth.

Q. This was prior to the time he went to Russia?
A. That is correct, and at that time we had gone to my wife's family's farm and had taken Lee, and he and I and my brother-in-law did go rabbit and squirrel hunting.
Q. Did Lee or did Lee's wife, or your mother say anything to you since the time that Lee returned to the United States from Russia about the FBI or any other Federal Agency contacting him in Dallas, or in Irving?

A. Could I hear that again, please.

Q. Do you know from your mother or from Lee's wife, Marina, whether or not any Federal Agency contacted him at either Irving or Dallas in the past few months?

A. No, sir, I do not know that other than what I overheard today. I did not have any prior knowledge of any prior contact made by the Federal Bureau.

Q. I see. And what you are referring to is what Marina told myself and Agent Charles Kunkel?

A. That is correct, sir.

Q. You didn't know about them trying to contact him.

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know whether or not Lee belonged to any subversive organizations or any organizations in Dallas?

A. No, sir, I was not aware of any type of organization that he did belong to or was associated with.

Q. Did you know whether or not he had contact or was receiving literature of any kind from Russia?

A. I believe that during the period that he was living at the duplex, across from Montgomery Ward, prior to moving to Dallas, I believe at one time that I was there I do recall seeing some type of Russian magazine; whether or not it came from there or this was available at news stands, I do not know.

Q. Have you ever heard of an organization called "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee"?

A. Not until tonight. There, again, in relation to your interview with Marina, I never had heard of it before.

Q. You did not know that Lee was connected with this?

A. No, sir.
Q. All right, Robert, we won't continue this too much further because I don't feel like that you do have any real information that might help us in this case, but, overall, may I ask you, do you know any Cubans?
A. No, sir, I do not.
Q. Do you know whether Lee knew any Cubans?
A. No, sir, I do not.
Q. Do you belong to any Cuban sympathizer organizations?
A. Do I?
Q. Yes.
A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know that Lee was?
A. No, sir, I do not.
Q. Is there anything that you can think of that you might tell us that might help us in putting this story together?
A. No, sir, I cannot think of anything that in any remote possibility that would be of service in this respect. If I did I would certainly give that information.
Q. You said something to me at the police department yesterday in regards to your feelings to what has happened to President Kennedy. What are your feelings as far as what has happened here?
A. I am not recalling.
Q. You remember, you asked me if I would relay the message to his wife?
A. Yes. The message was generally my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and her family on the death of the President.
Q. I see. OK, Robert, thank you very much. How tall are you now?
A. 5 feet, 11 1/2.
Q. And how much do you weigh?
A. 150 pounds.

Commission Exhibit 270—Continued
Q. And what color is your hair?
A. Brown.

Q. And your eyes?
A. Blue.

Q. I see. Are you married?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your wife's name?
A. Vada--V, as in Victor, a-d-a--Marie Oswald.

Q. And how old is she?
A. She is 25.

Q. Do you have any children?
A. Yes I do.

Q. How many children do you have?
A. I have two children--one girl that is six years old.

Q. What is her name?
A. Cathy Marie Oswald, and my boy, he is two and a half years old and his name is Robert, also.
February 17, 1964

Mr. William A. McKenzie
Attorney at Law
631 Fidelity Union Life
Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. McKenzie:

At my request, you are dictating this letter in the presence of myself, your secretary, Miss Joan Connelly, and your partner, Mr. Henry Baer. I have today retained you to represent me as my attorney in connection with my appearance on Thursday, February 20, 1964, before the President's Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court.

You have likewise been employed to represent me as my attorney in any other matters relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent death of my brother in which I may be involved.

This letter shall constitute your full and unequivocal authority to release, give and tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice any and all evidence on all matters relating to or which may be uncovered by yourself or told to you by me in connection with the death of President Kennedy and the death of my brother. I hereby grant you full authority to release any and all information whatsoever which I may give you or which may be told to you by me or others or which may be furnished to you in the form of documentary evidence of any nature to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in your full and complete discretion. The purpose of this authorization being to make certain that all the facts which I have are known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other Federal investigative body to which the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to divulge information.

Commission Exhibit 272
I deem this letter of authorization necessary in order that the truth may be fully developed and further by reason of the attorney-client relationship existing between us. In other words, I give you this full authorization to release any information so that there can be no question of ethics involved in your representation of me as my attorney.

Further, you are authorized to furnish the President of the Dallas Bar Association as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation a copy of this letter in connection with your employment by me and my desire for the truth to be given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Oswald
1009 Sierra Drive
Denton, Texas

WITNESSED:

Henry Baer, 6507 Prestonshire, Dallas, Texas

Joan Connely, 4040 Travis, Dallas, Texas

Pete White, 4401 Beverly Drive, Dallas, Texas

Commission Exhibit 272—Continued
February 18, 1964

Mr. William A. McKenzie
Attorney at Law
631 Fidelity Union Life
Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. McKenzie:

At my request, you are dictating this letter in the presence of myself, my friends, Mr. & Mrs. Declan P. Ford, with whom I am now living at their residence, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas, Texas, and your secretary, Miss Joan Connelly. I have today retained you to represent me as my attorney in any matters, business or otherwise, relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent death of my husband in which I may be involved.

This letter shall constitute your full and unequivocal authority to release, give and tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice any and all evidence on any and all matters relating to or which may be uncovered by yourself or told to you by me or others in connection with the death of President Kennedy and the death of my husband or any other matters or facts involving my husband. I hereby grant you full authority to release any and all information whatsoever which I may give you or which may be told to you by me or others or which may be furnished to you in the form of documentary evidence of any nature to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in your full and complete discretion. The purpose of this authorization being to make certain that all the facts which I have are known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other Federal investigative body to which the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to divulge information.

I deem this letter of authorization necessary in order that the truth may be fully developed and further by reason of the attorney-client relationship existing between us. In other words, I give you this full authorization to release any information so that there can be no question of ethics involved in your representation of me as my attorney.

Commission Exhibit 273
Further, you are authorized to furnish the President of the Dallas Bar Association as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or any other Federal investigative agency or others in your complete discretion, a copy of this letter in connection with your employment by me and my desire for the truth to be given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all other official agencies that are or may be involved or which may be investigating me.

My friend, Katherine Ford, the wife of Declan Ford, speaks both Russian and English fluently, and she has explained to me in Russian that this letter of authorization is a condition of your employment by me and the acceptance of the employment by you. I fully understand the contents and the matters set out in this letter of authorization since Mrs. Ford has read the letter to me in the Russian language, and the authorization granted in this letter is completely understood and is satisfactory to me in all regards.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
14057 Brookcrest Drive
Dallas, Texas

WITNESSED:

Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas

Katherine N. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas

Joan Connelly, 4040 Travis, Dallas

Commission Exhibit 273—Continued
February 18, 1964

Mr. James H. Martin
11611 Farrar
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin:

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald has today furnished to me a copy of a letter to you dated February 14, 1954, discharging you as her business agent. At Mrs. Oswald’s request, I am writing you this letter as shown by her acknowledgment of the contents below. Mrs. Oswald has requested that I notify you that you have no authority to enter into any agreement of any type or nature for or in her behalf and that if you have entered into or signed any contracts purportedly in her behalf, that she considers same of no binding effect upon her.

I hereby make demand upon you for a full and complete accounting of all monies received by you and disbursements made together with any and all banking accounts which you have established for the benefit of Mrs. Oswald and her children. It is my understanding from Mrs. Oswald that in addition to the bank accounts and trust accounts which have been established in Grand Prairie and Fort Worth, Texas, you have likewise established an account in the First Citizens Bank of Dallas in the name of Maria Martin and James H. Martin and that the monies on deposit in all accounts are monies received as contributions for Mrs. Oswald and her children.

I shall be glad to discuss this matter with you and your attorney at the earliest possible moment and I assure you that I hope this matter can be closed with the least amount of publicity or embarrassment to yourself and Mrs. Oswald.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. John M. Thorne for his full understanding and information.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

William A. McKenzie

Commission Exhibit 274
Page Two
Mr. James H. Martin
February 13, 1964

The above and foregoing letter has been read to me
in Russian by Mrs. Katherine Ford and I understand the contents
thereof and I am in full agreement with same and request full com-
pliance thereof immediately.

Mrs. Marina H. Oswald

WITNESSED:

Mrs. Katherine Ford

cc: Mr. John M. Thorne
Thorne and Leech
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
302 West College Street
Grand Prairie, Texas

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
Mr. John M. Thorne
Thorne and Leech
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
302 West College Street
Grand Prairie, Texas

Dear Mr. Thorne:

Mrs. Karina H. Oswald together with Mr. & Mrs. Declan Ford have been in my office today. Mrs. Oswald has furnished me a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1964, discharging you as her attorney and she has retained me to represent her. I will file either today or tomorrow a revocation of Power of Attorney which she has previously given to you and Mr. Leech on December 5, 1963.

Naturally, I will furnish you a copy of the revocation.

Through Mrs. Ford, as interpreter, Mrs. Oswald has requested that you deliver to me for her all files you have in connection with her affairs, together with any and all pictures, documents and paraphernalia of any description which she has previously furnished to you. Mrs. Oswald has likewise asked me to ask you to furnish me copies of any instruments or contracts or other legal documents, if any, which you may have signed for or on behalf of Mrs. Oswald and which might be interpreted to obligate her.

At my request, Mrs. Oswald has signed this letter and Mrs. Ford has read the letter to Mrs. Oswald in Russian so that she fully understands the contents.

In the event you desire to discuss this matter with me, I shall be glad to discuss same with you at our mutual convenience.

Very truly yours,

William A. McKenzie

McK

Commission Exhibit 275
I have had the above and foregoing letter read to me by Mrs. Katherine Ford in Russian and I understand the contents of the letter and request Mr. J. M. Thorne to immediately comply therewith.

[Signature]

Mrs. Marina H. Oswald

WITNESS:

[Signature]

Mrs. Katherine Ford

cc: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
   General Counsel
   President's Commission on the
   Assassination of President Kennedy
   200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
   Washington, D. C. 20502

cc: Mr. James H. Martin
   11611 Farrar
   Dallas, Texas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 275—Continued
December 6, 1963

Mr. James H. Martin
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin:

I desire to obtain your services in my affairs; I seek your advice, counsel, guidance, direction, instruction, suggestion, recommendation, initiative and decision in all of my personal and business affairs. You have agreed to so serve and act on my behalf and that of my children and in view thereof, we are agreed as follows:

That I do hereby engage you as my personal manager for a period of ten years from this date, and that through and during this period and term hereof, you agree to perform for me one or more of the following services: advise and counsel with me in the selection of any and all business ventures which might be undertaken by me; Advise and counsel with me in any and all matters pertaining to publicity, public relations and advertising of any and all kinds in the furtherance of my affairs; To be responsible for all news releases and/or press releases concerning my affairs, and the determination of the proper time, place and events to be covered by such releases and/or public appearances whether same be live for television, radio, motion pictures, etc. Advise, counsel and conclude any agreements with any employment agencies for engagements by me and/or for the sale of any movie rights, magazine rights, books, rights, or any other medium or media desiring my appearance, story, picture or pictures and which in your sole discretion is proper and advisable for me to undertake.

You will authorize me and approve for and in my behalf and in your discretion and decision the following: Approve and permit the use of my name, photographs, likeness, voice, sound effects, caricatures, person for all publicity, advertising and the promotion of any and all ventures desired by you to be undertaken by me and for the performance by me of any appearance or services; You are authorized, empowered and directed by me to execute for me and in my name and stead and in my behalf, any and all agreements, documents, contracts for my services, talents, memoirs, histories, stories, or otherwise; Collect and receive for me as well as to endorse my name thereupon, all checks, and all cash, payable to me for my services as above set out, and pay over such sums to my account after deducting therefrom any sum owing to you; Encourage as well as discharge all documents for me and in my name; You are not required to make any loans or advances to me or for my account, but in the event you...
December 6, 1963

Mr. James H. Martin
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin:

I desire to obtain your services in my affairs; I seek your advice, counsel, guidance, direction, instruction, suggestion, recommendation, initiative and decision in all of my personal and business affairs. You have agreed to so serve and act on my behalf and that of my children and in view thereof, we are agreed as follows:

That I do hereby engage you as my personal manager for a period of ten years from this date, and that through and during this period and term hereof, you agree to perform for me one or more of the following services: advise and counsel with me in the selection of any and all business ventures which might be undertaken by me; Advise and counsel with me in any and all matters pertaining to publicity, public relations and advertising of any and all kinds in the furtherance of my affairs; To be responsible for all news releases and/or press releases concerning my affairs, and the determination of the proper time, place and events to be covered by such releases and/or public appearances whether same be live for television or movie distribution, Advise, counsel and conclude any agreements with any employment agencies for engagements by me and/or for the sale of any movie rights, magazine rights, books, rights, or any other medium or media desiring my appearance, story, picture or pictures and which in your sole discretion is proper and advisable for me to undertake.

You will authorize me and approve for and in my behalf and in your discretion and decision the following: Approve and permit the use of my name, photographs, likeness, voice, sound effects, caricatures, person for all publicity, advertising and the promotion of any and all ventures desired by you to be undertaken by me and for the performance by me of any appearance or services; You are authorized, empowered and directed by me to execute for me and in my name and stead and in my behalf, any and all agreements, documents, contracts for my services, talents, memoirs, history story, or otherwise; Collect and receive for me as well as to endorse my name thereupon, all checks, and all cash, payable to me for my services as above set out, and pay over such sums to my account after deducting therefrom any sum owing to you; Encourage as well as discharge all documents for me and in my name; You are not required to make any loans or advances to me or for my account, but in the event you

Commission Exhibit 276—Continued
do so, I shall repay them promptly, and I hereby authorize you to deduct the amount of any such loan or advances from any sum you may receive for any account. The powers, authority and rights herein given to you by me are coupled with an interest in the subject matter of the agreement and that such agreement is irrevocable during the term hereof.

I agree at all times to devote myself to your wishes and to do all things necessary and desirable to promote my affairs and earnings therefrom. I shall submit all offers of employment to you and will refer any inquiries concerning my services to you. I shall instruct any agency engaged by me to remit to you all monies that may become due me and may be received by it. It is clearly understood that you are not an employment agent or theatrical agent, that you have not offered or accepted or promised to obtain employment or engagements for me, and that you are not obligated, authorized or expected to do so.

This agreement shall not be considered to create a partnership between us. It is specifically understood that you are acting hereunder as a personal contractor and you may appoint or engage any and all other persons, firms and corporations throughout the world in your discretion to perform any or all of the services which you have agreed to perform hereunder. Your services hereunder are not exclusive and you are at all times free to perform the same or similar performances for others as well as engage in any and all other business activities. You shall only be requested to render reasonable services which are called for by this agreement as and when reasonably requested by me. You shall not be required to deliver or to meet with me at any particular place or places except in your discretion. In connection for your services, I agree to pay to you, as and when received by me, during and throughout the term hereof a sum agreed to be fifteen (15%) per cent of any and all monies or other considerations which I may receive as a result of my activities and all sums resulting from the use of my name, person or circumstances and the results and proceeds thereof; the matters upon which you should be considered include any and all of the activities in connection with matters as follows: motion picture, television, radio, music, literary, theatrical engagements, personal appearances, public appearances, records or recordings, publications, both book, magazine, newspaper or otherwise, and the use of my name, likeness and circumstances for purposes of advertising. I likewise agree to pay you a
do so, I shall repay them promptly, and I hereby authorize you to deduct the amount of any such loan or advances from any sum you may receive for any account. The powers, authority and rights herein given to you by me are coupled with an interest in the subject matter of the agreement and that such agreement is irrevocable during the term hereof.

I agree at all times to devote myself to your wishes and to do all things necessary and desireable to promote my affairs and earnings thereon. I shall submit all offers of employment to you and will refer any inquiries concerning my services to you. I shall instruct any agency engaged by me to remit to you all monies that may become due me and may be received by it. It is clearly understood that you are not an employment agent or theatrical agent, that you have offered or accepted or promised to obtain employment or engagements for me, and that you are not obligated, authorized or expected to do so.

This agreement shall not be considered to create a partnership between us. It is specifically understood that you are acting hereunder as a personal contractor and you may appoint or engage any and all other persons, firms and corporations throughout the world in your discretion to perform any or all of the services which you have agreed to perform hereunder. Your services hereunder are not exclusive and you are at all times free to perform the same or similar performances for others as well as engage in any and all other business activities. You shall only be requested to render reasonable services which are called for by this agreement as and when reasonably requested by me. You shall not be required to deliver or to meet with me at any particular place or places except in your decision. In connection for your services, I agree to pay to you, as and when received by me, during and throughout the term hereof a sum agreed to be fifteen (15%) per cent of any and all monies or other considerations which I may receive as a result of my activities and all sums resulting from the use of my name, person or circumstances and the results and proceeds thereof; the matters upon which you should be considered include any and all of the activities in connection with matters as follows: motion picture, television, radio, music, literary, theatrical engagements, personal appearances, public appearances, records or recordings, publications, both book, magazine, newspaper or otherwise, and the use of my name, likeness and circumstances for purposes of advertising. I likewise agree to pay you a

Commission Exhibit 276—Continued
similar sum following the expiration of the term hereof upon and with respect to any and all engagements, contracts and agreements written into during the term hereof relating to me of the foregoing and upon any and all understandings, renewals and substitutions thereupon and upon any resumes of such engagements, contracts and agreements which may have been discontinued during the term hereof and resume within a year thereafter. The term shall include, without limitations, salaries, earnings, fees, royalties, bonus, shares of profits, shares of stock, percentages of interest, percentage and the percentages amount paid for a package television or radio program (live or recorded), book and/or magazine rights and royalties, motion picture or other entertainment packages, earned or received directly or indirectly by me or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or by any other person.

In the event that I receive, as all or part of my combination for activities hereunder, stock or the right to buy stock in any corporation or that I become the owner of all or part of any entertainment property, stock holdership, proprietor, partner or otherwise, your percentage shall apply to my said stock, right to buy stock, partnership or other form of interest, and you shall be entitled to share thereof. Should I be required to make any payment for such interest, you will pay your percentage share of such, unless you do not want your percentage share thereof.

This agreement shall be deemed to be executed in the State of Texas and shall be subject to the laws of said State in the event any provision hereof shall for any reason be illegal or unenforceable then, or in any such event, the same shall not affect the remaining provisions and provisions hereof.

It is understood that I have employed the services of the firm of Thorne and Leech, Attorneys at Law, and it is agreed that you will use the services of such attorneys as such services may be required by you.

This agreement is the only agreement of the parties and there is no other or collateral agreement (oral or written) between the parties in any manner relating to the subject matter hereof.

If the foregoing meets with your approval, please indicate your acceptance and agreement by signing in the space provided:

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 276

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276—Continued
similar sum following the expiration of the term hereof upon and with respect to any and all engagements, contracts and agreements written into during the term hereof relating to me of the foregoing and upon any and all understandings, renewals and substitutions thereupon and upon any resumes of such engagements, contracts and agreements which may have been discontinued during the term hereof and resume within a year thereafter. The term shall include, without limitations, salaries, earnings, fees, royalties, bonus, shares of profits, shares of stock, percentages of interest, percentage and the percentages amount paid for a package television or radio program (live or recorded), book and/or magazine rights and royalties, motion picture or other entertainment packages, earned or received directly or indirectly by me or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or by any other person.

In the event that I receive, as all or part of my combination for activities hereunder, stock or the right to buy stock in any corporation or that I become the owner of all or part of any entertainment property, stock holdership, proprietor, partner or otherwise, your percentage shall apply to my said stock, right to buy stock, partnership or other form of interest, and you shall be entitled to your percentage share thereof. Should I be required to make any payment for such interest, you will pay your percentage share of such, unless you do not want your percentage share thereof.

This agreement shall be deemed to be executed in the State of Texas and shall be subject to the laws of said State in the event any provision hereof shall for any reason be illegal or unenforceable then, or in any such event, the same shall not affect the remaining portions and provisions hereof.

It is understood that I have employed the services of the firm of Thorne and Leech, Attorneys at Law, and it is agreed that you will use the services of such attorneys as such services may be required by you.

This agreement is the only agreement of the parties and there is no other or collateral agreement (oral or written) between the parties in any manner relating to the subject matter thereof.

If the foregoing meets with your approval please indicate your acceptance and agreement by signing in the space provided:

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
MRS. MARINA N. OSWALD

Commission Exhibit 276—Continued
Witnessed:

Robert L. Oswald

Approved:

James H. Martin, Manager

Approved as to Form:

John M. Thorne, Attorney
Witnessed:
    ROBERT L. OSWALD
Approved:
    James H. Martin
    JAMES H. MARTIN, Manager
Approved as to Form:
    John M. Thorne
    JOHN M. THORNE, Attorney

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276—Continued
THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

For and in consideration of the services to be rendered in my behalf by Robert Oswald in the administration of my personal and business affairs, as is hereinafter set out, I, Mrs. Marina N. Oswald, a widow, do by these presents bargain, assign, transfer and convey to the said Robert Oswald, an undivided ten (10%) per cent of all increase in the trust funds that are being presently donated to my account, and ten (10%) per cent on all of the funds received by me as a matter of engagements by me, contracts or agreements for the use of my name, photographs, likeness, voice, sound effects, caricatures, publicity, advertising, and the promotion of all ventures for purposes of sale of movie rights, book rights, pictures, magazine rights, and all other media wherein because of my name, person or circumstances, an engagement is obtained and proceeds derived therefrom; That such a grant as is here made shall be perpetual;

That for such percentage as is herein and hereby assigned, the said Robert Oswald shall act as my assistant business agent and manager and in all things subscribe to aid and assist James H. Martin in the carrying out of his duties as Manager; That as such Assistant Manager, Robert Oswald shall act in my behalf in the absence of the said James H. Martin, due to the inability of said Martin to serve due to death, disability or incapacity; That in that event, said Robert Oswald shall be chargeable as my agent and shall assume and ascend to all of the duties and obligations as well of the said James H. Martin.

That said Robert Oswald does agree that he will devote as much time as is necessary to my affairs in the furtherance of my business as I deem necessary and advisable and in his discretion and to the best of his ability, he will advise and counsel with me at such time and such places as are convenient to both of us.

That the consideration and monies received by me and of which I have herewith assigned Robert Oswald an undivided 10% shall include without limitation, salaries, earnings, fees, royalties, bonus, shares, of profits, shares of stock, percentage of interest, percentage and the percentages of amount paid for a package television, or radio program (live or recorded), book and/or magazine rights and
royalties, motion picture and other entertainment packages, earned or received
directly or indirectly by me or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or
by any other person.

