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INVESTIGATION OF
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

HEARINGS
Before the ^{U.S.} 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



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ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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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.

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¹ These numbers were not used.

² This number was not used.

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² This number was not used.

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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.	
271.....	
[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.]	
272.....	762-763
Letter from Robert Oswald to William McKenzie, dated February 17, 1964.	

¹ These numbers were not used.

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273.....	764-765
Letter from Marina Oswald to William McKenzie, dated February 18, 1964.	
274.....	766-767
Letter from William McKenzie to James Martin, dated February 18, 1964.	
275.....	768-769
Letter from William McKenzie to John Thorne, dated February 18, 1964.	
276.....	770-777
Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and James Martin, dated December 6, 1963.	
277.....	778-779
Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and Robert Oswald, dated December 9, 1963.	
278.....	780-784
Copy of an investment agency agreement between John Thorne and James Martin, cotrustees, and the First National Bank of Fort Worth, dated December 30, 1963.	
279.....	785-786
Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and the firm of Thorne and Leech, dated December 5, 1963.	
280.....	787-800
Copy of a trust agreement between Marina Oswald and John Thorne and James Martin, dated December 30, 1963.	
281.....	801
Page 68B of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
282.....	802
Page 69 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
283.....	803
Page 68A of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
284.....	804
Page 70 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
285.....	805
Page 71 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
286.....	806
Page 72 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
287.....	807
Page 74A of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
288.....	808
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289.....	809
Page 75 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
290.....	810
Page 76 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
291.....	811
Page 78 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
292.....	812
Page 80 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	
293.....	813
Telegram from Janet Ruscoll, a social worker in New York, to Robert Oswald, dated June 14, 1962.	
294.....	814
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated Novem- ber 8, 1959, with envelope.	
295.....	815-823
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated Novem- ber 26, 1959, with envelope.	

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298.....	826
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated May 5, 1961, with envelope.	
299.....	827-830
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated May 31, 1961, with envelope.	
300.....	831-832
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated June 26, with envelope.	
301.....	833
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated July 14, 1961, with envelope.	
302.....	834-835
Letter from Marina Oswald (written by Lee Harvey Oswald) to Vada and Robert Oswald, with envelope.	
303.....	836
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated August 21, 1961, with envelope.	
304.....	837
Post card pictures of the city of Minsk which were enclosed in Commission Exhibit No. 305.	
305.....	838-841
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306.....	842-844
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated October 22, 1961, with envelope.	
307.....	845-848
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 20, 1961, with envelope.	
308.....	849-851
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 30, 1961, with envelope.	
309.....	852-854
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated November 1, 1961, with envelope.	
310.....	855-856
Christmas card from Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald and family, dated December 11, 1961, with envelope.	
311.....	857-859
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312.....	860-861
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated December 20, with envelope.	
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Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated April 12, with envelope.	
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319.....	883
Post card from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, postmarked October 10, 1962.	
320.....	884
Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated Novem- ber 17.	
321.....	885
Post card from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated April 4, 1962.	
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Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, dated March 16, with envelope.	
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Post card from Lee Harvey Oswald to Robert Oswald, postmarked January 10, 1963.	
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Newspaper clipping entitled "Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Mate."	
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330.....	921
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336.....	933
Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding rifle, secured by News- week magazine from the Detroit Free Press.	

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341.....	939
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Photograph of the Presidential limousine with top up, from the rear.	
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Photograph of the Presidential limousine, depicting interior.	
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Supplementary report of autopsy No. A63-272, on President John F. Kennedy, Naval Medical School, giving gross description of brain.	

² This number was not used.

1. — Эта КЗУЧ почтовки Ялты
 почтамт наб. в. в. в. в., находится здесь,
 на улице ERVAY там же улице где
анекдот где там всегда сидит. 4 блоков
от анекдота на этой улице и почтамту
там находится наш ялты. Я платил
за ялты прошел месяц так т.к.
не пережидаю об этом.

2. Посылаю посылочку информации
что со мной случилось и може
от редакти из газета, (если в газета
что-нибудь о мне будет) я
думаю что посылочку скорее
мне помогут когда я туда
буду.

3. Я платил за дом на 2 ой улице
так не переживаю об этом

4. За воду и газ тоже платил недавно

5. Возможно что денег с работы
будет, они посылаю наш ялты
на почтамт. наш ялты и

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.

по-менее вещей на деньги

6. ~~Мои~~ Одежда Т.Д.е. то ~~лучше~~ ~~и~~
Вспросите или отдайте не сохраняйте ~~и~~
то мои бумаги лучше (военный, заводской
и т.д. Я предпочитаю мне денег).

7. Некоторые мои документы
находятся в маленький
чемоданчике,

8. Адреса ва книжки на мой
столе кабинету. и тебе
надо

9. Тут есть у нас друзей
и Красный Крест может тебе
помогать. (Red Cross (по-английски))

10. Я оставил тебе денег как
много так я могу, 60 на 2
неделю, и ты и Акула можете
жить на 10 неделю. еще
2 месяца

11. Если я жив и буду и взять еще
мешочек, городок Творец
находится на конце того моста
через который мы всегда идем,
когда идем городу (сначала начало
города через мост)

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.

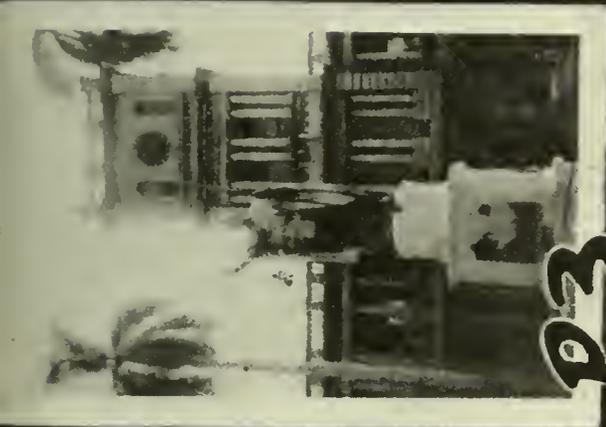
9. We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross (in English). [sic])

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).



P1



P3



P2



P4



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2—Continued



P4 | P3



P5



P1



P2



P6



P3



P5



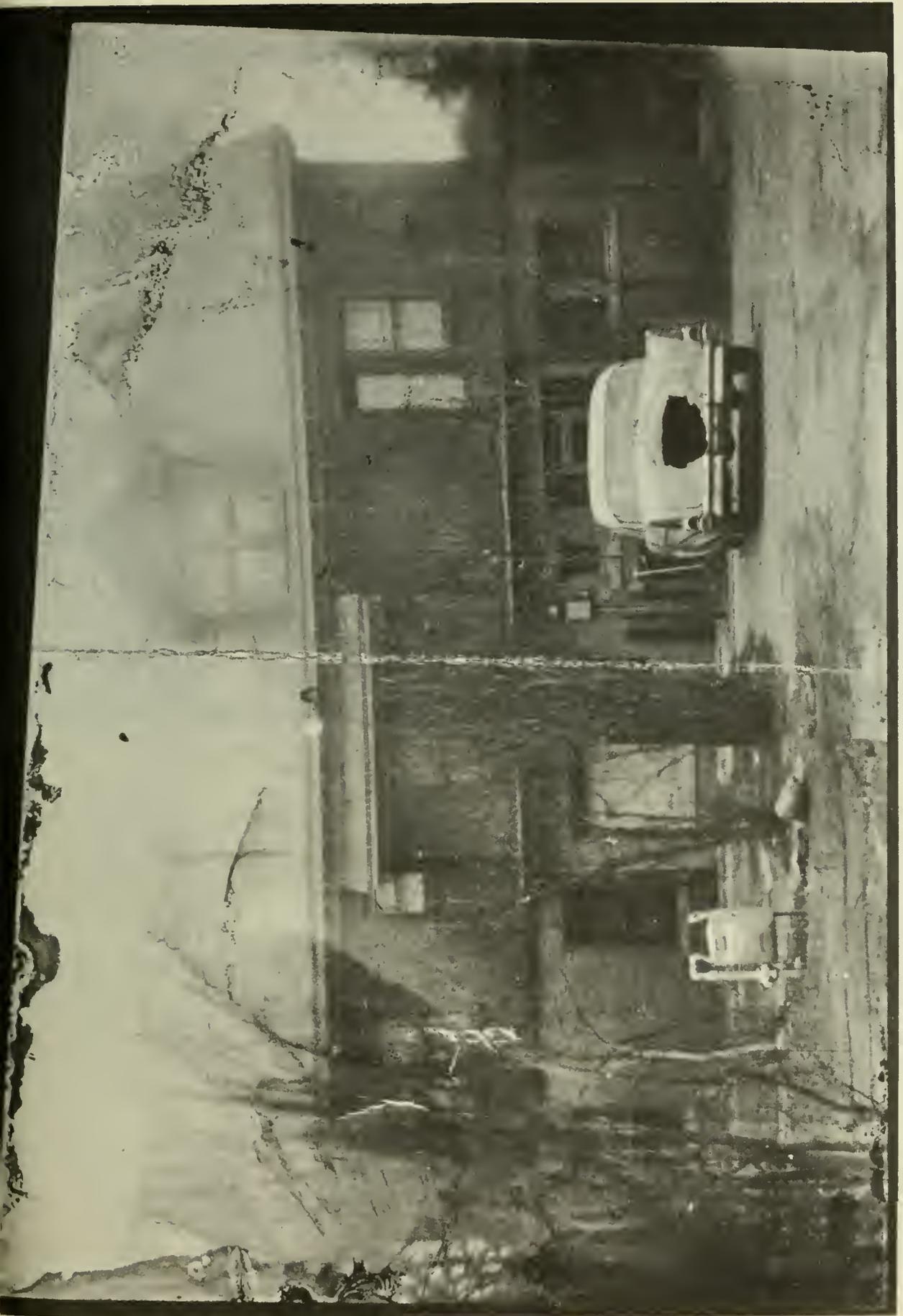
P2



P4



P1



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 5



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 5—Continued

Exhibit 7 for identification
(with ORIS. & TRANSLATION)

Commission Exhibit 6

Уважаемый тов. Ремизенко!

14639 / 7 фев 63.
26.1.63 Dallas.

Уважаемый тов. Ремизенко!
Очень прошу, Вашей помощью
для того, чтобы помочь мне
вернуться на родину в СССР, где
я снова смогу чувствовать себя
полноценным гражданином.

Собственно пожелания это для
того я должен сделать, & е мо-
жет быть нужно запомнить спе-
циальную форму записки.

Т.к. в настоящее время я не
работает / вследствие незнакомых
англ. языка и малолетнего ребенка /
то прошу по возможности оказать
добровольную помощь для переезда.
Мой муж обитает здесь, & к
ем американский по национальности.
Буде рад прошу не отказать
в моей просьбе.

С уважением

Марина Оватор.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 6

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:drv
November 30, 1963

Mrs. Marina Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas, USA

March 8, 1963

Уважаемая Мария Николаевна!

В ответ на Ваше письмо сообщаем, что для рассмотрения Вашего ходатайства о возвращении на Родину Вам необходимо: заполнить 3 экз. прилагаемой при этом анкеты, представить 3 экз. своей подробной биографии, написать заявление на имя Посла СССР в США /3 экз./ о Вашем добровольном желании возвратиться на Родину с указанной специальностью, по которой Вы желали бы работать, а также места проживания,

приложить 3 фотокарточки паспортного размера, подписанных на лицевой стороне / а также фотокарточки 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. Резниченко
Зав. Консульским отделом

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTS REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

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

Exhibit 9 for identification

Комитет
Товарищ Советено.
из Союза в США.
Товарищ СССР в
Социалистических Штатах.

Заявление

Товарищу Рамен разрешено
на представлении мне
как на в орг в СССР

Марина Сивилд

17 марта 1963г.

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 DECLARATION

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

/s/ Marina Oswald

March 17, 1963

TRANSLATED BY: *drv*
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963, *PC m*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 9—Continued

АНКЕТА QUESTIONNAIRE

Для лиц, желающих получить визу для въезда в СССР
for persons desiring a visa for entry into the USSR

или транзитного проезда через СССР
or transit through the USSR

(Писать четко, обязательно чернилами или на машинке. Не отвечать лживо или неполно.)
Please write clearly in ink or type and reply fully to all questions

ВОПРОСЫ Questions	ОТВЕТЫ Answers
<p>1. Фамилия, имя и отчество. (Лицо, имеющее несколько фамилий или псевдонимов, должно указать их полностью; замужняя или вдова должны указать девичью фамилию и фамилию мужа)</p> <p>1. Surname, first name and patronymic (persons who has several surnames or pseudonyms must give them all; married woman or widow must give her maiden name and her husband's name)</p>	<p>С. Сидор Александр Николаевич Труфанова - " - " - , - - ушедшая замужем</p>
<p>2. Число, месяц, год и место рождения</p> <p>2. Day, month, year and place of birth</p>	<p>11 июня 1941 г. в Северо-Восточной (Иркутская) Архангельской обл.</p>
<p>3. Национальность</p> <p>3. Nationality at birth</p>	<p>Русская.</p>
<p>4. Гражданство или подданство в настоящее время. Если ранее имели другое гражданство или подданство, то укажите, какое</p> <p>4. Present and former citizenship</p>	<p>Гражданство советское, других не имели.</p>
<p>5. Место работы в настоящее время, занимаемая должность и основная профессия</p> <p>5. Where do you work at present, what type of work do you do and what is your profession</p>	<p>В настоящее время работаю в школе, ввиду отсутствия работы и заработка анкет. исполняю</p>

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:drv
November 30, 1963

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.
9. Prusakov, Ilya Vasilevich - maternal uncle,
residing in Minsk, ul. Kommunisticheskaya, house 39,
apt. 20

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 9—Continued

V. Автобиография

Я, Освальд Марина Николаевна,
урожденная Трусова Анна, роди-
лась 17 июля 1941г в г. Северо-Двинск,
18. Вологодская / Архангельской обл.,
жила с матерью и отцом
в г. Ленинграде, где окончила сред-
нюю школу и поступила в Ленин-
градские Фармацевтический и
Мать моя умерла в 1957 году.
По окончании учебы я осталась
на даче родителей в Ленинграде.
По семейным обстоятельствам
после 2 лет (до 62г) работала
осветителем аптеки 70ей Ленин-
градской больницы, прора-
ботав у моего дяди по материнской
линии (Васильевича) забере-
вела 30 июля 1962 года Джун Ли Освальд
у нас родился сын Джун Ли Освальд
Мой муж по национальности
американец - и так мы ста-
ли в Америке. По своему роду
и подало заявление на получение
визы на въезд в СССР и просил
не отказать в моей просьбе.
Мой муж находится в США

Марина Освальд.

17 марта 1963г.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten document

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

April 12, 1963

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 2015 Dallas
Texas

Уважаемая Мария 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 дня.

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

С уважением,

Н. Резниченко
Зав. Консульским отделом

Handwritten signature

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 10—Continued

June 4, 1963

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

Уважаемая Марина 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 письмом причины, побуждающие Вас просить разрешения на въезд в СССР на постоянное жительство.

С уважением

Н. Резниченко
Виз. Консульским отделом

Handwritten signature

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 11

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

June 4, 1963

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 11—Continued

В. И. Ленин
С. М. Буденный
Л. М. Каменев
И. П. Смолкин
и другие
Ленинград

Уважаемый тов. Гамбургер!

Получив от Вас 2 письма, в которых
Вы правыми указаниями указали мое
задание, прилагаю в БССР.
Во-первых, разумеется, интересны за
одно и то же мое маминство и
поблагодарить за внимание, которое оказали
мне по мне со стороны Госплана.
К сожалению, много моментов осталось не-
решенные серьезные проблемы. Если мы
не так трагичны, как вы думаете.
Это так же одна из наших проблем.
Эту проблему на пути развития
экономики, которую мы не можем
в эти моменты решить и решить, но
успешно только не удалось.
К сожалению, проблема с доставкой го-
сударства 2-го ребенка. Это является
основным из моей деятельности, так как работа
первая моя и не смогла он. Я понимаю
нужду государства, так как родители у меня
нет. Государству не дали против меня
отказа в Америку и поэтому обратил
к ним с просьбой дать их детям.
Войдите, пожалуйста, лучше мне еще раз
всего, прежде чем ответить на
Ваши письма.
Но дело заключается в том, что мои
письма из-за своей неопределенности

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

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

Мне вернулись вместе со мной в СССР.
Очень прошу помочь мне в этом.
Мне надо зреть мне утешительного и
мне не держит. Я временно работаю
на мою работу если бы и могла рабо-
ту. А мой муж, как без работы
Мне зреть мне очень трудно. У нас
нет денег и так я могла приехать в
Ташкент, но только на отмену одес-
ских и т.д. при рождении ребенка
Мы с ней очень очень прошу Вас с со-
рботой зреть мне помощи вернутся и
позвоните в СССР.
В своем желании я не утешала себя
маленькой любовью в соб. союзе.
Теперь уферились много мне доброту
карьерой сестры зреть в Ленинграде, где
я выжила, ушла. Там у меня сестра
и брат от второго маленького брака.
Я знаю что Вам не надо связываться
мне моего желания жить и жить в
этом городе. Он сам за себя говорит.
Поставил написать себе это не желая
уменьшить достигнуть других наших городов.
А потому же в Л.де мне мне устро-
ились на работу, т.к. там в аптеке
аптеке и там нужны кадры. Напри-
мер, когда я пришла в Л.де в
Минск, то довольно долго не могла
найти работу по своей специальности,
т.к. там довольно кадров.
Вой основанно прошу почему я и
мой муж хотим вернуться в СССР.
Прошу не отказывайте мне. Сделаю все
что смогу сделать, помогу нам верну-
ть, что мы по личности потеряли. Мы
хотим зреть и брат мой ребенок ра-
дуются в СССР.
Искренне и с уважением М. Давид.

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

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 12—Continued

P. S. *Теперь прилагаю к письму заявление
моему мужу о получении
о предоставлении визы в СССР.*

M. Oswald

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

/s/ M. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 12—Continued

Lee H. Oswald
PO BOX 30081
New Orleans La.
July 1, 1963

Embassy of the
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
1609 Decatur St NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

Please rush the entrance
visa for the return of Soviet
citizen, name of Mr. Oswald.

He is going to have a
business in Siberia, therefore you
must grant the entrance visa
and make the transportation
arrangements before then.

As for my return entrance
visa please consider it urgent.

Thank you
Lee H. Oswald
(husband of Marina Nikolayevna)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 13

V

В Посольство СССР
в США, г. Вашингтон,
Консульский отдел.
г-ну Рамзишу
от Освальд М.И.

Уважаемый г-н Рамзиш!

Вам должно быть известно на-
ше нетерпение и поэтому значи-
тельную просьбу Вас, также Вы
сообщили нам о результате
ответов на мои вопросы в
отношении статуса нашей семьи
в СССР и проживании в Ленин-
граде. Очень прошу Вас сосредото-
чить ускоренно этот вопрос, по-
скольку упомянутой в предыду-
щем письме.

С уважением

М. Освальд

8 июля 1953г.

Ад. Орлов

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten letter

V (sic)

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 p. 1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 14—Continued

FROM: LEE H. OSWALD, P.O. BOX 6223, DALLAS, TEXAS
MARINA NICHILAYEVA OSWALD, SOVIET CITIZEN

TO: CONSULAR DIVISION
EMBASSY U.S.S.R.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOV. 9, 1963

612515
20.XI.63

5 documents off 12/1/63

Dear sire;

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 P. Mastly 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 visa's 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,

L. H. Oswald

P.O. BOX 6675

DALLAS, TEXAS



IRVING, TX
2
5-PM
1963

CONSULAR DIVISION, TOVARICH REZNECHENKO, N.
EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

1609 DECATUR ST., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

<p>ms. manual box 282 PH. RI-2-6519 home) (work) 22212 Sullivan Convalescent Home</p> <p>Box 473 Crowell Zepers 684-3271</p> <p>IMM. & NAT. Service 1402 Rio Grande St 251 No. Field St. Dallas, Tx. Livo</p>	<p>leg 2pa kagatse Мосгорисполком БЛАН. 04 января 1960 (П. NO. 311479)</p> <p>leg in Russ. gov unostaniva (AA N. 549666)</p> <p>AMERICAN PASS 1733242 11 SEP. 1959</p> <p>XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX</p> <p>BOWLEY BIRM. CON. CON. SERVICE</p>
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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)

<p>U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service P.O. BOX. 2539 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS FILE A12530645 CLASS. SECTION 101(A) 27(A) Date per. filed - Oct. 9, 1959</p>	<p>Russ. em. Mikhail A Menstikov New York.</p> <p>leg. novy Fort Worth Fred Korth.</p> <p>WASHINGTON DC SOVIET EMBASSY OFC. 1125 16TH NW SETY TO AMBASS-MA-88549 OFC. 1706 18TH NW A.D.-23072</p> <p>PK 8-1951 Ft. Worth T.V. 577</p>
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97 Embassy

- 1 Include Jewel in pass.
3 FOTOS
- 2 Reges. Jew at Embass
BIRTH cert.
- 3 Travel arrange.
- 4 passport extension

JARD. Cunningham
 Texas State Employment
 RI-72071# 320

N.Y. RUSS. EM.
 WORKER
 SOCIALIST PARTY
 RE-TYPING PAPERS
 BUY SHOES (W)
 SOCKS (M)
 PANTS (L)

Crowell
 316 E. DONALD
 BUS ~~470~~

~~907 Club Bldg
 2nd
 Pauline C. Bates
 ED 1899~~

ED-55006

311 AMB R.
 GARY ST

TOM

ED. TORAZ Director
 PO Box 2119
 WPO
 New York,
 NY

account no.
 38210

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K-00850
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RAIL TICKETS

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. (?)

ED
- 24101 - 272

ACME BRICK

"WORKER"
P.O. BOX 28
MADISON SQUARE
STATION
NEW YORK 10,
N.Y.

IMM. CARD
NO

A12 530 645

IMMIGRATION x
NATURALIZATION
SERVICE

1402 RIO GRANDE
Bldg.
251 NO. FIELD ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS
RIVERSIDE
PHONE 8-5611
EXT. 2644

TEXAS STATE BOARD
OF PHARMACY
LITTLEFIELD Bldg.
CONGRESS * 6th ST.
AUSTIN, TEXAS
PH. GR-8-8146

amt \$178.50 June 2nd
amt 2nd ref 171.00 June 10th
Закхарова
B-14365

12./Gorkova.

no 15,
leavels moscow - 1645

ARR 11.30

0217
0227

Holl - TRAM N/11
left to right
MATHENESSER 250

Mullina's visa
NO 14229544
imm. visa NO 52
ISSUED ON 24 MAY 1962
RUSSIAN PASS. NO KH 37790
FROM 11 JAN 1962
TO 11 JAN 1964

EXIT VISA 305002 NO 37
GIVEN 22 MAY 1962
YAPOL MINT. MINSK

us. RENEWAL MAY 24 1962
to June 24, 1962
SERIAL NO. 1152098
U.S. EMBASSY MINSK

DALLAS ROOMING HOUSE
M. M. BLEDSOE
WH 21985 / WH - 38993

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

GEORGE BOURE
4740 HOMER
TA-72288

ANNA MELLER
5430 1/2 LA VISTA
RI-74019 TA 32219
Station 521

PAUL GREGORY

3513 DOROTHY
LANE

PE 1-1630

R. Hartman
HARTMAN

СПАСИБА

СПАСИБО

3900 BARNETT

JE 61981

PE 8-1951

KUTV

полюшко поле
полюшко широкое поле

Едут по долине реки

их, советской Армии

девушки шлют

здравья на службу

вместе с гвардией

Jaggaw-chiles -

Stovall

522 Browder

RI-15501

Берешчагин

New U.S. ASSISTANT

D 092526

JUNE 25, 1963

Page 21: Bereshchagin (possibly, "Vereshchagin").
(Translator's Note: Possibly a man's surname)

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Pages 22 and 23:

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Сов. Социалистическая республика
 АРМЕНИЯ Литва
 Белоруссия Молдавия
 Эстония Р.С.Ф.С.Р.
 Грузия Таджикская
 Казахстан Узбекистан
 Киргизия Киргизия
 Латвия Украина
 Бгориатия

ШАХМАТЫ

Пешка, король, ферзь, конь, слон, т.р.

НАМИ - US
 НАС - US
 Здесь
 тут
 их - their
 тут
 отсюда - there
 там
 с кем - with whom
 чья - whose
 ваш - your
 твой - yours

У НАС было - we had
 У НАС будет - we shall have
 куда - where
 откуда
 Иногда - sometimes

РУССКИЕ СЛОВА
 ЧТО-ТО something
 У МЕНЯ - I HAVE
 У НЕГО - HE HAS
 У НЕЕ - SHE HAS
 У ВАС - YOU HAVE
 У НАС - WE HAVE
 У НИХ - THEY HAVE
 СТАКАН - GLASS | КОТОРЫЙ - WHICH
 забыт - NAME | ВРЕМЯ
 Удобно - IN ORDER TO ПОСЛЕДНЕЕ
 Ясно без слов - СПАСИБО

ГРАММАТ.
 NOUNS ENDING IN CON ARE - M.
 МАТКНИЙ ЗНАК ТВОРИТЬ
 M + F NOUNS ARE ИИ, Я, Я, б.
 N. NOUNS TAKE Я - ENDING E
 N NOUNS ENDING IN O TAKE А
 Б В М Д З К Л Н П Р С Т Т (?)
 Б В А Г Ж З voiced signs
 П Ф Т К Ш Ч voiceless
 А И О У Ъ Ы Э

Page 24:

Soviet Socialist Republics

Armenia Lithuania
 Belorussia Moldavia
 Estonia R.S.F.S.R.
 Georgia Tadzhik
 Kazakhstan Uzbekistan
 Kirgizia Kirgizia (sic)
 Latvia Ukraine
 Bgoryatia (?)

Chess

Pawn, King, Queen, Knight, Bishop, Castle.
 by us we had
 us we shall have
 here where
 there from where
 their from where
 there sometimes
 from there
 there
 with whom
 whose
 your
 thine

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"
 B, V, M, D, Z, K, L, N, P, R, S, T, T (?),
 Kh, M, K, G Kh?
 BVDGZhZ voiced article
 PFTKShS voiceless
 AIOYVI E

HEM 24
 AIT SAB 207
 H=Я W=B
 S=3 Z=Ц
 U=Y CH=X
 V=Ф [S-OW T-P-Sch] BG=TPHnk

PVECK 22 - HeMell cлoBaq
 JA - ЯА SIE - B.л
 wo - rye DU - ты
 WANN - Kozge Ich - Я
 WIR - MLE MEIN - MOH
 WENN - ec. w ABER - HO
 WAS - y. w Auch - ToKe
 IN - B, ER - OAW Gut - Kopollo
 Sind - Bist - APa

wie viel? - cKaKa?
 Ich mähte - Я Xozy
 sie mochten - B.л Xozatue
 je = ee

U G M C S
 B E D J Z E
 E F T B N
 E R O B W

poza azagotkobe
 zomwutly "BERLIN" Mak.
 (Cobu)

Amer. Embassy
 Moscow
 TEL. 52-00-08 y.л. ЧАЙКОВ.
 A 2-20-87 19/21
 - H 2-00-10 9-6 PAB

Alizberg, Vera V. (illegible)
 former teacher comm. (at Uboyc)

AKCOHOB ПoлKовHиK
 МИН. ВНУ. Дел С.С.С.Р.

RUSS. FOR FORIT, AA 549666
 AMER. PASS. 1733242
 WORUSSIAN 7.311479

А
 Б
 В
 Г
 Д
 Е
 Ж
 З
 И
 Й

Page 26:

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 mähte-I want
 sie mochten-you want
 je-her
 (followed by Gothic German alphabet)

Page 27 (A1):

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

ACLU-Box 2251
DALLAS TX
A. EX.

K-42000
384

1-2 DINNER
ROOM 384
JELISAVIC

"MARBAM"
HOLL-AMER.

AM EX
92 MEENT
ROTTERDAM 120200
DEBOUY

WEST Berlin-F.R.G.
TEMPelhofer
DAMM

X
Lee H

ВНЕШТОРГ БАНК
БАНК ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ
г. Москва,
Неглинная ул. 12
Козлова
К-03400
(792)

Handwritten vertical text on the left margin, including "ACLU" and "DALLAS TX".

Б В Г Д Е Ж З И Л М

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

Dr. Harvey Allen
TA 11927
BAYLOR UN. Coll. of DEN.

ALEX KLEINER
"LOMA" INDUSTRIES

George
Demohrenschildt
6628 Dickens
EN 31365

(AUNT ALICE)
A. P. BARRE
NEW ORLEANS

Виз и рег. контор.
Колпачный пер. 9.
КОЛПАЧНЫЙ МОСКОВ
~~Колпачный пер. 9.~~
~~Колпачный пер. 9.~~
пол. Петриков.

ул. Добромисленский
пер 5,

Гражданка Демущкина

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

14
15
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norman, OK.
1318 1/2 Garfield

EVERETT G LOUPE
LA 83901
George Freund

у. Замарова
гост. СПИД К 41980
ул. Замарова
дом 11 кв. 72
Головачев Павел

Елла Герман
ул. Лавско-Набереж.
дом 22 кв. 2. 2 этаж

гдр. ул. Станиславского,
20

~~also Sastan~~
Минск
Елла Герман
ул. Лавская Набережная
дом 22 кв. 22

адерукы

Г
Д
Е
Ж
З
И
Л
М

Page 33:

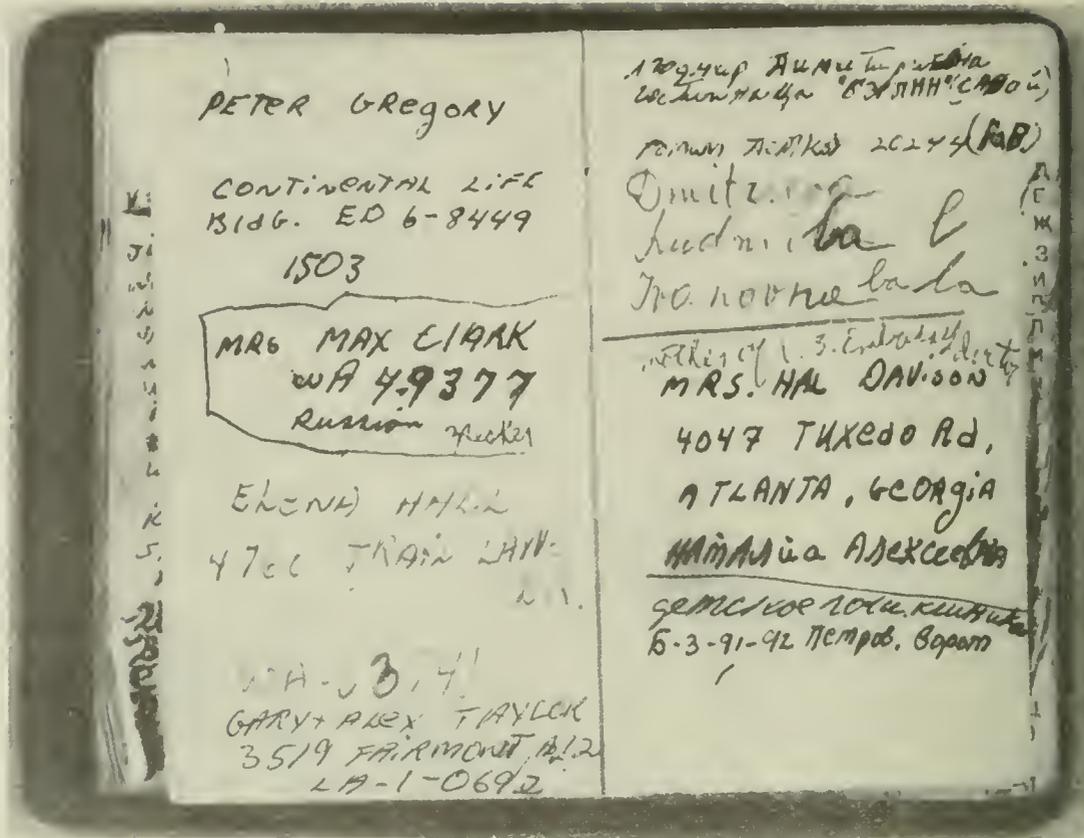
14 (?) Zhdanova
Hotel Savoy (?) K 41980 (possibly telephone number)
U1 (Street) Zakharova
House No. 11, apt. 72
Golovachev, Pavel (man's name)

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

Gdr. (?) Ul. Stanislavskogo
20

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued



PETER GREGORY

CONTINENTAL LIFE
 Bldg. ED 6-8449
 1503

MR & MRS MAX ELIAK
 WA 4-9377
 Russian speaker

ELENA HALL
 4700 TRIN LANE

WA-314
 GARY + ALEX TAYLOR
 3519 FAIRMONT AVE
 LA-1-0692

Адрес Яны Дмитриевны
 в Ленинград (Бухаринской)

Гоман Денка 20244 (БВ)
 Дмитрия
 Людмила
 Наталья

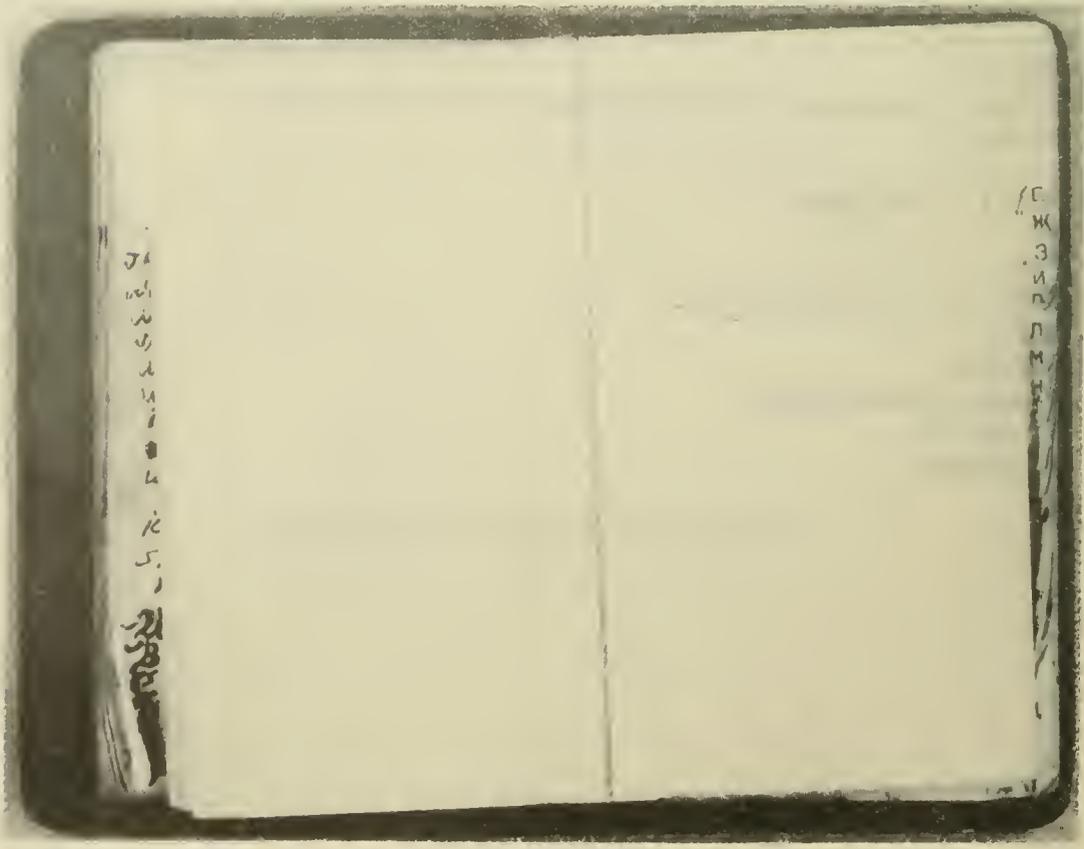
MRS. HAL DAVIDSON

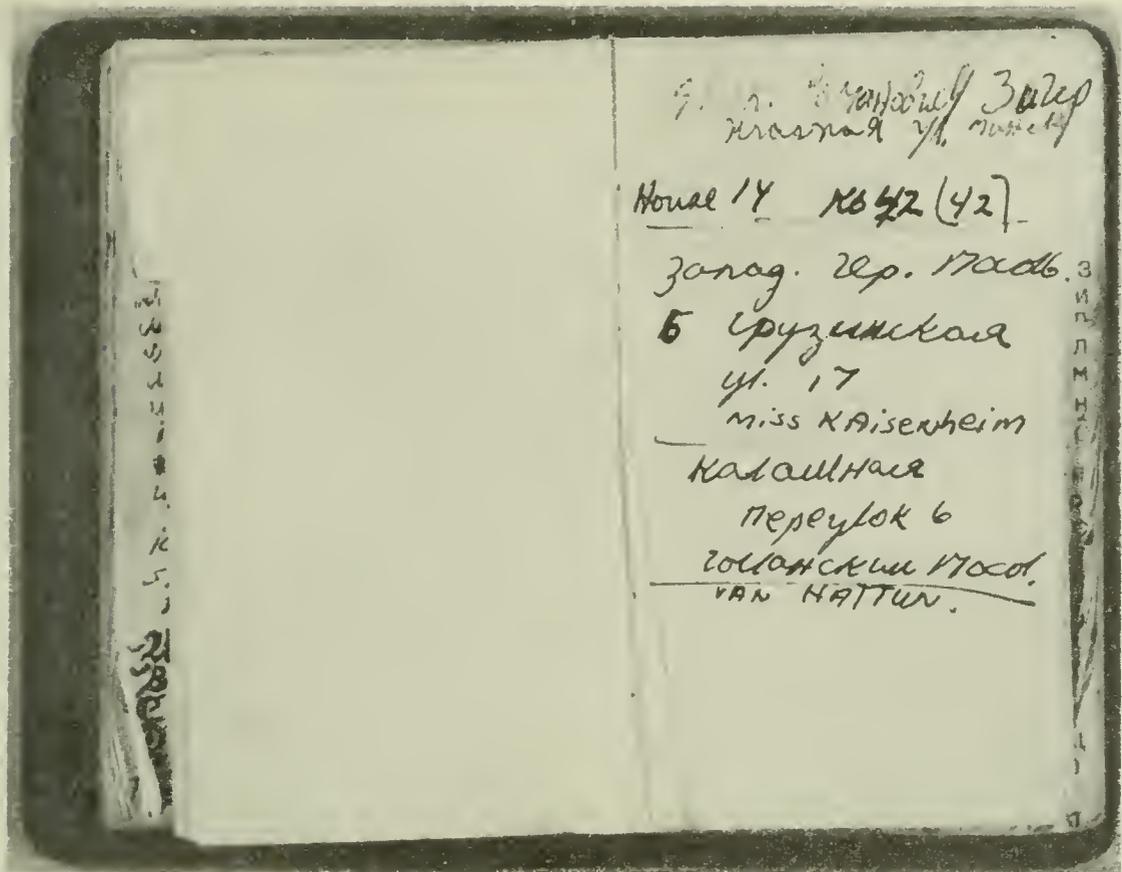
4047 TUXEDO RD,
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA
 Наталья Алексеевна

Б-3-91-92 Петров. Ворот

Page 35: Lyudmir (Lyudmila ?) Dmitrievna
 Hotel "Berlin" (Savoy)
 Gomam Denka (?) 20244 (Business (phone ?))
 Following "Atlanta, Georgia"
 Natalia Alekseevna

Children's Polyclinic
 B-3-91-92 Petrov. Vorot
 (Petroveskie Gate ?)



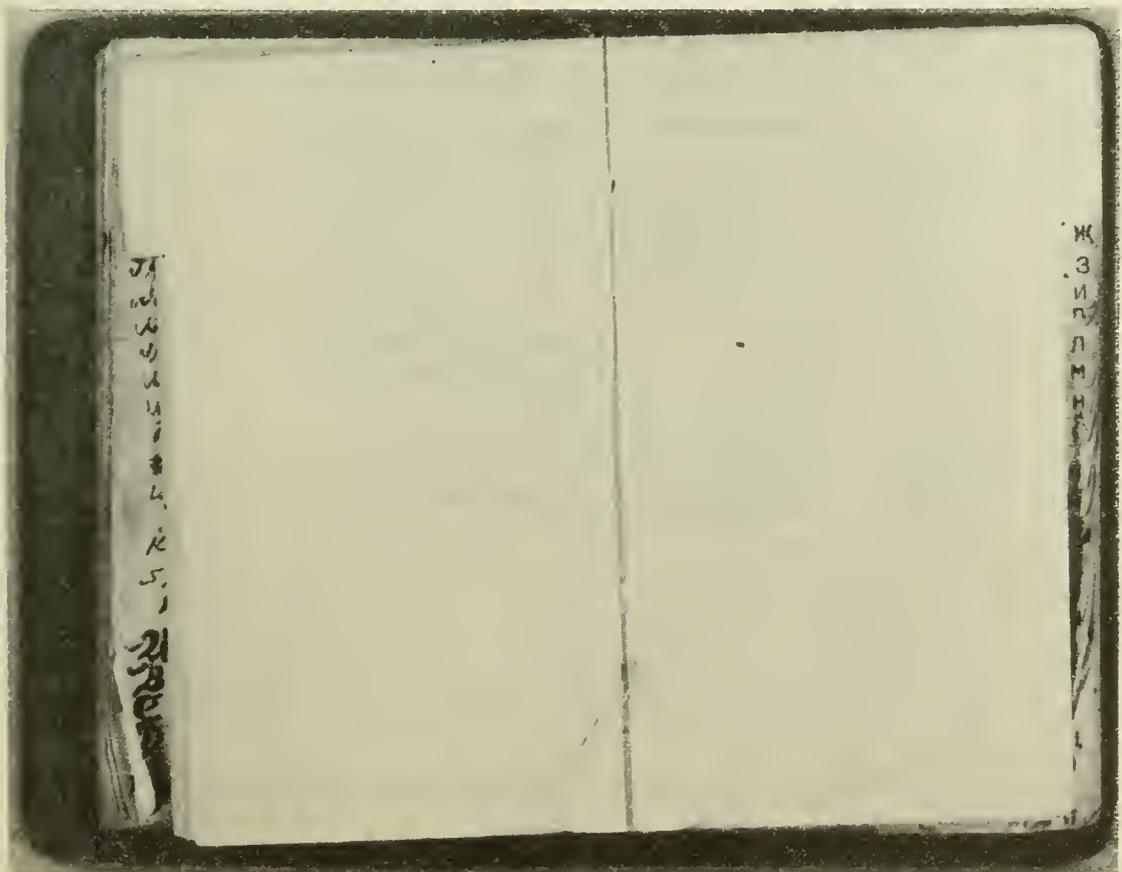


Page 41: Aleks. Romanovich Ziger
 Krasnaya Ul., Minsk (?)
 House 14, Apt. 42

Miss Kaisenheim

West German Embassy
 B. Gruzinskaya
 Ul. 17

Kalashnaya
 Lane 6
 Dutch Embassy
 Van Hattun



Sovnarkhoz
Совнархоз
(Минский)
for a job

Gorsoviet
(Горсовет)
for a flat

Инд. Редко
Inter. Rescue Comm.
251 Park Ave. South
New York
OR-44200

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

Jagers-chites
Stoval
TYPOGRAPHY
532 Browder
RI 15501
micro dots

7/18 Москва K 31, Ул. Жданова
Минск Ул. Карла Маркса, № 35
Кон. Нароксов. Тел. 206311
Тов. Дядев Ком. 279

20575 Шарпов

Минск
Дом 4 кв. 24
Ул. Калинин

К. Козлова, прож.
интер. 206311
92-463
Дом 30 кв 8

Page 45:
7/18 Moscow, K 31 (?), Ul. Zhdanova
(above is an address)
Minsk Ul. Karla Marksa No. 35
Kon. Narokhsov. (? 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 Miskneva (?)
Nel Norodovskvim (?)
112 In(stitute) of Foreign Languages

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

КОММУНИСТ. ПАРТИЯ США
23 WEST 26TH ST.
NEW YORK

RUTH KLOEFER
306 Pine St.
New Orleans 18,
La.

H. Warner Kloeppe

UN 60389

UN 62741 EX 276.

MEXICO CITY;

CONSULADO DE CUBA
ZAMORA Y F. MARQUEZ

11-28-47

SYLVIA DURAN

EMBAJADA de LA UNION
de LAS REPUBLICAS
SOVIETICAS SOCIALISTAS

15 61 55 (15 60 55)
DEPTO DE ASUNTOS
CONSULARES

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

46 94 00

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

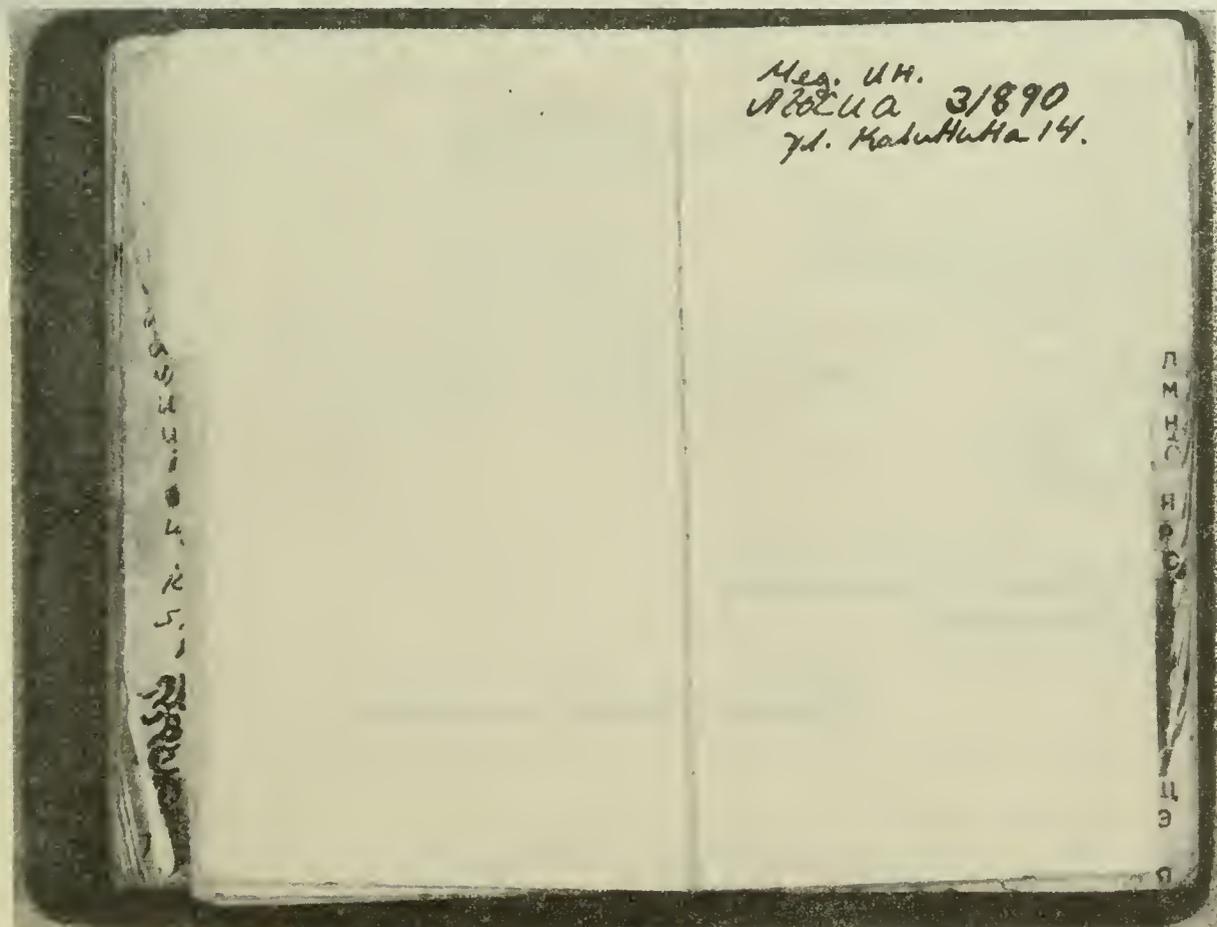
Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
15 61 55 (15 60 55)
Department of Consular Matters

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 51:
Medical Institute
LUCIA 31890
Ul. Kalinina 14.

смолa 14.

Мерезхкинский
пр. Сталина 12 кв 26
вeодe 7-14-53

(Aunt Palina)

г. Харьков

В'езеd Тринклера
дом 5 кв 7

Михайлович.

М

МИД - метро Смоленская

Page 52:

smola (?) 14

stova (?)

Page 53:

Merezhkinsky (man's name)

Prospect Stalina 12, Apt. 26

veogde (?) 7-14-53

(Aunt Palina)

Kharkov

V'ezed Trinklera

House 5, Apt. 7

Mikhaylovich

M

MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Metro Smolenskaya

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Not. Koff. yd. ZAKHA.

C 9 90 1830

repl. 13/14

Cy 5. - 9-13
Obiq. Soc

NAT. SEC. DAN BURROS
LINCOLN ROCKWELL
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

AMERICAN
NAZI PARTY
(AMER. NATIONAL PARTY)
HOLLIS SEC. OF QUEENS
N.Y.)

(NEWSPAPER)
NAT. SOCIALIST BULLETIN.

Page 55:

Notary Office Ul. Zakha.
from 9 to 18:30

Recess 13-14
Saturday 9-13
Closed Sunday

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Robert Oswald

Route 5 Box 190

Malvern

Ark.

W. S. Oswald

136 Elmer St.

Metairie

R. Oswald

1009 Sierra Dr.

Denton

Texas

ОВИР Moscow

ОВИР

ул. Огарева

ВЗНА Д.А. Влгед

K 45026

ДД 10206

ДД 19106

ОСТАНКИНО

Площ "Б"

ОВИР Москва
Колпачный пер. 9

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

г. Харьков
В'езд Тринклера
д. 5 кв 7.
Михайловы
(для Марины)

MR. PHILLIPS
LI-2-2080

МРОЙСКА КАНЦЕЛЯРИЯ К-78545
ПАСПОРТ № П-311479 4 ЯНН. 60
Минск 25994 EX-39

Видим Петрович
Учитель Москва ИИ. ОР. ЯИ.

Рига
ул. Перновас

д. 39 кв 1
Погорельская
Лена

Тел. 70540

Прусоква Мария
Калинина 30
Д 39 кв 20

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(?) 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

Петриков

ул. Луначарского 8
аргентинский посольство

Польский
ул. А. Мусского,
30.

RUTH PAINE
2515 W. 5th ST.
IRVING, TEXAS
BL-31628

ул. Т.В. Романов
Адрес: Б.Н.С.И. ТЕА-КАРП
27 ПЛ. ЭТИКТИ Карлсбург
3-29-56

Johnson - Moscow

Miss Mosby

THE ASS. PR. (13 НАРОДНАЯ УЛ.
726430 МОСКВА)
UNIT. PR. - 72-6681
with MOSBY

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
3-29-56
THE ASS. PR. (13 Narodnaya Ul. Moscow)
726430
Unit PR.
with Mosby

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

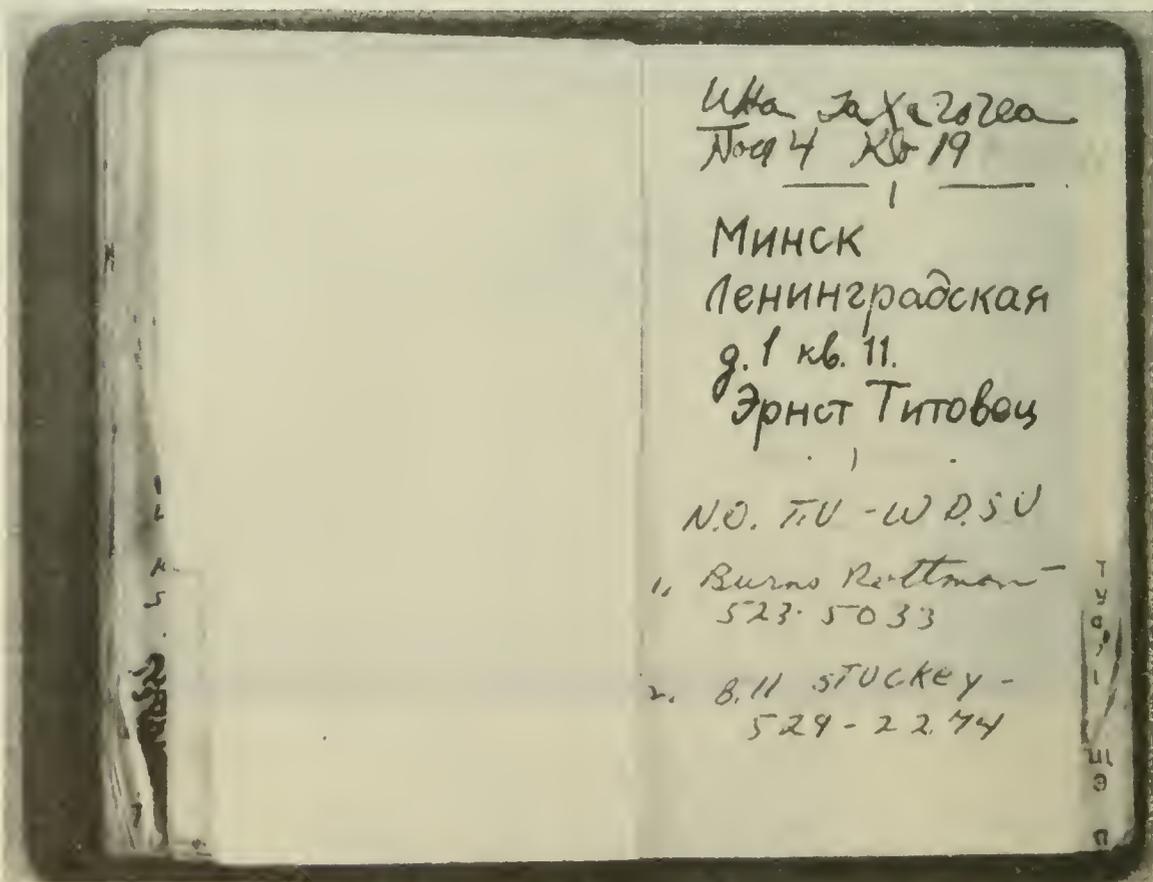
128 с. 320. Радио Москва
Лев Сетяев
Leo Setyaev.
В 3-65-88 (работа).
Ново-Песчаная 23/7,
кв. 65.
~~_____~~
Nov. 6
Rimma

SPECIAL SERVICES
42 FRANKLIN ST.
NEW YORK 13, NY
WOAH 4-6363
MR. ISAACS

WASHINGTON D.C.
1125 16th NW - NA 8755
1706 18th NW AD 23092

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)



Page 69:

Ina Takhagoeva (?) (woman's name)
House 4, Apt. 19, in Minsk
Minsk
Leningrädskaya
House 1, Apt. 1
Ernst Titovets (man's name)

MORACE TWIFORD
7018 Suhley
HOUSTON, TEXAS

~~WA 35492~~

WA 35492

Jepes school depository
Mr Truby
RI-73521

Мин. Фин. СССР
ул. Куйбышева, 9
792

Katya Ford
Debra Ford
AD-95642
14057 BROOKCREST
DALLAS, TEXAS

Page 73:

Ministry of Finances of the USSR
Ul. Kuybysheva, 9
792

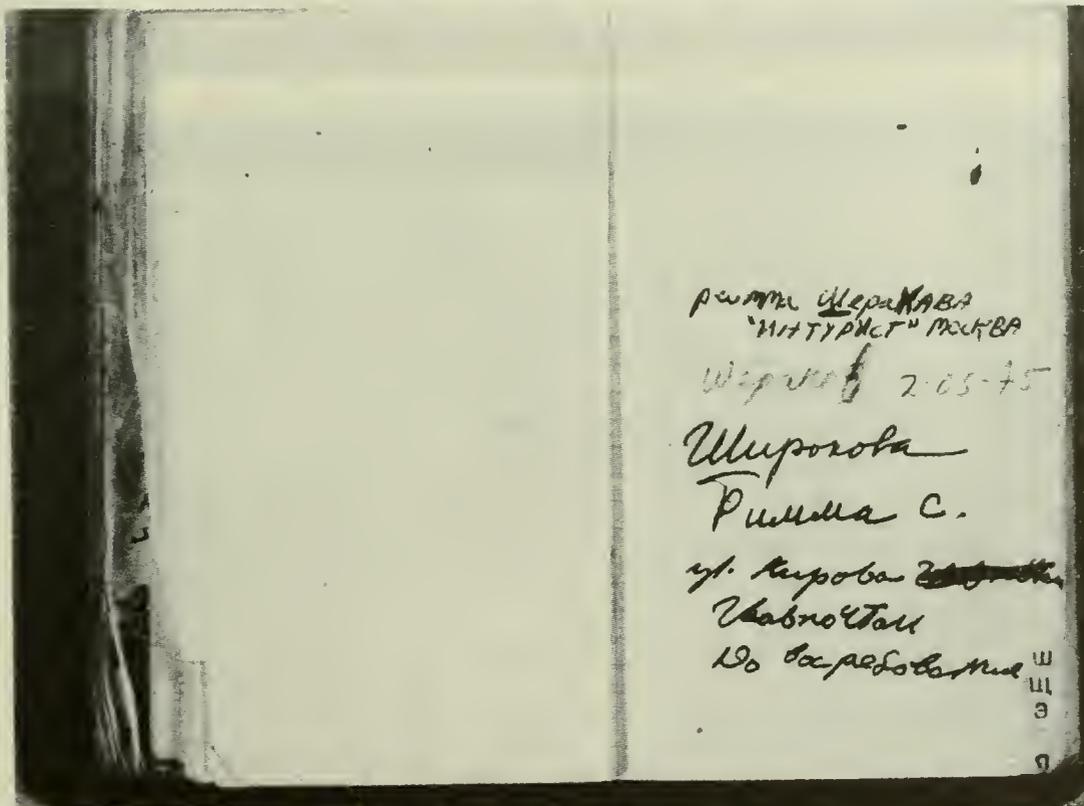
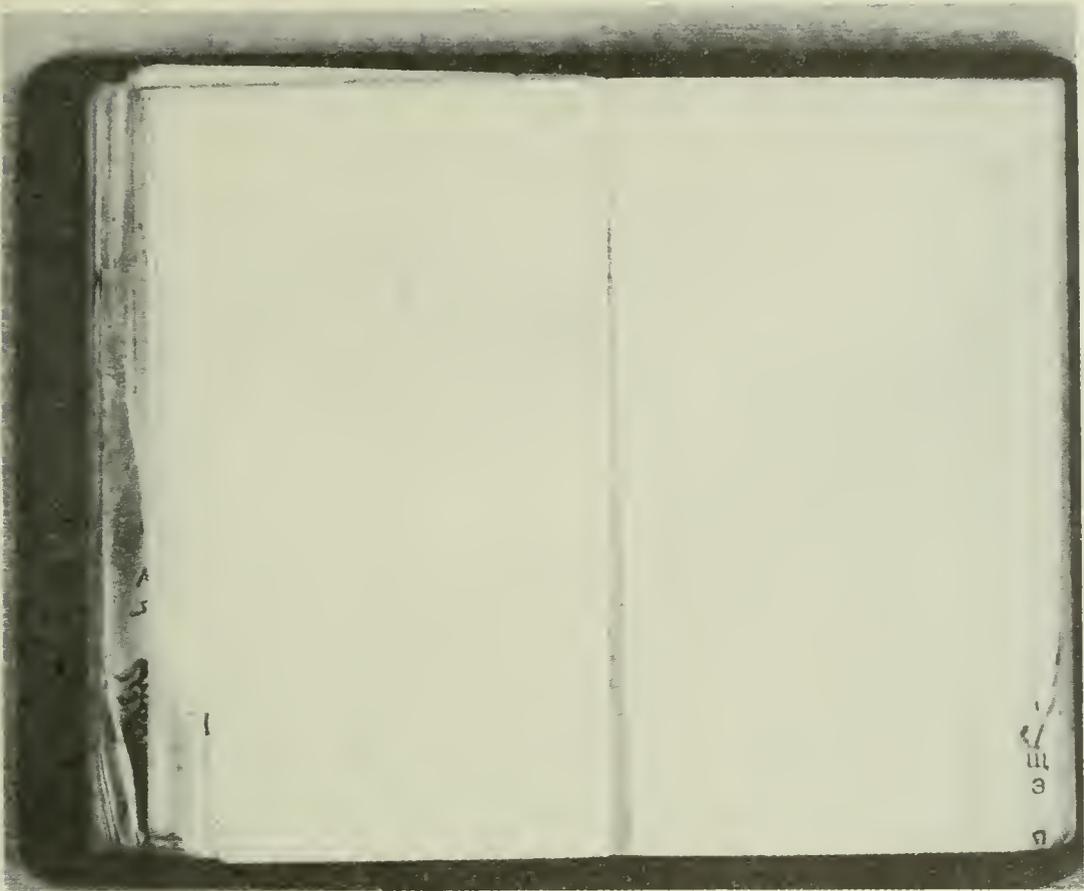
ELENA HALL
4760 TRAIL DR
WA-63741