It is understood that I have employed the services of the firm of Thorne
and Leech, Attorneys at Law, and it is agreed that their services will be available at
all times to the said Robert Oswald and that he will use same as required by him.

Executed by the undersigned parties, this the 9th day of December, A. D.,
1962.

Robert Oswald
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Approved as to form:

John M. Thorne, Attorney

James H. Martin

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 277—Continued
INVESTMENT AGENCY AGREEMENT

This Agreement entered into this ___ day of ____________, 19__,
by and between John M. Thomas and James H. ____________,
Dallas County, Texas, hereinafter referred to as Principal,
and The First National Bank of Fort Worth, hereinafter referred to as Agent,

WITNESSETH:

Principal has made, constituted and appointed, and does hereby
make, constitute and appoint Agent as his true and lawful attorney with respect
to the bonds, shares of stock and/or other securities represented by the
certificates listed in Exhibit "A" and with respect to any cash listed thereon
(said Exhibit "A" being hereto attached and made a part hereof) all of which
bonds, certificates and/or cash have been delivered to and deposited with
Agent contemporaneously with the execution of this agreement; and in connection with such properties, Agent shall, in Principal's name, place and stead:

1. At Agent's option, transfer and assign said bonds, stocks and/or
other securities to Agent's nominee and do all necessary acts in connection
therewith, including the power to deliver the certificates representing such
securities, to endorse thereon the assignment, and, in the case of shares of
stock, to transfer and do all acts proper to accomplish the transfer of such
shares on the books of the respective corporation or corporations.

2. Execute promptly any and all orders which Principal may give
with respect to the sale, assignment, transfer or redemption of securities
held pursuant to this agency agreement; hold the proceeds of any such sale
or redemption for the benefit of Principal, after deducting from such proceeds
all costs in connection with such sale or redemption, and, pursuant to direc-
tion of Principal, disburse to Principal such part of proceeds as he may
direct; purchase on behalf of Principal with the cash deposited with or
received and retained by Agent pursuant to this agreement, such other bonds,
stocks or other securities as Principal may direct, registering all of such

Commission Exhibit 278
securities so purchased either in the name of Principal or of Agent's nominee and otherwise holding them in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

3. Receive all interest payments and all dividends and other income paid with respect to securities held pursuant to this agency agreement, and, after paying any necessary costs and expenses incurred in connection with this agency, hold the balance for the benefit of Principal, disbursing so much of such income to Principal as and when Principal may direct and, at Principal's direction, reinvesting all or any part thereof on the same basis outlined in Paragraph 2, above.

4. Receive and hold either in the name of Principal or of Agent's nominee all shares of stock and other securities distributed pursuant to any stock dividend or stock split declared with respect to shares of stock held pursuant to this agreement or otherwise distributed with respect to any of the securities held hereunder.

5. Distribute to Principal pursuant to his written direction, within a reasonable time after receipt thereof, any or all of the cash or securities held pursuant to this agreement, and, if necessary at the time of such distribution, to effect the transfer and assignment of any securities from the name of Agent's nominee to the name of Principal or his nominee.

6. Receive and hold pursuant to the terms of this agreement any other cash or securities which Principal may, with Agent's consent, deliver and deposit with Agent, subject to the terms hereof. Such additions being evidenced by attaching to Exhibit "A" hereof supplements which shall list any additional cash or bonds, shares of stock or other securities made subject to this agreement, which supplements to Exhibit "A" shall become a part of this agreement for all purposes as soon as attached hereto by the mutual consent of Principal and Agent.

Principal does hereby give and grant unto Agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing whatsoever necessary.

Commission Exhibit 278—Continued
and requisite to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as Principal might or could do if personally present, and does hereby give and grant unto Agent full power to substitute one or more attorneys under said Agent in or concerning the premises or any part thereof, and Principal does hereby ratify and confirm whatsoever said Agent or his substitute may or shall do by virtue hereof in the premises, prior to revocation by Principal.

Agent shall receive as fees for its services such sums as may be mutually agreed upon with Principal, and such fees shall be considered necessary expenses incurred for which Agent shall be entitled to reimbursement out of either principal or income.

This agreement may be amended at any time by mutual agreement of the parties and may be terminated or revoked by either Agent or Principal by giving thirty (30) days' notice in writing to the other party of such termination or revocation, whereupon Agent shall be reimbursed for all necessary costs and expenses incurred and shall deliver to Principal the balance of all cash and all securities held by it pursuant to this agreement, and, if necessary, shall effect transfer of any securities from the name of its nominee to Principal or his nominee, and shall thereupon be relieved of all further responsibility hereunder.

For the purpose of any written notices required by this agreement to any party, the address of the Principal shall be ____________________________ until notice in writing of a change of address has been delivered to Agent, and Agent's address for all purposes shall be Trust Department, The First National Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas.

John H. Thom, Co-Trustee
James H. Martin, Co-Trustee
Principal

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WORTH

By Vice President and Trust Off: ; Agent
| Cash       | $25,000.00 |

Commission Exhibit 278—Continued
You are now acting as Agent for me pursuant to the terms of an Investment Agency Agreement executed on the ____ day of __________, 1963, under the terms of which you, as Agent, are holding for me, as Principal, cash and certain bonds, stocks and/or other securities either in my name or in the name of your nominee, to be held or disposed of on my advice and direction.

Until further notice in writing is given to you by me, you are hereby authorized to use your own discretion and to act on my behalf without further advice or direction by me with respect to the sale, assignment, transfer or redemption of any securities held by you pursuant to the aforementioned Investment Agency Agreement and to invest and reinvest, in your discretion, any cash balance held by you pursuant to the Investment Agency Agreement in any securities of your own selection without any further advice or direction by me.

It is hereby expressly understood and agreed that you shall not be held liable or responsible in any way for any losses incurred by reason of investments made by you in good faith pursuant to the authority granted by this letter or with respect to any loss on prospective profit incurred by reason of any sale, assignment or redemption of securities pursuant to the authority hereby granted to you.

Yours very truly,

John M. Thorne, Co-Trustee

Received: James H. Martin, Co-Trustee

The First National Bank of Fort Worth

By Vice President and Trust Officer

Date: ____________

Commission Exhibit 278—Continued
THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That for and in consideration of the legal service rendered and to be rendered for the undersigned by the firm of THORNE AND LEECH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, in the handling of my business and affairs arising out of and in any way connected with any collections, trust funds, bequests, real or personal property, and/or any contracts for personal appearance book rights, movie rights, story rights, or any other media and the handling of any claim or claims that I might have in any way connected therewith,

I hereby bargain, transfer, sell and assign an undivided ten (10%) per cent of all such sums when collected or paid to my account. IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that said attorneys shall exclusively handle all my business affairs and advise and counsel with me and my agents concerning same at any time desired by me and convenient to both me and my said attorneys.

I further hereby constitute and appoint my said attorneys as my agent and attorney in fact to do any and all acts which in their judgment may be reasonable and necessary in the handling of my said affairs, the same as if I were present and actually performing such acts personally.

Witness my hand this the 5th day of December, A. D., 1963.

Marina Oswald

Witness:

James H. Martin

Accepted:

Below m. shone
The State of Texas, County of Dallas, know all men by these presents:

That for and in consideration of the legal service rendered and to be rendered for the undersigned by the firm of THORNE AND LEECH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, in the handling of my business and affairs arising out of and in any way connected with any collections, trust funds, bequests, real or personal property, and/or any contracts for personal appearances, book rights, movie rights, story rights, or any other media and the handling of any claim or claims that I might have in any way connected therewith.

I hereby bargain, transfer, sell and assign an undivided ten (10%) per cent of all such sums when collected or paid to my account. IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that said attorneys shall exclusively handle all my business affairs and advise and counsel with me and my agents concerning same at any time desired by me and convenient to both me and my said attorneys.

I further hereby constitute and appoint my said attorneys as my agent and attorney in fact to do any and all acts which in their judgement may be reasonable and necessary in the handling of my said affairs, the same as if I were present and actually performing such acts personally.

Witness my hand this the 5th day of December, A. D., 1963.

Accepted:

John M. Thorne

Commission Exhibit 279—Continued
THE OSMALD TRUST

THE STATE OF TEXAS )
COUNTY OF DALLAS )

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

This TRUST AGREEMENT made, executed and delivered in Dallas County, Texas, on the 30th day of December, 1963, by and between MARINA NICHOLAENNA OSMALD, a widow, hereinafter called the GRANTOR, and JOHN M. THORNE and JAMES H. MARTIN, of Dallas County, Texas, CO-TRUSTEES, hereinafter called the TRUSTEE;

WITNESSETH:

THAT WHEREAS the Grantor has transferred certain personal property to the Trustee, which property is described on Schedule "A" attached hereto and incorporated herewith, and the Grantor, or any other person, groups or associations, may hereafter transfer additional property to the Trustee; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor desires that the property mentioned in the preceding paragraph (the same, together with the investments, reinvestments and accumulations thereof as from time to time constituted and remaining, being hereinafter referred to as "the trust estate") shall be held, upon trust, as hereinafter set forth;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

1. The Trustee shall hold the trust estate, upon trust; and

(a) During the lifetime of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, quarterly or oftener in its discretion, pay over the net income, if any arising from the trust estate to the Grantor, or make such other disposition thereof as the Grantor may by written statement delivered to the Trustee at any time or from time to time direct. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever the Trustee deems it advisable because of the ill health

Commission Exhibit 280
THE OSWALD TRUST

The State of Texas, County of Dallas, know all men by these presents:

This TRUST AGREEMENT made, executed and delivered in Dallas County, Texas, on the 30th day of December, 1963, by and between MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, a widow, hereinafter called the GRANTOR, and JOHN M. THORNE and JAMES H. MARTIN, of Dallas County, Texas, CO-TRUSTEES, hereinafter called the TRUSTEE:

WITNESSETH:

THAT WHEREAS the Grantor has transferred certain personal property to the Trustee, which property is described on Schedule "A" attached hereto and incorporated herewith, and the Grantor, or any other persons, groups or associations, may hereafter transfer additional property to the Trustee; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor desires that the property mentioned in the preceding paragraph (the same, together with the investments, reinvestments and accumulations thereof as from time to time constituted and remaining, being hereinafter referred to as "the trust estate") shall be held, upon trust, as hereinafter set forth:

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

1. The Trustee shall hold the trust estate, upon trust; and
   (a) During the lifetime of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, quarterly or oftener in its discretion, pay over the net income, if any arising from the trust estate to the Grantor, or make such other disposition thereof as the Grantor may by written statement delivered to the Trustee at any time or from time to time direct. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever the Trustee deems it advisable because of the ill health

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued
of the Grantor or for other cause, the Trustee during the lifetime of the
Grantor may, instead of paying the entire net income to the Grantor, pay over
to her or apply for her benefit, so much of the net income arising from the
trust estate, and also may pay to her or apply for her benefit, so much of
the corpus of the trust estate as the Trustee shall in either case in its
uncontrolled discretion deem advisable in all the circumstances in order to
provide for the care, maintenance and support or for the welfare in other
respects of the Grantor, and any net income not so paid or applied under the
foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall be accumulated, and the accumula-
tions shall be added to, form a part of, and follow the distribution of the corpus
of the trust estate. The term "net income" shall be deemed to refer to gross
income after deducting therefrom all charges and expenses properly chargeable
to income.

(b) The Trustee shall be authorised and is hereby directed,
if so requested by the Executor or Administrator of the Grantor's estate, to
pay any federal estate, state inheritance or other death taxes which may be
due upon the death of the Grantor by reason of the inclusion in the Grantor's
taxable estate of the trust properties constituting this trust. The Trustee
shall further be authorized in its discretion to pay the funeral expenses and
expenses of administration of the Grantor.

(c) Upon the death of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, subject
to the provisions of paragraph (b) above, transfer, convey and pay over the
trust estate absolutely as follows:

The residue of the trust estate then remaining at the time of
the Grantor's death shall be divided into two equal parts and one part
distributed to June Lee Oswald and one part to Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald,
daughters of the Grantor, provided such children at that time shall have
attained the age of twenty-five years. If the Grantor's daughters at the time
of the Grantor or for other cause, the Trustee during the lifetime of the Grantor may, instead of paying the entire net income to the Grantor, pay over to her or apply for her benefit, so much of the net income arising from the trust estate, and also may pay to her or apply for her benefit, so much of the corpus of the trust estate as the Trustee shall in either case in its uncontrolled discretion deem advisable in all the circumstances in order to provide for the care, maintenance and support or for the welfare in other respects of the Grantor; and any net income not so paid or applied under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall be accumulated, and the accumulations shall be added to, form a part of, and follow the destination of the corpus of the trust estate. The term "net income" shall be deemed to refer to gross income after deducting therefrom all charges and expenses properly chargeable to income.

(b) The Trustee shall be authorized and is hereby directed, if so requested by the Executor or Administrator of the Grantor's estate, to pay any federal estate, state inheritances or other death taxes which may be due upon the death of the Grantor by reason of the inclusion in the Grantor's taxable estate of the trust properties constituting this trust. The Trustee shall further be authorized in its discretion to pay the funeral expenses and expenses of administration of the Grantor.

(c) Upon the death of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) above, transfer, convey and pay over the trust estate absolutely as follows:

The residue of the trust estate then remaining at the time of the Grantor's death shall be divided into two equal parts and one part distributed to June Lee Oswald and one part to Audroy Marina Rachal Oswald, daughters of the Grantor, provided such children at that time shall have attained the age of twenty-five years. If the Grantor's daughters at the time
of the death of the Grantor have not attained the age of twenty-five years, the Trustee is directed to partition the principal of the trust into two separate trust funds, one for the benefit of each of the two said daughters, and shall distribute so much of the income and/or principal as the Trustee in his sole discretion may deem desirable for the support, maintenance, benefit, medical or emergency care of the said beneficiaries. As soon as each beneficiary shall attain the age of twenty-five, the Trustee shall deliver her share of the trust principal to said beneficiary, and, as to that child's share, her trust shall terminate.

(d) If either of the daughters of the said Grantor shall die before receiving her share of the trust corpus, then the residue of the trust of such decedent shall pass to and be merged with the trust of the surviving daughter of the said Grantor.

(e) In the event of the death of the Grantor and both daughters of the Grantor prior to the time that the trusts herein created have been distributed as herein provided, then in that event all the properties contained in any of the trusts herein created shall be consolidated into one trust which shall be known as the "Marina Oswald Endowment Trust." The Trustee shall use the income or principal of such Endowment Trust, as in its sole discretion it deems desirable, to provide a loan fund to make loans to deserving and needy students who desire to attend college for the purpose of studying Pharmacy and who are seeking to attain a degree in Pharmacy from any accredited college or university in the United States of America. The Trustee shall have sole discretion in selection of the students, the schools attended, and the manner in which the loans are made, in event the Endowment Trust should be established under the terms hereinabove set forth.

2. The Trustee is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all powers and authorizations which he would have under the Texas Trust Act

Commission Exhibit No. 280

Commission Exhibit 280—Continued
of the death of the Grantor have not attained the age of twenty-five years, the Trustee is directed to partition the principal of the trust into two separate trust funds, one for the benefit of each of the two said daughters, and shall distribute so much of the income and/or principal as the Trustee in his sole discretion may deem desirable for the support, maintenance, benefit, medical or emergency care of the said beneficiaries. As soon as each beneficiary shall attain the age of twenty-five, the Trustee shall deliver her share of the trust principal to said beneficiary, and, as to that child’s share, her trust shall terminate.

(d) If either of the daughters of the said Grantor shall die before receiving her share of the trust corpus, then the residue of the trust of such decedent shall pass to and be merged with the trust of the surviving daughter of the said Grantor.

(e) In the event of the death of the Grantor and both daughters of the Grantor prior to the time that the trusts herein created have been distributed as herein provided, then and in that event all the properties contained in any of the trusts herein created shall be consolidated into one trust which shall be known as the “Marina Oswald Endowment Trust.” The Trustee shall use the income or principal of such Endowment Trust, as in its sole discretion it deems desirable, to provide a loan fund to make loans to deserving and needy students who desire to attend college for the purpose of studying Pharmacy and who are seeking to attain a degree in Pharmacy from any accredited college or university in the United States of America. The Trustee shall have sole discretion in selection of the students, the schools attended, and the manner in which the loans are made, in event the Endowment Trust should be established under the terms hereinabove set forth.

2. The Trustee is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all powers and authorizations which he would have under the Texas Trust Act
as such act exists at the time of the execution of this Agreement or as it may
hereafter be amended. In addition thereto, but not in limitation thereof, the
Trustee is authorized, empowered and directed to create an agency agreement
by and between the Trustee and The First National Bank of Fort Worth whereby
the Trustee shall be the Principal and said bank shall be the Agent for the
Principal to invest the funds of the trust estate, or any part thereof, in common
stocks, whether income producing or not, even though they may constitute all
or an unduly large portion of the trust estate and also in any common trust fund
administered by the corporate Agent even though said common trust fund may
consist wholly of such common stocks, and to pay said corporate Agent reasonable
compensation for its services against principal or income or partly against each,
making an annual charge against principal in a reasonable amount if he sees fit.
Likewise, the Trustee shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation
and expenses for Trustee's services.

3. No Trustee of the trusts under this Agreement shall be required
to furnish any bond or surety for the faithful performance of its duties as such
Trustee. Any Trustee may resign by instrument in writing duly acknowledged
and delivered to the Grantor. If any Trustee should resign or should be at
any time cease to act as such Trustee, then the Grantor may appoint a successor
Trustee of the trusts created by this Agreement, by an instrument in writing
delivered to and accepted by such successor Trustee.

4. This trust shall be irrevocable, and all property transferred
to the Trustee by or for the benefit of the Grantor, and all property which
is received by the Trustee for or on behalf of the Grantor, shall be subject
to the terms of this Agreement.

5. No portion of the interest of any beneficiary named in paragraph
(c) of Article 1 shall be in any respect assignable or be subject in any manner
to any indebtedness, judgment, attachment, garnishment, execution, legal

Commission Exhibit No. 280
as such act exists at the time of the execution of this Agreement or as it may hereafter be amended. In addition thereto, but not in limitation thereof, the Trustee is authorized, empowered and directed to create an agency agreement by and between the Trustee and The First National Bank of Fort Worth whereby the Trustee shall be the Principal and said bank shall be the Agent for the Principal to invest the funds of the trust estate, or any part thereof, in common stocks, whether income producing or not, even though they may constitute all or an unduly large portion of the trust estate and also in any common trust fund administered by the corporate Agent even though said common trust fund may consist wholly of such common stocks, and to pay said corporate Agent reasonable compensation for its services against principal in a reasonable amount if he sees fit. Likewise, the Trustee shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation and expenses for Trustee’s services.

3. No Trustee of the trusts under this Agreement shall be required to furnish any bond or surety for the faithful performance of its duties as such Trustee. Any Trustee may resign by instrument in writing duly acknowledged and delivered to the Grantor. If any Trustee should resign or should he at any time cease to act as such Trustee, then the Grantor may appoint a successor Trustee of the trusts created by this Agreement, by an instrument in writing delivered to and accepted by such successor Trustee.

4. This trust shall be irrevocable, and all property transferred to the Trustee by or for the benefit of the Grantor, and all property which is received by the Trustee for or on behalf of the Grantor, shall be subject to the terms of this Agreement.

5. No portion of the interest of any beneficiary named in paragraph (c) of Article 1 shall be in any respect assignable or be subject in any manner to any indebtedness, judgment, attachment, garnishment, execution, legal

- 4 -

Commission Exhibit 280—Continued
process or encumbrance whatsoever of or against the property of any such beneficiary, or be in any manner affected by any transfer, assignment, sale, encumbrance or act, anticipatory or otherwise, of any of such beneficiaries.

WITNESS the execution hereof on the day and year first above written.

Marina Nicholevna Oswald

GRANTOR

John M. Thorne

James H. Martin

CO-TRUSTEES

Witness

Witness

Commission Exhibit No. 280

Commission Exhibit 280—Continued
process or encumbrance whatsoever of or against the property of any such beneficiary, or be in any manner affected by any transfer, assignment, sale, encumbrance or act, anticipatory or otherwise, of any of such beneficiaries.

WITNESS the execution hereof on the day and year first above written.

MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD
GRANTOR

JOHN M. THORNE

JAMES J. MARTIN
CO-TRUSTEES

Witness

Witness

Commission Exhibit 280—Continued
THE STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared MARENA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, a widow, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the ________________
city of __________________, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas County, Texas

THE STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared JOHN M. THORN and JAMES M. MARTIN, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed and in the capacity therein stated.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the ________________
city of __________________, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit 280—Continued
The State of Texas, County of Dallas

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, a widow, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 5th day of January, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas County, Texas

The State of Texas, County of Dallas

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared JOHN M. THORNE and JAMES H. MARTIN, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed and in the capacity therein stated.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 5th day of January, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas County, Texas

- 6 -

Commission Exhibit 280—Continued
SCHEDULE "A"

Cash

$25,000.00

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit 280—Continued
'Lee was the leader on our playground'

by DONALD JACKSON

Lee was the only boy in Mrs. Marguerite Conley's
Montress child, Robert E. Lee Oswalt, was assigned to the Mathewson
Planning Little Darling Company at New Orleans, and two months
before Lee was born there on Oct.
1939, Mrs. Oswalt went to work at an insurance agency, when the birth of her new baby
brought a rewriting of plans.

The newborn was a boy! and
Lee during his first two years too, and later when she went to work as
custodian Eileen or whoever else this
could get to baby sit cared for
him. When Lee was 3 he was
placed in a boarding school which
accepted children who were orphaned or whose parent, Mrs. Oswalt, and half brother Lee
later had been residing at the boarding school a year earlier.

I took the children home on
weekends. Mrs. Oswalt recalled
But I couldn't look after them
and work too.

In 1944 Mrs. Oswalt met Edwin
A. Eskildt, an industrial engineer from Boston who was working in
the South. They were married
she for the third time in May
1945, and took an auto trip to meet her family in Maine, where they would
meet the family in Maine, where they had been living in New Orleans, to
have a small house in Fort Worth.
The two older boys were sent to a
military school in Fort Gibson,
Mississippi. Lee stayed at home
with his mother and stepfather.
Records show that Lee did not

attend elementary school until
January 1947, when he was 9. The
family home at that time was at
the South Side of Fort Worth, and
Lee entered the first grade at Lily
B. Grayson School. His marks in
the first year were not very good with a
few A's.