DALLAS TEXAS STATE
Robert Adam
RI-72071
RANDAU AT
70800
RI 87604

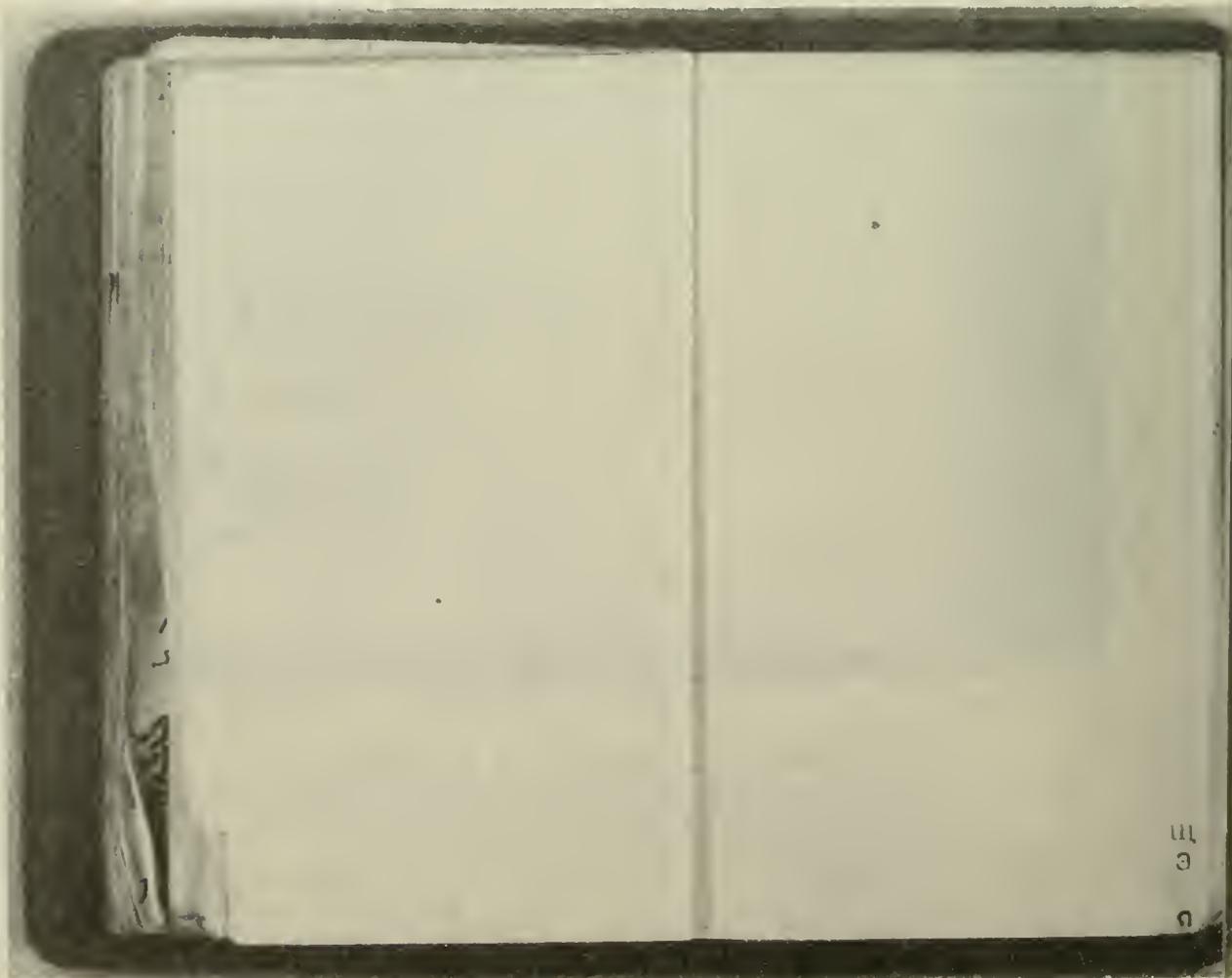
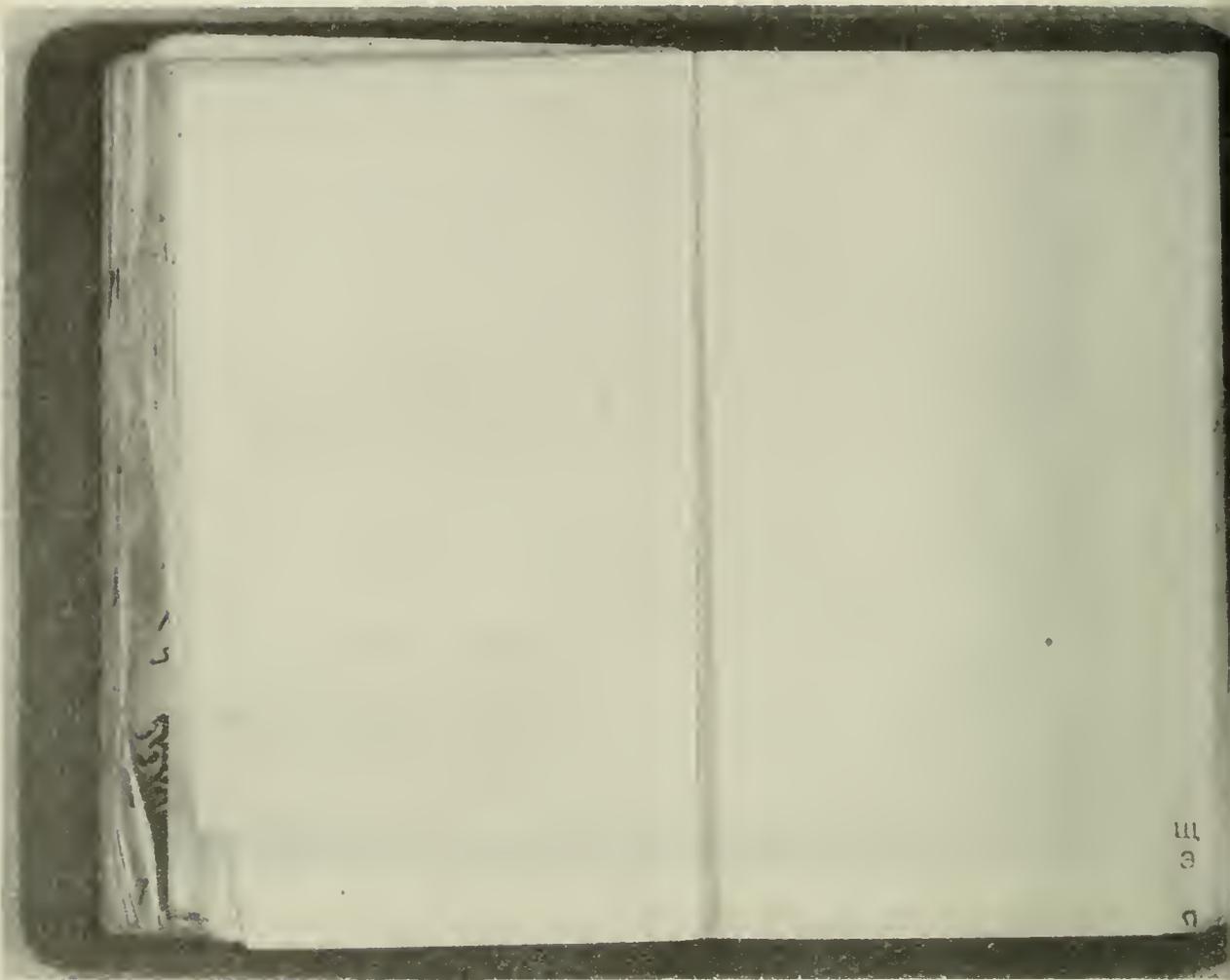
Buatores
Dipie
HA 81581

~~Handy~~
Mr. Hodson

~~Nov 1, 1968~~
FBI agent (R11211)
JAMES P. Nasty
MV 8605
1114 Commerce
Dallas



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 Student
Directorate
187 Decatur St
New Orleans La
Carlos Bringuier

N.O. City Editor "Cowan"
David Crawford
reposes

117 Camp ^{Cuban} ^{epile}
187 Decatur ^{store}
1032 Canal

NAT. PROGRESSIVE YOUTH
ORGANIZATION
20 CHINTON ST. N.Y. 2, N.Y.
"ADVANCE" YOUTH ORGAN

3
9

PHILADELPHIA

RUSS-AMER. CITIZENSHIP
CLUB 2730 SNYDER AV.

RUSS. LAN. SCHOOL ~~7~~
1212 SPRUCE

RUSSIAN DAILY PAPER
JEFFERSON Bldg.

RUSSIAN LAN. TRN.
216 S. 20

RUSS. BROTHERHOOD ORGAN.
1733 Spring Garden

~~Typing~~
App. W. T.V.
GREG.

~~CRYSTAL~~
~~WATCH~~

~~Typing~~
~~WATCH~~
App. 5th in N.Y.
JOB.

~~Recomm. ~~English~~~~

~~PHOTOGRAPH~~ (LAPINIS)

FINGER PRINTS
BANK ACCT

MAIL

CHICKER STREET
ST.

9

We ~~write~~
 815 (city hall or federal.)
 Penn. Medical Certif
 insurance and ~~business~~
~~207 290~~ ~~marins corps~~ ~~land~~
 207 15 OF ~~THE~~ ~~PKC~~
 (Library) ~~newspaper~~
 Book 1984 ~~Howell~~
 (Employment)
 (Type papers)
 Crastle for water
 80 29 ~~no~~ ~~hair~~
 (I.V. ~~hair~~)
 1.50
 540
 92463
 TPAWS-46
 Socks - 25
 Hat - 56
 MAIKA - 48
 X X
 Luga 32109
 MAPHA 338.53 X620 Don

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

Do \$ Ruble
 M.A. - N.Y. - 381.80 (P. 34230)
 PAR. - 149.89 (135.)
 M.C. - LON. - 166.40 (149.40)
 Minsk. Berlin. 482.6
 LON - N.Y.

LEE 11.05
 12.9
 9
 16.25
 22182
 25/360
 2 25
 11.0
 12.5
 LESLIE
 welding
 CO. 
 FR 55591

By TRAIN 55.71 P.
 All 10 days to Paris. 15.

28. 22. 16.45
 100 | 1800
 POSI 3 2966
 OFF. 1 " 72
 1 " 22
 Embassy. 1170
 Neurologist. 12071
 OBSP.
 Rinae RI

Apt. 403-p 10M-
 Цена 5 p.
 BOX 2915
 ED-28187
 employ BOX 2915
 LH 

1200 E.N. 72021
 WHEAT
 HOWELL TALKER LOUV.
 3429 W. Victoria
 above Ad.
 PAR. BAR. 25
 Leonard Culverley
 12555 22
 Mrs. M. Oswald.
 main m.m. m.m. 1200
 120000
 120000

200 E.N. 1207
MCAF
L. H. Osburn
Howell JALSTON LOUV.
3429 W. Victoria
above Ad.
Parad. Labell
Mrs. M. Oswald.
Leonard Culverley
16955 24
MR. BARKER 45
from Mrs. M. Oswald. New York

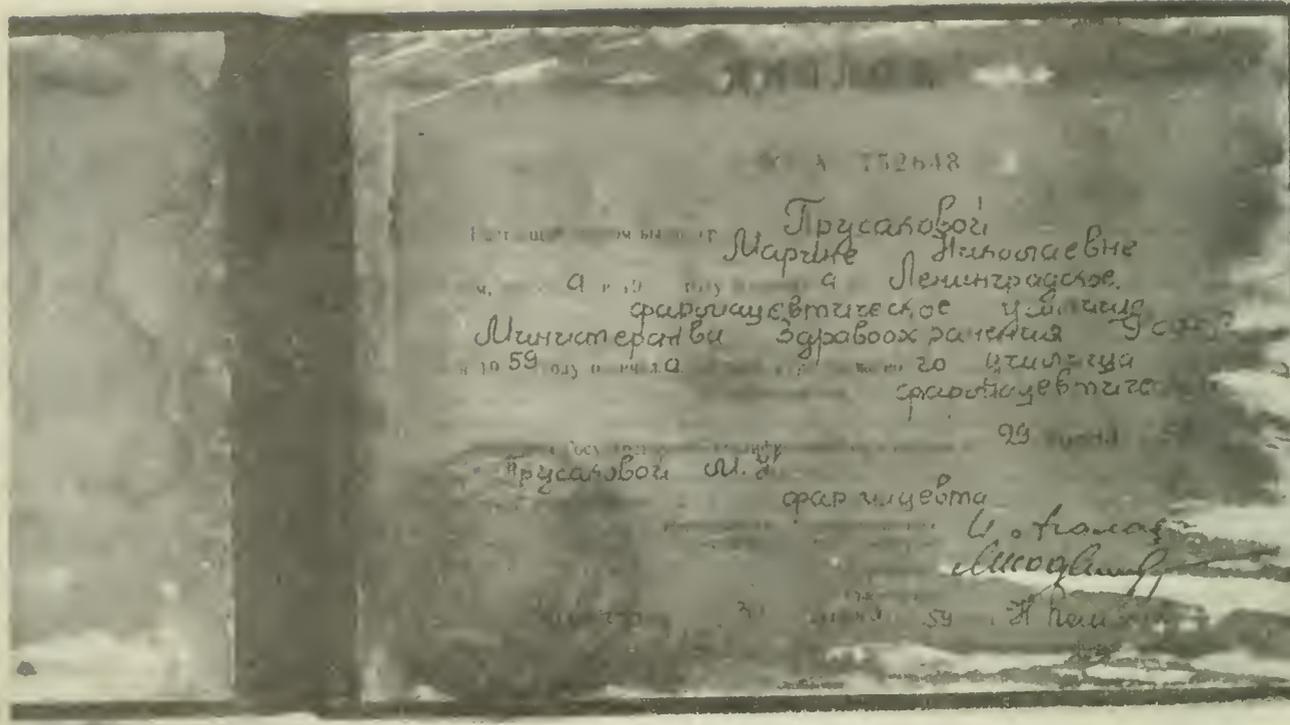
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 19



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 20



D I P L O M A

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)

Photo of Marina Prusakova.
 (Part of her signature is visible from under the photo).

Right page:

(This page and the next 9 pages of the booklet are each divided into twelve spaces, one for each month, with a space at the top to indicate the year.)

This page is marked "1959" on top.

Stamps pasted in spaces for June and July show that membership dues were paid for these months as follows: 1 ruble for June and 50 kopecks for July.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 21—Continued

1 9 60			
Январь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
Май	Июнь	Июль	Август
Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь

1 9 61			
Январь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
Май	Июнь	Июль	Август
Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь

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.

1 9

Январь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
Май	Июнь	Июль	Август
Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь

ОТМЕТКИ О ПРИЕМЕ НА УЧЕТ И СНЯТИИ С УЧЕТА

Дата	Наименование профсоюзной организации, принявшей на учет и снявшей с учета	Подпись, печать
25/5	ЛФУ	<i>[Signature]</i>
26/5	снят	<i>[Signature]</i>

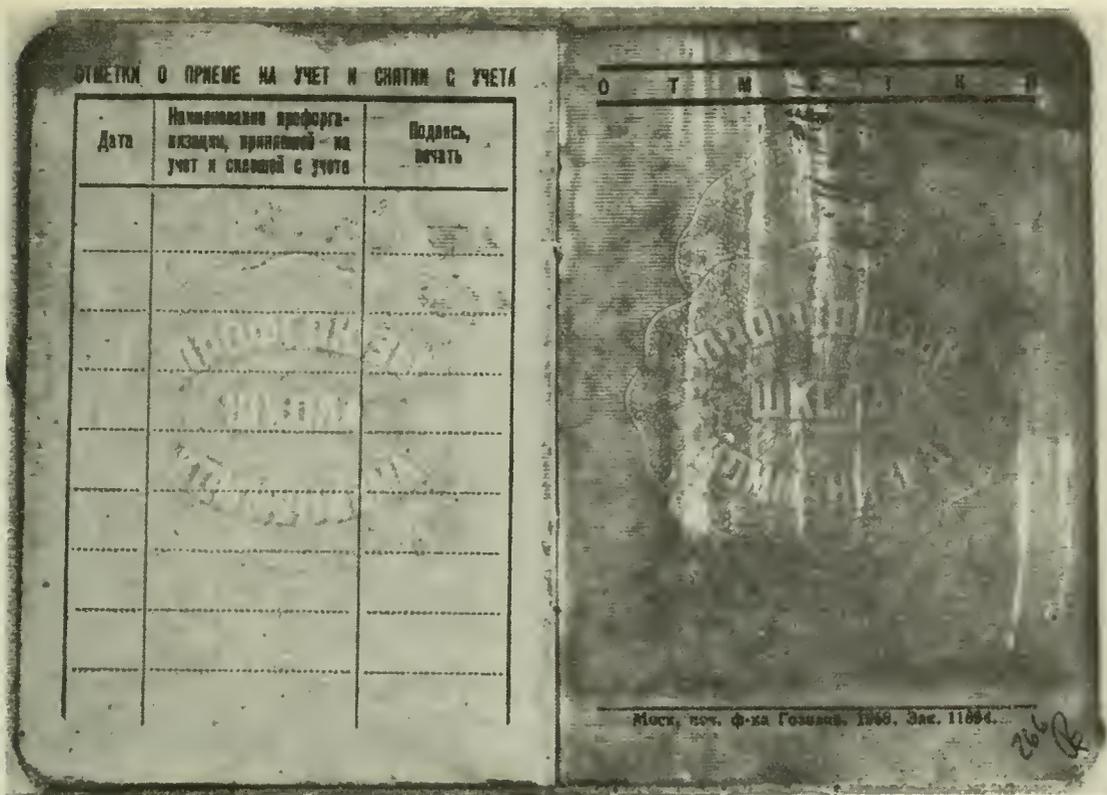
Left page: Unused.

Right page:

RECORD OF REGISTRATION AND CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

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

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

Трудовая книжка

Фамилия *Прусакова*

Имя *Марина*

Отчество *Николаевна*

Год рождения *1941*

Образование: начальное, среднее, высшее
(подчеркнуть)

Профессия *фармацевт*

Подпись владельца Трудовой книжки

Прус

Дата заполнения Трудовой книжки

12/11 19*60*

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

СВЕДЕНИЯ				О РАБОТЕ		
№ записи	Дата			Сведения о приеме на работу и увольнении	работу, перемещениях по (с указанием причин)	На основании чего внесена запись (документ, его дата и номер)
	Год	Месяц	Число			
1	2			3	4	
				Объединена как больницы	Экспертная группа Минздрава	
1	1959	X	29	Заключена химико-аналитическая лаборатория	на должность старшего химика	Пр. № 163 от 31/X-59
2	1960	VIII	-	Переведена ассистентом	на должность старшего химика	Пр. № 110 от 28/VIII-60
3	1962	III	20	Освобождена по состоянию здоровья	от работы согласно заявлению	Пр. № 35 от 21/III-62
2				Плавучая лаборатория как больницы	инженер-химик	Пр. № 35 от 21/III-62

Two inside pages :

WORK RECORD

No. of Entry	Data			Entry on duty, transfers during work and discharges (indicate reasons)	Basis for entry (document, its date and number)
	Year	Month	Date		
1		2			
				United 3rd Clinical Hospital of the City of Minsk.	
1	1959	10	29	Taken on the staff as analytical chemist of the pharmacy.	Pr., No. 163 of 10/31/59.
2	1960	8	-----	Transferred to the position of the assistant of pharmacy.	Pr., No. 110 7/28/61.
3	1962	3	20	Release from work, according to application filed.	Pr., 35 3/21/62.

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



I. Военно-учетные сведения	
1. Год рождения	1941
2. Отметка о категории учета	Запас <u>второй</u> (прописью) категории
3. Группа учета	СА
4. Состав	сержант
5. № военно-учетной специальности	122 ^б
6. Наименование военно-учетной специальности	Фармацевт
7. Наименование должностной квалификации	Фармацевт
8. Военское звание	рядовой.

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. Military Draft Information

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*

II. Общие сведения

9. Специальность (гражданская)	фармацевт	
10. Партийность а) канд. и чл. КПСС б) член КПСС (указать с какого месяца и года)	не состоит	
11. Состоит ли в ВЛКСМ и с какого месяца и года	не состоит	
12. Национальность	13. Родной яз.	14. Знание иностранных языков
русская	русский	не знает
15. Социальное положение	Рабочий, служащий, крестьянин-колхозник, крестьянин-единоличник	
	служащая (написать)	

16. Грамотность и образование

Окончила 7 классов средней школы в 1955г. и 4-ок годович. и когда окончила, в если неполностью, Ленинград. фармацев. уч-ще в 1959г.
(указать какое учебное заведение то сколько классов или курсов)

17. Место рождения

Архангельская обл.
(указать область, край, республику, район, сельсовет, деревню или город)
г. Молотовск

2

3

Page 2:

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*

12. Nationality *Russian* 13. Native lang. *Russian* 14. Knowledge of foreign languages *Does not know any*

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 4 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)

III. Сведения о прохождении присяги на действительную службу

18. Призван _____
(укажите комиссариат,

в какой области и когда)

Присвоен _____
(укажите степень

к воинской службе)

И присвоен _____
(укажите в какой

части или в запасе)

Измерения роста, головы, ступни в сантиметрах или условных номерах (ростовках)			
Р о с т	Окружность головы	Размер противогаза	Размер обуви
160	55	2	35

4

IV. Краткие сведения о прохождении службы в рядах Советской Армии, Военно-Воздушной или пограничных и внутренних войск.

В Советской Армии не служил.

5

Page 4:

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)

Height	Circumference of the head	Size of gas-mask	Size of shoes
160	55	2	35

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

20. Определение командования части о
возможном использовании в военное
время

М. П. _____
(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

_____ 19__ г.

V. Принятие военной присяги

21. Принял военную присягу при _____

(Наименование части, число, месяц и год)

М. П. _____
(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

**VI. Сведения об участии в Великой Оте-
чественной войне и других войнах**

(Указать с какого по какое время, в какой войне,
в составе какой части, на какой должности, по
какой специальности)

22. Не участвовал

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*

VII. Дополнительные сведения

(Указать участие в партизанских отрядах, истребительных батальонах и т. д.)

25. _____

VIII. Краткие сведения о прохождении учебных сборов и переподготовки

26. Прошел в 19__ году __дневный сбор по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

VUS № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

Прошел в 19__ году __дневный сбор по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

VUS № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

Page 12:

VII. Additional Information

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

25. _____
(This page is not filled)

Page 13:

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.)

Прошел в 19— году — дневный сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

Прошел в 19— году — дневный сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

Прошел в 19— году — дневный сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

14

IX. Сведения о медицинских освидетель-
ствованиях

27. _____

15

Page 15:

IX. Information of Medical Examinations

27. _____

(No written entries appear on this page.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

X. Отметки о приеме на учет и снятии с учета

Принят на учет

Снят с учета

Фрунзенский районный
Военный комиссариат
г. Минска
28 октября 1959
Нач. 4 части [Signature]

Фрунзенским районным
Военным комиссариатом
г. Минска
4 августа 1961
По причине [illegible]
Нач. 4 части [Signature]

Принят на учет

Снят с учета

Ленинский районный
Военный комиссариат
города Минска
9 августа 1961
Начальник части
[Signature]

16

17

Page 16: No printing or writing appears on this page.

Page 17:

X. Notations on Registration and Removal From Registration

Registered

A stamp of the Frunze District Military Commissariat of the City of Minsk

October 28, 1959

Chief of the 4th Unit

(illegible signature)

Removed from register

A stamp of the Frunze District Military Commissariat of the City of Minsk

August 4, 1961

Reason: Moved to Leninsky Dist.

Chief of the 4th Unit

(illegible signature)

Registered

A stamp of the Leninsky District of the City of Minsk

August 9, 1961

Chief of the 4th Unit

(illegible signature)

Removed from register

This space is blank.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

XI. Отметки о призывах при мобилизации или во время войны

Blank lined area for handwritten notations under heading XI.

XII. Особые отметки

Stamp: Выдано мобпредписание о приписке в команду No. 48062 28.07.1961г. Подпись [Signature]

Stamp: Мобпредписание ИЗЪЯТО 4.8.61г. Подпись [Signature]

Blank lined area for handwritten notations under heading XII.

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)"

ХIII. Правила учета
для всеобязанных

1. Военнообязанный должен:
 - а) состоять на воинском учете по месту жительства: в городе — в военном комиссариате, в сельской местности, а также в городе, где нет военного комиссариата, — в военно-учетном столе при исполкоме местного Совета депутатов трудящихся;
 - б) бережно хранить свой военный билет и всегда иметь его при себе.
2. Военный билет может быть сдан по распоряжению:
 - а) по прибытию в войсковую часть для прохождения сборов штабу части;
 - б) по требованию военного комиссариата, военно-учетного стола, судебных и следственных органов;
 - в) в городах — домоуправлению для приема на учет (одновременно со сдачей паспорта для прописки) и для снятия с учета. Кроме указанных выше органов и лиц никто не имеет права отбирать военный билет.

24

25

Page 24: This page contains no printing or writing.

Pages 25, 26, 27 and 28:

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

3. При перемене постоянного местожительства (или временно на срок свыше 1,5 месяцев, а в служебные командировки, на учебу и для лечения—на срок свыше трех месяцев) военнообязанный должен:

- а) по прибытии в город или в район другого военного комиссариата в этом же городе сдать домоуправлению вместе с паспортом и свой военный билет для оформления приема на воинский учет;
- б) при убытии из города или на территорию другого военного комиссариата в том же городе сдать домоуправлению вместе с паспортом и свой военный билет для снятия с воинского учета;
- в) по прибытии в сельскую местность в трехдневный срок лично явиться в сельский (поселковый) совет для принятия на воинский учет;
- г) при убытии из сельской местности в другую местность или на территорию другого сельского совета того же района лично явиться в сельский (поселковый) совет для снятия с воинского учета.

26

4. Военнообязанный, получивший военный билет в военном комиссариате после увольнения с военной службы, запас или после зачисления в запас по прохождению очередного призыва, должен встать на воинский учет не позднее трех дней со дня прибытия к месту постоянного жительства.
5. При временных выездах на срок до 1,5 месяцев, а в служебные командировки, на учебу и для лечения—на срок до трех месяцев, должен сообщить об этом тому учетному органу, где состоит на учете.
6. При изменении фамилии и имени, образования, партийности, должности, места работы и места жительства должен явиться в пятидневный срок в военно-учетный орган по месту состояния на учете с военным билетом и документами, подтверждающими эти изменения.
7. При получении увечья или тяжелой болезни, нарушившей трудоспособность, должен подать заявление в военный комиссариат по месту жительства для назначения на переосвидетельствование.
8. Во всех случаях вызова военным комиссариатом, военно-учетным столом должен

27

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 reserves, or after being attached to the reserves 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

явиться точно в установленный срок и иметь при себе военный билет и паспорт, а члены и кандидаты КПСС и ВЛКСМ, кроме того, партийный или комсомольский билет.

9. За утерю или утрату военного билета в результате небрежного хранения виновные подвергаются штрафу до 100 рублей (Указ Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 30 июля 1940 года).
10. За нарушение правил учета военнообязанные подвергаются штрафу в административном порядке до 50 рублей. Повторное нарушение правил влечет за собой исправительно-трудовые работы на срок до одного месяца или штраф до 200 рублей, налагаемые в судебном порядке (Указ Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 30 июля 1940 года).

Читал _____
(подпись владельца билета)

Г 327954-у

Московская тип. им. В. М. Молотова Гознака

ворок в внесенных
т исправлениях

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)

Page 29:

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 (?)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

30
 1957
 "From Oct. 16 1959 Arrival -
 OCT. 16 Arrive from Helsinki by train; am met by Intourest Repr. and in car to Hotel "Berlin". Reges. as. "studet" 5 day Lux. tourist. Ticket.) Meet my Intorist guided Rimma Sherikova I explain to her I wish to appli. for Rus. citizenship. She is flabbergassed, but agrees to help. She checks with her boss, main office Intour; than helps me add. a letter to Sup. Sovit asking for citizenship, mean while boss telephons passport & visa office and notifies them about me.
 OCT. 17 - Rimma meets me for Intourist sighthseeing says we must contin. with this although I am too nevous she is "sure" I'll have an answer. soon. Asks me about myself and my reasons for doing this I explaine 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.
 OCT. 18. My 20th birthday, we visit exhib. 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 request.
 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, askses what do I want?, I say Sovite citizenship, he ask why I give vauge 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 fonde 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 rist in cold water to numb the pain. Than slash my left wrist. Than plagu 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

Historic Diary.