Lee left a strong impression on
the staff and became one of the special
grade classes as prankster and
Fort Worth reporter.

No one in the class was a
close friend of Lee's. Vinton
said, 'Yet all of the boys seemed
to look up to him. During recess
periods, the boys would form into
what we called 'gangs,' and
engage in friendly wrestling matches
or games of touch football. Ac
...
Remember, Clyde West was a talkative child, not even stubborn. He had good grades, but was interested in a little girl in the class. Nancy had no interest in his subjects. Around this time she took a particular interest in Lee. He was not as warm, nor as loud, as Clyde West, and probably knew his name better than any other pupil in the class. Lee got an empty, lone home message, went home to an empty home for lunch, and returned to an empty home at night. Mrs. Livingston said: I once asked him if his mother left a lunch for him. He said, yes, but I am open a can of soup as well as anyone.

Lee's fourth grade marks revealed a downward trend. In the third grade he had failed math, received three Cs, four As and the rest Bs. In the fourth, he As disappeared altogether, but he passed spelling and received Bs and Cs.

As his subjects around this time he took on a particular interest in Lee, who was not as warm, nor as loud, as Clyde West, and probably knew his name better than any other pupil in the class. Lee got an empty, lone home message, went home to an empty home for lunch, and returned to an empty home at night. Mrs. Livingston said: I once asked him if his mother left a lunch for him. He said, yes, but I am open a can of soup as well as anyone. Lee's fourth grade marks revealed a downward trend. In the third grade he had failed math, received three Cs, four As and the rest Bs. In the fourth, he As disappeared altogether, but he passed spelling and received Bs and Cs.

Not all was well with Lee. And that was why, within last week, with our District Attorney's approval, we were able to take action against him. A week before the fall term began, we were able to take action against him.

The night before Christmas, 1949, Lee's teacher, Mrs. Livingston, had given him a puppy. It was the offspring of the family dog, a collie named Lucy. Lee dearly loved the mother dog. Mrs. Livingston said: I once asked him if his mother left a lunch for him. He said, yes, but I am open a can of soup as well as anyone. Lee's fourth grade marks revealed a downward trend. In the third grade he had failed math, received three Cs, four As and the rest Bs. In the fourth, he As disappeared altogether, but he passed spelling and received Bs and Cs. As his subjects around this time he took on a particular interest in Lee, who was not as warm, nor as loud, as Clyde West, and probably knew his name better than any other pupil in the class. Lee got an empty, lone home message, went home to an empty home for lunch, and returned to an empty home at night. Mrs. Livingston said: I once asked him if his mother left a lunch for him. He said, yes, but I am open a can of soup as well as anyone.
From the people whose lives crossed his, a clinical study of Lee Harvey Oswald

THE EVOLUTION OF AN ASSASSIN

Soon after Oswald's death, Life's staff began to assemble these clues. Dozens of reporters scoured for the people who had known him—neighbors, teachers, classmates, employers, fellow Marines. They told what they knew and in some cases provided the rare pictures of Oswald shown on these pages. Life's Reporter Donald Jackson wove the accounts into the article that begins on the next page and gives, in extraordinary detail, the evolution—from babyhood to death—of the assassin.

Commission Exhibit 283
Commission Exhibit 284
'He didn't seem to miss having friends'

OSWALD

continued

asserted particularly in class "
In the fifth grade he made two De
— a feeling grade in Fort Worth at
that time—in arithmetic and spell-
ing, two Cs the rest Bs.

Another schoolmate, William
Leverich, was struck by Lee’s
brashness in class "I remember
that he’d scold his desk chair
across the floor to the pencil
sharpener—just to get attention
of course. The kids would snicker
and the teacher would get mad.

Lee was not altogether unno-
ticed by the fifth- and sixth-grade
girls. One recalled that "he had
muscles—he was strong."

Another had such a crush on him
that once walking home with Lee and
another girl she asked him to kiss
her. Lee said he wouldn’t unless
he could also kiss the other girl,
whom he was sweet on at the
time. Lee kissed them both.

Mrs. Pat Davenport Baum of
Fort Worth, a former classmate
of Lee’s, said he once wrote her a
love note and was "bitter when she
spurned him. "Oh, how he hated
me for that. He didn’t apologize to
me at all for a long time." Mrs. Baum
also recalled that Lee walked real
pride. But he never wore jeans;
he wore some other type of pants,
which looked cheaper.

Lee was quite capable of de-
fending himself in those years.
Classmate Monroe Davis recalled
how Lee beat him one day after
school. "He was dirty, pinching
and biting. Davis said, but
he wouldn’t have hecho anyway.
Davis said that as the fight was
breaking up, Lee’s mother ap-
nounced and she was laughing.
She was real proud of him.

Lee finished the sixth grade at
Rippedge West in June 1952.
He was approaching his 13th birthday
—fairly tall for his age, well built
and athletic. But he appeared lon-
ely and wore an increasingly no-
ticable chip on his shoulder. At
this time his mother decided to
go to New York a move that was
to have a great impact on Lee. She
told him to stay and she was
went to stay there with her.

Mrs. Carroll, his on her first
marriage, who was stationed in New
York with the Coast Guard, was

CLOWNING AT 15 kid as a class
mate photographs ninth-grade Eng-
lish class rehearsing Crazy at the
Lee Oswald turns mug at camera. He

also thought she could do better
financially in New York.

They arrived in New York in
September, moved into an apart-
mament in the Bronx and Lee en-
tered the seventh grade at Trinity
Lutheran School, switching after
three weeks to junior high school.

On October 92 and January 1953 he
missed 47 school days. His grades
were barely passing. On the report
card where teachers rate a child’s
personality factor. Lee was judged
satisfactory in courtesy and effort,
unsatisfactory in cooperation,
dependability and self-control.

His truancy resulted in Lee’s
first brush with legal authority
—in his case the New York Chil-
dren’s Court. Mrs. Oswald had
moved again in March 1953 and
Lee had been transferred to Jun-
ior High School 44—his third
school in seven months. When he
failed to report to the school John
Carro, a young probation officer
assigned to the Children’s Court
in the Bronx, got in touch with

Carro, a soft-spoken, 36-year-
old father of six who is now as-
sistant to New York Mayor
Robert Wagner, said, ‘We talked at
my office. My job was to find out
his background, his attitude toward
school, the attitude of his parents,
whether there were any illnesses
or extenuating circumstances
and so on I found him to be a small,
bright and likable boy. I asked
him why he was staying out of
school and he said he thought
school was a waste of time, that
he wasn’t learning anything there
anyway.” He also told Carro that
the other children in school made
fun of him because of his Texas
drawl and his blue jeans.

“I asked him what his hobbies
were and he said he used to col-
lect stamps but didn’t do that any
more. He said he liked horseback
riding there is no evidence that
he ever did any said he wanted
to go into the Marines. But he
said, most of all he just liked to
be by himself and do things by
himself. He would get up in the
morning and watch television all
day. There was no one else at
home. The mother worked. He
didn’t have any friends, and he
didn’t seem to miss having any
friends. He never said anything
to me about reading. It didn’t seem
abnormal to him to stay home and
do nothing, but it was—

‘In my report I indicated this
was a potentially dangerous situ-
ation—dangerous to his personal-
ity. When you get a 13-year-old kid
who withdraws into his own
world whose only company is
fantasy, who wants no friends
who has no father figure whose
mother doesn’t seem to relate to
—then when you get trouble,
I recommended placement for Os-
wald. I thought of a place like
Berkshire Farm in Canaan, Conn.,
or Children’s Village at Dobbs
Ferry. They have cottages for the
kids there, and psychiatric treat-
ment, as well as follow-up ther-
apy. I definitely thought that would
help this boy.

I had the feeling that his moth-
er was completely ineffectual, that
she was detached and nonin-
olved. She kept saying that Lee
wasn’t any problem, and she didn’t
understand what the fuss was all about. She wanted to go
back to Texas or Louisiana but
sad she didn’t have the money.

Finally I remember telling Lee, ‘It’s either school or coun-
elling. He said, ‘In that case I’ll
go back to school.” His mother
refused to take him to a court-
attacked psychiatric clinic. She
said that he was attending school
by that time and there was no
reason for going to the clinic.

Lee’s behavior was slightly dis-
native at school.

In January 1954 I wrote to
Mrs. Oswald, asking her to come
to my office and bring the boy.

The latter came back. Moved Left
No Forwording Address.”

Mrs. Oswald’s memories of the
16 months she and Lee spent
in New York are bitter, perhaps
colored by a suspicion that it had
been a mistake to move there.

‘It was a very, very, story, she
said of Lee’s troubles.

Mr. Carro told me, ‘You’ll have
to report to me every week.” I said,
Mr. Carro, my son isn’t going to
report to you. He’s no criminal. He’s
given his word that it’s not going
to happen again. The first time he
doesn’t keep his word, then he’ll
report to you.” I was not going to
have a boy of that age and calorie
going to a probation officer.

The most penetrating personal-
ality analysis ever made on Lee
Oswald came from Dr. Renatus
Harling, chief psychiatrist at New
York’s Youth House. For Boys Har-
ling examined him at the recom-
mandation of the Bronx Children’s
Court. His report, which was
in the hands of the federal com-
mission now investigating the
He looked like he was just lost!

OSWALD continued

assassination, but the substance of it is as follows:

It was apparent that Oswald was an emotionally disturbed, mentally constructed youngster who tended to isolate himself from contacts with others, was suspicious and defiant in his attitude toward authority and overly sensitive and vengeful in his relationship with his peers. He saw himself as being singled out for rejection and frustration. Dr. Har- togs said but did not seem to have developed the courage to act upon his hostility in an aggressive or destructive fashion. He also appeared to be preoccupied about his sexual identity and his future as a man.

He was guarded, seclude and suspicious in his dealings with the psychiatrist. He had to be reassured that information he gave would not be used against him, but to help him. He could not become verbally productive and talk freely about himself and his feelings. About his mother, he said only that she was O.K. He had feelings about his mother—a strong need for maternal warmth but also an awareness that only a limited amount of affection was available. He protected himself against dis- appointment by not reaching out to others.

Dr. Har togs concluded that he was definitely a child who had grown up in hope of making himself understood, who had learned to accept his needs and expectations. In an environment where affection was withheld, he was unable to relate with anyone because he had not learned the techniques and skills which would have permitted it. A diagnosis of infantile schizophrenia was made, based on the boy's detachment from the world and pathological changes in his value systems. His outlook on life had strongly paranoid overtones. The immediate and long-range consequence of these features, in addition to his inability to verbalize hostility, led to an additional diagnosis: potential dangerousness.

Dr. Har togs' report was sent to Children's Court with the recommen- dation that the child be committ- ed to an institution for his own protection and that of the community at large. He felt that treatment might have led to improvement and that ultimately the boy would have been sent away to a psychiatric school. The recommendation was not followed

(The psychiatrist said he was not surprised when Lee Oswald was arrested for the assassination of President Kennedy. Psycholog- ically," he said, "he had all the qualifications of being a potential assassin. Such a criminal is usu- ally a person with paranoid ideas of grandiosity who can get satisfac- tion self-vindication only by shocking the entire world and not just a few people. He had to show the world he was not unknown that he was someone with whom the world had to reckon. When he was 13 he reacted negatively by withdrawing. It took him a whole lifetime to develop his courage, and then all the accumulated hate and resentment came out. A person like Oswald represents a lifetime of being pushed to the sidelines. He culminates his career of injus- tice-collecting by committing a supreme, catastrophic act of vio- lence and power."

In 1954 Lee and his mother were back in New Orleans, and Lee entered the eighth grade at Beau- regard Junior High School. Short- ly before he graduated from Beau- regard in 1955, Lee was asked to fill in for his normal history sheets. On the form, he said he had two brothers but did not name them. He identified his religious affilia- tion as Lutheran but did not list a church. His hobbies were reading and outdoor sports, especially football. He wrote that after school he wanted either to join the mili- tary service or become a drafts- man. Of his school subjects he liked English and science the best. When asked to list two personal friends, Oswald wrote two names, then erased them. They are not legible on the sheet.

His grades at Beau-regard were generally below average, but his attendance was good. His record cards show he missed only seven days of school during the 1954-55 academic year. But Lee was having more trouble get- ting along with his classmates. He fought with a lot of guys," recalled one. "I don't re- member him friends with anyone. Edward Voelbel is one Beau- regard schoolmate who remembers Oswald, sympathetically, as a loner—a word used increasing- ly by persons who knew him from the age of 13 on. "One day he showed me a toy pistol. Voelbel said and I asked if it was real. I told him it didn't. Then same time later, he said he knew where he could get a real pistol, but I said he had to ask from a pawn shop. I talked him out of it."

Lee did well on the achievement tests he took when entering Wor- ren Easton High School in the fall of 1955, when he was almost 16. He scored an 88 in reading and an 85 in vocabulary. 56 was regard- ed as average in English mathe- matics and science his scores were lower.

He stayed in high school less than a month. On Oct 7, 1955, his mother wrote a letter to the school saying that her son would have to withdraw because they were moving to San Diego. This was a means to allow Lee to try to enlist in the Marine Corps. Ac- tually they stayed in New Orleans until late in the summer of 1956. Lee remained out of school dur- ing his 16th birth- day in October, he tried to enlist in the Marines, but was rejected because of his age. He managed to get several jobs—one as a mess- sanger on the Mississippi River docks, another as a runner for a dental laboratory in New Orleans. In between jobs he read

"He brought home books on Marxism and socialism," said his mother. "But I don't worry. You can't protect children from every- thing, just try to help them see things in the right way. Besides, I think that the thing we should always do is to protect them from any child who can get hold of them.""

In August of 1956, Lee and his mother moved back to Fort Worth and he entered Arlington Heights High School. The pattern of dis- afection and separation from the other students, which had be- guinning in New York, continued.
Lee never came to squadron parties'

OSWALD

and stay there reading a book. He didn't have any friends.

Donald Goodwin was Oswald's personal chief at Pemberton. He was good with a rifle. Goodwin recalled, "but he was such a hot head I was glad when he was finally shipped out for radar train-
ing. He was always having biffs with the guys. Never could figure out what it was about. Just like to get into a fight and vent his emotions I suppose."

His marksmanship record indi-cates he was only a fair shot, al-though the Marine courses are not available to bring up stuff about qualities in them must be able to handle a rifle proficiently. His qual-ity was an average score of 217, shooting at distances of 200, 300 and 500 yards. A score of 191 to 209 earns a Marine a qualification as marksman, 210 to 219 a sharpshooter, 220 to 230 an expert. On an expert course, when recruits fired at tar-
gets 200 and 300 yards away, he barely qualified with 191. He fired the M-1 rifle on both courses.

From Camp Pendleton, Private Oswald was assigned to the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Jacksonville, Fl. There he was trained as an aviation electronics operator, a job which involved maintaining and repairing aircraft electronics systems both on the ground and in the air. In July 1957, he shipped out of San Francisco for Japan where he was to serve as a radio maintenance man with the First Marine Air Wing at At-
soy Naval Air Station. 35 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Alas, he became a part of Marine Second Class Oswald. One known as "Man Out One" to its members. The mission of this unit was to guard the Japanese naval bases, and sometimes also to guard the US naval bases. He was a "meatball" cook, and anyone who qualified in him is a "meatball" cook. He was a "real oddball," said Peter Connor who bunked in the same barracks with Oswald. "He used to call us by our names, and was never too good a fighter. He was the kind of guy you told to do something, and if he didn't feel like it, he'd still you to take a walk.

Oswald was court-martialed twice in 1958. On April 11, he was convicted of violating Article 99 for failing to register a personal weapon, a pistol. As a result some of his privileges were taken away. Two years later, in 1960, he was convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a dis-honor.

Several ex-Marines recalled that Oswald, would occasionally get drunk. This was probably the only time in his life he did much drink-ING. People knew him before he went in the service and after to think of him as a nondrinker.

In October 1956, Lee celebrated his 20th birthday and was shipped back to the U.S., his tour of over-
mareship completed. He was re-assigned to the Third Marine Air Wing at the El Toro Marine base near Santa Ana, Calif.

He was apparently fixed by this time. He began to study Russia by himself. He tried to read the Russian language school, and the "Radio Times," "New Times," and other Russian newspapers. He studied Russian a lot, and was always interested in Russian language. He was also interested in the book "The Iron Curtain." He was attending classes in the Russian language. There were no pocketbooks or comics for him. His plan was apparently to become an officer-battalion and a troubleshooter. He would ask officers to explain some obscure situation in foreign affairs, for instance, "just to show off his superior knowledge. He seemed to be in revolt against any kind of authority. Oswald played on the squadron football team for a short time. He played for the United States Marines and Don-ovan said until he was bounced off the squad because he kept talking back in the huddle. The quarterback was a captain.

In the summer of 1959, Oswald applied for a hardwood release from the Marines. His mother, working in a Fort Worth department store, was injured when a box of glasses fell and struck her on the head. She was forced to remain in bed for six months, and the medical bills rapidly exhausted her slim savings. "I didn't want to tell Lee and worry him, but finally I wrote," she said that the landlord of her apartment allowed her to bring in a rollsby bed for Lee.

Shortly before his release, Os-
wald applied for admission to Albert Schweitzer College at Churwitz, Switzerland, a private school with a program in world problems, philosophy, reli-
gion, sociology and languages. He was accepted for the following term of 1960, but he never appeared.

He returned to his mother's apartment. "I'm only 20 now," she said later; "I don't think I will ever forget the shame I felt when my boy entered that small place with a sick mother. In the morning, he said. Mother, my mind is made up. I want to get on a ship and travel. I'll see a lot and it's good work.

Lee spent only three nights at his mother's house. He had saved $1,600 from his Marine Corps pay and he was anxious to get where he was going.

Two and a half weeks later Mrs. Oswald got a letter from Lee postmarked New Orleans. "Well, I have booked passage on a ship to Europe," she began, "I would get to sooner or later and I think it's best to go now."

She learned what he really had in mind when a newspaper report-er called in late October 1959 and said that her son had defected to Russia. "I told him no, absolutely crazy," she said, "But I learned it was true. I couldn't understand it." Lee was only a few days past his 20th birthday.

Lee told Soviet officials at first that he was in Russia as a tourist. After two and a half weeks in Moscow, on Oct. 31, he appeared at the U.S. embassy, slapped his passport on a desk and said, "I've made up my mind, I'm through."

He said he had applied for Soviet citizenship. The next day, Nov. 1, he was interviewed by Alme Mos-

by United Press International cor-
respondent, at the Hotel Metrop-
ille. I will return to the United States for any reason, he declared. The interview gave him an oppor-
tunity, for the first time in his life, to lift the egg. His opinion was sought. His picture was taken.

He responded by being as ar-
ticulate as he had ever been in his life. He struck Miss Mosby as a very determined but un-
sure of himself, naive and emo-
tionally unbalanced.

I am a Marxist," Lee told her. "I became interested at about the age of 13. I've seen poor negroes, being a southern boy, and that was a lesson. People hate me because they're told to hate, like school kids. It's the fashion to help peo-
ple in the United States."

Oswald was also interviewed by Priscilla Johnson, now a Sovet expert of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, who was in Moscow at that time. "He was the most interesting defector I ever saw," she said. He talked in terms of capitalists and explo-
PIets, and he said something about how he was sure if he lived in the U.S. he wouldn't get a job that he'd be one of the explorers. "I didn't perceive what the essen-
tial thing was—that this guy would be unhappy anywhere I could talk him out of it. He knew nothing about Russia. He was like a baba in the woods, like a lost child."

Continued
'I am the commander,' he barked at Marina

OSWALD CONTINUED

was not interested in Russia or the Russian people. As I talked to him, I realized he had a way of talking about them that was beyond reason, may be that was fanatic. I thought he was unstable. I thought he was the type of a racist, that fanatics and fanatics are made.'

On Nov. 14 a month after he first turned up in Moscow, Soviet officials told him that he would not be granted citizenship. He would be permitted to stay in Russia, but he was told as a resident alien. Once again he had been rejected. Soon afterward he moved to Moscow City about 400 miles west of Moscow with a population of 50,000.

He got a job as a sheet-metal worker in a factory at a wage of about 90 rubles a month, the equivalent of $10 in American money. Typically he began collecting grievances. He lamented later that he had to work 12 to 14 hours a day that there were no paid vacations that the food was monotonous. He complained of the shortage of fresh vegetables and milk.

He joined a rifle club, according to what he told a man who knew later, became an expert marksman. He was unhappy about being unable to own his own rifle. "The government wouldn't let you own a rifle," he said. "Only shotguns. So I joined a rifle club."

Meanwhile the Marine Corp., having learned of Oswald's attempt to renounce his citizenship decided to give Oswald still in the inactive reserves, an unsuspendable discharge.

In March 1961 Oswald met Marina Nikolayevna Prusikova, a pretty 19-year-old, hospital pharmacist, from Leningrad. Lee was the first American she had ever met, and she had thought often of going to America. He was difficult and unpopular, she realized, but she was attracted to him. Lee not like anyone she once had in her broken English, but he love me. She said at one point that she felt sorry for him because he had no friends. "Everybody hated him," she said. "Even in Russia.

On April 30, six weeks after they met they were married. Oswald by this time had already made moves to return to the U.S. In a 1962 letter to Senator John Tower of Texas he said that he had tried to get an exit visa as early as July 20, 1960, about eight months before he met Marina.

In February 1961 Oswald had first informed the American embassy in Moscow of his desire to return home. It took 16 months to get all the necessary documents—exit permits for himself, his wife, and his daughter, June Lee, who was born on Feb. 15, 1962. Oswald's U.S. passport, which he had held American citizenship, was invalidated when he announced his defection, was renewed and amended to include his daughter.

Things finally fell into place for Oswald in May 1962. The State Department, deciding that Oswald still held American citizenship, granted him a loan of $435.71. Such loans are routinely made to Americans stranded abroad without funds. On May 30 he wrote his mother from Moscow —We shall be leaving from Holland by ship for the U.S. on June 4th. After Lee's arrival in the U.S. there was a family reunion at a brother Robert's house in Fort Worth, but it was a subdued one. "He didn't say much about living in Russia," said his mother. "He just held his head up and said he wanted to find a job."

He had an awful time getting work. People didn't like the idea of him having a Russian wife. They were awful to him and her.

Lee and the family stayed only briefly at Robert's house then moved in with his mother who had an apartment in Fort Worth. Mrs. Oswald said it took him a month to find a job. "I'd drive him downtown and say 'How about that place?' He'd go in and come out and say, 'They don't need me.'" He wasn't bitter. He knew he had made a mistake going to Russia, and would have to pay for it. He said that at night Lee and his wife would play a Russian game. Similar times they read to each other in Russian.

In early July with the help of the Texas Employment Commission, Oswald got a job at a welding shop in the industrial section of Fort Worth. He introduced his wife and baby metal helper, a job similar to that he held in Minsk. He was paid $50 a week, barely enough to sustain a family of three.

At the shop, owned by the Lowr-R-Pet Company, Oswald was a sullen, unenthusiastic but competent worker. The shop owner, Tom Vargas, said Oswald walked to and from work, and brought his lunch. "He'd take his sack lunch and sit in a corner by himself. He never talked to anyone."

Oswald didn't miss a day on the job until the end of September. Then he simply disappeared. "The last thing we heard was a letter telling us where to send his pay-check," said Vargas.

The Oswalds had moved into a $350-a-month duplex apartment on Mercedes Street, about a half-mile from where he worked. It was a small apartment, sparsely furnished, across the street from a big department store warehouse. It had small yard with a few trees, and its window shutters were painted green.

A neighbor, Mrs. Ernest Keesner, who lived behind the Oswalds, said that she and her husband often heard the young couple argue.

DOUBLE IDENTITY: Identification cards found on Oswald when captured included Marine Corps card (far left) giving his correct name and number. Other two cards apparently forged by Oswald, gave name he used to buy rifle that killed the President.
A Dallas friend of Marina's recalled getting an emergency telephone call from Marina shortly after they moved. She went to the Oswalds' apartment and found Marina with a black eye and bruises on her face. She said her husband had beaten her for sneaking. Marina stayed with the friend for several days, then moved to the home of another acquaintance. She returned to Lee when he promised to reform.

Lee celebrated his 23rd birthday that month. He had tried military life, and failed, he was now failing in civilian life. He had tried Communism and didn't like it. He wasn't any happier living in a democracy. He had one year and one month left to live.

In November, Marina arranged for her daughter June to be secretly baptized in an Eastern Orthodox Church in Dallas. Father Dmitri, who performed the ceremony, said "it was done in secret because the father was an atheist and was opposed to it."

Lee had got his job as an apprentice photo printer through the Texas Employment Commission. A friend of Marina's, also an employee of the agency, helped him get the job. He was paid $150 an hour. His relations with his fellow workers were always cold and distant.

During this period Lee and Marina met Mrs. Ruth Pane, the 31-year-old estranged wife of an engineer for Bell Helicopter Co. Mrs. Pane was studying Russian because of her interest in the national Quaker young people's group, which sponsored cultural exchanges of young Russians and Americans. She took an instant liking to Marina.

"I thought her to be a wonderful person," said Mrs. Pane, who has two children, "We wore both in young mothers and liked to talk about our families and housework. I thought that perhaps, I could teach her English and she could help me with my Russian. She was by nature a loyal and proud and private person."

Marina and Mr. Pane exchanged visits during which they spoke Russian. "She used to beg Lee to teach her English," Mrs. Pane says of Marina. "But he only wanted to talk in Russian. He insisted that his daughters learn Russian. They used to have lights over that.""

On March 20, 1963, a high-powered Italian rifle arrived at the post office box Lee had rented. It came from a mail order house in Chicago for an "A Kubel." Marina became pregnant again. The baby was due in October. Then Lee lost his job. Oswald's explanation was that "they didn't have enough work." Robert Stowall, president of the firm, said, "He was supposed to learn how to make photographic prints, but he wasn't competent." The firm's financial officer added, "We tried to teach him to make camera prints. He didn't take any pride in his work or he didn't care."

On April 10 Oswald left the apartment after dinner. At about 11 o'clock Marina found a note in their bedroom from Lee. In Russian, it told her what to do if he left or was arrested. When he

Commission Exhibit 289

OVERSEAS AT 1B

Seated at left foreground, Oswald joins his fellow Marine during a break in a U.S. Navy Marine training exercise on Corregidor in the Philippines in 1950. He was born in the U.S. later that year.

Seated at right is his wife, Marina. The Oswalds' daughter, Christine, had been born in the Philippines in 1950 when Oswald was there. Marina was a correspondent on the same agency that helped him find work in Fort Worth. She was paid $150 an hour. His relations with his fellow workers were always cold and distant.

Seated at far left is his sister, Christina, and her husband, Commander Robert J. Oswald, who is shown with his daughters, Christina, 7, and Yolanda, 5. Robert Oswald is employed in the family's printing business. He is a member of the Dallas chapter of the American Legion.

Lee was joined by Mrs. Oswald's father, who is shown with his daughter and her husband. Mrs. Oswald is a former schoolteacher who has taught in the Dallas Independent School District for 30 years. She is shown with her husband, who is a retired schoolteacher.

Lee was joined by his mother, who is shown with his sister and his brother. His mother is a former schoolteacher who has taught in the Dallas Independent School District for 30 years. She is shown with his sister and his brother.

Lee was joined by his sisters, who are shown with their husbands. His sisters are former schoolteachers who have taught in the Dallas Independent School District for 30 years. They are shown with their husbands.
Marina wondered if he was unbalanced

OSWALD CONTINUED

returned home, he told her that he had fixed a rice salad at former Mayor General Edwin A. Walker, a leader of ultraconservative groups. The bullet, fired through a window, barely missed Walker as he sat in his dining room.

Marina asked Lee why he had done it. He said that Walker was an extremist who deserved to die. She secreted the note in a cookbook and warned him that she would show it to the police if he ever did anything similar. She was beginning to wonder if her husband was unbalanced.

In mid-April, according to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, an organization sympathetic to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, Oswald wrote a letter to the organization's headquarters in New York. In it, in part: "Since I am unemployed and stood yesterday for the first time in my life, with a placard [sic] around my neck, passing out Fair Play for Cuba pamphlets, etc. I only had 15 or so. In 40 minutes they were all gone. I was cursed as well as praised by some. My home-made placard said, "Hands off Cuba. Viva Fidel." I now ask for 40 or 50 more of the fine basic pamphlets."

Vincent Theodore Lee, national director of the committee, said that someone in the office apparently sent Oswald 50 or more pieces of literature, because there was a notation on the letter which said, "sent 4/19 63."

About April 24 Mrs. Paine visited the Oswalds. I discovered that Lee's boys were packed Marina, who is nothing more than a sim- ple family girl who believes in family ties, suggested that Lee go to his birthplace, New Orleans, to look for work. Lee had agreed but he was insisting that Marina go back to Russia.

"I felt sorry for her. She was pregnant. She had no other eco- nomic alternative. So I offered to let her stay with me for a few weeks until Lee found work in New Orleans. They agreed on this. As far as I knew the idea of returning to Russia never came up between them again.

In New Orleans, Lee was hired at a 51-hour-a-week machinist job at William B. Riley & Co., a coffee-processing company. He took a $55-a-month apartment. His landlord, Mrs. J. I. Garner, re- called that Oswald was unpleasurable as well as unusual, with a penchant for putting trash in his neighbors' garbage cans.

She said that twice Oswald put "Leave Cuba Alone" signs on the porch screen in front of the house, and both times she asked him to take them down. The second time he sent her husband, tax driver Jesse James Garner, to talk to him. "I went over and told him to take the sign down," Garner said, "and Oswald said, 'Who objects to it?' I said, 'I object to it,' so he took it down."

Mr. Garner regarded Oswald as quiet and intelligent. He also no- ticed that "he had a military man- ner about him; walked very erect, looked straight ahead, never paid any attention to anyone."

Oswald obtained a library card at the Napoleon Branch of the city library. The first book he checked out was a Portrait of a Revolution- ary, Mao Tse-tung Then The Ber- lin Wall, The Huny Long Murder Case, a biography of President Kennedy, and a biographical President. This book was later found to have Fair Play for Cuba Committee. New Orleans. It was stamped on its flyleaf. The Long book dealt with the assassination of the Louisiana senator.

He also took out We Must Know about Communism Russia under Khrushchov (Beau New World and April and Essence by Audley Huxley. Ian Fleming's Chloë Harper Moomkin Thunder- ball and From Russia, with Love. Lee lost his job at the coffee company on July 19. For the sec- ond time in three months, he was fired. One of his superiors ex- plained. He simply wasn't doing the job.

Oswald had begun collecting $33 a week in unemployment compensation when he was fired from his Dallas job in April. The amount would work in New Orleans after he lost his job; he reinstated his claim to compensation in Texas, even though he was no longer in the state. The payments started again on May 26, two weeks and six days after he went to work as a pharmacy cellar worker, Oswald submitted a second letter to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York. He was anxious to become more active, and requested for "nor- mal membership in your organization."

He decided to stir things up by approaching an anti-Castro Cuba exile leader in New Orleans and applying to work. He then, on Thursday, October 3, returned to Dallas.

"Lee called his wife at home on Friday," said Mrs. Paine. "We were a little put out with him because Marina hadn't heard from him in two weeks. He said he had left his home in New Orleans, dropped by Houston looking for a job, then returned to Dallas. He said he had been in Dallas a few days before and didn't mention his trip to Mexico."

Mrs. Paine, who ran a rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley Avenue, in the Oak Cliff section of Texas, told the blogger who had a room and said rent was $8 a week, payable in advance. Mrs. Johnson asked for the newspaper article before I left. The young man told al
On the rifle range, 'he was excellent'

OSWALD CONTINUED

... baby? He seemed pleased that anyone was interested. He always answered, 'Very fine, thank you, Mr. Truly.'

That weekend (Oct. 20) Mama gave birth to a daughter. She was named Audrey Marina Huchel Oswald.

A gunsmith in Irving, Dial D Ryder, recalled that sometime around the end of October he mounted a telescopic sight on a rifle for a man named Oswald.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, Oswald attended a large sight-seeing rally at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium. It was called by the U.S. Day Committee to counteract a scheduled United Nations Day in the same Auditorium the following night. Oswald heard former Major General Walker laminate the United Nations and Ad- las Stevenson.

The first two weekends in November, Oswald rode out to Irving with Wesley Frazier, a young fellow employee and the brother of Mrs. William Randall. Mama was receiving a newspaper from Minneapolis. He read it eagerly. Other times he would play with his daughter June and the baby watch television—be particularly liked westerns, war movies, and football games.

He spoke hopefully of being able to rent an apartment in 1964 and resuming the family. He never referred to his mother. He had not seen her since he left Fort Worth in October 1962.

Malcolm Price, who helps operate the Sportdrome rifle range in Grand Prairie, two and a half miles from Irving, recalled that about the weekend of November 8-10, he saw Oswald examine a rifle at the range. Price says he looked through Oswald's telescopic sight and was impressed by its clarity.

A range customer, Garland G. Slack, said that he saw Oswald there on the weekend of Nov 8-10 and also on Sunday, November 17. He remembered that Oswald was an excellent shot—he was impressed by his "right group," the close cluster of bullet holes he put in his target. "I was getting together 10 men for a turkey shoot and I was interested in getting this fellow because he was shooting such a tight group." Slack said, "But he didn't shoot with us because he didn't have a dollar for the entry fee." Slack said that on Oswald's first visit to the range another man accompanied him.

Oswald did not go to Irving on the weekend of the 16th and 17th. By Monday, the 18th, Mama was beginning to worry about him. She had the telephone number of the rooming house on Beckley Ave., but Lee had told her not to call him there.

"About dinner time," Mrs. Paine recalled, "Marina noticed June playing with the telephone. She said, 'Let's call Daddy.' Lee had left us a number to call so I dialed the number for her. I asked for Lee Oswald. The man who answered said there was no Lee Os- wood living there. I asked him to make sure. He said no person with that name was there." Mrs. Paine apologized and hung up.

Moments later, Mrs. Paine said, Oswald telephoned and demanded to speak to his wife. "I guess he overheard the phone conversation at the rooming house, because he bawled Marina out. He told her he was living under another name and she should have had better sense than to call him. Marina said she didn't understand the need for such deception."

On the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, the Dallas News announced the route of President Kennedy's motorcade. On his way to the Dal- las Trade Mart, where he was to speak, the President would pass directly by the Sportdrome Book Depository. On Wednesday the pa- pers announced that Kennedy and his wife would arrive at Love Field from Fort Worth at 11:35, tour the downtown area and arrive at the Trade Mart at 12:30 p.m. The report on Oswald's 45-minute drive to Dallas was made:

On Thursday afternoon Oswald asked Frazier to give him a ride back to Irving. "Lee showed up at about 5:15. Mrs. Paine remem- bered: "Marina and I were both surprised to see him because he hadn't called in several days. He ate dinner with us, played with the children, and went to bed early. As I remember it, the subject of the President's visit the next day did not even come up. It apparently slept soundly. Mrs. Paine said: "Marina was up twice with the baby, but I didn't hear him at all."

In the morning Oswald rose without waking his wife or Mrs. Paine, dressed in a brownish-red shirt and gray trousers, and made himself a sandwich for the open house at about 7:15. Mrs. Randall was looking out the kitchen win- dow as Oswald approached her house for his ride to work with Frazier. She noticed he was carrying a long thin object wrapped in brown paper. He had got into Fra- zier's parked car, and put the package on the back seat.

Frazier came out of the house and got behind the wheel. He no- ticed the package in the back and asked Oswald what it was. "Win- dow shades," he was told.

The two men were silent during the drive into Dallas. "About the only time I ever got him to talk was when I asked him about his babies," Frazier said later. "Then he would laugh and tell me about them."

They arrived at the building shortly before 8 a.m. Oswald got out of the car with the package under one arm and Frazier followed, and "walked into the building ahead of me. I never saw what he did with it."

Apparently Oswald put in a rou- line morning on the job. Ware- house superintendent Truly saw him filling orders, and remembered greeting him. Oswald replied, "Good morning, Mr. Truly."

A few minutes after noon, as the President and his wife were pull- ing away from the airport in the open presidential limousine, an employee in the school book build- ing, Charles Givens, saw Oswald on the sixth floor and said, "Let's go down and watch the President go by." "Not now," Oswald re- quested.

PROFAGANDIST AT 23. In August 1963 Oswald praised pro-Castro hand- bills on New Orleans street (left). He claimed that his postcard to Cuba Committee (card at left) which denied he was a representative
osgud jumped out of the taxi five blocks from his roaming house, gave Mrs. Brewer a dollar for the 95-cent ride, and ran to his room.

Mrs. Erplene Roberts, the housekeeper, saw him and said, "My, you're sure in a hurry!" He left his room wearing a gray zipped jacket. He ran through the living room and out the front door.

Oswald was next seen on East 10th Street, about seven blocks from his room. Mrs. Helen Marks- ham, who was waiting for a bus, said she saw a police car stop and the policeman beckon to the slender man in the gray jacket. (A description of Oswald had been sent out over the police radio after a count of employees at the schoolbook building revealed he was missing.)

Mrs. Markham said Oswald walked to the patrol car, leaned down and spoke to the officer through the window. Then, she said, the officer got out. "All of a sudden they stopped," she said, "looked at each other and he [Oswald] pulled his gun and shot him down." The policeman, J. D. Tippit, died instantly.

A block away a used car salesman heard shots and saw a man trotting along the sidewalk. "He had a pistol in his hand," said the salesman. Ted Callaway, "I got a real good look at him. He went Oswald I picked him out of a police lineup that night."

Between Madison and Bishop Avenues on Jefferson Boulevard, Oswald ran into the entranceway of a shoe store and stood gasping for breath. The store manager, John Brewer, noticed that he was breathing hard, and that his shirt tail was out. He looked scared. Brewer and Brewer had just heard of Officer Tippit's murder and so he decided to follow Os- wald.

Oswald left the shoe store entrance and dashed a half block to the Texas Theater. Where two war movies—War Is Hell and Cry Battle—were playing, he got into the theater without either the cashier or the usher seeing him. Store manager Brewer watched him enter the theater. Then he told theater usher Butch Bur- roughs that a possible murderer had entered the theater. They checked the emergency exits to make sure they were closed and asked the cashier, Mrs. Luke Postal, to call police. It was almost 2 o'clock.

Police cars screeched up to the theater. A sergeant ordered the house lights turned on. Brewer walked onto the stage and pointed out Oswald, sitting in the cen- ter section, three rows from the rear. Oswald turned and yelled, "This is it." He pulled his gun as Officer H. M. McDonald reached him. The hammer of the gun clicked, but it didn't fire. As Oswald stabbed McDonald in the face with the pistol, three more policemen jumped into the fight. One punched Oswald in the eye. He was subdued and dragged from the theater. A crowd had gathered on the street, drawn by the police cars. The country had been told an hour earlier that President Kenne- dy was dead. The crowd shouted, "Kill him! Kill him!" as Oswald was led past them.

Two days later, at the age of 24 months, one month and six days, Lee Harvey Oswald was mortally wounded in the basement of the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby.

ASSASSIN-IN-TO-BE AT 23. Full ver- sion of photograph which appears on LfC's cover shows Oswald proudly holding a Tatsukaya newspaper, The Mailman, in one hand and rifle he used to shoot President Kennedy in the other. Dallas police have con- firmed that this is the rifle found in the Texas Book Depository. On Os- wald's hip is revolver which killed Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit. Os- wald posed for photograph in spring of 1963 outside his home in Dallas. He set the camera and then, handing it to Mrs. Marina, directed her to take the picture. Shortly after, Oswald shot at Mayor General Edwin Walker. Seven months later, he killed the President.

WIFE AND CHILD. Marina dressed June 2, who was born in Russia. Her sister, Rachel, 4 months old, was born at same hospital where Pres- ident Kennedy and his father died.

Commission Exhibit 292
A NA253 PD FAX NEW YORK NY 14 14 19 ED I 1267 JUL 14 42 12 24
ROBERT OSWALD
7313 DAVENPORT ST FT W
LEE ARRIVING DALLAS LOVE FIELD 7 30 PM TONIGHT
FLIGHT 821
JANET F RUSCOIL SPECIAL SVC WELFARE CENTER
42 FRANKLIN ST NY

SOUTH WESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY - STATEMENT A
LONG DISTANCE SERVICE AND TELEGRAMS

PE23245
NOV
1 WASH DC T 2.60
3 MAOSOW T 7.25

U.S. TAX .99

TOTAL CARRIED TO BILL 10.84

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 293
Dear Robert

Well, what shall we talk about? The

I feel pretty certain you do not wish me
to repeat my decision to remain in the

I would apply for citizenship here,

since I'm afraid you would not be able to

but your decision. You really don't

know what I have decided to do this

year. As you know, I have been study

for many months.

I have been told that I will not have to

leave the Soviet Union if I do not wish to.

This is my decision. I will not leave

the country, the Soviet Union, unless my

conditions will never return to the

United States, which is a country I hate.

I will stay here, perhaps in a few years, I will never

return to the United States, the country I hate.

Your best regards,

MOSCOW, USSR

[Signature]

LEO HOFFMAN

METROPOL HOTEL, ROOM 217

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 294
Nov 26, 1957

Dear Robert,

I shall begin by answering your question on why I and my fellow workers and communists would like to see the present capitalist government of the U.S. overturned.

Do you remember the time you told me about the efforts of your steel company to form a union? Try to see why workers must form unions against their employers in the U.S., it is because the government supports an economic system which exploits all its workers, a system based upon credit which gives rise to the new, endless cycle of depression, inflation, unlimited speculation (which is the phase America is in now) and war. In this system, art, culture, and the spirit of man are subjected to commercial interests, religion and education are used as tools to suppress what would otherwise be a population questioning their government’s unfair economic system and plans for war.

Commission Exhibit 295
science is neglected unless it can be
directly used in making or producing
more profit for the owners of business. 
These are some of the reasons. Look around
you, and look at yourself. See the
segregation, see the unemployed, and
what automation is, remember how you
were laid off at times?

I remember well the days we stood off-
shore at Indoensia waiting to execute yet
another population, when they were doing
a revolution there in May 1955. I can still
see Joyce and the Phillipinies and their puppet
governments. More unfortunate I can see the
invasion in uniform men who were there
because they were drafted or because they were
adventurers or unemployed in civilian life.
I will ask you a question, Robert, what
do you support for the American government?
What is the ideal you put forward? Do not
say "freedom" because freedom is a word used
by all people throughout all of time. Does it

Commission Exhibit 295—Continued
and I will tell you I fight for communism. This word brings to your mind slavery or injustice; this is because of American propaganda, look this word up in the dictionary or better still read the book which I first read when I was 15, "CAPITAL," which contains economic theory and most important the "Communist Manifesto." I will not say your grandchildren will live under communism, look for yourself at history, look at a world map! America as a free country, I do not wish to be a part of it, nor do I ever again wish to be used as a tool in its military aggressions.

This should answer your question, and also give you a glimpse of my way of thinking.

Do you speak of advantage? Do you think that is why I am here? For personal, material advantage? Happiness is not based on oneself, it does not consist
of a small home, of toiling and getting,
happiness is taking part in the struggle,
where there is no barrier between one's
own personal world and the world in general.
I never believed I would find more material advantage at this stage of development in
the Soviet Union than I might of had
in the U.S.,

When I talked to a reporter I gave most
of my reasons, however the story I found
out later was badly slanted and left out
the very real reasons. The reporter was
interested only in a colorful story.
I have been a pro-communist for years
and met I have never met a communist
nursed I kept silent and observed,
and what I observed plus my Marxist
learning brought me here to the
Soviet Union. I have always
considered this country to be my
own.
I left you out of the matter because

Commission Exhibit 295—Continued
I did not want to get you into any sort of trouble because of me, also this decision is one which I only could make, and you would not have been able to understand me. You probably know little about this country so I will tell you about it. I did find just as I suspected I would, that most of what is written about the Soviet Union in America is for the better part fabrication. The people here have a seven hour work day now and only work till three o'clock on Saturdays with Sundays off. They have socialism which means they do not pay for their apartments or for medical care. The money for this comes from the profit they help to create in their labor which in the U.S., goes to capitalists. Here in Moscow there is a human shortage because of the war, but it's not bad now there is some unemployment here and in fact a slight shortage of manpower even with

Commission Exhibit 295—Continued
a 250,000,000 population like it, because the country is building at a pace which will put it far in all fields of endeavor in 15 years. Most important in the fact they do not work for employees at all, a milkmen or a factory superintend and both socially equal, this does not mean they have the same salary of course, they just mean that their work goes for the common good of all.

These people are a good, warm, alive people. These people would never think of war, they wish to see all peoples live in peace; but at the same time they want to see the economically inclined peoples of the west free; they believe in the land and they support their government and country in the full limit.