30

From Oct. 16 1959 Arrival -

Leaving

1959

1st Page

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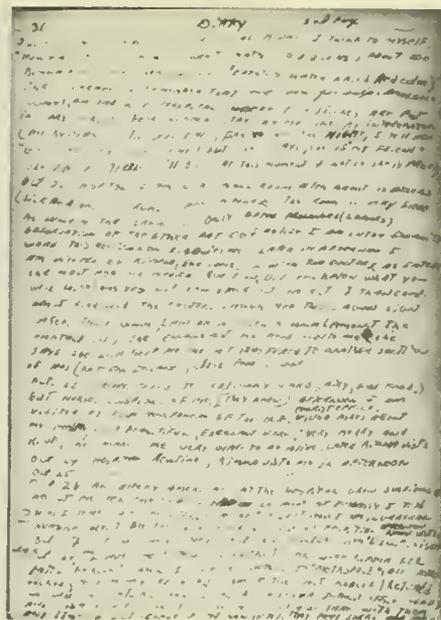
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Oct. 21 (con.): waeth my life whirl away. I think to myself. "how easy to die" and "a sweet death, (to violins) about 8.00 Rimma finds my unconscious (bathtub water a rich red color) she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Amulance comes, 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 ordalies 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 blackout? 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. Transferred to ordinary ward, (airy, good food.) but nurses suspicious of me.) they know). Afternoon. I am visited by Rosa Agafonova tourist office of the hotel,/ who askes about my health, very beautiful, excelant Eng., very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma visits

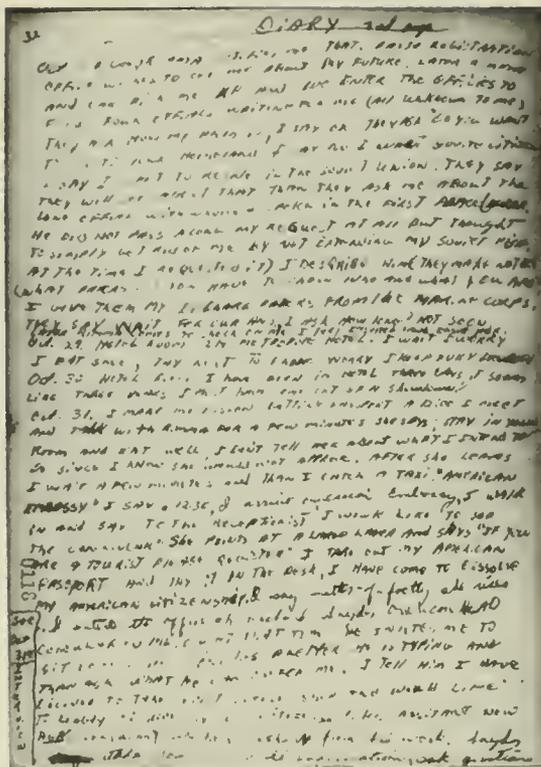
Oct. 24 Hospital routine, Rimma visits me in afternoon

Oct. 25. " " "

Oct. 26 An elderly American at the hospital grow suspicious 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 kopeek) 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 whshes 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 arm is, I say O.K., They ask "Do you want to go to your homeland. 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 desqrube him (they make notes) (what papers do you have to show who and what you are? I give them my dischare 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.

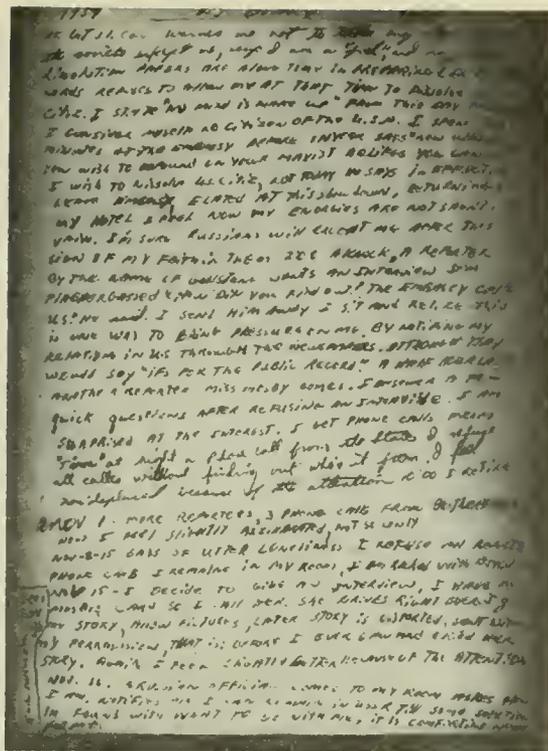
Oct. 29. Hotel Room 214 Metropole Hotel. I wait. I worry I eat once, stay next to phone worry I keep fully dressed

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.

See:
Oct
31st

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 citizenship. I saymatter-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 personall 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 maxists belifes 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 enorgies 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 relize 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 ansewer a few quick questions after refusing an interviwe. I am surprised at the interest. I get phone calls from "Time" at night a phone call from the States I refuse all calles 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 lonely.

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

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 permission, 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 askses 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.

See:
Nov
15th

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D. ARY.

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 officials who asked me the same questions I ans. a month before. They appear not to know me at all.

Dec 31. New Yarseve, 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 strangly tender and compeling.

Jan 1 - 4 No change in routine

Jan 4. I am called to passport office and finilly 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 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 gentelmen 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 Interruption (a new one) I recive 5000. rubles a huge sum!! Later in Mink 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".

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Jan. 7. Arrive in Minsk, met by 2 women Red Cross workers. We go to Hotel "Minsk" I take room, and meet Rosa and Stellina two persons from intourist in hotel who speak English. Stellina is in 40'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 foreigners. My interpreter: Roman Detkof. Head For. Tech Instit. next door.

Jan. 10. The day to myself I walk through city, very nice.

Jan. 11 I visit Minsk radio factory where I shall work. There I meet Argentinian Immigrant Alexander Zeger. Born a Polish Jew. Immigrant to Argentin. in 1938 and back to Polish homeland (now part of Belo.) in 1955 speaks English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. com. in Argentin. He is Head of a Dept. a qualified Engineer, in late 40's mild mannered likable. He seems to want to tell me somet. I show him my temporary 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 personalities 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 opera almost every day I'm living big and am very satisfied. I receive 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 (compulsory). for all. (shades of H. G. Wells!!)

March 16. I receive a small flat one-room kitchen-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 Russian's dream.

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

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MAY DAY

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 origen 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 Alferd 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 oppossition 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. 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 seemes to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung. I have become habituatated 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 quality 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. Complusary attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday, at a State col-lective 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 esspecially 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.

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Diary

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 loneliness overtakes me in spite of
 my conquest of Ennatachina 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 presenec of her family
 in a very hospitable atmsfere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river
 homeward, I decide to propose to Ella.
 Jan. 2. After a pleasent handin-hand walk to the local cinema 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!

D. B. A. V.

1961 Jan. 3. I am miserable about Ella. I love her but what can I do? It is the state of fear which was always in the Soviet Union.

Jan. 4. On year after I received 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 except 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 receive letter from Embassy. Richard E. Sneyder 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 marrriage beaure 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 neboribor 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 Wooser 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.

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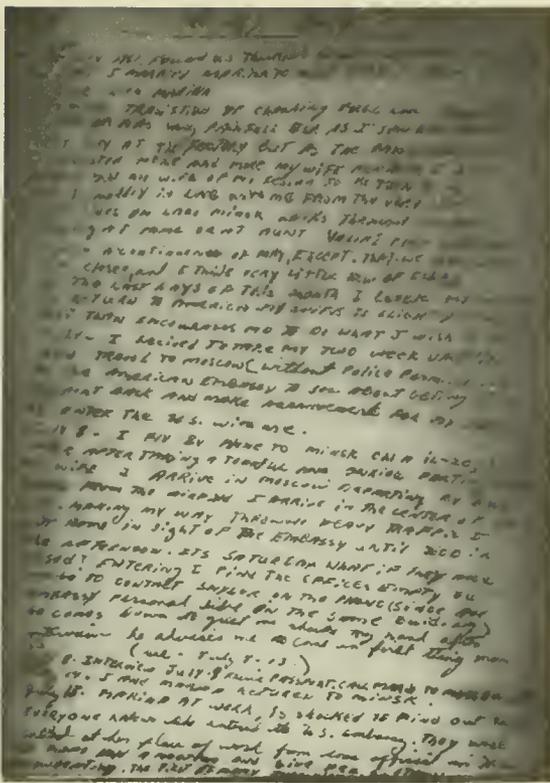
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1st

May Day 1961. Found us thinking about our future. In spite 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 painful 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 May

June - A continuence of May, except. that; 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 geting my U. S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U. S. with me.

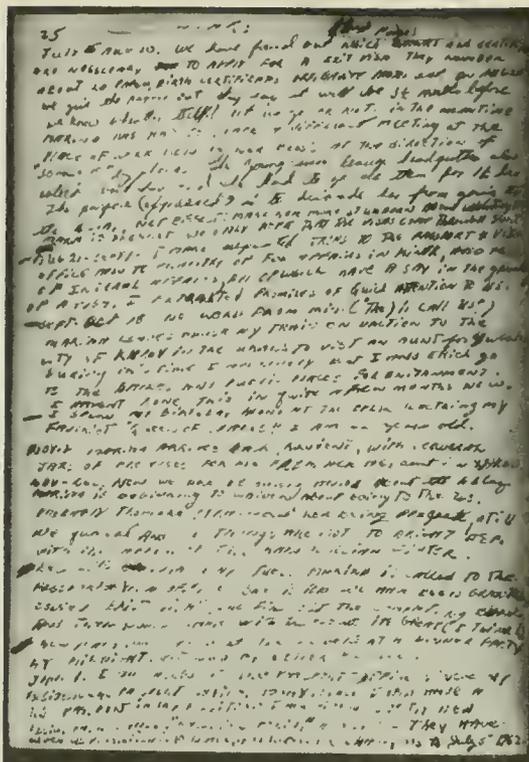
July 8 - I fly by plane to Minsk on a il - 20, 2 hrs 20m later after taking a tearful and anxioiu parting from my wife I arrive in Moscow departing by bus From the airfield I arrive in the center of the city. Making my way through heavy traffic I don't come in sight of the embassy until 3:00 in the afternoon. Its Saturday what if they are closed? Entering I find the offices empty but mange to contact Snyder on the phone (since all embassy personal live in the same buiding) 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 14. I and Marina returen to Minsk.

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 boses 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 certifikates are necessceary for to apply - for a exit visa they number about 20 papers; Birth certificates affidavite photos ect. On Aug 20th we give the papers out they say it will be 3½ months before we know wheather they'll let us go or not. in the meantime Marina has had to stade 4 different meeting at the place of work held by her Boss's at the direction of "some-one" by phone. The young comm. leauge headqthters also called about her and she had to go see them for 1½ hrs. The purpose (expressed) is to disaude her from going to the U.S.A., Net effect: Make her more stubborn about wanting to go Marina is pregnet, 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 Interlal affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I extracked promises of quick attention to US.

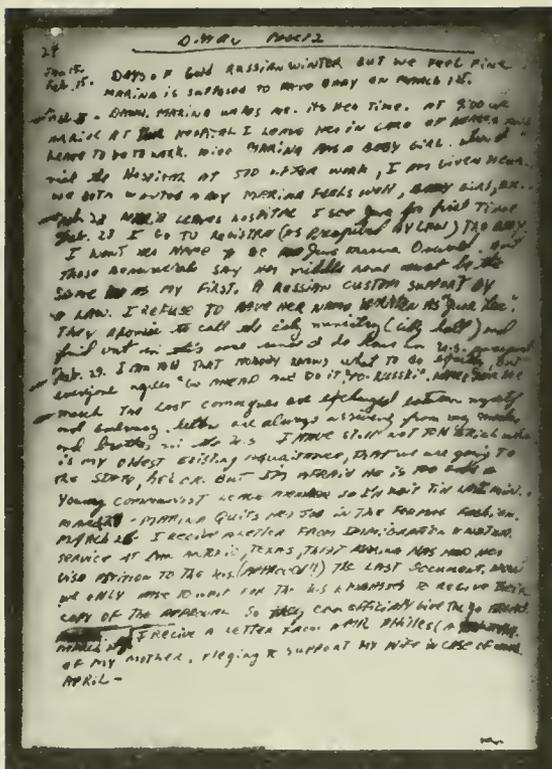
Sept-Oct 18. No word from Min. (They'll call us.") Marina leaves Minsk by train on vaction to the city of Khkov in the Urals to vist an aunt for 4 weeks. During this time I am lonely but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for enitanment. I havent done this in quite a few months now. I spend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

Nov-2 Marina arrives back, radient, with several jars of preserses for me from her 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 pregrate, 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 Residenceal passport expires today, since I now have a US. passport in my possition I am given a totly new resid. pass. called, "Pass for Forin," and since they have given US permrission to leave, and know we shall, good to July 5, 1962.



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. Its 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 Maria leaves hospital I see June for first time.

Feb. 28 I go to registra (as prespibed by law) the baby. I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But those Beaurecrats 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 aquaitance, that we are going to the State, he's o.k. but I'm afraid he is too good a young communist leage member so I'll wait till last min.

March 24 - Marina quits her job in the formal fashion.

March 26 - I recive 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 recive a letter from a Mr. Philles (a employ. of my mother, pledging to support my wife in case of need.

April -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 24—Continued

1

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 the people 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 socially.

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Holland American Love

I have heard and read of the resurgent Americanism in the US, 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, there is the obvious "axe being ground" by the ~~business~~ invested interests of the sponsors of these expensive undertaking.

To where can we ~~turn~~ turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd-ball ~~flamagiant~~ Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality, religious groups, to revisionist ~~or~~ too absurd anarchism, etc!

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to a person knowing both systems and their factional accessories, their can be mediation between the systems and thus 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!"

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

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

no new 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 unequivocally to the old that also is where revolutions go astray

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At the turn of the century in America
the emerging industrial revolution
private enterprise triumphed
because it offered ~~it offered~~ a new,
efficient and promising future while
still observing the ~~and~~ idealistically
democratic ideals of its overthrown
predecessor, ~~agricultural~~ rural small
enterprise, ~~i.e.~~

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 bolshives because they
too, offered a bright new future without
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therefore in history there are many
such examples of the nucleus of
the new order rooted in the idealistical
traditions of the old.

As the Industrial revolution ~~was~~ honored
the present atomic age and yet it has
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4

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5

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, regeneration, not so much of people since industrialization actively provides for more free movement of classes around each other, but rather of ideals although those regemented ideals have more freedom of expression throughout all the classes.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued

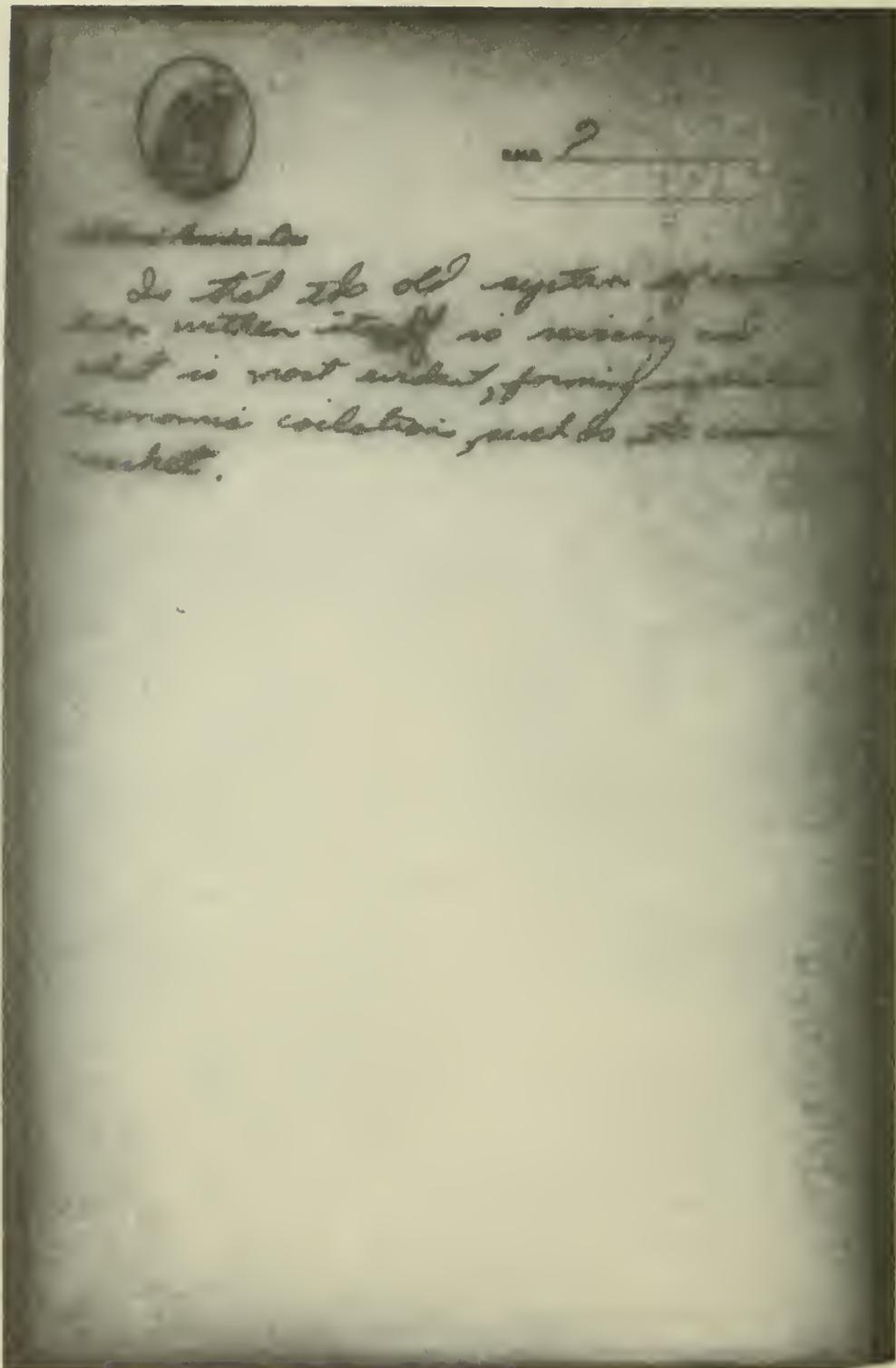


Holland America Line

the biggest ^{key} ~~of our~~ ^{development} ~~fault~~ of our era is, the fight for markets between the imperialist powers themselves, 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 undoubtedly eventually lead to the common destruction of all the imperialistic powers ~~not so~~ already many ^{lesser} imperialist countries have become dependent upon other factors than domination of colonies ~~force~~ colonies through force, they have been devastated of their former colonies by the ~~the~~ great imperialist ~~forces~~ countries or in some cases even given up their colonies themselves as unprofitable and ^{many} other 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

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7

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 emerged which Marx and Engels could not possibly have foreseen. Their errors with increasing clarity two monumental mistakes which Marx and Engels made, not to mention the very key stone of Marx's economic theory "the doctrine of surplus value" which has always been unshakable and controversial.

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} ~~that is centralized~~ however Marx envisaged that the abolition of classes would lead to the gradual 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 ministries or delegated they are not reduced in the dividing of a organ of state power into smaller units at lower levels so although the ministers of have actually disappeared in Moscow they have become more entrenched than ever at lower levels thus

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Holland America Line

in dividing power you multiply units
 and in everyday life you become
 more and more depend on these organs
 of state power, ~~then ever more than ever before~~
~~you meet them and they~~ touch the lives of the people more
 and more, ~~and~~ a new beauracray.
 rather than a withering away of the
 state. In Russia in the last two
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 power from the capital of moscow to
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 the ministry of Interia become responsible
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Holland America Line

capital committee of beaurocrats and on top of all that a last final O.K. has to come from, incredibly the Moscow ministry of foreign affairs!! the withering away of the state as Marx envisaged was a unforeseeable mistake pointed out by many critics of Marx. The second mistake Engles and Marx made was much more obscure but fundamentally just as important.

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

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QMS 11

Dear Mother

Well, we

community level, Marx and Engles advocated a centralizd state which would later "wither away".

But in this ~~Marx~~ 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 can be no real democracy a loose confederation of communities at a national level with out centralizd state what so ever.

in equal division, with safe guards against coilation of communities there can be democracy, not in the centralizd state delagating authority but in numerous equal, ~~democratic~~ progressive states ~~democratically~~ the communities practicing and developing democracy at the local level.

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RMS 1 A

Holland America Line

There are many who are
 organizations or now and then
 they will become effective only after conflict
 between the two world systems leaves the
 world country without defense or foundation
 of government, organizations such as the
 minute men for instance, however they
 intend are preparing to simply defend
 the present system and reinstate
 its influence after the mutual defeat
 of both systems metatarily which is
 more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent
 the remaining hard core of fanatical
 american capitalist supporters.

There will undoubtedly be similar
 representations of this kind by communist
 groups in communist countries.

There will also be many decided
 religious segments of putting forward

1^A

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 world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they ~~intend~~ are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influence after the mutual defeat of both systems metatarily which is more or less taken for granted.

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minutes

their own alternatives and through larger memberships than the minute men ect.

however there will also be anarchist pacifist and quit probably fascist groups however all these unlike the minute men and communist groups, will be unarmed.

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

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R.M.S. 37

Holland-America Line

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 that their cherished traditions.

I intend to put forward just such an alternative. In the United States it would mean 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 for the practical application of this alternative in this way the minute men and their narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas in my alternative we would constitute what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace

3^A

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Holland-America Line

but still fastly opposed to the revival of forces who have led millions of people to death and destruction and in a dozen wars ~~and~~ and have now ~~at~~ 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 clic'es!!

~~I~~ ~~to~~ ~~see~~ ~~having~~ ~~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~~ of both systems weather they be socialist or christian democrats, weath they be labor or conservative they are all products of the two systems.

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I ~~live~~ ~~no~~ ~~man~~ 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 represenatives of both systems weather they be socialist or cristan democrates, weath they be labor or conserative they are all products of the two systems,

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 Russian political immigrant 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 ~~October~~ ^{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.

1^B

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued



Holland America Line

as soon as I became completely disgusted with the ^{soviet union} and started ~~negotiations~~ with the ^{American} Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off. ^{to understand}

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 accept 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???

28

As soon as I became completely disgusted with the USSR Soviet Union and started negotiations with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

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СВЕДЕНИЯ НА ОТЪЕЗД ЗА ГРАНИЦУ

№ _____

И. *Освальд*
 Ф. *Марина*
 О. *Николаевна*

Год, месяц, число и место рождения
1941 год 17 июля; г. Молотов, Архангельская обл.

Семейное положение *Состоит в браке*

Рост *160* Дата решения _____

Глаза *серо-голубые*

Волосы *темно-русые*

Имена и год рождения выезжающих членов семьи _____

Куда едет, на какой срок _____

Кем выдан паспорт _____

Цель поездки *на постоянное жительство*

Место работы _____

Был ли за границей, когда _____

Указав по какому документу выезд за границу (коллективн. удостоверение, паспорт—общегражданск., служебн. дипломатическ., и др.) _____

Когда дан паспорт в МИД, № письма и дата _____

INFORMATION ON PERSONS DEPARTING FOR ABROAD

Surname: *Oswald*
 Name: *Marina*
 Patronymic: *Nikolaevna*

Place of work _____
 To answer _____

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*

Were you ever abroad; if so, where, when.

Indicate on the basis of what document you traveled (collective certificate, passport—general citizen's diplomatic service, etc.) _____

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

When passport was filed with the MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) No. of letter and date.

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.*

Паспорт				Советская виза		
Дипломатический №.....				№.....		
Служебный				от..... 19.....		
Общегражданский от.....						
Совзагранвид.....						
Когда подало	Дата и № визы	№ паспорта и дата	Кем командирован и дата решения	Цель поездки	Страна	Примечание
19.....	№.....	№.....	дипл. служ. общегр. решение от.....			
19.....	№.....	№.....	дипл. служ. общегр. решение от.....			
19.....	№.....	№.....	дипл. служ. общегр. решение от.....			
		№.....	дипл. служ. общегр. решение от.....			

1938
G

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 26—Continued

АНКЕТА

Место для
фотокарточки

граждан... СССР, ходатайствующе... о выезде за границу
по частным делам

В О П Р О С Ы	О Т В Е Т Ы
1. Фамилия, имя и отчество	<i>Сидорова Мария Ивановна</i>
2. Если изменили фамилию, имя или отчество, укажите, когда, где и по какой причине	<i>Смена фамилии в 1952 году при вступлении в брак с Иваном Сидоровым. Место: Ленинград.</i>
3. Число, месяц, год и место рождения (деревня, город, район, область, республика; если родился за границей, указать страну)	<i>15.03.1925 г., Ленинград, Ленинский район.</i>
4. Национальности	<i>Русская</i>
5. Семейное положение (состоите в браке, разведены, вдовы)	<i>В браке</i>
6. Если состояли в другом гражданстве, укажите, какое гражданство имели, в связи с чем, когда его утратили, когда приобрели гражданство СССР	<i>Гражданство Польши с 1945 по 1952 год. Утратили при вступлении в брак с гражданином СССР.</i>
7. Социальное происхождение	<i>Рабочий</i>
8. Политическая, год вступления, № партбилета или кандидатской карточки	<i>Член ВЛКСМ с 1952 года, № билета 123456.</i>
9. Состоите ли членом ВЛКСМ, с какого времени и № билета	<i>Да, с 1952 года, № билета 123456.</i>
10. Состояли ли ранее в КПСС, когда и по какой причине выбыли	<i>Нет.</i>
11. Имели ли партийные взыскания, когда, кем, за что и какое наложено наказание	<i>Нет.</i>
12. Образование и специальность по образованию, когда и какое учебное заведение окончили	<i>Среднее специальное образование, Ленинградский институт культуры, специальность "Музыкальное искусство", окончено в 1948 году.</i>
13. Ученое звание, ученое звание	<i>Нет.</i>
14. Участвовали ли в научных трудах, изобретениях	<i>Нет.</i>
15. Какими иностранными языками и языками народов СССР владеете и в какой степени (читаете и переводите со словарем, читаете и можете перевести, владеете свободно)	<i>Русский язык - свободно. Английский язык - читаете со словарем.</i>
16. Привлекались ли Вы к судебной ответственности, когда и за что	<i>Нет.</i>

184R

QUESTIONNAIRE

Place for photo

Of a Citizen of the USSR, Requesting Permission to Go Abroad on Personal Business

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. Surname, name and patronymic	Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna
2. If you ever changed your surname, name or patronymic, indicate when, where and for what reason	Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna before marriage. Marriage certificate No. II-PYa N332281 of April 30, 1961, Minsk, Civil Registrar's Bureau, of Leninsky District.
3. Date, month, year and place of birth (village, city, district, region, republic; if born abroad, indicate country)	July 17, 1941, city of Molotovsk, Archangel'skaya Oblast (region).
4. Nationality	Russian
5. Family Status (married, divorced, widow)	Married
6. If had another citizenship, indicate what citizenship you had; how and when you lost it; when acquired citizenship of the USSR.	Had no other citizenship
7. Class origin	Employee
8. Party membership, year when entered, No. of Party card or candidate's card	None
9. Are you a member of the Komso-mol, since when and No. of card	No
10. If you ever were a member of the CPSU, when and why membership was cancelled	No
11. Have you ever been penalized by the Party? If so, when, by whom, why, and the penalty imposed	No
12. Education and specialty according to education; when and from what educational institution did you graduate?	Secondary pharmaceutical training. Graduated from the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School in 1959. Specialty: Pharmacist.
13. University degree of title	None
14. Do you have any scientific works or inventions?	None
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)?	None
16. Were you ever tried in court, if so, when and for what reason?	No

В О П Р О С Ы

О Т В Е Т Ы

7. Были ли Вы за границей, где, когда и с какой целью. Если выезжали из СССР, то в каком году, где получали документы на выезд за границу

18. Имеются ли у Вас родственники за границей, где проживают, с какого времени и чем занимаются (фамилия, имя, отчество и степень родства), когда и при каких обстоятельствах они оказались за границей

19. Были ли Вы или Ваши ближайшие родственники в плену или интернированы в период Отечественной войны, кто, где, когда, при каких обстоятельствах освобождены

20. Ваши ближайшие родственники, проживающие в СССР (супруг, родители, дети, братья, сестры)

Степень родства	Фамилия, имя, отчество*	Год и место рождения	Место работы, должность	Адрес местожительства
Муж	Иванов Иван Иванович	1910, Москва	Инженер	ул. Ленина, д. 10
Сестра	Петрова Мария Ивановна	1915, Ленинград	Учитель	ул. Пушкина, д. 5
Сестра	Сидорова Анна Ивановна	1920, Иваново	Работница	ул. Кирова, д. 15
Сестра	Смирнова Елена Ивановна	1925, Воронеж	Работница	ул. Сталина, д. 8
Сестра	Соловьева Ольга Ивановна	1930, Саратов	Работница	ул. Мира, д. 12
Сестра	Сорокина Татьяна Ивановна	1935, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Победы, д. 7
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1940, Краснодар	Работница	ул. Советов, д. 3
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1945, Ростов	Работница	ул. Коммуны, д. 6
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1950, Ставрополь	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1955, Астрахань	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1960, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1965, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1970, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1975, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1980, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1985, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1990, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	1995, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	2000, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	2005, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	2010, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	2015, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4
Сестра	Степанова Зинаида Ивановна	2020, Волгоград	Работница	ул. Дружбы, д. 4

3

17. Have you ever been abroad, No
 where, when, and for what pur-
 pose? If you left the USSR,
 state the year and where ob-
 tained documents for traveling
 abroad?