You say you have not renounced me, good I am glad, but I will tell you on what terms I want this arrangement, I want you to understand what I
say now, I do not say lightly, or unknowingly.

Since I have been in the military, as you know, and I know what war is like,

In the event of war, I would kill any American who put on a uniform in defense of the American government — my country.

In my own mind I have no attachments of any kind in the U.S.,

That I left so, and I shall, live a normal happy and peaceful life here in the Soviet Union for the rest of my life.

That my mother, and your sick, in spite of what the neighbors said, not objects of affection, but only examples of workers in the U.S.

If you should not try to remember me in any way I used to be, since I am only now showing you how I am, I am not all bitterness or hate, I come here only to find freedom.

In truth, I feel I am at last with my own people. But do not let me give you the impression I am on another world, these people are no more like Americans and people the world over. They simply have an economic system and the idea of communism which

Commission Exhibit 295—Continued
The b.s. leave aside, I could never have been personally happy in the way I wish you would be one a poor sinner that the Lord mercifully brings me over. I have been thinking I would like to give people who are interested the realization of you would give the contents of the little (except that which you for your benefit) to some reporter, it will clarify my situation, use your own judgment, however.

I have no money problems at all. At my situation was not made so settle others, and it is now, I have not too many of all now along that line.

It is knowing how to live now, which makes everything worth very rich. From my hotel window, I can see the Admiralty and Red Square and I have just finished a dinner of (Moscow Roast Beef) meat and potatoes. So you see the Russians are not so different from you and I.

Hotel Metropol
RM 201 (New room No.)
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R

— Commission Exhibit No. 295
Dear Robert,

Well, I just got back off a short maneuver to camp Pendleton. The C Rations are still still lousy, in case you've forgotten.

How is the baby and How is Vida?

Well, pretty soon I'll be getting out of the corp and I know what I want to be and how I'm going to do it, which I guess is the most important thing in life.

I know I haven't written in along time please excuse me. Well, there really isn't too much new here, but I would like to hear from you and the family.

Write soon.

Your brother
Lee xxx

Spring '59
Dear Robert,

I will be moving from this hotel, and so you need not write me here. I have chosen to remove all ties with my post, so I will not write again, nor do I wish you to try and contact me. I am sure you understand that I would not like to receive correspondence from people in the country which I fled. I am starting a new life and I do not wish to have anything to do with the old life.

I hope you and your family will always be in good health.

Lee

Commission Exhibit 297
Dear Peter,

It has been a long time since I last wrote you, more than a year, but lots has happened in that time.

I am now living in the city of Munich, which is located about 30 miles north of Nuremberg. Munich is the capital city of the federal state of Bavaria.

I shall have been living here already a year and three months. I used to live in Munich after I wrote my last letter to you. I have been working at the local radio-televison plant as a metal worker.

On April 30 of this year, I got married. My wife is nineteen years old. She was born in the city of Nuremberg, which is the second largest city in the state. She works at school and she was living with her parents. We had talked about moving when I first met her.

regards to Berta and Kitty, Lee
May 31,

Dear Robert,

I was glad to hear from you, and really surprised that you have a new son, that really is great. Congratulations to you and Vada.

My wife's name is Marina, I sorry I forget to write it last time.

Marina works in a pharmacy at one of the hospitals here. (Almost all girls and women in the U.S.S.R. have some kind of profession and work at it.) She sends her regards to you and Vada and the kids.

I'm glad you have a good job and are thinking about the future. My work there is also not too bad, but in the U.S.S.R. there is no unemployment so a job is not an exceptional thing. 

There's nothing you can send.
me, thanks anyway, maybe you could send something, real small to mamma as a sort of wedding present I think she would get a kick out of something coming from the states, and let me have some pictures of the new baby. I still love Cathy's picture, but I guess she is all grown up by now. Also a picture of the house, since here 90% of living is done in apartment houses, like we have there, are comfortable, but still a house is a home.

I can't say whether I will ever get back to the States or not, if I can get the government to drop charges against me, and get the Poles to let me out with my wife, then maybe I'll be seeing you again. But, you know it is not simple for either of those two.
things to I just can't say for now.
I am in touch with the American
Embassy in Moscow so if anything
comes up I'll know.
Well, that's about all for now,
say hello to Robert Lee from.

Your Brother

( I send a thousand thanks for
your good wishes. I am very glad to
be a member of the family. I congratu-
late you and your wife on the birth
of a son. I wish you and yours good
health and happiness for all of you, forever.)

Commission Exhibit 299—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 299—Continued
June 26

Dear Robert,

Received your letter yesterday and was glad to hear from you and we were very interested in the picture. Don't think you don't look very much like me in the picture, but I told her we look like two peas in a pod.

I assume the government must have a few charges against me, since my coming here isn't illegal. What charges?

In a few days you should get a package from us. I'm sorry it shall be so modest, we bought some perfume and other stuff but the post office would not accept them because they are flammable.

I see you have a new car. I'm sure it is nice looking. What kind is it? Ford? When did you get it?

Marcia says she would like to see America and meet you and the family.

I received a letter from ma.
yesterday she is working one such
in Cromwell, Texas. Do you see
her?
Well that's all for now.

M.

Commission Exhibit 300—Continued
July 9, 1941

Dear Susan,

On the 8th of July I arrived and... [text obscured due to image quality]

I have no intention of going anywhere but I will... [text obscured due to image quality]

I... [text obscured due to image quality]

[Text continues]

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Postmark: PAR AVION U.S.A.]

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

7313 DAVENPORT ST.

MR. OSWALT

2. Meltik
3. December 4, 1935
4. October 11, 1935
July 27,

Dear Veda and Robert,

Today we received your gift and I am very glad to have such a nice present. I like the necklace very much.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness. Earlier we received your photographs of little Robert. He is a very cute lot. It is surprising such a thin and delicate woman can have such fine and healthy children. Now little about ourselves. We are getting ready to see you and your children. I hope it shall be soon.

To the new meeting,

With best wishes,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 302
Commission Exhibit 302—Continued
Dear Robert,

I sent you letters today in which you say you hit your back and tried to heal yourself right now

Although I did not say anything about the pictures of Robert Jr., we did receive them. I hope you will send them. You got a thank you note from Maria for the necklace and also for those pictures of Jr.

It's hard for me to tell you what I got on my letter. The three lots of censorship here. I went hunting last week and we have shot of pine forest. We shot a couple of birds with my single barrel 16 gauge shotgun, but I couldn't find them.

The weather is already turning to winter here. The summer is very short in Belgrade.

I received a package from mom. A few days ago. She sent me a large and penmanship set of shaving cream (which I ask you for) and a set of different shears. She is real good to me.

Well, that's about all for now. Write often. Love, Mrs. Ochala

Commission Exhibit 303
Sept 10, 1962

Dear Robert,

Well, apparently I was too optimistic in my last letters, since you say you thought I would be coming soon.

The Russians are holding me up, and are giving me some trouble about the visas, so for now I can only wait. In general, for an ordinary Russian, it's impossible to issue the U.S. visa; simply because he wants too. However, I and many others have the possibility because of the fact I am still an American citizen, and have the U.S. passport.

My Russian documents are good only until Jan 4, 1962, therefore you can expect that they will let me go before that date, since I will not exceed the length of time on these documents. After Jan 4, 1962,
however, the Russians have been known to hold people, against international law, and against their wills, but as I say, time will tell.

Momia did not write the letter herself, but the words were hers, I only translated them into English. Momia doesn't know any English at all, and at least she always speak Russian.

Robert Le sounds like he is growing into a fine boy and is also quite a grown up little lady, already 7 years old.

It totally seems possible, I remember when moma phoned me to say she was born, on Aug 22nd 1924, I was in Calif., we were getting ready to leave for Japan, and we settled down a few days later.

Alot has changed since then!!

Well! I hope everything is all right.
and your book isn't giving you any more trouble. Keep writing your brother.

Enclosed are some views of Munich.

Commission Exhibit 305—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 305—Continued
Oct. 22, 1961

Dear Robert,

Well, it’s been a month or
more since I wrote and also a
long time since I heard from you.

Our dad about the lift
Uncie is still going on something
is holding it up, mostly about
my wife since she is in social
bitgen, but as I told it’s hard
to get out of this place, un destined.

Marina is in the city of "Kil Kob,"
about 600 miles south-east of Berlin,
on her vacation, she’s living with
her aunt, we both agreed a change
of scenery was good for her, she
comes back on the 15th of November.

From "Kil Kob" she sent me
a beautiful gold and silver cup
with the inscription "To my Dear
Husband on his 50th B.D. 1961"

Very nice, huh? She is sweet

Commission Exhibit 306
When is your mother going
sometime in July isn't it?
le in the kids?
How are the kids?
How did Veda train?
Did you get my last letter with some
pictures of Mistletoe in it?
I think around New Year's if
we still unlucky enough to be around
here, let call you on the telephone.

How is the hunting out at the
farm? Still good I bet.

I got a letter from the Embassy
the other day, they are trying to
keep up to development with
the spirit vein.

Soon, on Dec. 7th, the
Evelution Day. Say goodbye will come off.
They'll be all of red flag waving
and friends like on the 4th of July
in the States.

Well, it's about all for now. With
your love,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 306—Continued
Dear Robert,

Received your short letter today, glad to hear from you. I noticed you seemed to be worried about whether we are seeing each other’s letters and whether we can write each other in the future, by all means keep writing. I think we get all of each other’s letters, I suppose take 12.14 from you to me.

There is still no word on our trip visas. We bought some children’s books for Cathy for Christmas and I’ll be sending them along in a few days, you should receive them in a few weeks. The lift on the mountain, but I’m sure still enjoy the pictures.

We already filed our monthly return, we put in our request for travel.

Commission Exhibit 307
gives you an idea how slow they can be. What will we be going to have to do by in March, it is not going to be convenient to come back to the States and try to start life over again.

It'll cost about $20.00 to fly from Moscow to New York for two people, I don't have that much money, but I'm hoping that the Embassy will help us but when we get out there.

We have had our first snow here on Nov. 16 now everything will be white until about April 15.

Maria asks Uncle to send her a few fashion magazines every now and then if possible.

Why don't you send me yours also size, and I'll see about sending you some Russian boots. They are black, high [like riding boots in the States] maybe you can cut a piece of cardboard or string to show...
Well that's about all for now. Maria sends greeting to all the family. Your Yoda, Litty and Robert Jr.

White Love

Lee

Commission Exhibit 307—Continued
Dear Robert,

We sent you a package with a few little Christmas presents for everybody. You have already received the color books for Cathy. The package may be a little late, you may not get it until about New Year's. We sent it package only today.

We still haven't received any word about our visas. Mama says she cannot wait until she gets to the U.S. and sees little Robert Jr.

If you like, you can send me a football (they only have round ones here) just deflate it and send it to me like a letter. Also you can pick up a few drawings of it at your sewing station and send them along.

The Russians seem interested in learning how to play as I thought maybe you could help in out and together.
will show it a little bit of American sport.

Our kid about the area is not getting along better, and I think about next year I’ll fly into Moscow and go to the Embassy about it.

As that goes on, our complaints and their inactivity will bring things to a head, and one side or the other will break.

We sent you a can of a kind of Russian candy called "K Mills," it's made from grain and sugar, so when you open the package, you'll know it's candy. I eat a lot of it, if you all like it, will send some more.

Will send all this or about Dec 1st, so you should receive it about Christmas (Dec 25).

Yours Bros
Commission Exhibit 308—Continued
Nov. 1, 1961

Dear Robert,

I got your birthday card a few days ago thanks for the thought.
Marina came back from her vacation on Oct. 28 so everything is back to normal here.

Well, it looks like I’m going to be a papa at the beginning of March. Of course, we want a boy, but you never can tell.

Our visa’s have still not come through, although, we have already waited for four months, these people are never to quick to grant visa’s to anybody.

We heard over the radio today that the present Russian government has decided to remove Stalin’s body from the hall on Red square, this is big new’s here, and its
very funny for me. It show's what these people are made of, one day a hero lying in state, and another day "somebodys doormat." they employ alot of "doublethink" over here, and so when I listen to the radio or to some of the political commars we have here, I always think of George Orwells book "1984" in which "doublethink" is the way of life also.

In any case, everything over here is very interesting, and the people are generally simple and nice.

I haven't been doing too much hunting latley, I'm more a "home-body" now.

Ha " Ha.

Well, that's about all the news from Minsk.

Your brother
Lee

Commission Exhibit 309—Continued
Commission Exhibit 309—Continued
Merry Christmas and
Happy New Year from
Lee and Missie

to Robert, Vadie,
Cathy and Robert Jr.

We wish you all good health.

March 61

Commission Exhibit 310
Dear Robert,

Today I received your letter of Nov. 29.

First of all, I can confirm what you thought about some of your letters; I did not receive my letters with certain questions. It is quite possible they destroyed it.

Did you get my list about how they trat down the status of soldiers? And as regards your request, we hope to visit soon.

I got a packet of books and magazines today from Mother, it's very interesting to read about some of the streets in East about life and politics.

In the U.S.S.R., most of the stories are wrong, they are so unenlightened.

I hope you got our letters.

Commission Exhibit 311
package by Christmas. Maria worked on those table napkins for Vista for two weeks.

At the post office they did not allow me to send some \textit{celluloid} (cards). They said it was \textit{produce}.

The might be here, about 10 below zero, as far as I can tell.

The snow is so covered with snow, but the periwinkles are out green.

The river near our apartment house is frozen now. We have a very good view from our fourth floor windows.

Well, that's about all for now. Maria sends her love, keep writing.
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 311—Continued
Dear work,

Received today the third package of books and magazines in the last three weeks. Thanks a lot I really do appreciate all of your help.

I had better give you my new address. They just changed the name of the street so the address is

We still don't have my word about your ride.

The American Embassy in Mexico wrote me a letter and stated they think the Mexican government will let us go. I shall keep you informed.

That's about all for now

P.S. Please send my love and thanks for the book.
Jan. 5, 1962

Dear Robert,

Well, I’ve been told that we’ll get our visa’s about the 1st of February. If everything goes quickly.

If we do get our visa’s we should arrive in the U.S. before the 1st of March. All of this of course may change anyway the Soviets like it to change.

We spent the New Year at some friend’s place. I had wanted to call you on New Years Eve, but since they are going to grant our visa’s soon I thought I’d wait a month or so and maybe we’ll get to see each other.

Commission Exhibit 313
I really do not trust these people, so I shall wait until I'm in the U.S. before I become overjoyed.

It's quite cold here, about 10 below zero in a wet climate.

We received your card, thanks a lot for the thought.

Really don't know how I'll feel to be back in the States.

Write Soon.

Lee

Your brother,
January 30, 1962

Dear [Name],

Well, I haven't heard from you for quite awhile either you're not writing or your letters aren't getting through to me.

I told you in my last letter that we have finished the grant for leaving the Soviet Union and will probably be in the States in the spring.

You once said that you asked around about my work and the U.S. government had no charges against me, you said at that time "no," maybe you should ask around again, it's possible now that the government knows for coming they'll have something written. Mother wrote me a lette on the 1st day in which she informed me that the druid corps had given me a dishonorable discharge on Nov. 1959.

Commission Exhibit 314

865
Did you know this?

Of course, this is not too bad, since
it relates me of another duty, but I'll-

I would like this little account.

I wrote a letter to John B. Connolly
in order of the second who leads me in
in, asking about my disfavorable discharge.

If you could ask them to list
the case under a false statement.
If you did, it would later
be received with the start. Indeed,

You will, if you were considering
anything that it did not happen. I
am thinking, that many pages are
relating to this coming and going.

The kidding said they will
be about a dozen names when we
see it comes, and many problems will
not be the next.

Warren still has a month,
the time you get this
letter, would be pretty close to being
an uncle. March 1 is the big day.
Marina sends her love to all.
I do hope to see you all soon.
I still don't know where we'll settle
I'd sort of like New Orleans.
How's the hunting out at the farms?
How the weather, and all?
If you find out any information
about me, please let me know, I'd like
to be ready on the draw no too much.
Will keep writing until the
get ready to settle, we don't quit writing.

Your Buddy

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 314—Continued
USA, Fort Worth, Texas, 7313 Transport A. R. Gourley

Commission Exhibit 314—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 314a

Commission Exhibit 314-A

Commission Exhibit No. 314b

Commission Exhibit 314-B
Dear Bob,

Well, I have a daughter, Jane Murina Oswald, 6 lb. 2 oz., born Feb. 15, 1962 at 10:10 a.m.

How about that?

We are lucky to have a little girl, don't you think?

But then you have a head start on me, although I try to catch up fast.

This makes you an uncle,

Congratulations!

The chances of our coming to the States are very good, and already with you, we crossed the desert region's vast. I continue the country at any time. But these are still formalities concerning the necessary entry visa into the U.S. These are granted by the U.S. government, and they take...
putting all the papers together (they are quite nice) and certified accepted.

You are doing all your work? I heard over the voice of America that they released Powers to the white plane yesterday. That's why news isn't the same you are in Spain. He seems to be a nice, bright American-type fellow, when I saw him in Mexico.

You wouldn't have any clipping from the Nov 1935 newspaper of Fort Worth, would you?

I am beginning to get interested in your what they did say about me and your ship's owner.

The information might come in handy when I get back. I wouldn't like to come back completely surprised.

The American Embassy in Moscow has offered us a loan to pay for the price of the airline.
the said, so we have nothing to worry about temporary, don't mind.

Have you heard from him at all, what is he doing now? till we
the air force do you know?

Well, I guess that's all for now.

p.s. I received 3 letters from you dated Jan. 3, I did not get it until
Feb. 5. All censors are so strict over here it sometimes takes them
or month to censor a letter before letting it through.

Love to Mama, Daddy, and
Let the Robert Jr. be well. We're well
staying together, with quite a week.

Your daughter

1. P.S. when writing to me
in Russian please enclose
2. One no. envelope Murate 29,
3. Kolesov a
400 rupees

Commission Exhibit 315—Continued
Dear Robert,

Received a letter from you not too long ago dated Feb. 3.

I suppose by now you've received my letter telling about the birth of my daughter on Feb 15 1858 only in that letter I said her name would be June Marian Oswald but we finally registered her as June Lee Oswald so that's that.

Marian and June are both
doing well mamma left the hospital on Feb. 24th.

We'll probably be in the Dove in May since we want to wait for little June to gain weight and strength.

In another month or so, it looks like there will be more here, although I suppose it's already hot in Texas. I heard a "voice of America" program about the missions relieve of prisoners. I hope they aren't going to stay in the U.S. or any thing.

Thanks a lot for your offer of taking us in when we get back to the states. It's a nice gesture and all we are without weather I'll take you up on it or not, hard to decide.

That's about all for now loves to the family.

Lee

P.S. little June looks just like Robert Jr. at 2 months.
Commission Exhibit 316—Continued
April 17, 16

Dear Robert,

Well spring has finally come to
mingle with the snow melting and
above-freezing temperatures.
It looks like we'll be
leaving the country in April
or May, only the excursion side
is still up now, the bullying is
closed to the Russians who are
How is everything at the
home?

I got a letter from the Marine
Corps not too long ago, than I sent
them a request for a re-hiring
on my employee's list, they told
them I would be back in the U.S.
after inquiry, and they would contact
me through your address.

Now that winter is gone,
I really don't want to leave until
the beginning of June since the

Commission Exhibit 317
Spring and summer here are so nice.
March and June are all right.
June already weighs 118 lbs. or so.
She's real cute.

Maria sends her "kello" to the family. That's about all for now.

Yrs. Bvtg. Lr.

Commission Exhibit 317—Continued
Commission Exhibit 317—Continued
Dear Robert,

Well we hope finally gotten there from the U.S. Embassy and will leave for Moscow tomorrow and will be 10 days in Moscow and then leave for England where we shall board a ship for America. The transatlantic trip will take another two weeks so all in all still be mother month before when actually arrive in American probably in New Orleans. Will inform you as soon as we arrive. This will be the last letter you get from us. Love to you.

May 162
In case you hear about our coming, or the newspapers hear about it, I hope they won't. I want to see you not to make any comment whatsoever about us. Here at all, I know what was said about me when I left the U.S. as another sent me some papers from the newspaper, knowing realize that it was just the shock of the news which made you say all those things. However, I'd just want you to know not to make any statements or comments if you are approached by the newspapers between now and the time we actually arrive in the U.S. I wish to see you soon. Much love.

Brother

[Signature]
Dear Robert,

For the new address you can write to: Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Also please stop by the local mail which may have come in before the post office had a chance to change my address to Dallas.
Robert Oswald
7313 Davenport St.
Ft. Worth, Texas
Nov. 17,

Dear Robert,

In answer to your kind invitation for Thanksgiving we'd love to come and will be in Ft. Worth Thanksgiving morning we shall come by bus and I'll give you a ring on the phone, from the bus station, (about 9:00-10:00).

See you soon.

Lee

L. H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas
Dear Robert,

Well, nothing new to report on your money. We are just waiting for the Embassy to finalize their paperwork. They are very slow. June is quiet. Little boy and wife were close 3 months old now. Mommy says "Hello" and we are all well. See you soon.

Commission Exhibit 321
March 15

Dear Robert,

Received your letter today and was surprised to hear you have moved and put the house up for sale. Of course, it's always better to take advantage of your chances as they come along. Good luck for you.

Well, how is everyone adjusting to the new city? I've never liked to move, but I don't know how it looks but somehow I got the impression it must be something like Bellew's farm. The sight of the forest must be very good, which will be good for the kids.

June was a year old this month and is growing very quickly.

Commission Exhibit 322
she has several teeth cut, but
I don't have to tell you how they
grow.

My work is very nice, I will
get a raise in pay next month, and
I have become rather adept at
my photographic work. It is
very interesting for me.

How are you? What is the latest
word from him?

I think it would be very
nice to visit you, if some
time we can come and try to
make it.

We don't have a phone, and
we have moved to this new apart-
ment and March 22 so it would be
better for you to write me at 50
post since I shall always have
it.

Well, write soon
of the necessity.
Commission Exhibit 322—Continued
December 6, 1963

Mr. Chief Justice & Bud Adams all

was out to lunch. On this very in

the first day with Bill Davis Russell

there were 6 or 7 of us. As we were leaving

the tv was on the desk in Boston for eastern

connected" (see your notes (speaking to all

the President had been shot

the news came at 1:00 PM). As we walked to the

cars everyone in all had doubts if it

were time one met. Soon we entered

the car. The radio was tuned on &

It was real enough. But at the time

the reports were not startling what

saw the President was in Dept. of Health

the radio was tuned on &

We were in the yard of the "old"

But when a man from the

the President Kennedy

was dead. It seems unreal. Should

I believe it was unreal & I'm.
sure none of these really grasped the full meaning of that statement.