18. Do you have any relatives (left blank)
 abroad? If so, where do they
 live, since what time, and what
 is their occupation (surname,
 name, patronymic and relation-
 ship); when and under what cir-
 cumstances did they get to be
 abroad?

19. Were you or your nearest rela- No
 tives ever prisoners of war or
 interned during the Patriotic
 War? If so, who, where, when,
 under what circumstances re-
 leased?

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

Relationship	Surname, name and patronymic. If the wife has husband's sur- name, her maiden name must be in- dicated too.	Year and place of birth	Place of employ- ment, position	Residence address
Husband	Oswald, Lee Har- vey	1939, New Orleans	Minsk Radio Fac- tory, locksmith	Minsk, Ul. Kalinina 4, Apt. 24
Stepfather	Medvedev, Alek- sandr Iv. (Ivano- vich)	1915 Leningrad	Leningrad Coke- Gas Factory	Leningrad, Obvodny can- nal, house 86, Apt. 43
Mother	None			
Stepsister	Medvedeva, Tatiana Aleksan- drovna	Approximately 1949, village Zguritsa, Molda- vian SSR	Student	Leningrad, Obvodny can- nal, house 86, Apt. 43
Stepbrother	Medvedev, Petr Aleksandrovich	Approximately 1943-1945 Arkhan- gelsk	Student	Leningrad, Obvodny can- nal, house 86, Apt. 43
Mother's sis- ter	Berlova, Maria Vasilevna	Do not know	Laboratory worker of Minsk SEO (Sanitation and Epidemiology detachment)	Minsk, Ul. Gastello
Husband of mother's sister	Berlov, Ivan Akimovich	Do not know	Employed at the Minsk Radiator Factory	Minsk, Ul. Gastello
Mother	Medvedeva, Klav- diya Vasilevna	1917, city of Arkhangelsk	Laboratory worker of a rail- road polyclinic	Leningrad. Died in 1957.

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.

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

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 27—Continued

Участие в центральном, республиканском, партийном, советских и других выборах

Место нахождения и время отъезда	Название организации	Сроки

24 Какие имеет правительственные награды (когда и чем награжден)

25 Отношение к воинской 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, имена, отчества, степень родства и адрес

27 Домашний адрес *г. Рязань, ул. ...*

Серия и номер паспорта, кем и когда выдан *ХХХХ-ХХХХ*

28 Перечислите все документы, которые прилагаете к заявлению и обоснование выезда
Заявление, паспорт, фотографии, справка о месте работы, выписка из домовой книги, свидетельство о браке, свидетельство о рождении, выписка из трудовой книжки.

Имя *Иванов Иван Иванович*

Заявление и прилагаемые к нему документы прилагаются

(подпись, фамилия сотрудника, прилагающего документы)

23. Membership in central, republican, territorial, regional, district, city, party, government or other elective organs.

Location of the elective organ	Name of elective organ	Function elected for	Year	
			Was Elected	Left

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. For a permanent stay in the U.S.A.

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.

_____ 196____. Personal signature: M. Oswald
Application and documents attached to it listed in point 28, accepted by

(position, surname of the employee who accepted the documents and his signature)
_____ 196____.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 27—Continued

АНКЕТА

Место
фот.карточка

граждан... СССР, ходатайствующе... в поезде за границу
по частным делам

ВОПРОСЫ	ОТВЕТЫ
1. Фамилия, имя и отчество	Севрико Мария Николаевна
2. Если изменяла фамилию, имя или отчество, укажите, когда, где и по какой причине	До этого была в браке с Иваном Семеновичем Севрико. После его смерти в 1945 году изменила фамилию на девичью - Севрико.
3. Число, месяц, год и место рождения (дворца, город, район, область, республика; если родился за границей, указать страну)	1912 г. 10 мая, г. Москва, РСФСР
4. Национальность	рус.
5. Семейное положение (состоите в браке, разведены, вдовы)	вдова
6. Были ли вы и другим гражданином, укажите, какое гражданство имели, в связи с чем и когда его утратили, когда приобрели гражданство СССР	нет
7. Были ли вы иностранцем	нет
8. Были ли вы, будучи студентом, кандидатом наук, кандидатом педагогической категории	нет
9. Состояли ли вы членом ВЛКСМ с какого времени и № билета	нет
10. Состояли ли ранее в КПСС, комсомольской организации, в какой партийно-молодежной организации	нет
11. Были ли вы кандидатом в депутаты, членом избирательной комиссии, членом комиссии по выборам	нет
12. Образование и специальность по образованию, когда и какое учебное заведение окончили	Высшее образование - Московский университет, факультет журналистики, специальность - журналист, окончено в 1938 году.
13. Ученое звание, ученое звание	нет
14. Имели ли вы научные труды, изобретения	нет
15. Какими иностранными языками, языками народов СССР владеете и в какой степени (читаете и пишете со словарем, читаете и можете объясниться, владеете свободно)	русский - свободно, английский - читаете со словарем, немецкий - читаете со словарем, французский - читаете со словарем.
16. Привлекались ли Вы к судебной ответственности, когда и за что	нет

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.

В О П Р О С Ы

О Т В Е Т Ы

- 17. Были ли Вы за границей, где, и где с какой целью. Если выезжали из СССР, то в каком году, где получали документы из шенга за границу
- 18. Имеются ли у Вас родственники за границей, где проживают, с какой целью и чем занимаются (фамилия, имя, отчество и степень родства), когда и при каких обстоятельствах они оказались за границей
- 19. Были ли Вы или Ваши ближайшие родственники в плену или интернированы в период Отечественной войны, кто, где, когда, при каких обстоятельствах освобождены

20. Ваши ближайшие родственники, проживающие в СССР (супруг, родители, дети, братья, сестры)

Степень родства	Фамилия, имя, отчество	Год и место рождения	Место работы, должности	Адрес местожительства
Мать	Медведева, Клавдия Васильевна	1917, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Мария Васильевна	1918, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Анна Васильевна	1920, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Елена Васильевна	1922, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ольга Васильевна	1924, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Татьяна Васильевна	1926, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Зинаида Васильевна	1928, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Надежда Васильевна	1930, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ирина Васильевна	1932, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Мария Васильевна	1934, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Анна Васильевна	1936, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Елена Васильевна	1938, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ольга Васильевна	1940, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Татьяна Васильевна	1942, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Зинаида Васильевна	1944, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Надежда Васильевна	1946, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ирина Васильевна	1948, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Мария Васильевна	1950, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Анна Васильевна	1952, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Елена Васильевна	1954, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ольга Васильевна	1956, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Татьяна Васильевна	1958, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Зинаида Васильевна	1960, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Надежда Васильевна	1962, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ирина Васильевна	1964, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Мария Васильевна	1966, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Анна Васильевна	1968, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Елена Васильевна	1970, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ольга Васильевна	1972, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Татьяна Васильевна	1974, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Зинаида Васильевна	1976, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Надежда Васильевна	1978, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ирина Васильевна	1980, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Мария Васильевна	1982, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Анна Васильевна	1984, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Елена Васильевна	1986, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ольга Васильевна	1988, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Татьяна Васильевна	1990, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Зинаида Васильевна	1992, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Надежда Васильевна	1994, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ирина Васильевна	1996, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Мария Васильевна	1998, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Анна Васильевна	2000, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Елена Васильевна	2002, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ольга Васильевна	2004, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Татьяна Васильевна	2006, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Зинаида Васильевна	2008, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Надежда Васильевна	2010, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ирина Васильевна	2012, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Мария Васильевна	2014, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Анна Васильевна	2016, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Елена Васильевна	2018, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград
Сестра	Медведева, Ольга Васильевна	2020, Архангельск	Лаборант	Ленинград

Если жилец имеет фамилию и имя, то в графе "Фамилия, имя, отчество" указывается полное наименование.

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

"Mother. Medvedeva, Klavidiya Vasilevna. Maiden name, Prusakova, Klavdiya Vasilevna. (Born) 1917, City of Arkhangelsk. Laboratory worker of the Leningrad Railroad Polyclinic. Leningrad. Died in 19(57)."

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23. Участие в центральных, республиканских, краевых, областных, окружных, городских, районных, партийных, советских и других выборных органах.

Местонахождение выборного органа	Название выборного органа	В качестве кого избран	Г о д	
			избрания	выбытия

24. Какие имеете правительственные награды (когда и чем награждены)

25. Отношение к воинской обязанности и военное 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, имена, отчества, степень родства и адрес

27. Домашний адрес

Серия и номер паспорта, кем и когда выдан

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

XXVII NU No. 533420. 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; photographs.

196 г.

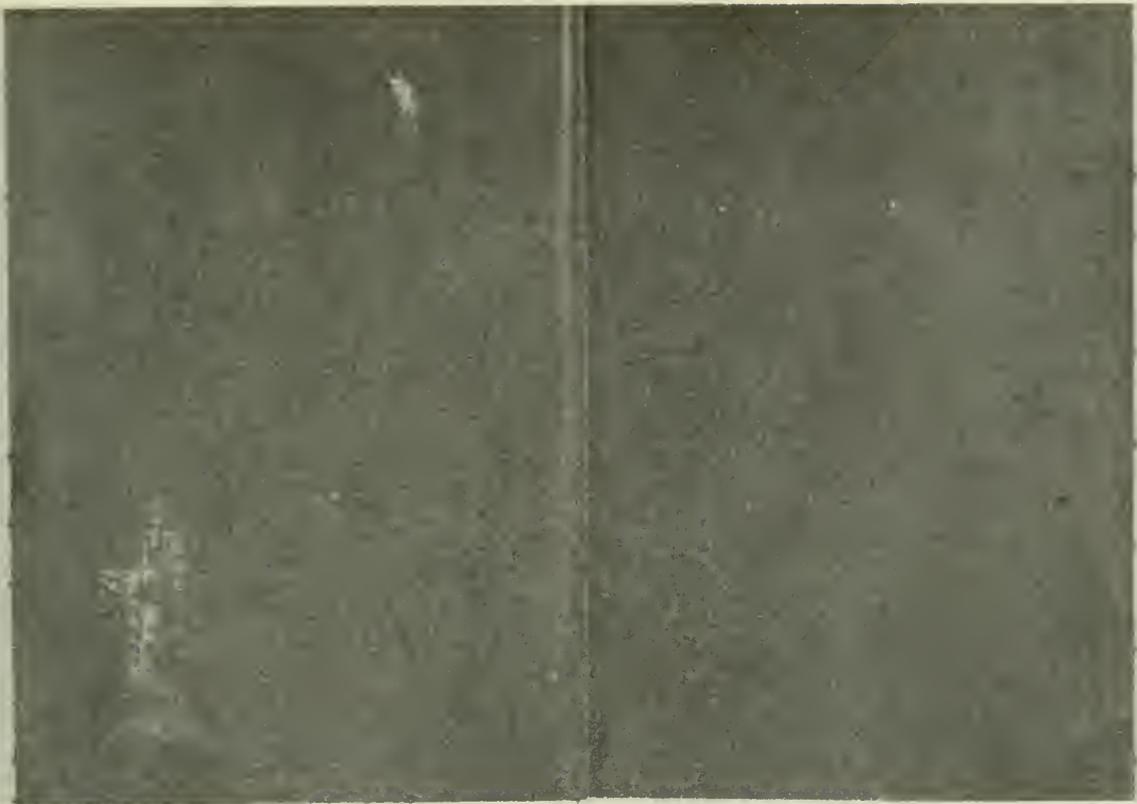
Личная подпись *M. S. ...*

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

(должность, фамилия сотрудника, принявшего документы, и его подпись)

196 г.

Page 4: Item 28: (listing of substantiating documents attached to the application): "XXVII NU No. 533420; 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; photographs."



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*

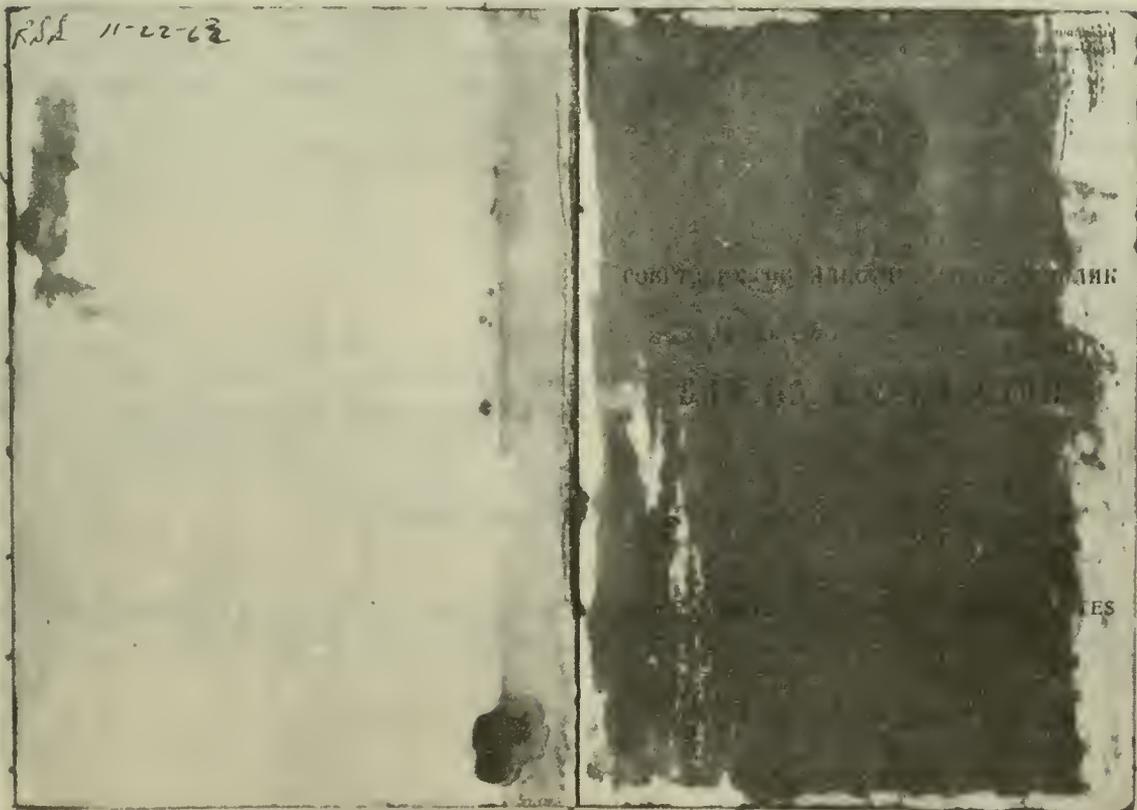
RESIDENCE PERMIT

(Translator's Note: Next part is in French)

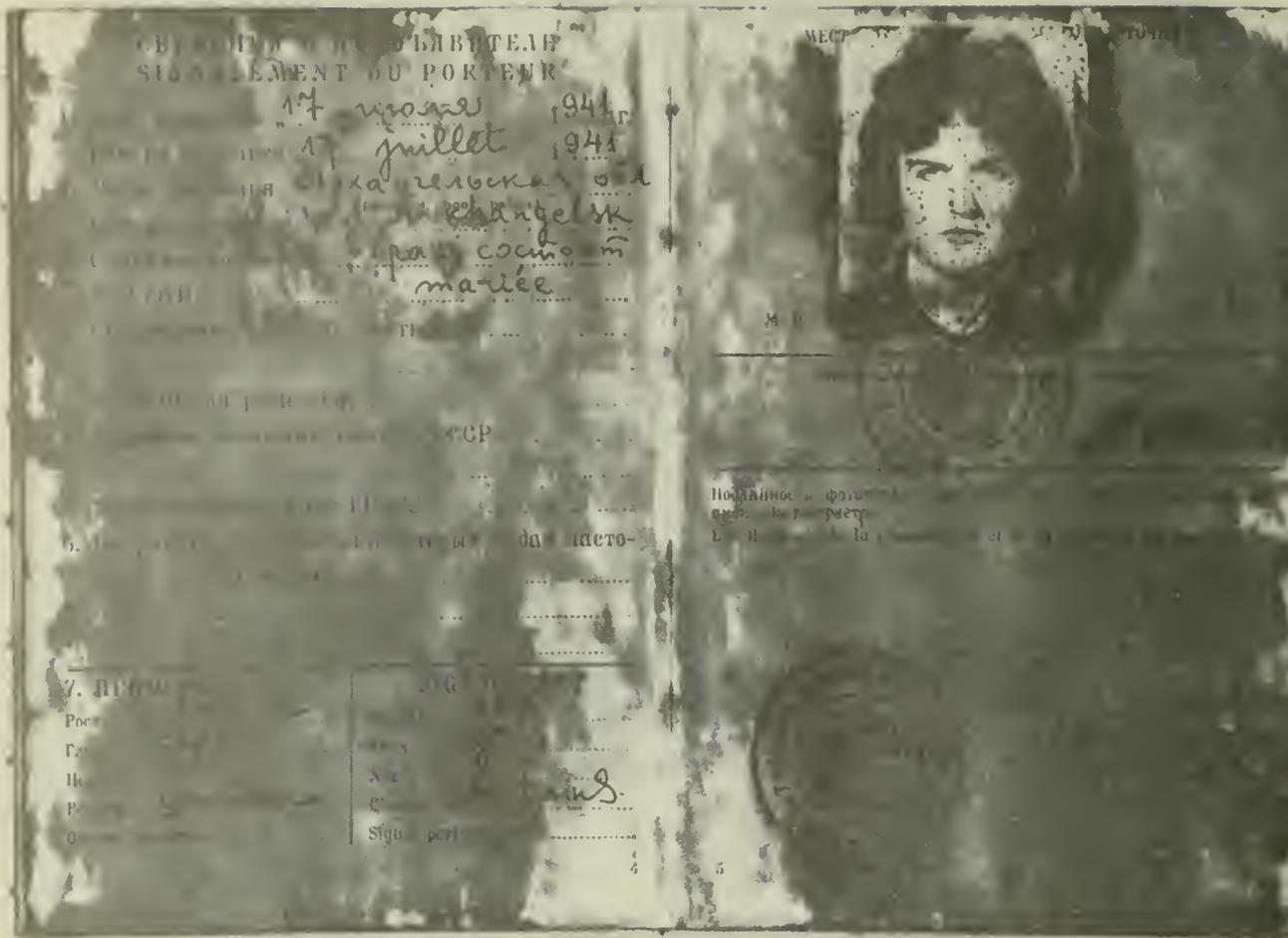
PASSPORT

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Consulate _____ at _____



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29



Left page: (identical text in Russian and French)

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 _____

7. DESCRIPTION

Height *160 cm. (5'3")*
 Eyes *Grey*
 Nose _____
 Hair *Brown*
 Peculiarities _____

Right page: Place for a photograph
 (photograph)

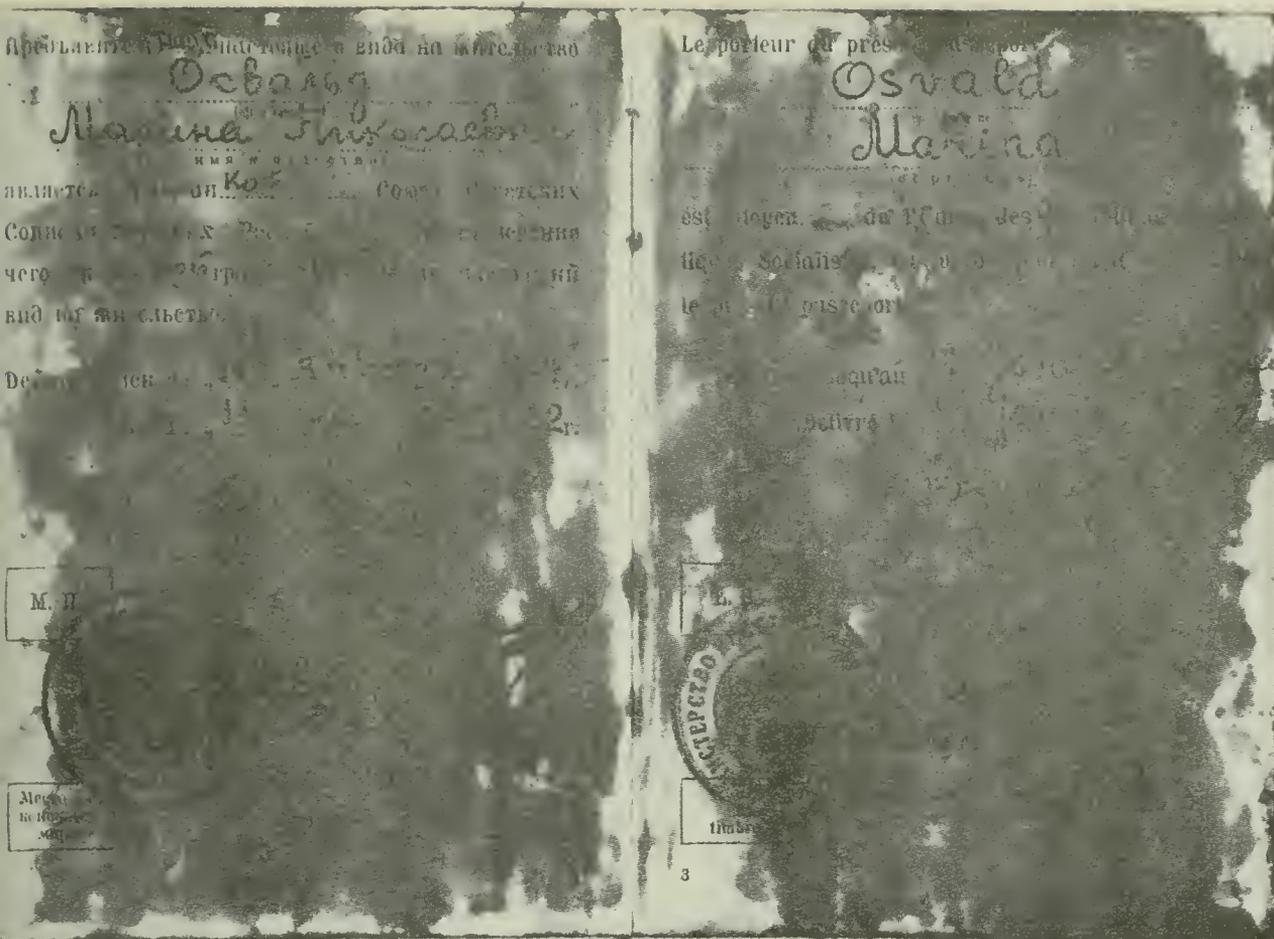
Signature of the owner (bearer)
M. Oswald

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

Chief of the

Consular Section of the

MID, USSR (illegible signature)

Secretary (left blank)

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

ОТМЕТКИ О РАЗОВНОВЛЕННН ДОКУМЕНТА
 VI AS DE RANOUVELEMENT

Примечание Remarque	[Blurred image]
на основании которого выдана виза в этом месте presents	
Срок действия визы Durée de validité de la visa	[Blurred image]
до jusqu'à	
Место для консульских марок Lieu pour les visas	[Blurred image]
М. П. L. S.	
Срок действия визы Durée de validité de la visa	[Blurred image]
до jusqu'à	
Место для консульских марок Lieu pour les visas	[Blurred image]
М. П. L. S.	

Срок действия визы (виды на жительство) - 19
 срок продлен до - 19
 Valable jusqu'à - 19

Место для консульских марок

П. (подпись)
 S. (signature)

Срок действия визы (виды на жительство) -
 срок продлен до -
 Valable jusqu'à -

Место для консульских марок

М. П.
 L. S.

Срок действия визы (виды на жительство) -
 срок продлен до -
 Valable jusqu'à -

Место для консульских марок

М. П.
 L. S.

Left page: (Printed text is both in Russian and French)

Persons listed in Residence Permit

Name, patronymic and surname	Age	Relationship	Citizenship	Documents on the basis of which listed	Remarks
June	1962	Daughter	USSR	(blank)	(blank)

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.



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

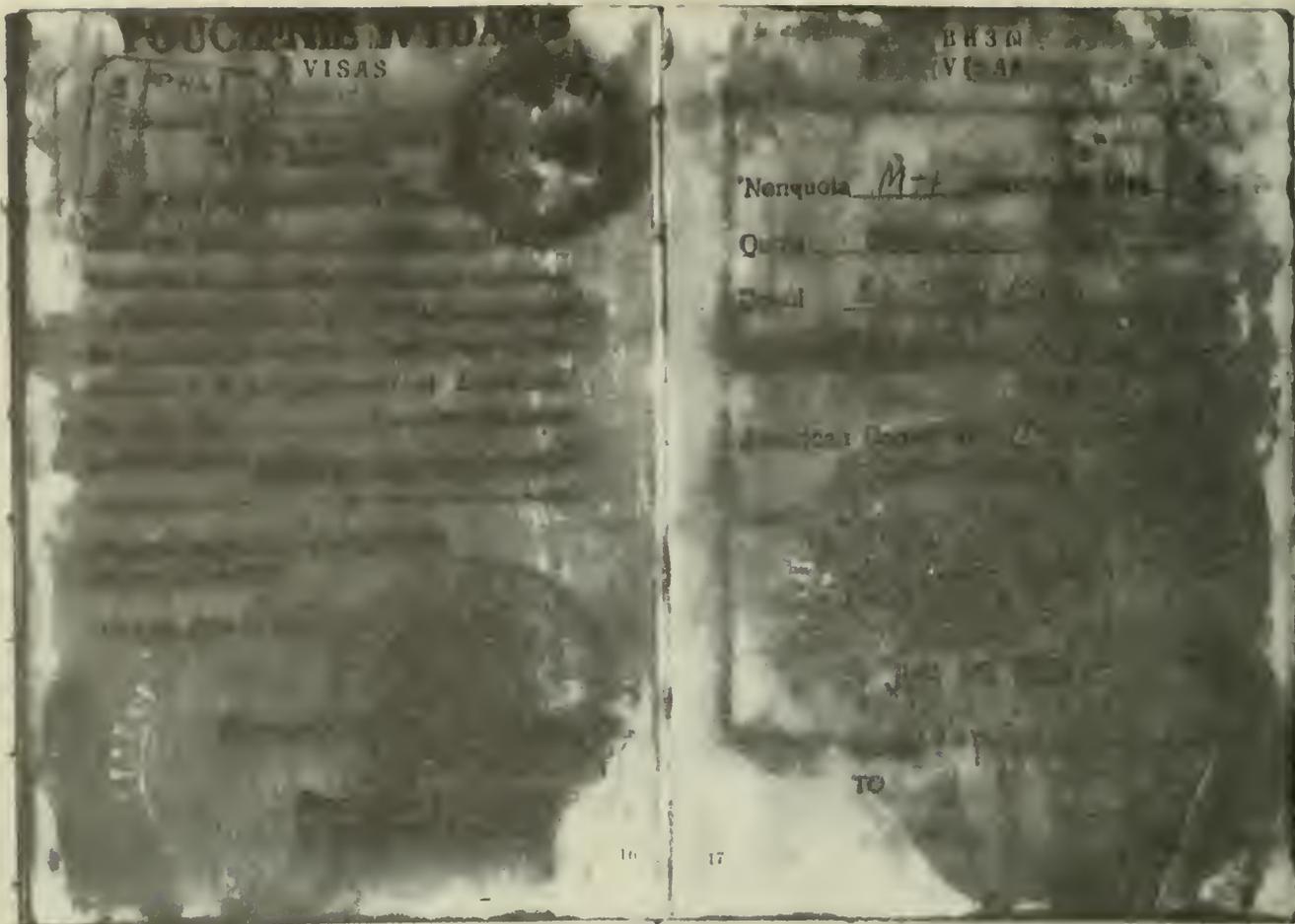
1 (First) of December, 1962

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.