We return to the New Santa Plant with many degrees of comment from everyone in the lane. Soon a man stepped from the car and someone said we should have our flag at half-mast. This was done promptly.

After almost ten in the office I went out on the road at the New Plant and returned to the office again for a letter.

I returned to my desk and worked on some papers for about 15 minutes, left my office and walked up to the first floor office into Marvin Edie's office.

I received aphone call from a receptionist located there also had a portable radio going.

I remember about the radio company said, will be back in real time in five minutes.

I was waiting in the rest then the second time he said were "That's my Chief's brother." I turned and went to my phone and called Wade and asked him if she had heard the news. She explained briefly.
I told her I would be home shortly. I received a phone call from Bill Dunn. He asked if I could call him with information about the office. I told him I would let him know as soon as I arrived in Dallas. He agreed to call me when I arrived. I called the F.B.I. and asked if I could have a conference call with them. They agreed to pick me up in the hotel. I called Bill Dunn and told him I would be available to meet with him. He agreed to let me know when they would be available.

I called the F.B.I. and let them know I was on my way. I arrived in Dallas and called Bill Dunn. He agreed to meet with me in the office. He explained that the office had been closed in order to meet with me. He asked if I would be available to meet with him. I agreed to meet with him as soon as possible.

Commission Exhibit No. 323

Commission Exhibit 323—Continued
and spoke to a Mr. Jenkins. I informed him that unless he wanted me to do something else I was going to Dallas to see him about 8 at the F.B.I. Office in Dallas. After a while I advised him I would probably want 6 or 7 P.M.

If I was at the office on April 5 at 15 P.M. as I suggested might well be taken F.B.I. Office.

Strong and do not recall the agent who interviewed me. I do not recall if I have ever written him. I am sure he never was the last time I saw him. On or about the last time I wrote him I heard that he was a man in a sister man with no problem, No, I do not recall anyone ever asking me if I needed a lawyer. On or about the last time I recall someone was not being hurt and said Dallas City had a radio station.

I walked into the radio station about 7:15 P.M. and was met by a man in a uniform. I found a uniformed police officer in the traffic

Dwain easton his dinner & asked

Commission Exhibit No. 323—Continued
where I could find someone in charge of the case. I then introduce myself. The desk agent tried to call the captain, but all the lines were busy. So he said he would take care of it. As we stood waiting in the elevator I read into my left hand pocket a handkerchief. I apparently felt a little ill. I felt almost certain that the Captain thought I was reaching in my hand pocket because he turned to me questioningly. But then he saw it was a handkerchief. I then read the captain and he found that a Captain Jerry who was in charge of the case in a short time & he directed that I went to another office. The office I went into was near another man & another telenegram report & an 3 C.R.I. report. Two of the officers were called Brown & the other Talled horsepower. Shortly we were asked across the hall to hear names at the main door. This was the first 2. A Mr. Gage was also present. He handed a letter to Mr. Gage. The door was locked.

Commission Exhibit No. 323

Commission Exhibit 323—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 323

I was called in to come out of the office at Mrs. Paine's request as I did not think she the appearance of Mr. Paine would really beismet and I just went on lift to Mr. Baine and a filling I which do not know why it matters. Mr. Baine was sometimes involved in this affair.

I think he had a filling when he left the Paine's house in saying I advised them I would stay there to see them tomorrow I asked around to a dentist while I finally started a contest in with a new man. I think this was discovered the men cover the men covered the date and I did not feel we were in any type of found a fixed interior we were just filling. This office did state he died arrive at the scene about thirty or during Lee's arrest. He died give me my first official hand request and generally it was not mentioned on the record. I then the press that he was captured in the theatre after that in a policeman late identified as Tippett also be was thought to be involved with the President.
death, he told me about 10-15 min. I finally decided I could gain within this might - this might of unqualified honor.

I walked to my car about 7 blocks away (I have no idea where, just thought I might need it). I drove to drive the drive home thing so it was worth it. I returned to Dallas by the trolley the only way I could have so mid way for observation. I do not recall my conversation other than I was in a terrible mood. I was trying to have my thoughts.

I arrived back in Dallas around 10:30 pm at the Dallas Hilton Hotel which is located across the street from Dallas Central Station. After checking in, I went to my room and decided to eat something which I did in the coffee shop. I had a ham sand-

After eating, I decided to go back to the Police Station this was around 11:15 PM, around 11:30 PM everything I needed to see,

Suddenly again in my office again the same thing again.
men and stood outside of his office or F.B.I. A agent who wanted to know if he could not speak with me and of course I said yes. We sat in a small office & another F.B.I. agent came in & we started & entered into less than one hour & the original interview with the expecting one thing the man who had come to my house in Atlanta while I was there in Mr. B's home (I later became to know him at least a little bit at first a fine man). At 11:55 p.m. agent left & returned, and said, "I had you might as well know now that our chances are better with this man's death (he had all ready been changed with Cemetery Tippit death). I looked at my watch it was a few minutes after 12 midnight.

I left the Cemetery that is a few minutes later & as I walked to the hotel agent I suddenly broke away from my truck suddenly began to shake & feel sick. I recognized control by the time I reached the entrance to the hotel. This young

896

Commission Exhibit 323—Continued
act to this unbelievable day, during the night 7 days especially from my body, mind, and soul was agitated a great deal.
I went to bed but the state of my mind was very difficult. I never went to sleep.
Saturday November 23, 1963
I started moving about at 7 A.M. took a shower because I didn't have a coin for anything. I went to the downtown & bought a comb & hairdrier. Returned to my room contacted my twin sister for a shave in the local barber shop.

The barber who shaved me & the barber in the other chair had a discussion on the great day's happening. I listened internally. In the room (1 hour later) I cannot recall what we spoke about. That was made by the brothers who shaved me. The last was when the crime was charged with the defense like anyone else a joint & fair trial. I never committed to any of the crime but I did have my job in a 50¢ firm.
I went, without induced 2 to 3
Police Station and after being in about
80-80 min. I thought such
changes had already been made that the
District Attorney's Office might be the
place to contact. I called from the first
floor of the Police Station. I was directed
in an instant. I was that the D.A. was no
so I expected shortly & for me to come
to his office.

When I arrive the D.A. Mr. H. Wall
was there. I was then asked if I also
met Capt. D.A. Tommie. We talked
for about 1 hour or so about general things.
I want to ask him if when he heard about
was it in a Federal case or
not. The case was to be a federal case
since it was not against Federal law & kill
a president. He said I have no concern in
this case. He wrote in a fruit in my husband.

I received a call from Mother while I
was at the D.A.'s office & she advised
that she was at the Palm Hotel (I believe) 
with Life magazine reporters. She
stated the Capt. had not agreed
to see her around 7:00 P.M. I left
the D.A.'s office at about 11 A.M. I was at
the hotel. I remember all well then.
I believe it was 6-17-82.

Less I came to the hotel room.
2 Life was more than one. E.B.T. applied
by the name of A. L. Mann. & an interpreter
(He was a man just to me, the interpreter). Mr. Mann
apparently did not want to talk to the
B. J. & this time so we made ready
go to the jail. To run. But

We arrived again. 12 noon. We asked
to wait for a little bit for we could go up.
As we were waiting a man asked if he could
walk with me. This is Mr. Howard of the
United States Secret Service. Mr. Howard stated
that he would like certain facts about Lee E.

I indicated I would like to have them
within to answer any & all questions. The legal
saw the conference that lasted
peace. I have to ride very deep in the
manner. He maintained that Mr. Kennedy was
interested in my background. He all the way first
early the interview. Later I went to
maintain to him that perhaps him the direct
move. He could express my deepest sympathy in
the death of the President. My visits which I could
not finish. Mr. Howard stated he was
which I was trying to say.

Mother & Maria & the children went

Commission Exhibit No. 323

Commission Exhibit 323—Continued
up to see Lee & I was told I would go later. During this time Mr. Kelly came into the office where Mr. Howard & I were talking. After he found out the Inspector Tom Kelly of United States Secret Services I talked for a few minutes with him as we were having a few interruptions again.

Mr. Howard, Mr. Kelly & myself talked about whether or not Lee was going along with me would say anything to me because the did not of any time add on to any part of the whole understandable news. I stated I would do my best. Do not misunderstand hear my whole intention in now was to find out the truth & nothing else.

After this I went up to see Lee & as we came face to face there was a silence had continued by me to pick up the telephone which we were to tell him. He first statement to me was that he was ready & asked if he was O.K. (he did bien efits & bruce on his face) I stated that he was O.K. I asked them was & stated "I do not recall anything we say did they it quiet out to him that the evidence was over which is said he did tell the office as support & verify the President to the lei replied do not learn any truth on the
to collect evidence. All the time he was talking I searched his eyes for any sign of guilt or what ever you call it. There was nothing there - no doubt no remorse no nothing. The only thing I saw was a look. He said, "You didn't find anything there,
I tried to talk about his friends (his intimates) he said, "You about the little one I went on for a boy, but you know two that goes."
I asked that I not come along back him but he did not want me to come though and mix with him. He talked about his friends and that they could take care of Ma and children.
I stated that he contributed to be his friend and necessary mends. He did this to try to get them to know to me his answers were mechanical and I'm not talking to you. Because police officer legally had Lee in the shoulder. He said that we all & his last words were "See you." There was to be the last word he would ever hear from him.

Mr. Tom Kelly, Mr. Howard were waiting out side the door for me & so we went into the house & the door closed. I said, "He did not say anything because I got this up above the first thing he said was that the door is & gagged. Mr. Kelly said if it was he would not be telling me

Commission Exhibit No. 323

Commission Exhibit 323—Continued
what was said.

We discussed briefly what he said.

We all agreed that maybe if we had been
allowed to enter into a room & not have
telephone things might have been different but
we also agree this was now out of the question
since he (E.) would kill everything in sight.

I left the Police Station & went to the hotel
& mother & Marina & others had been moved to
another motel by the FBI agents. This was the
Executive hotel. I called them & told mother
I was going to the farm & would see them in
the A.M.

When I arrived at the farm Mike Howard
had called & left word for me to call back.
When finally I reach him he related he
would call me when mother & Marina were &
I again him the next morning telephone much
at the Executive hotel.

Saturday, November 24, 1963,

around 8:45 A.M. Mike Howard called
again & advised mother & had called Mr.
Dravy & was upset over report of
showing up & being there & Marina. I
advised him I would meet him there
at around 10:30 A.M.
When leaving, I decided to go from Fort Worth rather than to Dallas as we had advised Mr. Smith. I stopped at a store on the way. I entered Fort Worth & called Mr. Smith & we agreed to meet at the Howard Johnson on the corner.

I arrived first & they that is Mr. Howard, Charles windle & Mr. Freaney. We had a cup of coffee but before sitting down I was introduced to Mr. Vandenburgh & Mr. Atkin, who some weeks later 2 men who I do not remember (Believe these were police officers or cattle men).

After coffee Mr. Freaney rode with me & the 2 agents rode together, we followed them to the Exchange hotel. On arrival Mr. Freaney & myself went to the room & no registers were in the room. After a few minutes in the room I left to pay the bill & prepare to leave.

At first when we realized the car had stopped & I was familiar one that they just heard of the radio that the dead shot. He advised that it had not been serious though it not wrong. I decided not to say anything to Marion & Marion just asked me if they should
... go to the farm. This I spoke to Mr. House about also, that I would go to find out about Lee.

I went to Oakland Hospital as I heard that Mr. Vane was there. I was told to identify myself to a police officer in order to get in the entrance rolls. The police officer directed me to wait in the lobby of the hospital. I was called a colored man, and do not recall the other word used. I do not recall the name given or the other

As we entered a ride down the hospital

Agent Vane gave me a first state draw for any weapons. This I did not mind since the State did not hear me at all.

We went into a room on the first floor and Agent played with me. When Agent left there a man overcame (I later saw in the cafe) about 3 feet down, but can not recall his name. This was the first time...
Commission Exhibit No. 323

Commission Exhibit 323—Continued

Roughly 30 min when the telephone rang (in 1st call I had ever in) Oh yes, Dr. Gelb I forgot 
I was in another about 30 min & advised 
I was not serious & Lee was doing fine. 
No 
10 min later the phone rang & informed 
where & the agent in the room told me 
the agent in the room told me 
he wanted that the party in the other end 

-agency what was done. The agent 
was & I left of him & he stated: Rehe 
see we were not doing so well 
and cried for help. I do not know what 
and we next came anything going on 
around me at this time. Someone finally 
said there was a minister in the hospital 
asked if I wanted to speak to him & 

would like yes.

Before the minister arrived. "I don't believe 
came in (I wasn't aware when) but suddenly 
he stated: 'violence breeds violence.' & replied 
"deep this justifying anything at all of this." I do 
not recall if he answered that or not.

Dr. DePaege talked to me & we prayed togethe 
then they said I could go & see Lee. 
We walked slowly down the hall & met 
the back of the room & the hospital & do 
not remember which. They put me in a 
room & said it would be a few minu.
Almost this time Maria, mother & the children come in. They had already seen me so I was waiting for a while when some one came in & said that they had already started the autogyro & that it would be impossible for me to see him until it was completed. They advised it would be 4-5 hours & I decided not to wait as plans were made to go.

The secret service agent had received orders from the local hotel to stay with me until further notice.

We left in two cars. I was in the first car with 2 agents & Maria, her mother & Mr. Aragon was in the last car. Only one car held newspaper reporters tried to follow me as we headed for the airport. The drivers told me that we were driving down the highway & this car was still following us. Additional police cars were stopping the car that was following us or speeding something. We arrived at the hotel where the suspect had set up 6 different rooms. I stayed in Room 431 & 423.
Marina told the children in room 423 (actually, the rooms were together) that we could walk them without going outside. I do not remember much else at least in the first afternoon (I guess it was around 4:00 when we arrived then) I do recall that Detective Police were near helping the Secret Service agents out. I will mention this & the police officer now. But Pansy & Jesse Baron (I do not know who these people were but both were around from the day forward until we left the hotel).

Later in the night Police Chief & Sheriff Chief were in the room. I stayed mostly in the main room 424 & everyone first came in was introduced to me. Also I do not recall whether it was the night or the following night by Sheriff Lon Evans. I think Chief & I remember having a cup of coffee with him & felt in almost different things if he told me any thing he could to help the court or not.

I wonder anyone that might tell that I had a motorcycle (that found out on the day I left that the house usually didn't have a motorcycle somehow).
During the general line service, but passed out at Duke University Hospital. The doctor said he had broken his back. When taken to the police station they put a guard on him.
After Maine had eaten then (the Secret Service Agent) started an interview with Maine and Mrs. Denny the inquest. I was present during this entire interview which was on a tape recorder & Maine answered all questions. I heard Mrs. Denny ask, did you tell the Secret Service Agent Charlie Howard was the interviewee. Mrs. Howard controlled the tape recorder for a while & then I believe they found it didn't need any further adjustment.

A telephone call started in when we it made a decision on what arrangement would be made for the body & I talked with Mrs. Howard. I decided that Miller's Funeral Home in San Antonio would be my preference. Agent Howard called & talked with the funeral home about Mrs. Pardue.

Much later I went around 10 to 11 P.M. Mrs. Howard a call from the hospital wanting me to confirm that Miller's Funeral Home was to pick up the body. I was to call & ask for Mrs. Calm & told he would identify me & O.K. removal from Miller's. After this I believe the interview was
completic with Maria.
A day usually red in feet
stretched out in the sofa I went to sleep.
But some in outside walling around Chicago
more a deed 4 planted to the F.B.I. by time note
with a car bided in case someone should show
up. As I went it kid some usually much
no living room the door doubled the door
lens & Charlie turned can aside others
in deem relief will draw pistol but
these doors had reached the door now &
it in front person wanting.

After mania interview I was init
mine & I made toward feelings if & & 30 minutes
also they had manner I thought like a feeling
glimpse and one of me.

Monday November 25, 1963

Some time around 6 or 6:30 A.M. I got up. I do believe I never really went to sleep. Also
around 8:30 the funeral home called in we called them & I do not remembering
very well made funeral arrangements on the
thora.

Around 11 a.m. the first great shock of the
day was its hit me – One Cemetery (funer
field in the limits what not a deep too deadly)
also then man taking a head from locations

Commission Exhibit No. 323

Commission Exhibit 323—Continued
a. He last a few the to return. The Fairlart Brits
wag to continue until the fourth of the
day in 1934. We had planned the
usual event by around 4 PM.

Someone once said that a
letter might be sent. I did not want
to feel with his conclusion. I replied, yes, they
had been taken care of. This matter but it was
delay because I was so fully absorbed upon
so called Christian people not even wanting
to listen.

The scene went in the minutes like
now I do remember, perhaps more clearly
will not quit. He was my closest sym-
pathy because he is the lowest of all in
my book. He was so afraid for his
personal reputation in fact he would avoid
even possible questions he could be at not
quit said. He would go from the service but
when he left he never saw him again.

Later in December (around 10 4 1941) that
day. I was nearly 8 would be ready for 4 PM
It was necessary to purchase a dress for Miss
me a few weeks older and for the wedding join
to the 4th of July voluntarily. To the
secret device was understood.

Yes, he always loved his children.
said she put on new shoes, she had been to St. Louis to buy shoes for children early this month. Nov. 25, 1963. Then, Mrs. H. said, she said in her Indian English, "I need shoes." I asked to see what size and tuned I could not enter myself and don't once again. I asked Agent Charlie to find her and with tears falling down my cheeks I said, "I realize this in Peoria and explained briefly about the shoes. The store was 10 feet too hard on my shoulders in writing like "the will hold them," and said I would be some time for them to be sent over for me to try on. On return, Mrs. H. again called to go out and told the necessary supplies for making the he did & was in Arbiton. Also a dream for twice the one purchased (if that word could be made to say it). They never commented at any time they could because I had for the beginning said I would). I was left for the funeral in two ears Roger Warren, but Pearson & a man.
In the Sheriff's Department, while driving the car and in the children and motion were in the other car driven by Efords Howard with Charlie Tinklehead also.

Also an apple to show me under the condition ground all on in near under on the very poor in the hand say a car can be then to the 2nd car the driver accused for James's 2nd times (I was in the back seat). My car on M-1 Cabin) and each one's turned and then said it was only two old men we leaving a back

com. 11 am. I believe it in the first time I had laugh in over 3 days. As we arrived at the gate to Bear Mill there. Police officers admit themselves the war taking place. O is a pulled off the "Angel" and told me in the inside and remain with camera drivers William would not go. As I was literally turn again because I told

I walked for a few minutes then before the burned but the who could not be so fast by walked to see again a camera partially but it came up to my face and I almost lost control because I believe it and had to take a single more steps to the
can I would from travel to travel to
in and would have been especially what they
hope for. As I am down in the back of the car
again. But you, who had orders I stay in
with the car. I said, "How can you see doing this?"
We drw don't know where and the friend in car conducted by my her
hand. I do not remember much but they
in summer night's work and one speak himi.
I mean. I finally called Mike Howard.
the picture in life magazine showing two kids
standing near one was Mike Howard only I was
calling him to see if all the people could
not be passed inside so that we may have
a few quiet minutes with the <br>Men. This was done & also a half dozen cross
pictures in plain clothes found a semi-
circle around the head & the kids & flight
packed in 188 picture with the kids. Now
Men. Hands held the ship signed (with the
friends direct or help) he has nice
see's finger. Another named see will so did.
I said a guy as I had been him.
After the funeral we over he went back
to the hotel.
Jan 17, 1964

I'm afraid that Marie told me that she wanted to NMR also but Marie decided not to the last few . . . days. This was confirmed later in the day by a man on the way to the cemetery.

Jan 17, 1964

Marie left the house and went to help find her brother in Richmond in search of the matched bone sample. At 2 PM they returned around 4:45 PM.

On the way back, Marie said the F.B.I. had asked Marie during her search if she knew and tried to commit suicide while in Russia gain to their marriage. She did not exist in the first I knew about it. Marie asked later to the call and said that she had asked me if it was her end. I was not present when the call was made and she wanted to tell her husband about it. The F.B.I. said the in the "books," indicated that she had a date with another girl around 8 PM (This is incorrect) and that she was due to arrive for their event. Marie said she was "shocked" when the F.B.I. told her the story.
Robert Conrad
7313 Davenport
Ft. Worth, Texas

Dear Robert,

I am sorry I took so long in replying. Thank you for the nice letter you sent. I was out of town for a few days and I didn't have time to get it into type before. Please send me my regards when you write them. It seems that we have not heard from your brother for a while.

P.S. Mail your letter to your brother.

January 10, 1916

Commission Exhibit 324
- Telitania Films - $75,000 Movie & TV rights worldwide + $500 + $40 per film appearance plus $1500 + $40 per personal appearance. Contract signed Feb. 11, 1964.
- Stern Magazine - $12,500 - Story (serial) rights for Germany, Italy only with 70% - 30% reciprocal for Serial rights in Europe. 70% to Marina.
- Stern Magazine - $2650 Picture rights on seven photos with same arrangement as above.
- Meredith Press - $25,000 advance on World book rights.
- London Daily Mirror - £2000 Year on 50-50% reciprocal for British Commonwealth rights on rifle, photo. Detroit Free Press style photo was sold, but foreign news media thereby leaving themselves liable.
- This Week Magazine - $1000 500 word article. Total $32,350.
Marina Oswald Attended Mass, Had Quiet Yule

BY BILL BURRUS
Staff Writer

Marina Oswald, surrounded by presents from all over the United States and the world, said Thursday, "I've never had a Christmas like this before and I probably never will again."

Somewhere in the Dallas area the 22-year-old widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was living out the historic, tragic year that struck her like an explosion.

She followed through with Christmas in a manner familiar to many Dallasites, except that she is being held in protective custody and a Secret Service man even followed her to church.

THROUGH A DIRECT contact with Marina, this story emerges of her Christmas:

In her secret quarters Marina came down with a mild case of influenza last weekend, but shook it off herself. Daughters June Lee, 2, and Rachel, two months old, didn't catch it.

She visited and put flowers on Oswald's grave at Rose Hill Cemetery on the outskirts of Fort Worth again on Christmas Eve, her fourth pilgrimage to the grave of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, who was then killed himself.