Left page:

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

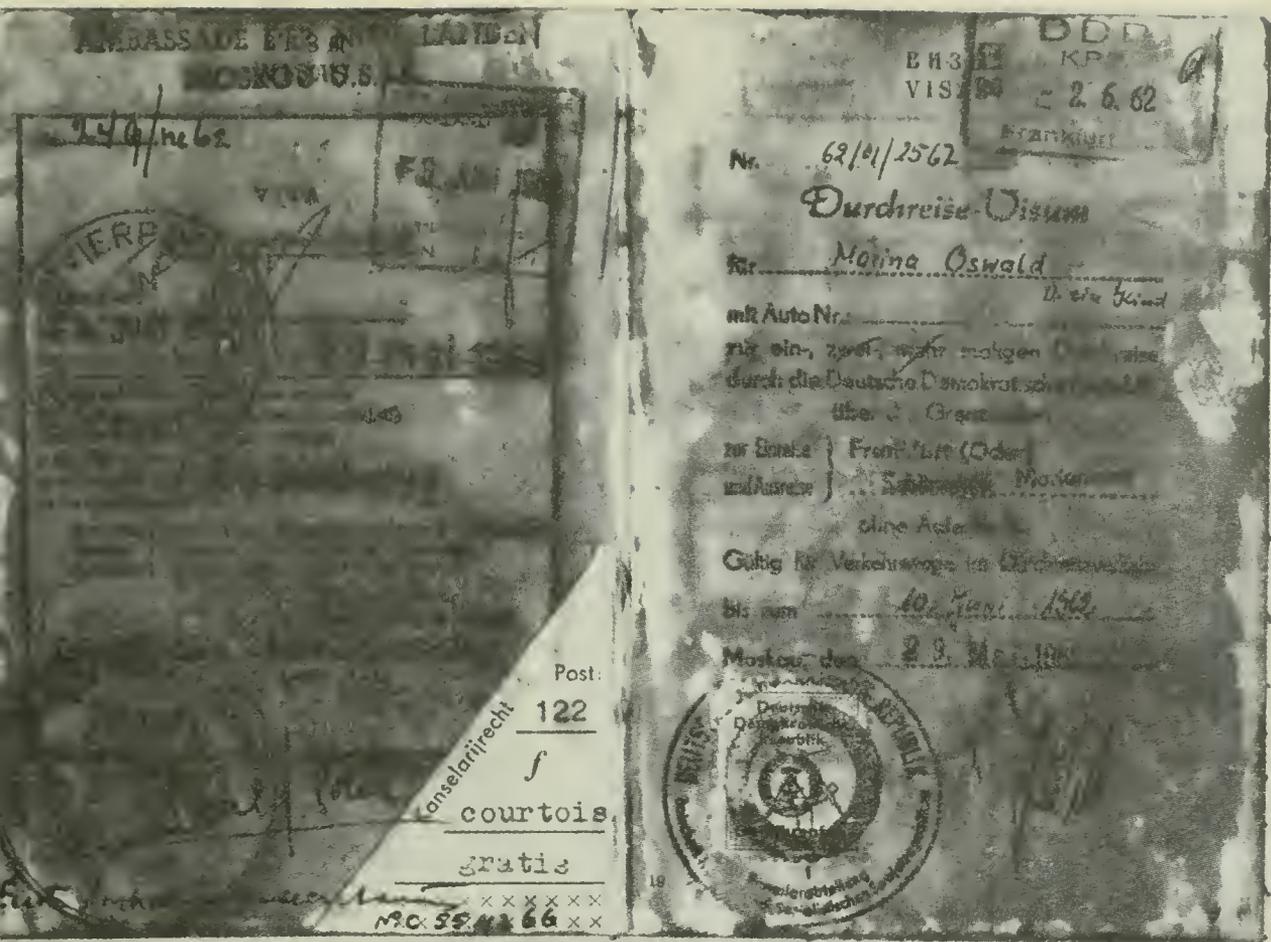
2nd Secretary of the Embassy

Translator's note:

The entry and exit stamps made at border checkpoints are illegible.

Right page is all in English.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—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.

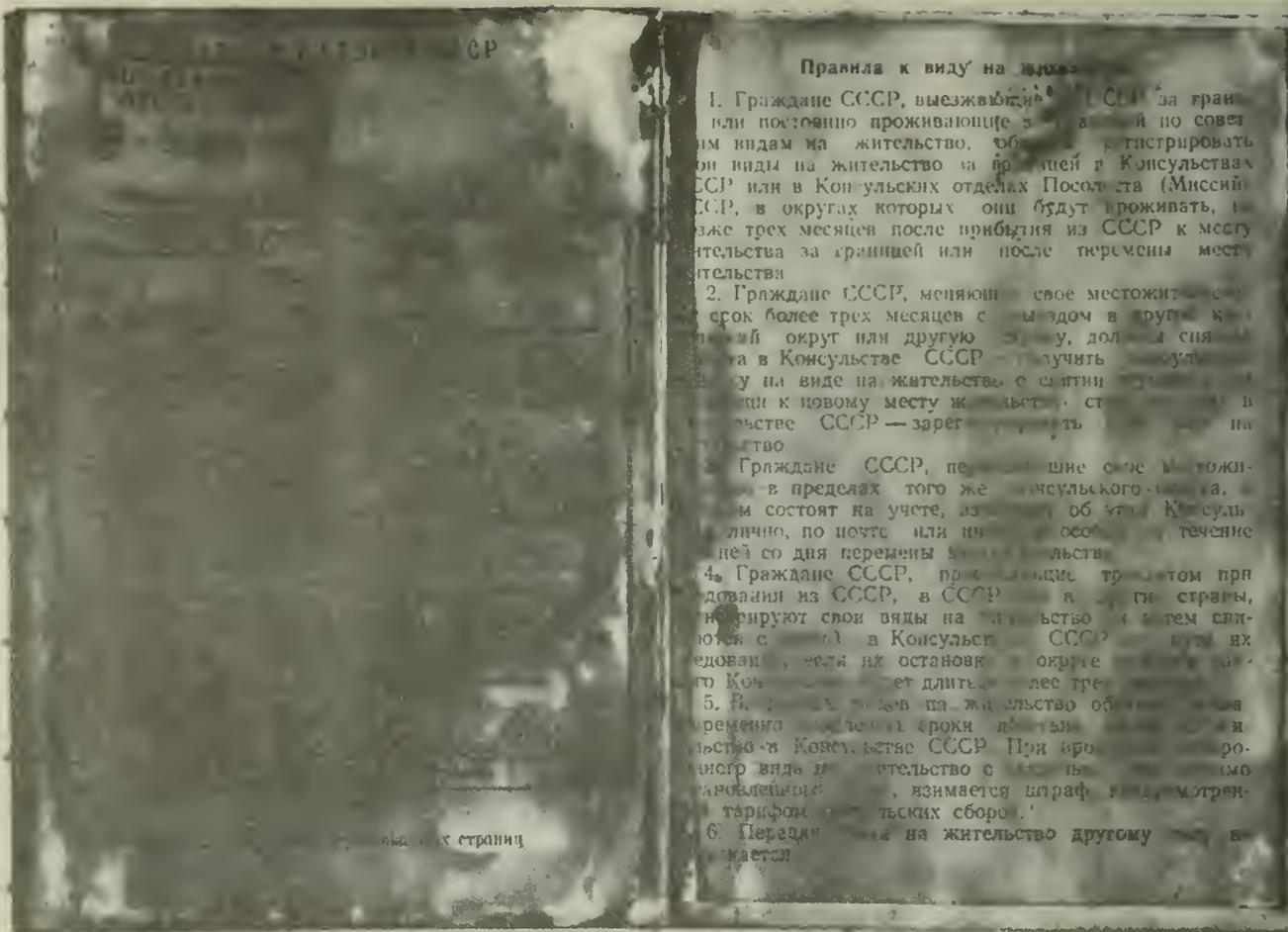
Right page:

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 (?)



Left page:

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. 694/62 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

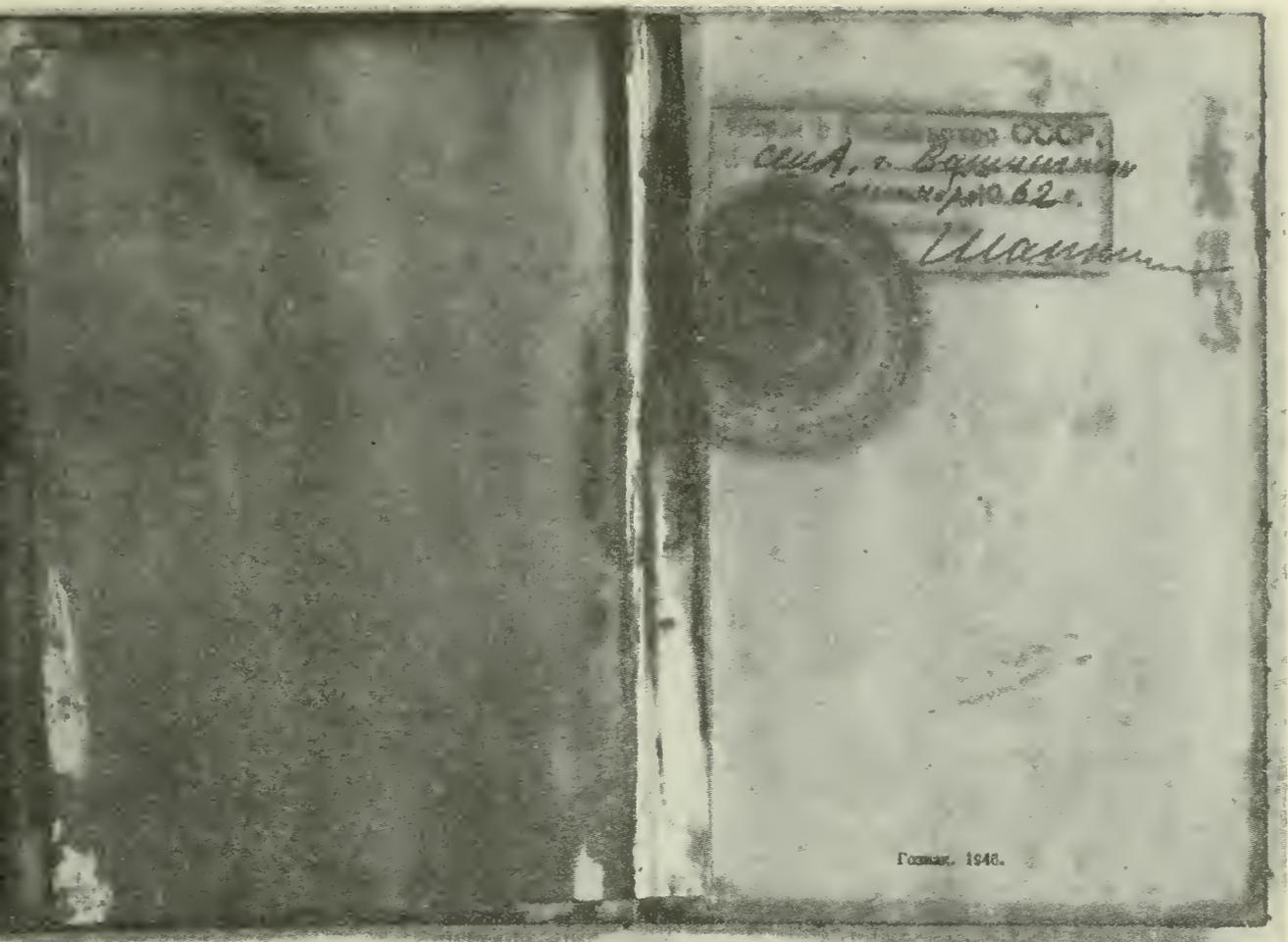
Signature: Reifendvim (?)

Right page:

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



ТЕЛЕГРАММА

ТЕЛЕГРАММА

ПОЗДРАВЛЯЮ С ПРАЗДНИКОМ 8 МАРТА И С
НОВОРОЖДЕННЫМ ЖЕЛАЮ ЗДОРОВЬЯ СЧАСТЬЯ
В ЖИЗНИ ТАРУСИНА

Министерство Связи СССР

Telegram dated 12/19 at Minsk—Leningrad
sent 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

МНС 12/19 ЛНГ 14/312 ЛЕНИНГРАДА 14/16862
26 7 2147 ДОСЛАТЬ 29 ГОС-СЕРИЯ У-19
Г. МИНСК УЛ. КАЛИНИНА Д. 4 КВ. 24.
ТАРУСИНА МАРИНА

12/19

1145

мин. Пресса

4 КТ 30 ...



05/11

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 30

Мариночка, добрый день! 1.11.62

Наконец-то я добралась написать
тебе. Все в доме спешит, а тебе
уже так хочется написать тебе,
но времени нет. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа.

Вчера была у бабушки. Там
было очень весело. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа.

У меня все хорошо. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа.

С любовью и заботой
твоя бабушка. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа. Ты же знаешь,
какая у нас работа.

11/1/62

Hello, Marinchka!

At last I found time to write to you. There simply was not any before. On top of all this, Yulya and Ringold (phon.) 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.

кучено? И могу тебе выслать.
Если будут проездом —
прозвонятся, и тогда их
с барометром и юбка в бумажке
вышлю.

На днях вышлю
тебе коробочку сухих грибов
и еще что-то — все самое лучшее.

Будет время, поеду в деревню.
Жебе болонской вышлю от
наших.

Еля.

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.

B30
D00

22/12/61.

Дорогая Марина и Алек и Джуно Мари!

Будем надеяться, что вы все здоровы и счастливы.

Мы очень рады, что вы устроились и особенно за того мальчика, кто там с вами поживает по-русски. Как вы там живете? Как дела? Как обстоят там дела у вас?

У нас все по-прежнему. В Минске пока еще тепло, но впереди зима. Я опять готовлюсь к всеобщему собранию в Москве в начале января. Скоро другой новый год. Интересно, как вы будете встречать Новый год? Помните все же. Ну, дорогие мои, желаю всего хорошего.

Улыну Вас Криво
Джон Орд

Милая Марина, Алек и Джуно Мари.
Желаю от души счастья при полу-

11-22-61

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

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, appearing to be a letter. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and blurring. Some legible words include "Марина", "Алек", "June Marie", "люблю", "жизнь", "будущее", "хорошо", "плохо", "всё", "ничего", "да", "нет", "хочу", "не хочу", "как", "где", "когда", "почему", "кто", "что", "как", "где", "когда", "почему", "кто", "что".

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

54-7-62

Дорогие друзья!
Скучно Вам за нами
и отсутствием,
иногда даже, мы все
уже дома. Желали Вам
от всей души много счастья
и радости в Вашей жизни
и нас много новых. Все ме-
нит своим путем. Работы
уже, и снова работа. Летом
в этом году много. Где-то
мы отдохнули. В прошлом
воскресенье мы поехали
в то самое место где когда-то
были все в месте и верили
много. Вспоминаем все дни
и событиями Вашей

2-24-62

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

Ва веро-вѣрно уже получили
фотокарточки которые прислал
Павел. Как они Вам нравятся?
Ленка и Анита уехали на
отдых в Крым. Конечно
не приехали. Однако они
знают о Вашем письме
и все все ребята желают
Вам всех благ и радости
в будущем. С любовью
и пожеланиями
Зина и
семья

B30
~~111~~

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

Милые Алек и Марина!
Большое спасибо за журналы
и за письма с
вами и с места.
Мы очень рады за вас и
желаем вам много счастья.
Здесь все по старому.
Ничего из изменений или по-
востей нет.
Мы все вам завидуем. У нас
еще не потеряна на-
дежда. Время идет и все
меняется. Даже самые за-
коренные привычки и нравы,
самые старые законы
и указы меняются со време-
нем. И мы ждем и думаем,
что дождемся.
Ничего как вы добьетесь,
где и вы работаете, само-
стоительно зарабатываете и как
и где живете. Веро-
ятно это нас интересует

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.

Скучаюся по тебе и по маме
Как тебе в Берлине? Попробуй
и пожить.
Не забывай про нас. Прими
наше теплое приветствие от
нас.
С любовью и уважением
твоим друзьям и родственникам
Анне, Марине, Александру
и Юлии. Как Алек — my best
wishes and a ton of good
luck.
Love from
Boris and Aleksandr.

B312ll

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 33—Continued

25 мая 1962 г.

Сегодня Посольство СССР высылает Ваш советский заграничный паспорт в Министерство Иностранных Дел СССР, находящееся на Смоленской-Сенной площади 32-34.

Министерство посылает Ваш паспорт в ОВИР в Москве, Колпачный пер. 9, куда Вам необходимо обратиться завтра или послезавтра.

Когда получите свой советский заграничный паспорт, можете заказать билет по адресу: Москва, гостиница "Метрополь", Агентство Аэрофлота.

Когда получите билет, приходите в Посольство и мы напишем Вам телеграмму, которую Вы должны будете отправить в США, известая о Вашем приезде.

Если желаете обменять рубли на иностранную валюту, можете обратиться по адресу: Москва, Банк для Внешней Торговли, Неглинная улица 12.

May 25, 1962.

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 following 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 telegram 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.



Дорогой мой друг
я пишу тебе письмо
спасибо за письмо от
конрадина и твои все
твои письма я и сегодня
рада за тебя и молюсь
каждому и мамочка и
представляю сколько тебе
любви и заботы по и все
рада за тебя и твои
спасибо так хорошо
и очень люблю своих
родителей и бабушку
и дедушку как будто
я бы насильно полюбила
так хорошо и интересно
мне когда ты мне писал
хотела и когда был
немного конрадина
да и все твои

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 36

Translation at end of letter

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely a letter or document.]

1278

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 36—Continued

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 "soznatelny" 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

17.1.63.

Здравствуйте, дорогие
Мариска и Алекс!

Получили ваше изобретение,
очень приятно и приятно
благоприятно.

Дело в том оно попало только
в начале мая, не знаю, когда
оно пришло, так как ценки
на мне не судит, безусловно
почему, а я к ней не могу,
но известной тебе продали.

Вашей Юльке пошел кейвер
той массы (родился 11 февра-
ля, так же по 2 недели раньше
предполагаемого срока, по
примеру Юльки) вес 300. ¹²⁹_R

С самого начала она много ест
и соответственно много прибавит,
но думаю, может быть, все это
отправится в течение времени.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38

Translation at end of letter

С 24 июля начала работать
маленькими оленями. Сейчас
есть соки, кефир, рабыт косяк,
шашлык и др.

Очень хочется знать, как обстоят
дела у вас. Дочка, мать и
с ней тоже работа по утрам.

Сейчас она уже, кажется, будет
больше в привокзальной
детишки Оли, а вот Кели и маленькая
позднее. Дочка, которая пойдет
на той стороне дачного участка
весь день. Любит болтать
на своем пыльном языке и
усиленно работать руками и нога-
ми, радуясь свечки и новым
устройкам. (Я уже одевая ее в ма-
ленькие штанишки, она с меня и не
потенция.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38—Continued

Translation at end of letter

Изот нас, Мариинск.
Мне самой не известно, что у меня
уже есть, так это неосуществимо
и сравнительно мне получилось.

Коллекция фотографий и писем
и албумов была подарена мне мужем.

Напишите, пожалуйста, как
получается вам, я была совершенно
по этому о вас не знаю,
уже полгода прошло.

Будьте с нетерпением ждать
ответа.

Целую и обнимаю крепко
вас для троих.

Желаю вам счастливых будней
и самых лучших праздников.

До свидания. (Я надеюсь еще
поза-мгущу буду).

Окс. Коля. Ма.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38—Continued

TRANSLATION AT END OF LETTER

Have a good:

luck.

Yours. Congratulate to the
husband and wife

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38—Continued

Одним словом поставь себя на
мое место и ответь на все
возникнувшие у тебя вопросы.
Дорогой мой друг. По поводу и о нем
много вопросов, для начала.

Да, самое главное, а как у тебя
с подданством. Мой совет -- оставь
нам и девочку переди на наше.
Условно смирною сюзена и будет
белое.

Ну, а теперь о себе и обо всем
а только это привела из отпуски
Сухуми с подданством по Сев. Кавказу. Это
было одоро. Купила тур. путевку и
поехала в Тур, конечно, слухом представляю
мне тур. историей, но грабеж считаем
фактом. Копила по-прежнему и даже
с провакалом. Заря великовозраст. Одним
словом венами партия Рубина -- Сарин
-- и тебе он наверно не нужен будет
опубликовать. А потом закупил
свои садики в Сухуми, на берегу
Черного моря. Отдохнула отменно.
На обратном пути была в Москве
одиннадцать дней, обегала и
Европу и переписки. Вобщем вступилась
в одну отмену и вступилась
в другом. Сужу на руки. Так не
хорошо, но у тебя долгу 500 долларов,
у меня рубль-рубль меньше, всего 200 р.
Что все-таки. 130 р.

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.

Вопросы!

Как тебе живётся?
Кафирь есть?
Что тебе нужно?

Ты уже кормила ребёнка да?
Эти фото карточки ты отдай
тёме Валья у нас ещё дома
кто тебе звонил сегодня?

1936

Dear!
How are you? There is no Kafir*. 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

~~Прусакова~~
Освальд Марине
51 номер

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 41

Дорогая Мариночка!

Поздравляем тебя с рождением,
желаем тебе хорошего здоровья и
быстрейшего выздоровления.

Жалеем рана за тебя, что
все прошло хорошо, и тебе
не пришлось долго мучиться.

Мы рады сообщить тебе
небольшую новость. Намини
это тебе приедет. Если
тебе тяжело, то напиши
нам пару слов, мы будем рады
Как ты себя чувствуешь?
Как твой ребенок?

18/II/62

С приветом от нас Люба
и дядя Вася

Dear Marinchka!

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. Marinchka, 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



Минск. Стадион „Динамо“

U.S.A.

7313 DAVANPORT ST.

FORT WORTH

TEXAS

MR. Lee Oswald and

MRS. Marina Oswald.

Здравствуйте и и Марина!
Тривей маленькой Дини!

Надеюсь, что вы уже дожда-
лись домой. Как вы доехали?
Как чувствует себя Дини?

Ведь ей пришлось „открыть“
Америку в таком возрасте, нахо-
дясь в котором даже Христофор
Колумб, не смотря на то что он был
отсталым и не совсем человеком, не осме-

Photograph on page one of four-page letter is a view of "Dynamo" Stadium, Minsk. English address next to view of stadium is Mr. & Mrs. Lee Oswald, 7313 Davanport St., Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

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

миса бы на такое открытие.
Открытие вами из Москвы
и научились в течение года
рано в том, что вы по при-
езде написали № 24, а пока
не успели прийти к вам.
Еще по открытию вы получили
ваше письмо из Москвы в
июле мая. Кроме, что вы не
были в канцелярии в при-
езде еще раз через Минск
и вы получили в полдень. На
следующий день после ва-
шего отъезда в Москву, вы
уже знали по мне. Вы сказали,
что еще в 1901 году вы были в
Минске и поэтому не могли
о предположении о том, что
замечать в том. А так же
исключается возможность

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 42—Continued

вашу квартиру. Посылаю вам
фотографии. Я рад, что
не случилось ничего, тем более
мне, которые я делал на вы-
езд и уезда. Я вспоминаю
тогда и снимал Дашку, фото-
съемка не нужна. Снимки
снимки менее удачны.
Я еще несколько снимков
"Мистер Зигер", а так же, если
еще его дочь отдаст фотографии
Толкину, тогда она ее по-
жет - я не знаю где он живет.
Если не упадет в океан. "Боинг-
707", который полетит это мес-
сно, то вы получите 4 снимка, и
тогда в следующем письме я
попытаюсь вам переправить эти сним-
ки. Вдруг вам понравится.
Еще несколько снимков.

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 Shashkova, a friend of my neighbors' sister. They came as guests from Leningrad.

Small world, isn't it?

Марина, тебе привет от мамы
и мамкиной. Она попросила
сестру моего соседа. Триехани
позовишь из Ленинграда.
Мир тебе, не правда ли?
Да, сейчас в "Нисси" не
мало меня хороший рассказ
в ближайшем времени в ближайшем
времени не забудь журналы.

Пиши скорее.

До свидания

Павел.

1399R

4.5.62г.

г. Минск.

P.S.

Мой адрес:

г. Минск-29

ул. Захарова д 11 кв. 72

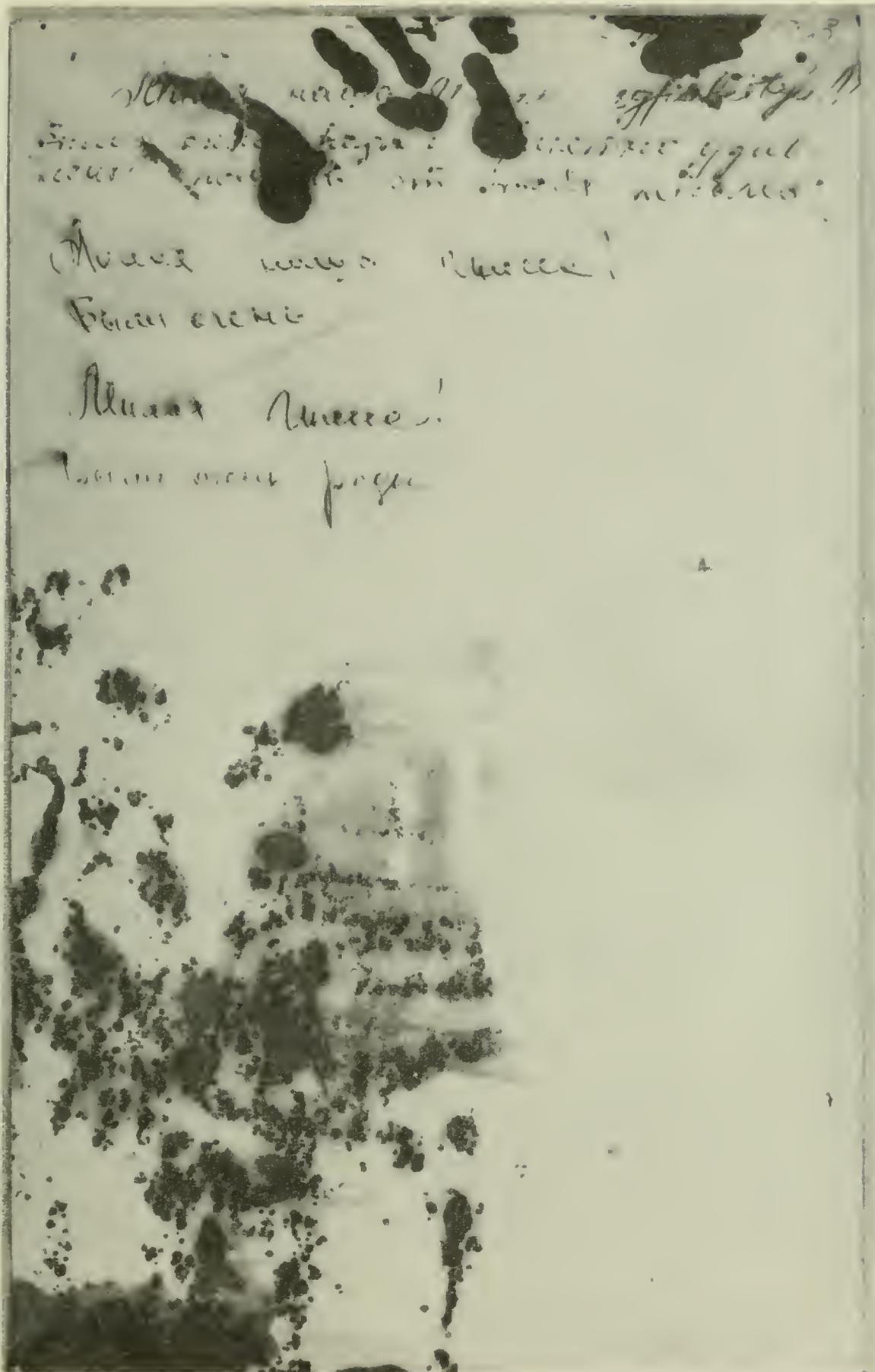
Головачеву П. П.

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

3rd Div. 1963.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

January 7, 1963

Our dear Inessa, hello!!! We finally received the letter from you; great was our joy and surprise.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 44

Маринка-мама!

Поздравляем тебя с рождением
какой Дюймовочка! На сколько она
большая и на 5. Как себя
чувствуешь в роли родителя
малыша? Дитя еще не испро-
вано?

Весь Минск возбужден
и радуется твоему счастью. Тебе
то своей новой дочери, при-
ветствий и поздравлений, как
Толстой, Мелод, Кендровская (она
уверенно пришла из
органов), Гитта, Я, а также
Гитта, Сима, Кома (и
много еще) и желают тебе
спешно) и желают.

Всем своим знакомым
и знакомым. На кого пожелать
и желают. Гитта, Сима, Кома

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

1438F

5/08 нацар
Зубович

Освальд
Мария

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: $C_{12}H_{23}O_2 N$.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 45—Continued

Даринско здравје,
Како мило здравје,
Кога ме ја
вештајут - кажи ми.
Зборувај, то доко
не стигне кај мене.
Ако ме ја
шпионираш.
Привет
најмили
м. Вера и Јулија

144R
Девојка
Марина

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

YKP.

Lydia Dymitruk

4635 Mc Kinney ave.

Dallas apt. 51-A.

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

Автобиография

Я, Освальд Марина Николаевна,
при рождении Трусова Марина Николаевна,
родилась 17 июля 1941 г. в Молотовске,
Архангельской обл. В 1948 г. я поступила
в Русскую среднюю школу им. Згуритса,
Молдавской ССР. В 1952 году вместе с мамой
родителями я переехала жить в Ленин-
град, где окончила семь классов 374-й сред-
ней женской школы. В 1955 году я поступи-
ла в Ленинградское фармацевтическое
училище, которое окончила в 1959 году.
До 1957 года я находилась на иждивении
родителей, а с 1957 г. по 1959 год получала
пенсии за умершую маму и стипендию
в училище. По окончании училища я пришла
на работу в г. Минск и в настоящее
время работаю ассистентом аптеки
3-ей клинической больницы г. Минска.

В СССР имеют родственники:

Муж: Освальд Ли Харви 1939 г. род. мис-
с. Новый Орлеан, штат Техас, США;
работает на заводе Чухомовск
инженер.

Отчим: Мухоморов Александр Иванович
родился в Ленинграде. Работает на
Ленинградском коксо-химическом заводе

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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 Leningrad 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 asistant 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.

Мать: Медведьева Клавдия Васильевна,
рождена 1917 года... Архангельск.
Работала на фронт в Варшавский
железнодорожной полеминим... Ленин
града, умерла в 1957 году.

Брат по матери - Медведьев Петр Александрович.
Без, год рождения точно не
знаю (после 1943 года), проживает
родился в г. Архангельске.

Сестра по матери - Медведьева Татьяна
Александровна, родилась в Архан-
гельске 1949 года и. проживает, Ленин-
град, ССР, проживает.

Сестра матери: Берлова Мария Васильевна,
год рождения не знаю. Работает в Ленин-
град в ЦЭО (сан. эпид. станция).

Муж сестры матери: Берлов Иван Акимович.
Без, год рождения и место рождения
не знаю, работает на радиотехническом
заводе г. Минска.

- Stepfather: Aleksandr Ivanovich Medvedyev, born 1915 at Leningrad and employed at the Leningrad Kokso gas works.
- Mother: Klovdiya 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 Epidemical Section, Minsk.
- Aunt's husband: Ivan Akimovich Berlov, date and place of birth unknown, employed at radio factory in Minsk.

Minsk,
Jan. 28, 1961.

Здравствуй, Марина.

Я получил твоё письмо (давно уже).
Ты уже пишешь с акцентом, как
употребляется слово "пакет". По-русски
говорят "посылка", "бандероль"; хотя
по-английски "a packet". Обычно я
показываю твои письма Инне, Павли-
ку или Вигерам, но сегодня ты пришла
к сестрам. Инна, после того как ты
читала твоё письмо, решила напи-
сать тебе, её мать тоже. Наверное,
ты уже получила эти письма.

У нас здесь кажется всё как и омер.
Последнее время стояли морозы
-25-26°С. Сейчас потеплело -4-6°С.

Через несколько месяцев кончу
институт, интересно где придется ра-
ботать.

Я чувствую что это письмо коротко-
вато. Но если писать обо всем по-
дробно, то получится всё целая тетрадь
подви, на которой я не способен писать
лишь

Minsk
January 28, 1961

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 "posylka" 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 50

Мне уже не задавай вопросов.
Тан будет у нас и Джунья.

Как поживает June! Ей уже
сидит год. Совсем большая! Она гордится
походкой на меня. Я не хочу сказать,
что я или не нравлюсь, но в будущем мне
будет больше нравиться. Я мечтаю увидеть
ее раньше мужа и пр., но не могу
сказать об этом (она растёт и меня
но мне уже не показывать).

Тан, наверное, уже знает и верит
по-английски. Конечно, я могу
мне сказать и сказать и сказать
мне, но мне лучше бы знать по-английски

Хамму 20-мью Стуну.

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 getting O.K. with your
job and everything.

My best wishes to all you.

Will you answer soon.

Your friend, Erick.
My folks send their regards to you.

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.

Your friend, Erick.

Will you answer soon.

My folks send their regards to you.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 50—Continued

Добрый день наши дорогие; Мариночка,
Алик и маленькая Маринка! Дарю тебе
Мариночке письмо твое и поздравительную
открытку которую получила, большое, большое тебе
спасибо, что не забываешь нас. Я так же
как ты когда получила мое письмо
плакала, я вечно откликнулся тебе
такой от души, дядя Уля был в командировке
так я на радостях повела к
Андреяновым, они все вместе очень
довольны что Алик такой порядочный
человек, ты же знаешь что мы к
нему хорошо относимся, а сейчас
я думаю к нему лучше относиться в
душе чем раньше. Фотограф очень
тебе понравится, маленькая
Маринка очень выросла, так
бы мне хотелось её подержать
на руках, но тебе она не похожа
кажется мне вечно Алик.

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 Ulya was away on a business trip, so, in my excitement, I ran over to the Andrianovs 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,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 51

Фотосграфы были очень рады, они
каждый день, мне приходило как будто
и я здесь рядом, буду вернее
ведь ты же знаешь что я тебе
много люблю, хотя иногда и ругаю
тебя, но в душе дома чернее, ты
мне земляка и дочь и подругу.
Очень приятно что ты так
далеко уехала, ну что ты подумай
теперь является только картошка в
вашей семье, вой уже расейет
каждому, есть год кто вам
ничего и дружить. Дома у нас
все хорошо, все любви здоровы. Новый
год все отлично замечательно как всегда
у нас. Не школьнич конику как было
у нас дети мои Муса и Маша из Борисов.
Вчера только отъехала дочка Маринка
и Муса была у нас дни 4, она
интересная расейет девочке, у меня

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."

Тогда у нас в этом году
стой как никогда очень холодно,
морозы негались давно и держат
до сих пор, я так сижу дома
на улице стой видны как сразу
мерзнут руки и ноги, хотя одежде
но зимнему очень хорошо. Все
также наши крайнего новоселья.
Директор Марьяна не жила мне кто
у нас когда вменик, Ваня я
не знаю какого меня ридилась
Мариночка, ты как - Будто 15 июля.
Из письма знакомых никого не видел.
Привет вольной любви и Алеху
от Андриановых всех, они были
еще ради вольному привету, Аял
еще дадут не вышла, семья на
прахнике в Риге, вейроженей Алехе.
Объяснил, уезду м. Вост. д. У. С.
Знакомые за знак уезду, 24.8.46. 1963

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

Здравствуй, прошу у меня м. Валь конча
лико прощасяриюну Марии и моя муче
раз посетитро и затошно навегда.
От мойи Толькии получил письмо
пришавшаяи на свадьбу Рами, порочить
своейотей 16 февраля, еще не решила
судить или нет, Мариюна иб у меня
срашываю как ты веивина, зур
или кей, мент это веивуай.

Еще попому ты ничего не пишешь
в отношении Анкачине рогабоночюв,
как они к тебе относятся? 150K

У Анчки Мариюна поздравил енту
открытку получил только втара,
ты и кепровольно пишешь адрес
Затошкн и затошкн!

? Мичка 29 ул. Коммунистическая
дом n 42 кв 20.

Толькии письмо гуще, зурд обавит
Всегда с радостью, я очень
люблю иван писюна и твои
темсеи кон

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,

/s/ Aunt Valya and Uncle Illya.

Kiss my "granddaughter" for me.

January 24, 1963.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text in Cyrillic script, likely a letter or note.]

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

OCT. 22, 1961

Dear Mother & Sister!

As you know I am very busy with my work, but I will try to write to you as often as I can. I hope you are all well. I love you very much.

I hope you are all well. I love you very much. I will try to write to you as often as I can.

I hope you are all well. I love you very much. I will try to write to you as often as I can.

I hope you are all well. I love you very much. I will try to write to you as often as I can.

I hope you are all well. I love you very much. I will try to write to you as often as I can.

Oct. 22, 1961

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.

Аопаллат. зоркогит татко алат.

"Hull kälkänin qela, a
xogut, no omittopet, "ellie kely" aat."

no kälkänin kopro fyjellit zoun
aoban tuk kinnello co. kälkänin fyjellit!!

A o'leat pag 'llä pedattok,
tuk atkubkänin, mo kopsillo!

ity, TONKA o'le, Hulla!

Tat kely

aat.

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

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Куда: *г. Харьков*

Безг Мрн НК Лепа

дом 5 № 7

Кому *Михайловичу*

(для Освальда М.)

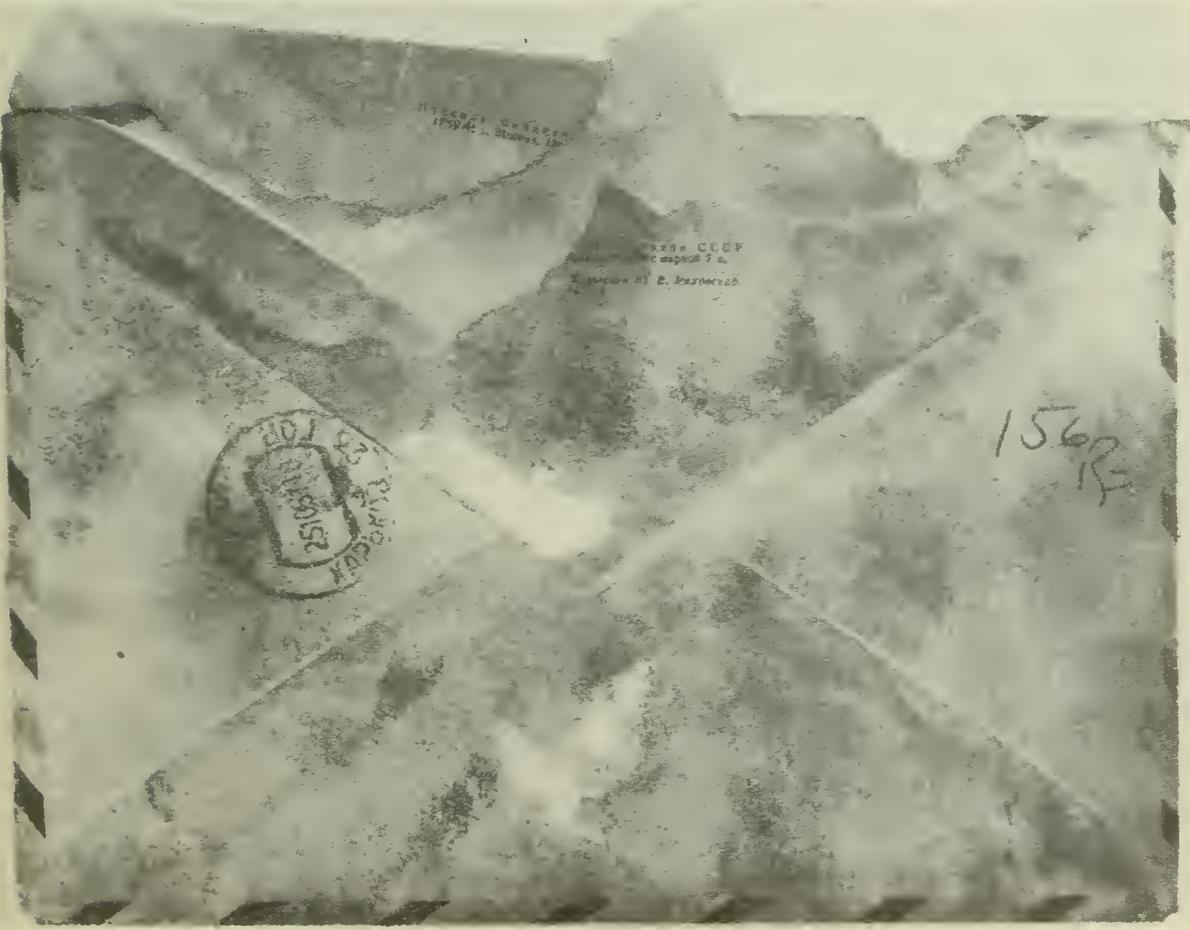
Адрес отправителя *М. Х. Х.*

ул. Калинская 4, № 24

Освальд, А. Х.

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.



OCT. 18, 1961

Dear Marina

Received & enjoyed presents
of you, including records, OHN 2216,
books, photographs, in & books by
various authors.

My, I hope the presents bring
I hope you feel well & happy,
and I hope you are well!

My, I hope you are well & happy
and I hope you are well & happy
and I hope you are well & happy
and I hope you are well & happy.

Love!

Alexander
10/18/61

Letter dated Oct. 18, 1961

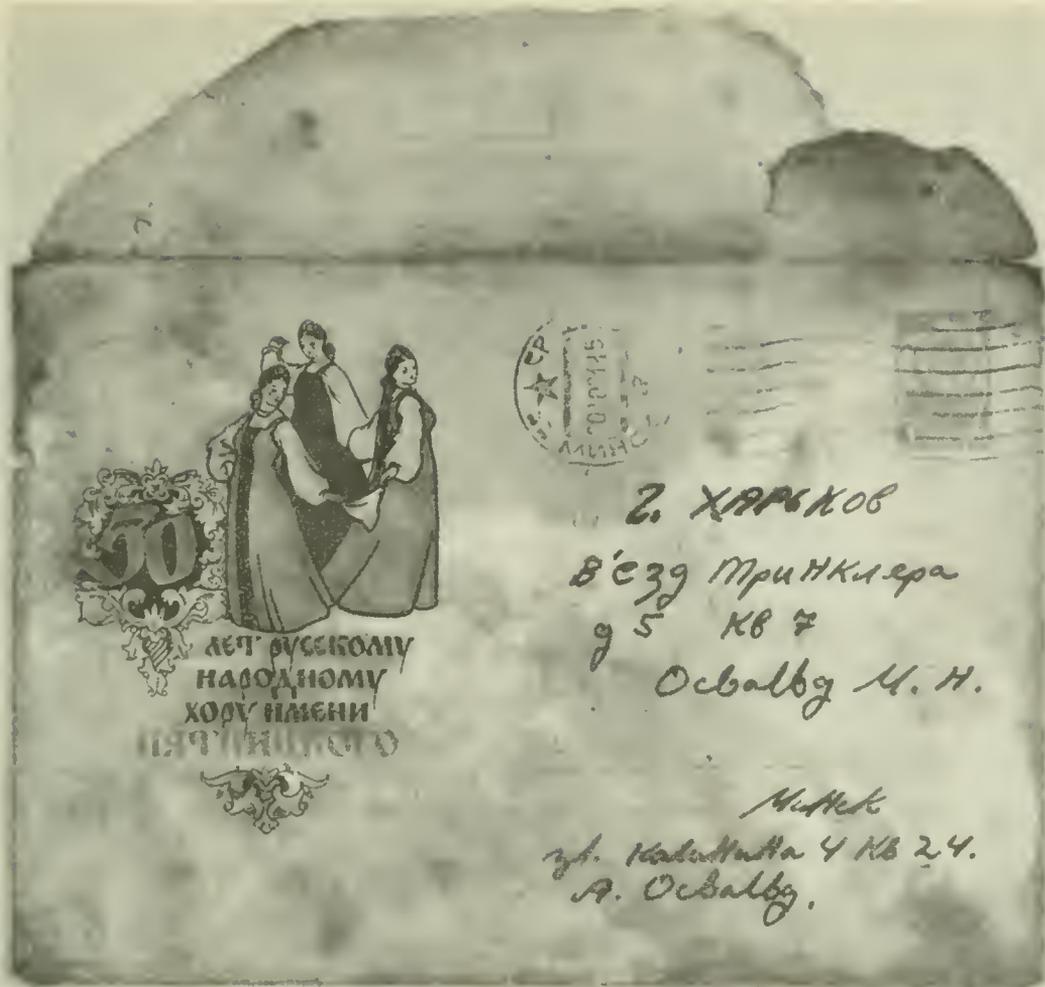
Dear Marina,

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



Митке
ул. Катанула 4 кв 24.
А. Освалдо.



Минск 22го ноября.

Добрый день дорогие Мариночка, Алек
и маленькая Маричка!! Вот только
сейчас мне с твоей работой позвонили
и Евгения Ивановна просила мне по
телефону твое письмо, мы рады что
у тебя все хорошо, а ведь сколько
вас переживали. Сегодня решил написать
вам письмо сразу же, завтра поеду
на работу по адресу. Мариночку
забыл, вы так погуляете между
когда вы проезжали через Минск
и там никто не встретил, в первую
очередь Илья был в командировке, а
у телеграфу я получил в 10 часов
поезд идет в 9,3, а где я поехал
и идти было не стоило. Тогда
дядя Саша приехал, мы очень
огорчились это так погулять.
Не обижайтесь за это, мы очень
когда вы проездит.

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R

Letter is as follows:

Minsk 22nd November.

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 57

Конечно мы с дядей Ильей ехали
за товаром, что нам так нужно
уехать, ведь мы там были, сейчас
лучше, хоть мы иногда и боремся
на себя, но ведь было же это.
Вот и сейчас когда уезжаю много
вашего добра и так хочется не уез-
ть в этот раз, но вы знаете, знаете,
денегу баранины, а дядя Ильинич
он — а знаете, знаете, знаете,
кто бы сейчас готовил рассольник?
Там жизнь проходит без вас, а вы
а вы всегда будете по мне
дома, где вы не бываете.
В этот раз я еду в Минск,
туда на работу, у меня много
моя дядя, Тамара была такая,
так я еду. вы всегда, всегда
во всем разуме, было хорошо, было.
Дядя Илья в этот раз уезжает

was on a trip, and I received your telegram at 10:00 PM—the train leaves at 11:00
I could not go alone. When Uncle Ilya arrived, we were very grieved that this hap-
pened. 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 de-
served 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 57—Continued

на юг в Котур адин, отсюда в
Самойлов, около деревни Козагорен, поселился.
На обратном пути проезжал в Карачев,
остановился у тещи Тончи, там
дорого, Самойловичи работают
работают наверное скоро женился.
В этом году Тончи тещи Мухоморова
ездит летом в Карачев около 2
окно 2 мучь. Теща Мухоморова
к ней часто, дети распусти. Звонит
днем, она не отвечает, она не
то она не, она не отвечает, она не
но ответа не получила. Она часто
вспоминает вас, передает все
привет Андрееву. У двоюродного брата
родился сын, у тещи Кузьмина тоже
сын. Теща была в Ленинграде.
Заходила к вам, она так и не
женится, Тончи тоже, уже работает.
Тончишка тоже работает.

163
R

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

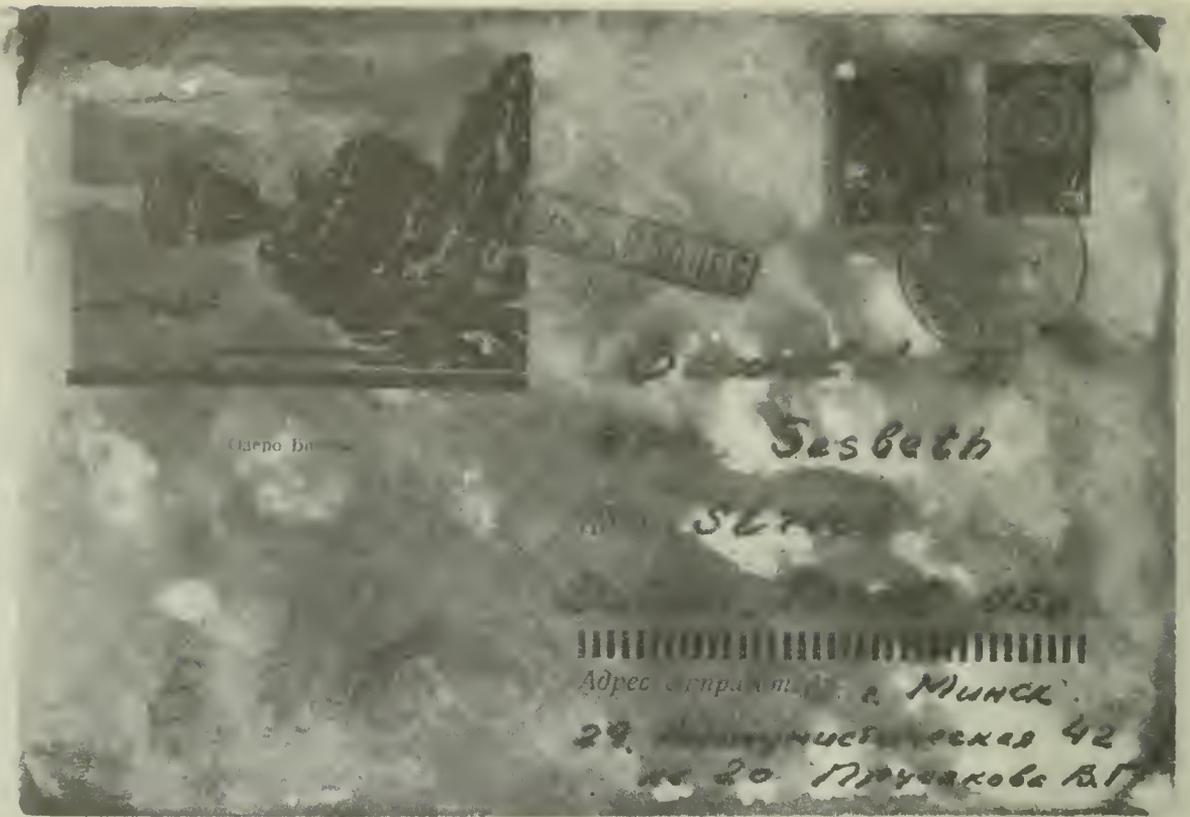
Вот такие наши новости. Родня ^{любви} твой
мне хорошо, дружно всегда в совете
он мне очень дорог, всегда беспокоится
о его здоровье. Тонда ^{моя} очень
моя, как она не была ^{до}
догда, была в тебе, она ^{тебе}
Как Аня? Да ^{она} ^{хорошо}. Марина
Ты ведь всегда ^{моя}
я ^{тебе} ^{любви}. Как у тебя ^{зуб}
е ^{зуб} ^{тебе} ^{любви}.

Скоро ^я ^{тебе} ^{любви}
как ^{тебе} ^{любви}
и ^{тебе} ^{любви}
Ура ^{тебе} ^{любви}
как ^{тебе} ^{любви}
Ты ^{тебе} ^{любви}

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



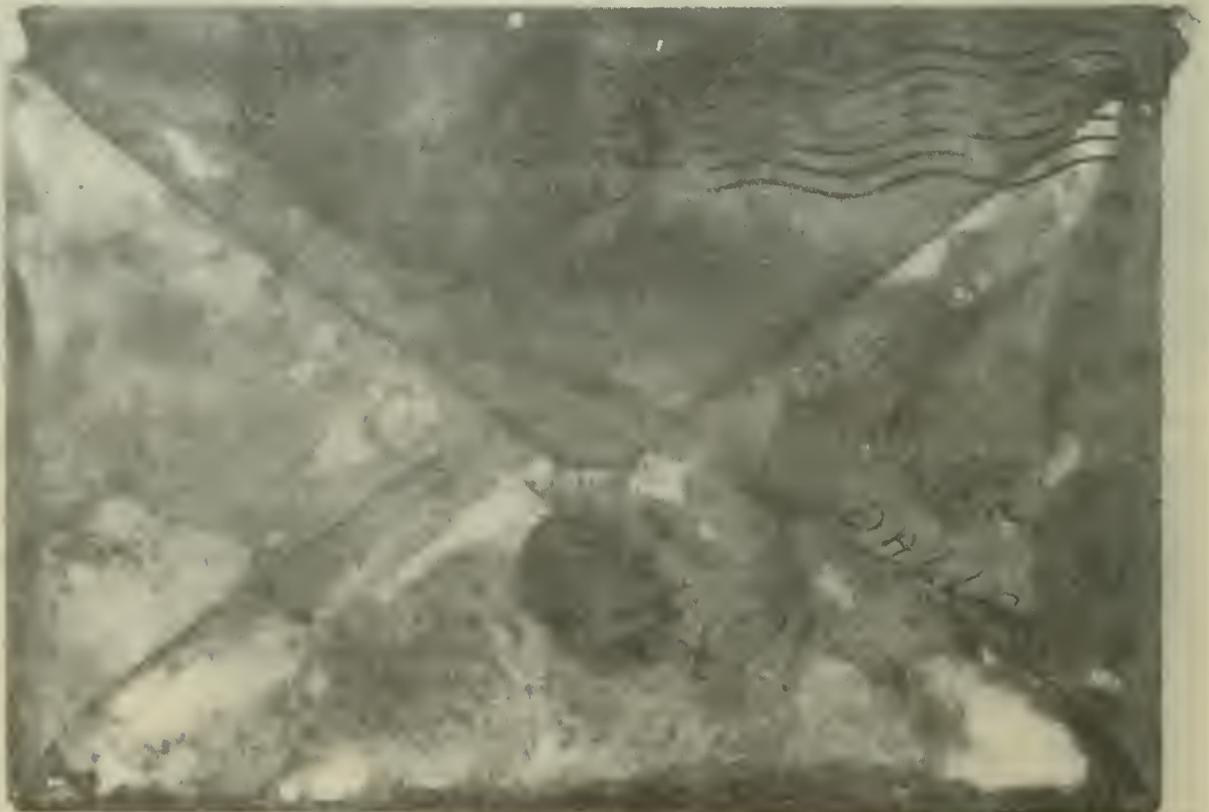
Envelope addressed to:

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."



M. Oswald
3rd Floor

132R

Марина Освальд
3rd Floor
51st Ward

One-page note addressed to "Marina Oswald, 3rd Floor, 51st Ward."

сметана 200г.

17/2/62

я уже на улицу
оставил только 100г. сметаны

Поздравил Валю и Якуш;

Я уже послал маму
и Роберту письма и рассказал
все. Вот тебе сок и вот что
я уже не переживаю, что ты
родила девочку вместо!

Я Энису и Эрику уже
после вчерашнего сказал как
ты можешь из откупать.

Я Зигеру на заводе сказал
тоже, все на работе мне
поздравили и тебе привет
от них.

Как ты компарила
фото картинки? Хорошо ли?
Ты от тата тоже как?
От Павель привет тоже
он желает все хорошее
ты пока я завтра приеду
если тебе надо что-нибудь

передай привет Якуш
Алек

2/17

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."

Feb. 20

Дорогая Марина

Надеюсь ты чувствуешь себя
хорошо.

Как Азель есть хорошо?
Сегодня, на работе все рабочие
собрались тебе деньги на подарок.
Они потом передадут тебе подарок
ТЭЯ Валя была у тебе сегодня
или вчера? и ТЭЯ была?

Я ей сказала что тебе надо
лифчик, Надежда она нашла.

Когда тебе отпустить?
Скороно все у Дзюна?

Я Эниса и Ольгу видел
субботу. Они покажили
мне твою переписку.

Мы получили от Роберта
письмо в котором он
приглашал нас жить
с ними когда тебе будет
в США

Завтра, наверное, я не приду,
О.К.? Пока. Aleck

Feb. 20.

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 Lyuba?

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.

Feb. 18.

Аполония Марина

Вот тебе нарядку я
ждала очень сё.

Тётя Валя и дядя
Илья были у меня сегодня
утром, она придёт к тебе
завтра в 2:00 часов. Я ей сказала
что надо купить. Я и Эрик
были у Зигер вчера в 12:00 часов.
Как всё так, от себя?
Что тебе надо?

Тебе что надо? Хорошо?
Эниса была у тебя?
А у неё ещё есть?
Мне надо. Когда тётя
Валя придёт передай
фотографию ей.
Сегодня я была к
тебе из-за.
Ну пока
Твой муж Aleck

P.S.

А завтра
не приходи хорошо!

Feb. 18.

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.

Your husband,
/s/ Aleck

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

Feb. 21.

Дорогая Марина,

Сегодня мы получили от
завода очень хорошие подарки
для Джуны, я знаю тебе будет
нравиться. Они купили 1 летний
одеяло, 6 холодных пелёнок,
4 теплых пелёнок, 2 рубашки
3 очень хорошие теплые рубашки
и очень хорошие костюмчики
и две игрушки. (всего 27 р.)

Известно что Эрик и Анита
были у тебе вчера как тебе
нравиться Анита?

Нага что ты скажешь
тёт я всё покупаю зимнее одеяло
Сколько ты выходишь так Нам
уже Нага и по одеяло тоже.

КАК ДУБЛИТЬ ЕСТЬ?

Завтра Наверное я не приду
Хорошо?

А пока тебе
алека

Feb. 21.

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.

Я увидела у дяди
сейчас и ей сказала что
там зыгуля за голубом на
счёт огула, она на заводе
купила огула за 7 руб.
наверное тот так пусть
тетя Валия покупает
по огула га.
Вы не забудьте об этом.

Марина Освальд
37 ПА.

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

2-го Дек. 62г.
Милая Марина!
Сейчас в вагончике
погрузили ваши вещи
и все везут. Теперь Алек
из Форт-Ворث отправит
вам ящики. Скоро
передадут вам
и другие вещи. Скоро
встретимся.

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 Volya.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 62, 65

м. и Гоуме не отдам
Корпусу Александрову
и, возможно и прочим
вам, все английские
книги корпусу и
вопросам. Мы по
просам на складе
имеем к вам
в Dallas Power &
Light Co. — 1506
Commerce Str.
and a padoman. и
прочие книги и журналы
и журналы и газет
Dallas Power & Light Co.
1506 9th Floor
Mrs. Anna Meller

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

Искать Ли возьмем
с собой и занесем
к тебе на работу
и тогда на работу
Анна
прогони меня
или же прогони
меня и вынеси
у меня. Ли радостно
во квартире он
и ему дядя
дядя. С уважением
Анна

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

февраль 15

1962

Дорогая Марина

Мне с тобой совсем не стыдно
говорить о тебе даже раз по радио, молодец!
И как ты добудешь посылку на работу
и про себя? Молодец, а как ты
еще ждешь письма от мамы, она
Кукла будет делаться, мы с тобой
совсем готовы для тебя Марина Освальд

Aleck

February 15, 1962

Dear Marina,

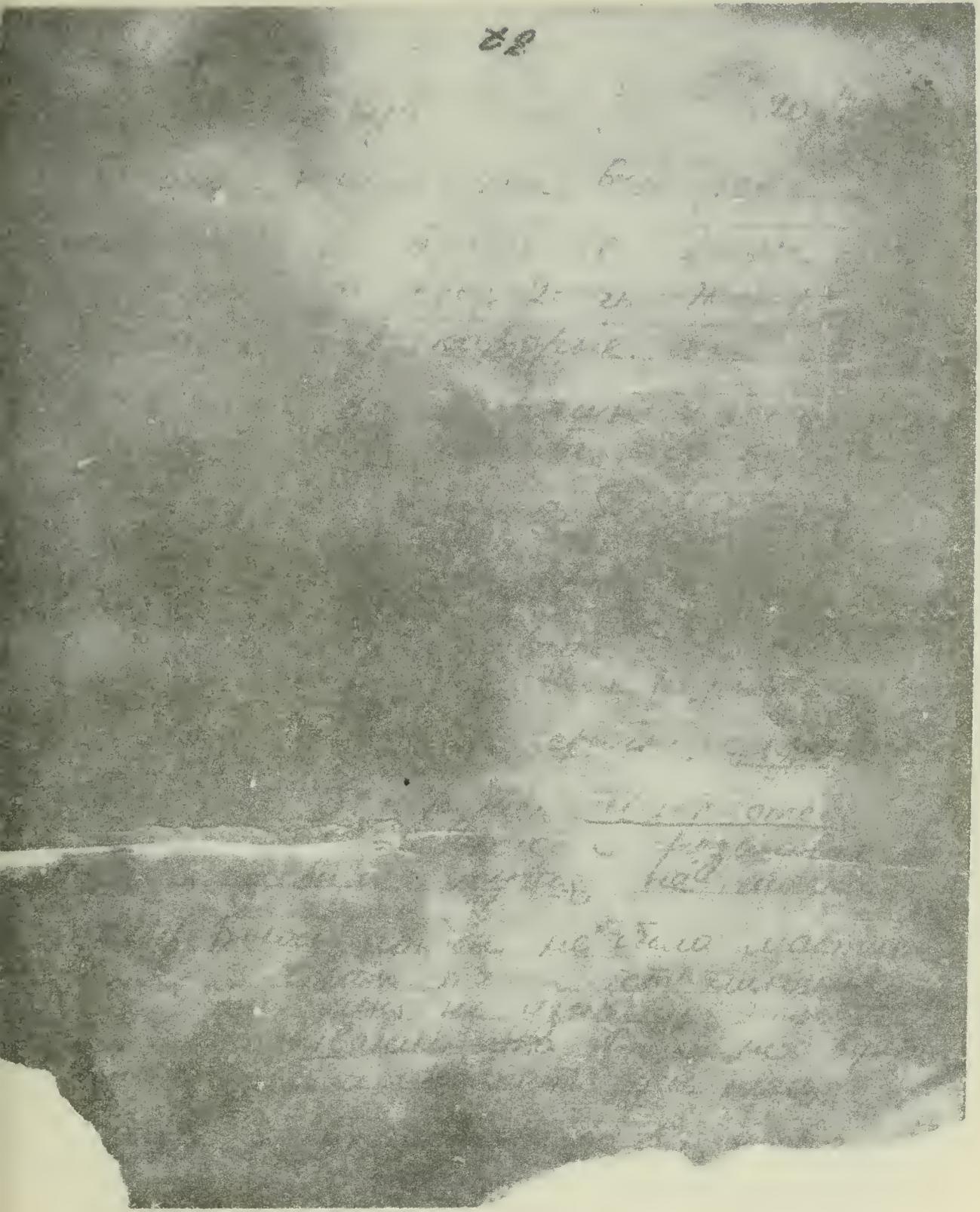
You and I did not expect a girl at all, but I am very glad, just the same. You are a stout fellow! How did you succeed in delivering so fast? At 11:00 o'clock? You are a stout fellow! And I will say that again!