MARINA, A 100-POUND brunette, was surrounded in her reasonably spacious quarters with gifts. They came from everywhere—boxes, cards and packages.

There was another Bible in Russian. That makes five. There were 15 dolls for June Lee and Rachel. There were clothes for all of them.

Standing around a tree decorated with typical American lights and baubles, Marina said: "I think this is wonderful."

SHE WENT TO midnight mass on Christmas Eve at Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Grand Prairie, Marina is Greek Orthodox, but Secret Service men felt this would be safer.

On Christmas Day, the brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, Robert and his family, visited Marina.

She wandered around the secret quarters for long periods of time. Sometimes she listened to Christmas carols over radio or television.

Marina continued her studies of the English language and watched television, including her favorite Steve Allen Show.

Was she depressed?

"I don't know," said a man who sees her every day. "She was quiet a few times, don't know if anything was bothering her."

Marina's business advisor is now busy getting a flat stone marker for Oswald's grave, as the young widow requested.

"I want a cross and some small flowers to be put on the stone," she said.
MARINA OSWALD

All the Pity In World Won't Help

(Must have mispronounced the family name. Marina N. Oswald is being dead too, bordered by many who had not heard of the name before.)

By BILL BERRY, Dallas News

MRS. OSWALD's many friends and neighbors were shocked and angry by the death of the third husband of their deceased neighbor. The news spread quickly through the neighborhood, and many went to the Oswald home to offer their condolences. The last words spoken by Mrs. Oswald were said to her husband.

"He's so sweet, he's so kind. I love him."

MRS. OSWALD lived a simple life, but she was kind to everyone. She was always willing to help others in need, and her generosity was widely known in the community. She was a beloved member of the community and will be greatly missed. The family asks for privacy during this difficult time.

"We are all heartbroken. She was such a wonderful person."

The family of Mrs. Oswald thanks everyone for their support and prayers during this time of grief. They request that privacy be respected during this difficult time. The family asks that donations be made to the local charity of choice in memory of Mrs. Oswald. The family thanks everyone for their kindness and support.

A SIMPLE 'THANK YOU'

Thank you for your words of comfort and support. It has been a difficult time, but knowing that you are there for us has been a great comfort.

The family of Mrs. Oswald

Commission Exhibit 327
WIDOW MRS. MARINA OSWALD . . . will testify before Warren probers

Mrs. Oswald Will
Bare Life of Mate

DALLAS (UPI) — The Russian-born widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald will go before the Warren commission early next year to help fill gaps in the commission's record of her dead husband's travels and dealings.

A source close to Mrs. Marina Oswald said she would an undisclosed motel. They testify before the commission, moved to the Inn of the Six Flags shortly after President Kennedy was assassinated, but have moved again. Secret Service men still guard the woman and her youngsters.

It was in that motel room, somewhere in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, that the youngest Oswald child spent her first Christmas. There was a tree, toys, and even a visit from Mrs. Oswald's brother.

The 22-year-old widow went below who lives 20 miles to a solemn midnight mass, the north in Denton, Tex., Christmas Eve at a Greek church, and then would be called on to testify about the grave of her last in Washington sometime in

UP: Telegraph

Commission Exhibit 328
Money Gifts to Tippits
Near $200,000 Mark

DALLAS (UPI)—Money kept pouring in Monday from all over the country for the widow and three children of the police officer slain trying to seize accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. It was trickling in for Oswald’s widow.

Counters and auditor’s desks were filled with gifts of cash for Mrs. Mary Tippit at police headquarters with the weekend figure at $171,638. A running total, to be confirmed later, put the amount now received at almost $200,000.

The Internal Revenue Service said no decisions had been made on taxation of donations. A spokesman said, however, there was one big contribution the 20-year-old Mrs. Tippit would not have to worry about. The check for more than $12,000 sent by Walter Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, is tax deductible.

Mrs. Shirley Williamson, a Fort Worth housewife who felt compassion for the widowed Mrs. Oswald and her two babies, said the fund for the Russian-born 33-year-old widow had reached $7,600.

Mrs. Williamson said she had received $102 today for Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald and her babies, 6 weeks old and 22 months old, were under the protection of the Secret Service.

Mrs. Tippit and her three children, Allen, 11; Brenda, 10, and Curtis Ray, 4, were home, mourning their loss and still overwhelmed by the outpouring of gifts from grateful Americans.

The gifts continued to come in such volume that police did not refer to letters but to “sacks of mail.”

Commission Exhibit 329

Oswald’s Widow
Reported Hoping
To Be U. S. Citizen

FT. WORTH, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Marina Oswald, widow of the suspected assassin of President Kennedy, was quoted Friday as saying she wants to become an American citizen.

Mrs. Oswald, 23, Russian-born mother of three, burst into tears when she learned that at least $7750 had been sent to her by sympathetic Americans.

Mrs. Shirley B. Williamson, part-time private investigator and housewife, headed a drive to raise money for Lee Harvey Oswald’s widow and children.

An agent, who has Mrs. Oswald and her children under guard and in hiding, was quoted by Mrs. Williamson:

“She said that she didn’t believe the people in America, the people anywhere, could be this nice.”

The agent reportedly said she is a “very nice, highly-intelligent woman who is enthusiastic to learn the ways of America. She wants to be an American and continue to live here.”

Commission Exhibit 330
Dallas Civil Liberties Union
Affiliated with American Civil Liberties Union

P. O. BOX #331 – Dallas, Texas

January 6, 1964

John Thorne
302 4th College
Grand Prairie, Tex

James Martin
302 4th College
Grand Prairie, Tex

Mr. Corralls
secret service
951 Ervay
Dallas, Tex

ro Lee Oswald
P. O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie, Tex

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1114 Commerce
Dallas, Tex

I am writing in response to a letter sent to me from a story published in the New York Times on December 21 regarding the status of Mrs. Lee Oswald. In response to this, the Dallas office contacted me as president of the Dallas affiliate, asking if I could determine the exact nature of the situation.

The national office of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City has received a considerable number of inquiries about the status of Mrs. Oswald. In response to this, the AAUW office contacted me as president of the Dallas affiliate, asking if I could determine the exact nature of the situation.

I called the Secret Service office and talked with a

lettering, who assured me that Mrs. Oswald is free to come and go as she pleases. After we spoke, I was told to contact John Thorne, her attorney.

I called Mr. Thorne and obtained a description of the Times story. He replied that he was perfectly satisfied with Mrs. Oswald's status.

Deciding to arrange an interview with Mrs. Oswald, I called Mrs. Chester, who I understand is a good friend of Mrs. Oswald. Mrs. Chester tells me she hasn't seen Mrs. Oswald since November 21, has received a Christmas greeting from her, and nothing directly in regard to several letters from her.

Commission Exhibit 331
To clear up the confusion concerning Mrs. Oswald’s present status, may I request a brief meeting with her. I assure I shall discuss only her present status.

I would ask too the permission for Mrs. Paine to accompany me as an interpreter. I suggest the interview be made as brief and as informal as possible. I want Mrs. Oswald to speak as frankly as she can about her agreeing to the security measures that seem to surround her now and about her present situation generally.

I hope I make it clear there are no personal doubts about the competence of Mr. Oswald’s advisors. The request I make is in response to confusion about Mrs. Oswald’s status.

The Dallas Civil Liberties Union board of directors will meet later this week. May I hear from you no later than Thursday?

Sincerely,

Greg Olds
Box 384 or 1716 Timberlake
Richardson Tex
AD5-3555 office
AD1-0641 home
President
Dallas Civil Liberties Union

cc: Mrs. Ruth Paine
2515 W 5th
Irving Tex

American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Ave
New York City N Y

Commission Exhibit No. 331

Commission Exhibit 331—Continued
We understand that this is for rental only for the period specified, that we are responsible for the safe return of the above equipment, and we will be billed for any damage to the machine other than defects caused by normal operation.

Spare lamps are furnished for your convenience. You will be charged for lamps and accessories not returned.

Commission Exhibit 332
Уважаемый господин Бедл!

Может быть имело право обратиться к Вам, как воло Ли Свалдо, который убил Джек Руби.

После того, как он убил мой муж, было много проблем в моей жизни. Одной из них являлась муж, уж не знаю, как его назвать, и он либо рукоположил, либо рукоположил, либо рукоположил. Или же одно человеческое чувство уходило. — это будет одной из причин моей гибели душе. Я сама знаю как тяжело тебе родственникам, а у Руби есть еще кора около 30 последнего verse.

Душу. Возможна и совершена еще смерть. Или это похоже на конец. Но пройдя Вас понимаю как мало смертей.

Думаю, что большинство людей было
половину века, когда был убит президент / в 40-м
шаге и т. д.). Я, также, понимаю, что дело
руки не имел право, разрешать такие
дела. Для этого существует суд. Этот
способы взял на себя большую миссию —
сайон, это понятно. Но не смотря, что
руки был слишком ненароком в своем
поступке. Может быть, и даже руко-
водимы благородные чувства, о не только
многие были и кровь. Возможное, его
был только момент, о котором он сожа-
лечет, не знаю. За свой поступок он
должен быть наказан, но прошу Вас по-
могите мне, имен объяснить ужасно этото
делевое. Думало, и в он имеет право
на жизнь. Закон за убийство очень жесто-
кий, итак других случаи приговор.
Что, если погибнет Руки - это не вернет
наа жизни преждевременно ушедших
оттого людей. Прошу Вас, также,
не передавать это письмо драй прессы.
Тему его только для Вас, и есть
этого процесса. Может быть, моё письмо
получил Руки, и он не вас.
наказание непарленной казни. Сделайте
пожалуйста, дайте мне всё, что в ва-
ших силах.

Исправлено и с уважением

Варина Освальд.

Commission Exhibit 333—Continued
As the widow of Lee Oswald, who was killed by Jack Ruby, perhaps I have the right to ask you to be merciful to Jack Ruby.

After my husband was killed there were many problems for me. One of them is that Jack Ruby might be executed. This thought will not let me rest peacefully because I am ruled by human feelings and I hope you understand me.

If one more human life is taken because of unwise human actions, it would be a great weight on my heart, myself know how hard it is to lose loved ones, and I know...
Jack Ruby has relatives. I have seen too many tears shed lately, already.

I do not know what sort of human being Jack Ruby is. Maybe there were other bad deeds for which he will be punished. But please, I beg you, do not let this punishment be capital punishment.

I believe that there were many angry people (among them was myself) when the President was assassinated. I also understand that Jack Ruby had no right to do such a thing, for this there is a law. This man took on himself a great mission to avenge the crime committed. It seems to me, only
a man of unbalanced mind would be capable of doing what Jack Ruby did. Maybe his feelings at the moment were honorable but mixed with revenge.

Possibly he is very sorry for what he did. For his deed, I know he should be punished, but I beg you to make his punishment lighter. I believe he should be allowed to live. The punishment for killing is very severe to serve as an example to others, but at the same time it would not bring back the people already dead.

I beg you not to let this letter out to the newspapers. I am writing only to you. Please...
my request and do not let Jack Ruby suffer capital punishment.

Please do everything in your power.

Sincerely

Marina Oswald.
OSWALD LINKED TO MURDER GUN
BY PHOTOGRAPH

Found in Russian Born
Wife's Home

BY PEGGY SIMPSON
DALLAS (AP) — Dallas Po-
ce Chief Jesse Curry said Sat-
urday night photographs found
in the home of Lee Harvey Os-
wald's Russian-born wife link
him with the rifle used in the
assassination of President Ken-
nedy.

Curry said the pictures found
in the home are similar to those
used as evidence in Oswald's con-
nection with the assassination. He
said the pictures show a man
resembling the President, kill-
ing a Dallas policeman and one
with a weapon to kill Texas Gov.
John Connally.

The last charge, assault with
intent to murder Connally, was
filed Sumner afternoon, he
said.

"We had this case on good
stop this morning and it is
no other gun tonight," Curry
said.

FBI HAS LETTER

On Monday, Mr. Lee Harvey
Oswald, 24, was charged with
murder in the assassination of
President Kennedy. Oswald
was born in Russia and
later moved to the United States.
He is currently living in Dallas.

On Tuesday, the FBI received
a letter from Mr. Lee Harvey
Oswald, which was poste-
dated on the day of the assas-
sination. The letter contained
a typed statement saying:

"I can't recall the name. Lee
Oswald," the letter said.

"I can't recall the name. Lee
Oswald," the letter said.

"I can't recall the name. Lee
Oswald," the letter said.

The letter was submitted to
the FBI for investigation.

STUDENT KNOWLEDGE

According to the FBI, the
letter was typed by someone
with knowledge of Oswald's
background.

Also included in the letter
were statements regarding
Oswald's friendship with
former President John F.
Kennedy.

The FBI has not released
the contents of the letter,
but is investigating all
leads.

LETTZ FRIENDS"S"W"I"N"

Under torture, witnesses de-
witt testified about their con-
nections with Oswald.

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OSWALD LINKED TO MURDER GUN

Continued from Page 1

The Times

938

Commission Exhibit No. 340—Continued
Suspected Assassin of Kennedy Was Withdrawn and Friendless

by MURIEL JAMAN

DFCUBB 17

WASHINGTON—A man described by the former President as a "friend of the family" has been named as the main suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy, a Justice Department official said today. The official said the man was identified as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Oswald, a 22-year-old Marine veteran, was arrested in Dallas last night after he allegedly shot President Kennedy in the throat and killed a Texas state trooper in the same attack. He was later brought to the hospital where he was pronounced dead.

The official named as suspects two other men, both of whom have been described by the FBI as "patriotic Americans." He said one of them is a 35-year-old man named James W. Byrnes, a former Marine, and the other is a 30-year-old woman named Mary M. Brown.

The woman was identified today as the former President's daughter-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, who lives in New York City. Mrs. Kennedy was not in Washington when her husband was shot.

The Justice Department official said Oswald was arrested at about 1:30 a.m. today after he allegedly fired two shots in quick succession at President Kennedy and a state trooper.

The official said Oswald was carrying a .22-caliber rifle and two .38-caliber revolvers in his pockets. He also had a .45-caliber pistol in his waistband.

The official added that Oswald had been living in Dallas for about two months before the shooting. He said Oswald was a Marine veteran who had been discharged from the service in 1961.

The Justice Department official said Oswald had been a member of a right-wing group called the "American Legion." He said the group was known for its anti-communist stance and its support of the U.S. government.

The official said Oswald had been a member of the group for about two years before the shooting. He said the group had held meetings in Dallas and other cities.

The Justice Department official added that Oswald had been a member of the group for about two years before the shooting.

In other developments:

- The former President's daughter-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, was named as a suspect in the assassination.
- The former President's son, John F. Kennedy, Jr., was named as a suspect in the assassination.
- The former President's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, was named as a suspect in the assassination.

The Justice Department official added that the FBI was investigating the case fully and that the investigation would continue until the truth was learned.

He said the investigation would focus on the motives of the suspected assassins and the possibility that they were part of a larger conspiracy.

He said the investigation would also focus on the possibility that the assassins were merely lone gun men who acted independently.

He said the investigation would continue until the truth was learned.

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In other developments:
BOB CONSIDINE AT SCENE

Violent Dallas:
A New Chapter

Oswald's Identifier
Also Shot

BY BOB CONSIDINE

DALLAS, Feb. 22.—One of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald after President Kennedy was killed also has been shot.

And the girl friend of a local resident who was questioned about this second shooting turned out to have been a stripper in the Dallas nightclub owned by Jack Ruby, on trial now for killing Oswald.

Adding to this incredible skein of circumstances that came to light today is the revelation that the stripper had committed suicide.

These facts, pieced together today—exactly three months after President Kennedy was slain—provide a strange epilogue showing that the jinx of violence continues to persist around figures involved in the assassination, one way or another.

Call it a series of coincidences, if you will. But here they are:

Last month a Dallas used-car dealer named Warren Reynolds was shot in the head.

A shooting is not necessarily front-page news here, particularly if the victim lives.

There were 111 murders here last year. At one time, not long ago District Attorney Wade had five men in the death

Turn to CONSIDINE, Page 13

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 342
Violent Dallas—
A New Chapter

By BOB CONSIDINE

Continued from First Page

house, awaiting their turn in the chair.

THIS IS DIFFERENT

But the shooting of Warren Reynolds was different.
The Reynolds Motor Co. is close to the spot where Officer J. D. Tippit stopped Oswald as he hurried away from the scene of the assassination. Oswald reportedly shot the officer three times and killed him.
The sound of shooting brought Reynolds out of his office. He told police that he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did. He later joined with others in identifying him as the man.

Last month Reynolds was becking up his office for the night and had pushed two of the 9-mm buttons which housed the lights of the establishment when a man rose from behind a filling cabinet and shot him in the temple with a .22-caliber rifle.

Mr. Reynolds has made a remarkable recovery after doctors had feared permanent loss of speech.

SUSPECT CLEARED

A local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the Reynolds shooting but was cleared. His girl, Betty (Money) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped spring Garner. Two weeks ago she was arrested for engaging in a pub
tle brawl with her roommate. Last week she hanged herself in her cell.

Bety never won any beauty contests, but she always said she had a claim to fame.

She had worked as a stripper at a place called the Carousel, Jack Ruby's Carousel.

There is pathetically little to mark the spot at which John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated just three months ago today.
The sixth floor window of the ugly Schoolbook Depository, the window from which briefly protruded the barrel and muzzle of the .45 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano, is shut now. It alone among the windows on that top floor of the building where Oswald worked, is shuttered—with a Vietnam blind.

The bend around which the open car was passing is heavy with traffic, trucks and cars hammering along the one-way street on assorted errands toward the centers of over

nesses just down the road. Nose stops. Free slow down.

There is a little rise of lawn at the place where President Kennedy's head was shattered, while he acknowledged cheers that had caused him to agree with the Governor's lady, riding on the jump seat, that Dallas certainly had turned out fine for him.
The lawn leads gently up to a concrete peristal and walking gallery, part of the door of Dealer Plans, a bit of park provided by the publisher of the Dallas Evening News to re

lieve the hard features of the neighborhood.

Against the wall of the gal-

lery huddles a sad patch of wreaths, sprays and potted plans, none of them bearing either his name or the name of the donors.

A little bowl of three bright red full-blooming tulips was a relief, but not enough of one to keep the eyes off a blanket of red roses decorated with a few Christmas tree balls.
The story turns from chap-
ter to chapter, never ending. It resounds in the sometimes thunderslap trial of the man who killed the man who killed the man. It is debated in the solemn councils of the Warren Commission in Washington. It remains "open" on the books of the FBI and the Secret Serv

ice.

And the spot where it hap-

pened is as forlorn as an unkempt grave.

Commission Exhibit 342—Continued
TRAFFIC HELD UP BY

OSWALD PLANNED TO RIDE BY SCENE

The Dallas Morning News

Thursday, November 22, 1963

Page 34

Commission Exhibit No. 345
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 348

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 349
This exhibit is printed herein as marked by witnesses during the course of subsequent testimony before the Commission and during depositions before members of the Commission's staff.

Commission Exhibit 354
VICE PRESIDENT DETAIL OFFICE 1-22

DAILY SHIFT REPORT

Special Agent in Charge: H. Stuart Knight - Gerald A. Behn
Place at Midnight: Washington, D.C.

Date: November 22, 1963
Section: All

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AGENTS</th>
<th>REGULAR DUTY</th>
<th>EXTRA DUTY</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Youngblood, R W</td>
<td>SA - with Vice President/President Johnson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Johns, T L</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Taylor, W W</td>
<td>SA - with Mrs. Johnson and VP/President Johnson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Shannon</td>
<td>12Mid - 8am (Texas Hotel, Fort Worth) - to Johnson City, Tex (Duty at Ranch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bechtle</td>
<td>SA - on Standby at Johnson City, Texas</td>
<td>(Duty at Ranch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bendickson</td>
<td>SA - on Standby at Johnson City, Tex.</td>
<td>(Travel from Houston)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Goodenough</td>
<td></td>
<td>(SA Goodenough and Shannon were returned to Ranch for the 12-7 shift on night of 22nd)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITY OF THE SECTION

Youngblood, and Johns making trip with Vice President Johnson, SA Taylor also but assigned to Mrs. Johnson specifically. SA Shannon worked midnight shift at 8am Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas, then traveled to Johnson City, Texas. Other SA's were on standby in Johnson City, Texas. Vice President and Mrs. Johnson were this date making a tour of Texas cities with President and Mrs. Kennedy.

8:25am - VP departed Texas Hotel suite and with President Kennedy walked across the street to a parking lot reception of Fort Worth citizens.
9:00am - VP, with President Kennedy, reentered Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, and attended Chamber of Commerce breakfast.
9:15am - VP and party returned to his hotel suite.
10:02am - VP took his sister, Mrs. Burge Alexander, to President Kennedy's suite and introduced her to the President (Kennedy).
10:05am - VP and Mrs. Alexander returned to the VP's suite.
10:37am - VP and Mrs. Johnson in Presidential motorcade departed Texas Hotel.
11:10am - VP and Mrs. Johnson in Pres. motorcade arrived Carwell AFB, Texas.
11:20am - AP-2 with VP and Mrs. Johnson departed Carwell AFB, Texas (Fort Worth).
11:35am - AP-2 arrived Love Field, Dallas, Texas.
VP and Mrs. Johnson greeted Pres & Mrs Kennedy on their arrival at 11:35am.
11:50am - VP and Mrs. Johnson departed Love Field in Presidential motorcade.
12:10pm - 12:35pm - President Kennedy shot in motorcade.
12:40pm (approx.) - Presidential Motorcade and VP and Mrs. Johnson arrived at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. VP and Mrs. Johnson waited in a section of the hospital.

SHIFT LEADER

DATE COMPLETED Dec. 2, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 355
1:00 pm - President Kennedy died at Parkland Hospital.

President and Mrs. Johnson departed Parkland Hospital in unmarked police car, approx. 1:40 pm, and arrived Love Field approximately 1:50 pm and went aboard AF-1. Mrs. Kennedy and body of Pres. Kennedy also came aboard.

2:30 pm (approx.) - President Johnson sworn in as President aboard AF-1.

2:45 pm - AF-1, with President and Mrs. Johnson departed Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

6:00 pm - AF-1 arrived Andrews AFB, Md. and President Johnson made short speech/remarks, and greeted members of Cabinet and Congressional Leaders.

6:19 pm - President and Mrs. Johnson departed Andrews AFB via Helicopter. (Youngblood aboard).

6:32 pm - President and Mrs. Johnson arrived White House, Washington, D C. (Mrs. Johnson taken to residence by H S Knight and Rundle).

President Johnson walked to his EOB Office. (Rm 274).

9:27 pm - President Johnson departed EOB Office via auto.

9:41 pm - President Johnson arrived his residence, 4040 52nd St NW, and remained for the remainder of the night.

No other movements of President Johnson this date.

President Kennedy assassinated this date - full report made by Secret Service.

Commission Exhibit 355—Continued
Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1963 63 63
personally appeared 63 63 63
Address 63 63 63
Phone No. 63

I am a student at Edna Leon High School in Dallas, Texas. I am employed on weekdays at the Pizza Inn located on West Davis Avenue in Dallas. At approximately 12:10 PM today, my wife Barbara and I arrived in downtown Dallas and took position to see the President's motorcade. We took position at the west entrance of the Sheriff's Office on Houston Street. We stood there for a time talking about various things and were talking about the security measures that were being made for the President's visit in view of the recent trouble when Mr. Adalai Stevenson had been a recent visitor to Dallas. It must have been 5 or 10 minutes later when we were just looking at the surrounding buildings when I looked up at the Texas Book Depository building and noticed that the second floor from the top had two adjoining windows which were wide open, and upon looking I saw what I thought was a man standing back about 15 feet from the windows and was holding in his arms what appeared to be a hi-powered rifle because it looked as though it had a scope on it. He appeared to be holding this at a parade rest sort of position. I mentioned this to my wife and merely made the remark that it must be the secret service man. This man appeared to be a white man and appeared to have a light colored shirt on, open at the neck. He appeared to be of slender build and appeared to have dark hair. In about 15 minutes President Kennedy passed the square spot where we were standing and the motorcade had just turned west on Elm landing down the hill when I heard a noise which I thought to be a back fire. In fact one of the people around laughed and then in about 3 seconds I heard another report and in about 3 seconds a third report. My wife, who had stood, of my hand, started running and dragging me across the street and I never did look up again at this window.

This statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1963 63

Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 357

55
"Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963

I, Arnold Louis Rowland, make the following statement of my own free will to James W. Swinford and Paul E. Wulff, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am 18 years of age, live at 3026 Hamnerly, and am employed at Pizza Inn, 2841, West Davis, Dallas, Texas.

My wife Barbara and I arrived at a point on Houston Street in Dallas between Main and Elm Streets at about 12:10 p.m., November 22, 1963, for the purpose of observing President Kennedy in the motorcade. The exact position where we were located was on the sidewalk on the west side of the Dallas County Courthouse just under the office of Sheriff Decker and a few feet to the south of the elevator shaft which comes out of the sidewalk.

Between 12:10 p.m. and 12:15 p.m., I looked toward the Texas School Book Depository which faces the South and is located on the corner of Elm and Houston. I observed the two rectangular windows at the extreme west end of the Texas School Book Depository on the next to the top floor were open. I saw what I believed to be a man standing about 12 to 15 feet back from the window on the right. He appeared to be slender in proportion to his height, was wearing a white or light colored shirt, either collarless or open at the neck. He appeared to have dark hair. He also appeared to holding a rifle with scope attached, in a ready position or in military terminology, port arms. I saw him only momentarily and he seemed to disappear in the shadows of the room.

I gave this no further consideration as I believed he was probably a Secret Service man. I also called this to the attention of my wife, but she did not see the man.

About 15 or 20 minutes later the President came by, but I did not see him get shot, nor did I see any shots fired. I did hear three shots. By about 1:45 p.m. I had advised an officer of what I had seen and I was taken to the Office of Sheriff Decker."
DL 89-43

"I would not be able to identify the person I saw due to the distance involved.

"I have read this 3-page statement which contains to my knowledge the correct truth.

"/s/ ARNOLD L. ROWLAND
11-24-63

"WITNESSES:

"/s/PAUL E. WULFF
"Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas

"/s/JAMES W. SWINFORD,
"Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas"
AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared.

James Richard Worrell, Jr., u/n/20 of 13510 Winterhaven, C/7 2378, Thomas Jefferson High

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: Yesterday afternoon at approximately 12:30 pm I was standing on the sidewalk against a building on the corner of Elm and Houston Streets watching the motorcade of the President. I heard loud noise like a fire cracker or gun shots. I look around to see where the noise came from. I looked up and saw the barrel of a rifle sticking out of a window over my head about 5 or 6 stories up. While I was looking at the gun it was fired again. I looked back at Mr. Kennedy and he was slumping over. I got scared and ran from the location. While I was running I heard the gun fire two more times. I ran from Elm Street to Pacific Street on Houston. Then I was about 100 yards from the building. I stopped to get my breath and looked back at the building. I saw a u/m, 5'6" to 5'10", dark hair, average weight for height, dark shirt or jacket open down front, no hat, didn't have anything in hands, come out of the building and run in the opposite direction from me. I then caught a bus to my home.

James Richard Worrell Jr.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 23 DAY OF November A.D. 1963

Mary Ratton
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit 363
Commission Exhibit 364
Commission Exhibit No. 365

Commission Exhibit 365
VOLUNTARY STATE
. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 86

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 1963,
personally appeared Amos Lee Evans, Address 411 Avenue F
Dallas, Texas
Age 15, Phone No. W 3-2701

Deposes and says: I am presently going to school at Franklin D. Roosevelt
High School and am in the 9th grade. I got out of school this morning
to see the President of the United States when he came to Dallas. I
was standing on the corner of Elm and Houston street. From where I was
standing I could look across the street and see a large red brick
building. I saw the President turn the corner in front of me and I
waived at him and he waived back. I watched the car on down the street
and about the time the car got near the black and white sign I heard a
shot. I started looking around and then I looked up in the red brick
building. I saw a man in a window with a gun and I saw him shoot twice.
He then stepped back behind some boxes. I could tell the gun was a
rifle and it sounded like an automatic rifle the way he was shooting. I
just saw a little bit of the barrel, and some of the trigger housing.
This was a white man, he did not have on a hat. I just saw this man
for a few seconds. As far as I know, I had never seen this man before.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 1963.

Commission Exhibit No. 367

Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit 367
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**Commission Exhibit 370**
DALLAS STREET MAP

and map of other principal Dallas area cities

compliments of:

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS LARGEST IN THE SOUTH
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Commission Exhibit No. 371
Commission Exhibit 371—Continued
AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, ____________________________

RIGBY COLLINS

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared:

Martha J. Po At no. 2909 Eighth St. No. 2059, Dallas, Texas

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposed and says:

Today, November 22, 1963 about 12:10 pm, I was driving Marolla Bus No. 1219. I picked up a man on the lower end of 30th in Longview, Tex. I went out Marolla and picked up a woman. I asked her if she knew the President had been shot and she thought I was kidding. I told her if she did not believe me to ask the man behind her that he had told me the President was shot in the temple. This man was grinning and never did say anything. The woman said that it was not a grinning matter. I don't remember where I let this man off. This man looks like the (2) men I saw in a lineup tonight. The transfer ticket is a transfer from my bus with my punch card.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 22nd DAY OF November A.D. 1963

RIGBY COLLINS

Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 377

971
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**Commission Exhibit 378**

**Commission Exhibit 379**

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**Commission Exhibit 382**

**Commission Exhibit 383-A**
June 19, 1962

"To Whom It May Concern

"This is to certify that Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald has a good knowledge of the Russian language. He acquired this knowledge during his three-year residence in the Soviet Union. In my opinion, he is capable of being an interpreter and perhaps a translator."
AUTOPSY PROTOCOL A63-272 (JHM:ec)

CLINICAL RECORD

DATE AND HOUR OF DEATH: 22 November 1963 1300 (CST)
A.M.
P.M.

DATE AND HOUR AUTOPSY PERFORMED: 22 November 1963 2000 (EST)
A.M.
P.M.

ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR (497831) 

COR. LT. THURSTON BOSHELL, MC, USN X

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS (INFECTION DURING)

LOCAL FREDERICK FINCH, MC, USA (64-043-422)

Ut. = 72½ inches
Wt. = 170 pounds
Eyes = blue
Hair = Reddish brown

PATIENTS Identification (For type or written evidence give: Name—last, first, middle, sex, date of birth, hospital of medical facility)

KEDDNEY, JOHN F.
NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Comission Exhibit 387
According to available information the deceased, President John F. Kennedy, was riding in an open car in a motorcade during an official visit to Dallas, Texas on 22 November 1963. The President was sitting in the right rear seat with Mrs. Kennedy seated on the same seat to his left. Sitting directly in front of the President was Governor John B. Connolly of Texas and directly in front of Mrs. Kennedy sat Mrs. Connolly. The vehicle was moving at a slow rate of speed down an incline into an underpass that leads to a freeway route to the Dallas Trade Mart where the President was to deliver an address.

Three shots were heard and the President fell forward bleeding from the head. (Governor Connolly was seriously wounded by the same gunfire.) According to newspaper reports ("Washington Post" November 23, 1963) Bob Jackson, a Dallas "Times Herald" Photographer, said he looked around as he heard the shots and saw a rifle barrel disappearing into a window on an upper floor of the nearby Texas School Book Depository Building.

Shortly following the wounding of the two men the car was driven to Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In the emergency room of that hospital the President was attended by Dr. Malcolm Perry. Telephone communication with Dr. Perry on November 23, 1963 develops the following information relative to the observations made by Dr. Perry and procedures performed there prior to death.

Dr. Perry noted the massive wound of the head and a second much smaller wound of the low anterior neck in approximately the midline. A tracheostomy was performed by extending the latter wound. At this point bloody air was noted bubbling from the wound and an injury to the right lateral wall of the trachea was observed. Incisions were made in the upper anterior chest wall bilaterally to combat possible subcutaneous emphysema. Intravenous infusions of blood and saline were begun and oxygen was administered. Despite these measures cardiac arrest occurred and closed chest cardiac massage failed to re-establish cardiac action. The President was pronounced dead approximately thirty to forty minutes after receiving his wounds.

The remains were transported via the Presidential plane to Washington, D.C. and subsequently to the Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland for postmortem examination.

The body is that of a muscular, well-developed and well nourished adult Caucasian male measuring 72½ inches and weighing approximately 170 pounds. There is beginning rigor mortis, minimal dependent livor mortis of the dorsum, and early algor mortis. The hair is reddish brown and abundant, the eyes are blue, the right pupil measuring 8 mm. in diameter, the left 4 mm. There is edema and ecchymosis of the inner canthus region of the left eyelid measuring approximately 1.5 cm. in greatest diameter. There is edema and ecchymosis diffusely over the right supra-orbital ridge with abnormal mobility of the underlying bone. (The remainder of the scalp will be described with the skull.)
PATIENTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

There is clotted blood on the external ears but otherwise the ears, nose, and mouth are essentially unremarkable. The teeth are in excellent repair and there is some pallor of the oral mucous membrane.

Situated on the upper right posterior thorax just above the upper border of the scapula there is a 7 x 4 millimeter oval wound. This wound is measured to be 14 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process.

Situated in the low anterior neck at approximately the level of the third and fourth tracheal rings is a 6.5 cm. long transverse wound with widely gaping irregular edges. (The depth and character of these wounds will be further described below.)

Situated on the anterior chest wall in the nipple line are bilateral 2 cm. long recent transverse surgical incisions into the subcutaneous tissue. The one on the left is situated 11 cm. cephalad to the nipple and the one on the right 8 cm. cephalad to the nipple. There is no hemorrhage or ecchymosis associated with these wounds. A similar clean wound measuring 2 cm. in length is situated on the antero-lateral aspect of the left mid arm. Situated on the antero-lateral aspect of each ankle is a recent 2 cm. transverse incision into the subcutaneous tissue.

There is an old well healed 8 cm. McBurney abdominal incision. Over the lumbar spine in the midline is an old, well healed 15 cm. scar. Situated on the upper antero-lateral aspect of the right thigh is an old, well healed 8 cm. scar.

MISSILE WOUNDS:

1. There is a large irregular defect of the scalp and skull on the right involving chiefly the parietal bone but extending somewhat into the temporal and occipital regions. In this region there is an actual absence of scalp and bone producing a defect which measures approximately 13 cm. in greatest diameter.

From the irregular margins of the above scalp defect tears extend in stellate fashion into the more or less intact scalp as follows:

a. From the right inferior temporo-parietal margin anterior to the right ear to a point slightly above the tragus.

b. From the anterior parietal margin anteriorly on the forehead to approximately 4 cm. above the right orbital ridge.

c. From the left margin of the main defect across the midline antero-laterally for a distance of approximately 8 cm.

d. From the same starting point as c. 10 cm. postero-laterally.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 387—Continued
Situated in the posterior scalp approximately 2.5 cm. laterally to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance is a lacerated wound measuring 15 \times 6\text{ mm}. In the underlying bone is a corresponding wound through the skull which exhibits beveling of the margins of the bone when viewed from the inner aspect of the skull.

Clearly visible in the above described large skull defect and exuding from it is lacerated brain tissue which on close inspection proves to represent the major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere. At this point it is noted that the falx cerebri is extensively lacerated with disruption of the superior sagittal sinus.

Upon reflecting the scalp multiple complete fracture lines are seen to radiate from both the large defect at the vertex and the smaller wound at the occipit. These vary greatly in length and direction, the longest measuring approximately 19 cm. These result in the production of numerous fragments which vary in size from a few millimeters to 10 cm. in greatest diameter.

The complexity of these fractures and the fragments thus produced tax satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and roentgenograms which are prepared.

The brain is removed and preserved for further study following formalin fixation.

Received as separate specimens from Dallas, Texas are three fragments of skull bone which in aggregate roughly approximate the dimensions of the large defect described above. At one angle of the largest of these fragments is a portion of the perimeter of a roughly circular wound presumably of exit which exhibits beveling of the outer aspect of the bone and is estimated to measure approximately 2.5 to 3.0 cm. in diameter. Roentgenograms of this fragment reveal minute particles of metal in the bone at this margin. Roentgenograms of the skull reveal multiple minute metallic fragments along a line corresponding with a line joining the above described small occipital wound and the right supra-orbital ridge. From the surface of the disrupted right cerebral cortex two small irregularly shaped fragments of metal are recovered. These measure 7 \times 2 \text{ mm. and} 3 \times 1 \text{ mm. These are placed in the custody of Agents Francis X. O'Neil, Jr. and James W. Sibert, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who executed a receipt thereof (attached).}

2. The second wound presumably of entry is that described above in the upper right posterior thorax. Beneath the skin there is ecchymosis of subcutaneous tissue and muscle. The middle path through the fascia and musculature cannot be easily probed. The wound presumably of exit was that described by Dr. Nelson Perry of Dallas in the low anterior cervical region, when observed by Dr. Perry the wound measured "a few millimeters in diameter", however it was extended as a tracheostomy incision and thus its character is distorted at the time of autopsy. However, there is considerable ecchymosis of the strap muscles of the right side of the neck and of the fascia about the trachea adjacent to the line of the tracheostomy wound. The third point of reference in connecting
these two wounds is in the apex (supra-clavicular portion) of the right pleural cavity. In this region there is contusion of the parietal pleura and of the extreme apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. In both instances the diameter of contusion and ecchymosis at the point of maximal involvement measures 5 cm. Both the visceral and parietal pleura are intact overlying these areas of trauma.

INCISIONS: The scalp wounds are extended in the coronal plane to examine the cranial content and the customary (Y) shaped incision is used to examine the body cavities.

THORACIC CAVITY: The bony cage is unremarkable. The thoracic organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free pleural fluid. The above described area of contusion in the apical portion of the right pleural cavity is noted.

LUNGS: The lungs are of essentially similar appearance the right weighing 320 Gm., the left 290 Gm. The lungs are well aerated with smooth glistening pleural surfaces and grey-pink color. A 5 cm. diameter area of purplish red discoloration and increased firmness to palpation is situated in the apical portion of the right upper lobe. This corresponds to the similar area described in the overlying parietal pleura. Incision in this region reveals recent hemorrhage into pulmonary parenchyma.

HEART: The pericardial cavity is smooth walled and contains approximately 10 cc. of straw-colored fluid. The heart is of essentially normal external contour and weighs 350 Gm. The pulmonary artery is opened in situ and no abnormalities are noted. The cardiac chambers contain moderate amounts of postmortem clotted blood. There are no gross abnormalities of the leaflets of any of the cardiac valves. The following are the circumferences of the cardiac valves: aortic 7.5 cm., pulmonic 7 cm., tricuspid 12 cm., mitral 11 cm. The myocardium is firm and reddish brown. The left ventricular myocardium averages 1.2 cm. In thickness, the right ventricular myocardium 0.4 cm. The coronary arteries are dissected and are of normal distribution and smooth walled and elastic throughout.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY: The abdominal organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free peritoneal fluid. The vermiform appendix is surgically absent and there are a few adhesions joining the region of the cecum to the ventral abdominal wall at the described old abdominal incisional scar.

SKELETAL SYSTEM: Aside from the above described skull wounds there are no significant gross skeletal abnormalities.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Black and white and color photographs depicting significant findings are exposed but not developed. These photographs were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefore (attached).
PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Roentgenograms: Roentgenograms are made of the entire body and of the separately submitted three fragments of skull bone. These are developed and were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

SUMMARY: Based on the above observations it is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired by a person or persons unknown. The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased. The observations and available information do not permit a satisfactory estimate as to the sequence of the two wounds.

The fatal missile entered the skull above and to the right of the external occipital protuberance. A portion of the projectile traversed the cranial cavity in a posterior-anterior direction (see lateral skull roentgenograms) depositing minute particles along its path. A portion of the projectile made its exit through the parietal bone on the right carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and scalp. The two wounds of the skull combined with the force of the missile produced extensive fragmentation of the skull, laceration of the superior sagittal sinus, and of the right cerebral hemisphere.

The other missile entered the right superior posterior thorax above the scapula and traversed the soft tissues of the supra-clavicular portions of the base of the right side of the neck. This missile produced contusions of the right apical parietal pleura and of the apical portion of the right lower lobe of the lung. The missile contused the strap muscles of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck. As far as can be ascertained this missile struck no bony structures in its path through the body.

In addition, it is our opinion that the wound of the skull produced such extensive damage to the brain as to preclude the possibility of the deceased surviving this injury.

A supplementary report will be submitted following more detailed examination of the brain and of microscopic sections. However, it is not anticipated that these examinations will materially alter the findings.

J. J. HINES
CDR, MC, USN (697831)

THORNTON BOSWELL
CDR, MC, USN (489878)

PIERRE A. FINCK
LT COL, MC, USA
(04-044-322)

Commission Exhibit 387—Continued
CROSS DESCRIPTION OF BRAIN: Following formalin fixation the brain weighs 1500 gms. The right cerebral hemisphere is found to be markedly disrupted. There is a longitudinal laceration of the right hemisphere which is para-sagittal in position approximately 2.5 cm. to the right of the midline which extends from the tip of the occipital lobe posteriorly to the tip of the frontal lobe anteriorly. The base of the laceration is situated approximately 4.5 cm. below the vertex in the white matter. There is considerable loss of cortical substance above the base of the laceration, particularly in the parietal lobe. The margins of this laceration are at all points jagged and irregular, with additional lacerations extending in varying directions and for varying distances from the main laceration. In addition, there is a laceration of the corpus callosum extending from the genu to the tail. Exposed in this latter laceration are the interiors of the right lateral and third ventricles.

When viewed from the vertex the left cerebral hemisphere is intact. There is marked engorgement of meningeal blood vessels of the left temporal and frontal regions with considerable associated sub-arachnoid hemorrhage. The gyri and sulci over the left hemisphere are of essentially normal size and distribution. Those on the right are too fragmented and distorted for satisfactory description.

When viewed from the basilar aspect the disruption of the right cortex is again obvious. There is a longitudinal laceration of the mid-brain through the floor of the third ventricle just behind the optic chiasa and the mammillary bodies. This laceration partially communicates with an oblique 1.5 cm. tear through the left cerebral peduncle. There are irregular superficial lacerations over the basilar aspects of the left temporal and frontal lobes.

In the interest of preserving the specimen coronal sections are not made. The following sections are taken for microscopic examination:

a. From the margin of the laceration in the right parietal lobe.
b. From the margin of the laceration in the corpus callosum.
c. From the anterior portion of the laceration in the right frontal lobe.
d. From the contused left fronto-parietal cortex.
e. From the line of transection of the spinal cord.
f. From the right cerebellar cortex.
g. From the superficial laceration of the basilar aspect of the left temporal lobe.
During the course of this examination seven (7) black and white and six (6) color 4x5 inch negatives are exposed but not developed (the cassettes containing these negatives have been delivered by hand to Rear Admiral George W. Burkley, MC, USN, White House Physician).

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION:**

**Brain:** Multiple sections from representative areas as noted above are examined. All sections are essentially similar and show extensive disruption of brain tissue with associated hemorrhage. In none of the sections examined are there significant abnormalities other than those directly related to the recent trauma.

**Heart:** Sections show a moderate amount of subepicardial fat. The coronary arteries, myocardial fibers, and endocardium are unremarkable.

**Lungs:** Sections through the grossly described area of contusion in the right upper lobe exhibit disruption of alveolar walls and recent hemorrhage into alveoli. Sections are otherwise essentially unremarkable.

**Liver:** Sections show the normal hepatic architecture to be well preserved. The parenchymal cells exhibit markedly granular cytoplasm indicating high glycogen content which is characteristic of the "liver biopsy pattern" of sudden death.

**Spleen:** Sections show no significant abnormalities.

**Kidneys:** Sections show no significant abnormalities aside from dilatation and engorgement of blood vessels of all calibers.

**Skin Wounds:** Sections through the wounds in the occipital and upper right posterior thoracic regions are essentially similar. In each there is loss of continuity of the epidermis with coagulation necrosis of the tissues at the wound margins. The scalp wound exhibits several small fragments of bone at its margins in the subcutaneous tissue.

**FINAL SUMMARY:** This supplementary report covers in more detail the extensive degree of cerebral trauma in this case. However neither this portion of the examination nor the microscopic examinations alter the previously submitted report or add significant details to the cause of death.

J. J. Humes
CDR, MC, USN, 497831

Commission Exhibit 391—Continued
6 December 1963

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School
To: The White House Physician
Via: Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center

Subj: Supplementary report of Naval Medical School autopsy No. A63-272,
John F. Kennedy; forwarding of

1. All copies of the above subject final supplementary report are forwarded herewith.

J. H. STOVER, JR.

First endorsement

6 December 1963

From: Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center
To: The White House Physician

1. Forwarded.

C. B. GALLOWAY

Commission Exhibit 391—Continued