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

22



2/20/62

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

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely a letter or document fragment.]

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.

Minsk,
August 22, 1962.

Dear Erick,

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'm having my holiday now.

I have a letter to send in English. Waiting for your books. The books you wrote to have sent me didn't come yet. I wonder if they were sent at all. It would be a pity.

~~I'm waiting for the English book you know.~~

~~I'm waiting for the first letter you wrote to me!~~

I think if it would be right to send you books now that I don't know they reach you. There was probably some wrong with the address for I was very careful about it.

My best regards to all you there.

Miss Marina and June.

Your friend,
Erick.

P.S. I saw Nella the other day. She asked me about you. I told her that you were O.K. She was married and going to leave for somewhere to work at school. She sends her best regards to you.

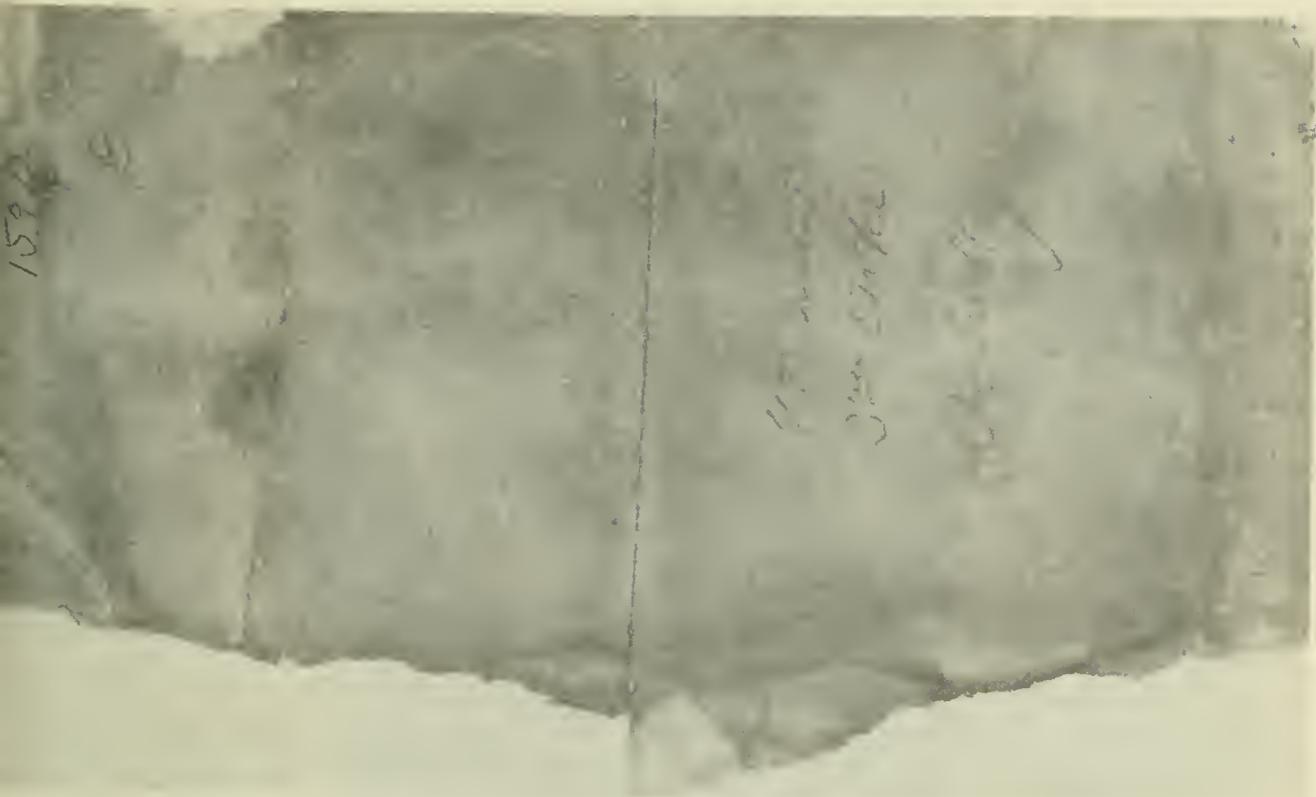
Erick.



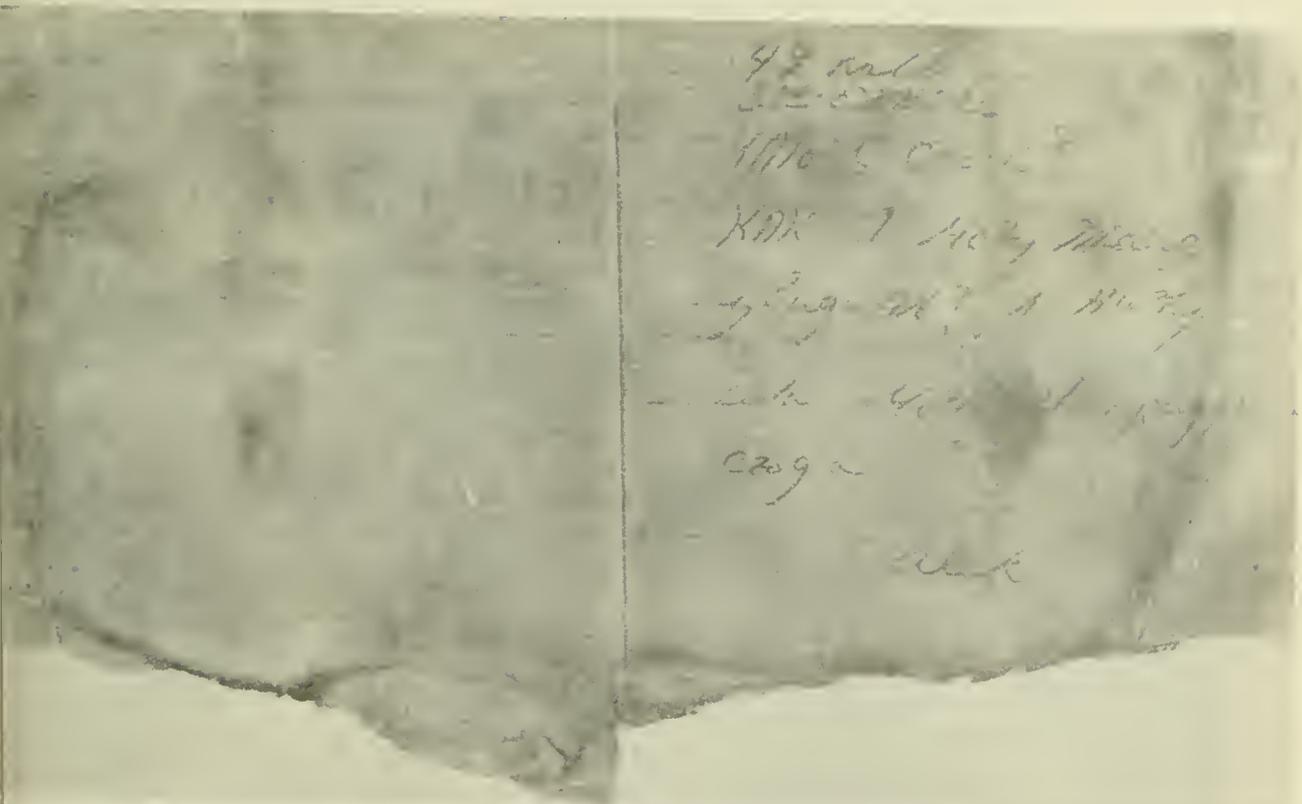
Come to me at the drugstore I am waiting

49th Ward
3rd Floor
Oswald
Marina N.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-A



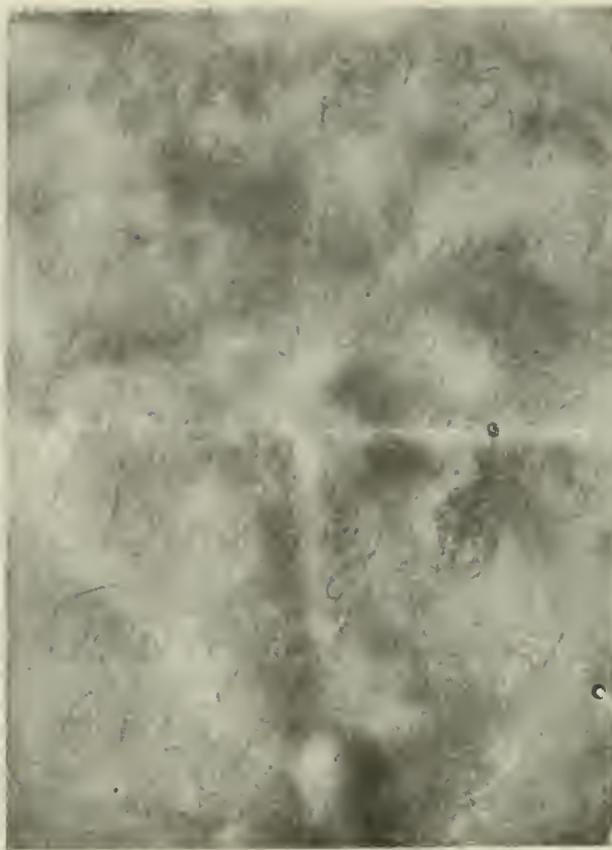
49th ward
3rd floor
Oswald



49th ward
3rd floor
What is with you?
How can I see you?
I'm downstairs if you're able to come here.

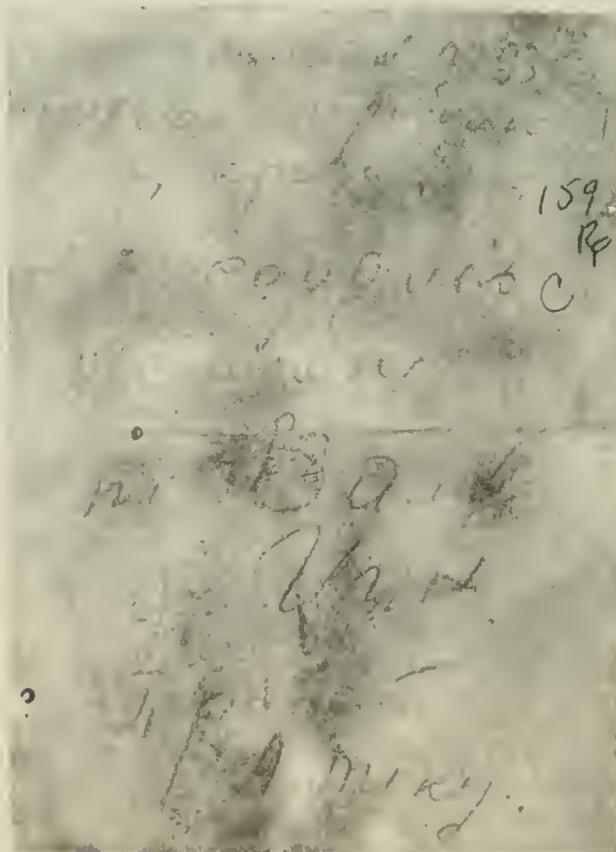
/S/ Alek

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-B



Hello Marinochka!

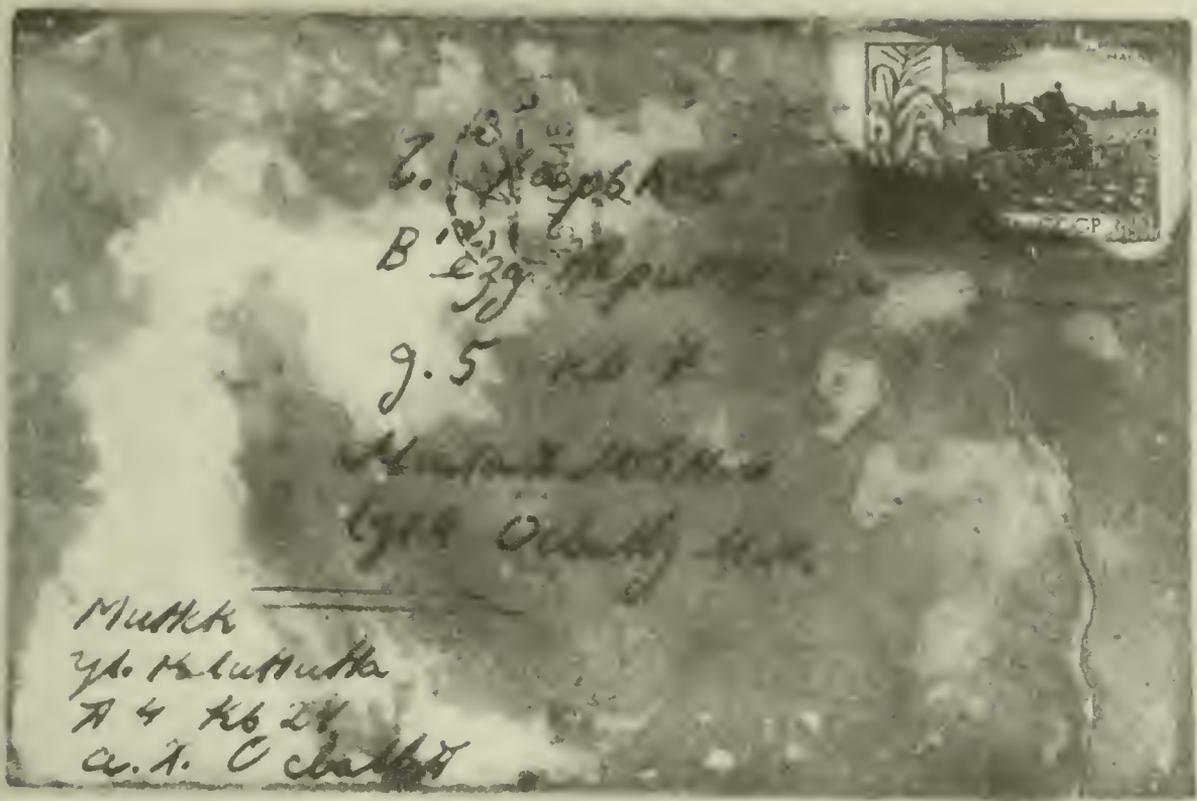
Forgive me for not being able to come. I asked Lyapishka.
Get Well.



Today we (?). I'm sending you a letter right away. Don't lose heart.
Greetings:

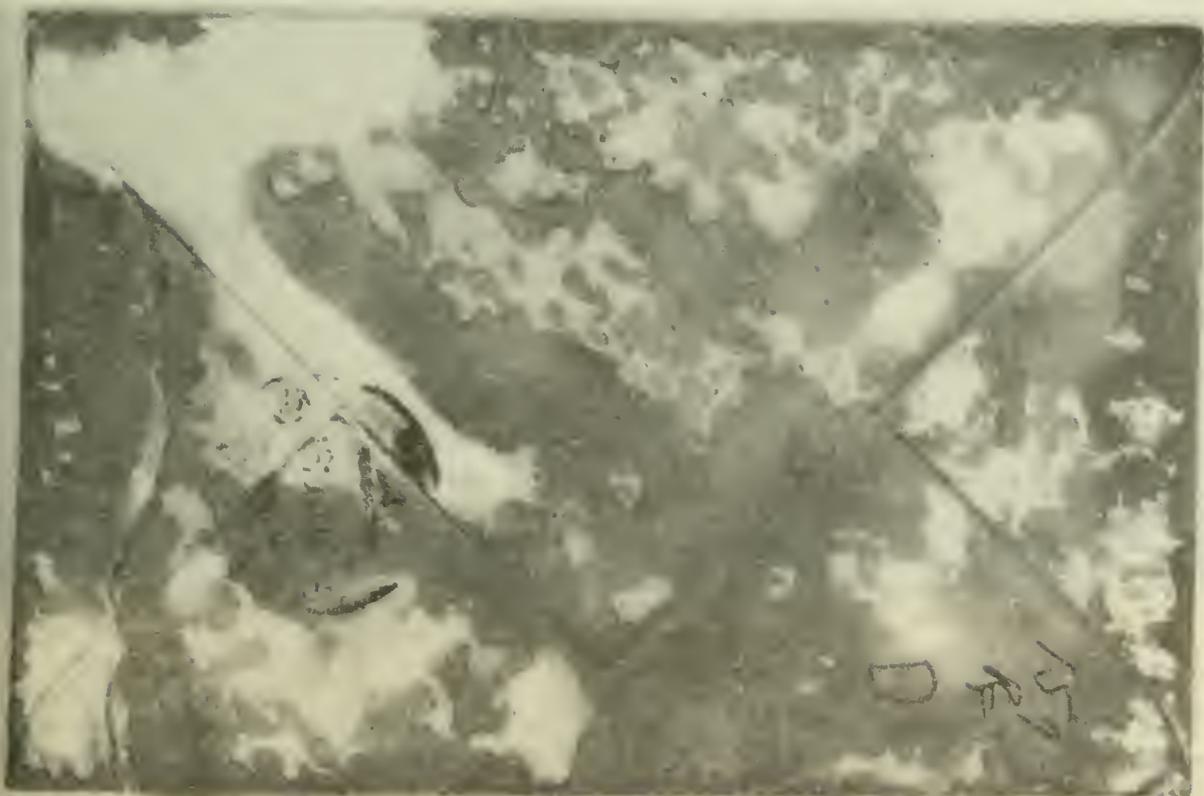
Aunt Valya
Uncle Ilya
Greetings to Aleck.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-C



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.

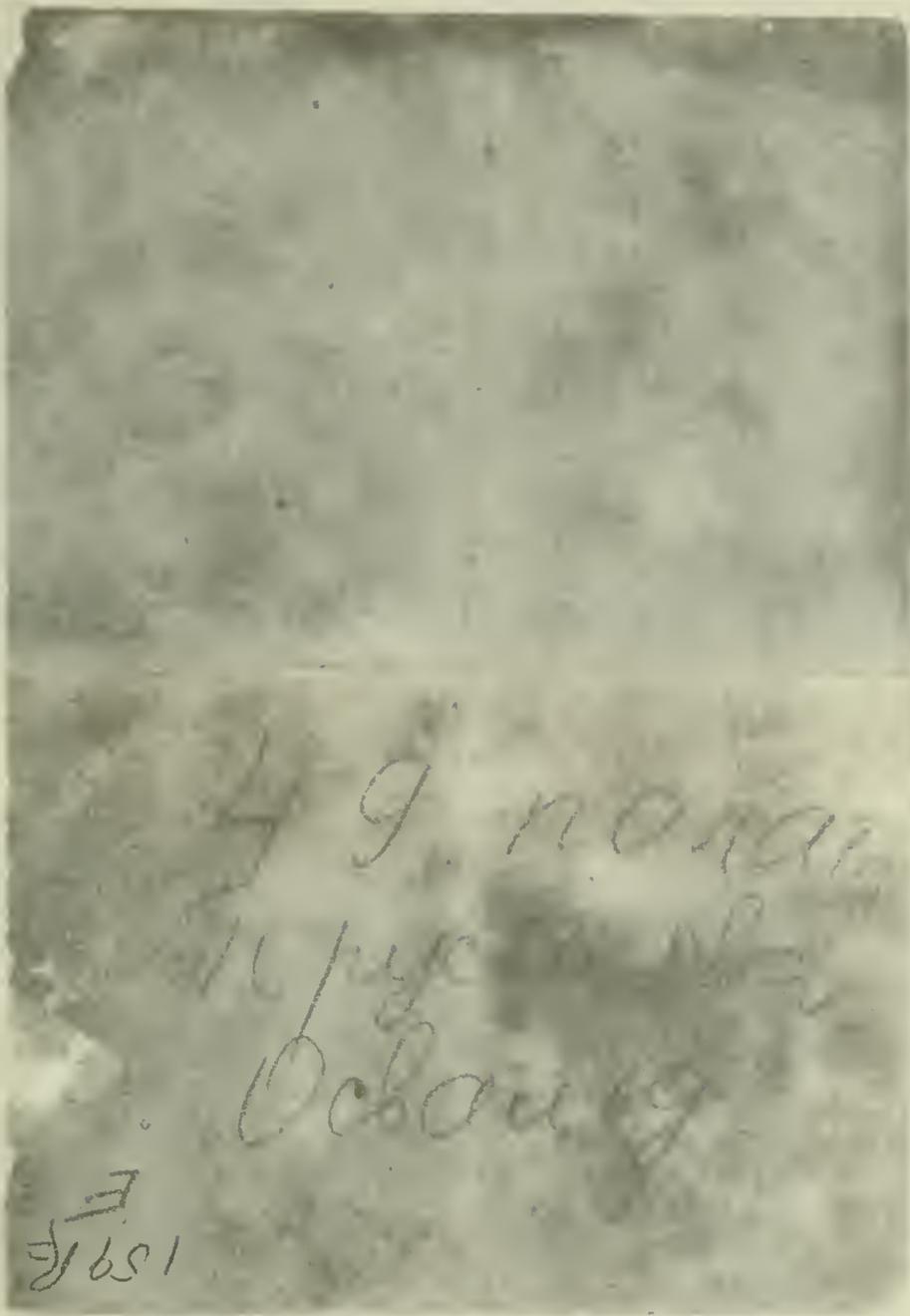


[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Marina !

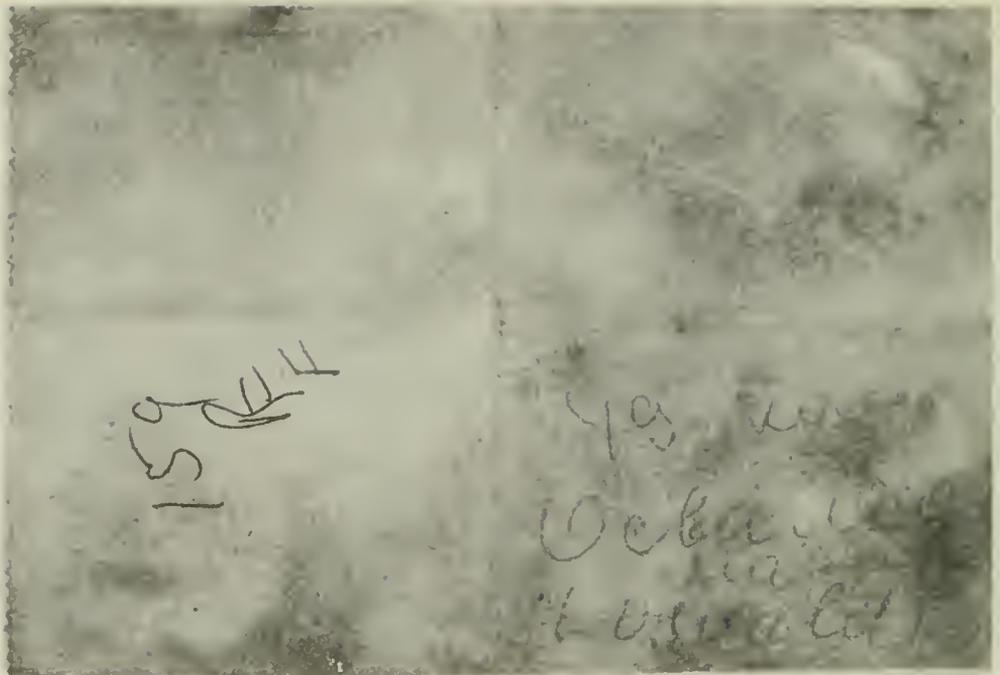
Today we had some sort of darn work and I got away at 7:00 o'clock, and when I arrived here it was already 7:55. The guardians of health, long resisted my presence. But of this enough. What's with you? How do you feel? How about yourself? Write me what you will do for Aleck. Don't be lonely. I will drop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

Inessa



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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-E—Continued



49th ward
To whom
Oswald
Marina
(Oswald)



Marinochka,

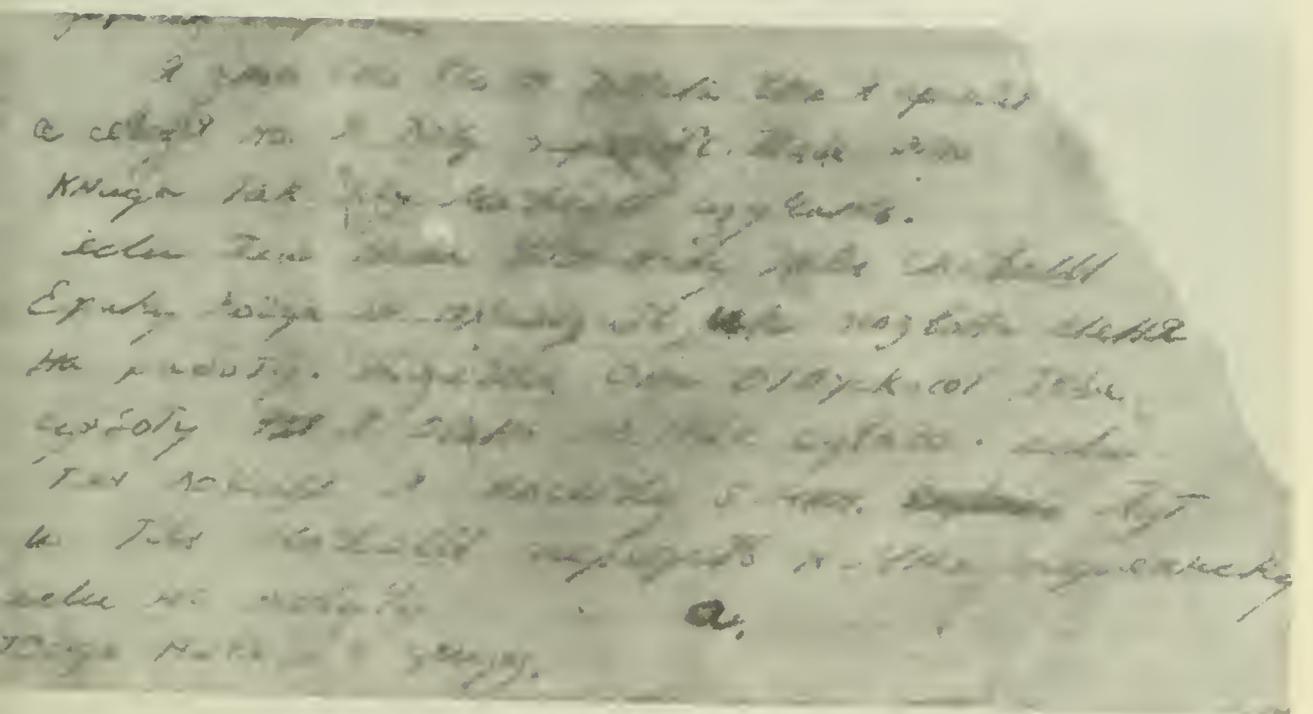
Aunt Valya said that you heard everything today, especially about the mushrooms. They are very tasty on (illegible). Get better soon and get discharged soon.

/S/ (illegible)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-F



49th ward
on 3rd floor
Mar. Oswald



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

Марине здравствуй!

Всемит рѣзъ. Саша съелъ курицу
и мясо. Саша дома не успел

консервы. Утром, так же вечер. Марина
съела в супе. Марина

не съела супа. Марина и мясо,
и курицу. Марина не съела.

и супа ~~и~~ курицы. Марина
съела супа. Марина и не съела.

Саша не съел,
Саша не съел.

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.

Дорогая Марина

Я очень рад твоему письму
Я радостен от твоих вестей, тебе
Я очень рад видеть твою улыбку
Твое письмо и твои фотографии.

Я надеюсь что тебе очень хорошо
вспомни мое письмо тебе от 11.10.

Вот, как в Харькове, Харьков
уже очень холодно, но я часто
хожу гулять, тебе не надо
мне писать, чтобы "полюбить"
тебя.

Вот ты пишешь, что ты в Харькове
уже очень холодно.

Я надеюсь что тебе очень хорошо
вспомни мое письмо тебе от 11.10.

Вот ты пишешь, что ты в Харькове
уже очень холодно!

Улыбка

Алек

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-I



Марина; — это мне
объясни, правда же
я уже не похожа
на ту Тарку в Л.-гр.
1953г.?
Кои ми там гуды? —
июнь 1961г.
? Писал

17
α

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

—June, 1961
Pepoya (?)"

757 FRENCH
NEW ORLEANS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

(sh)
(sh)

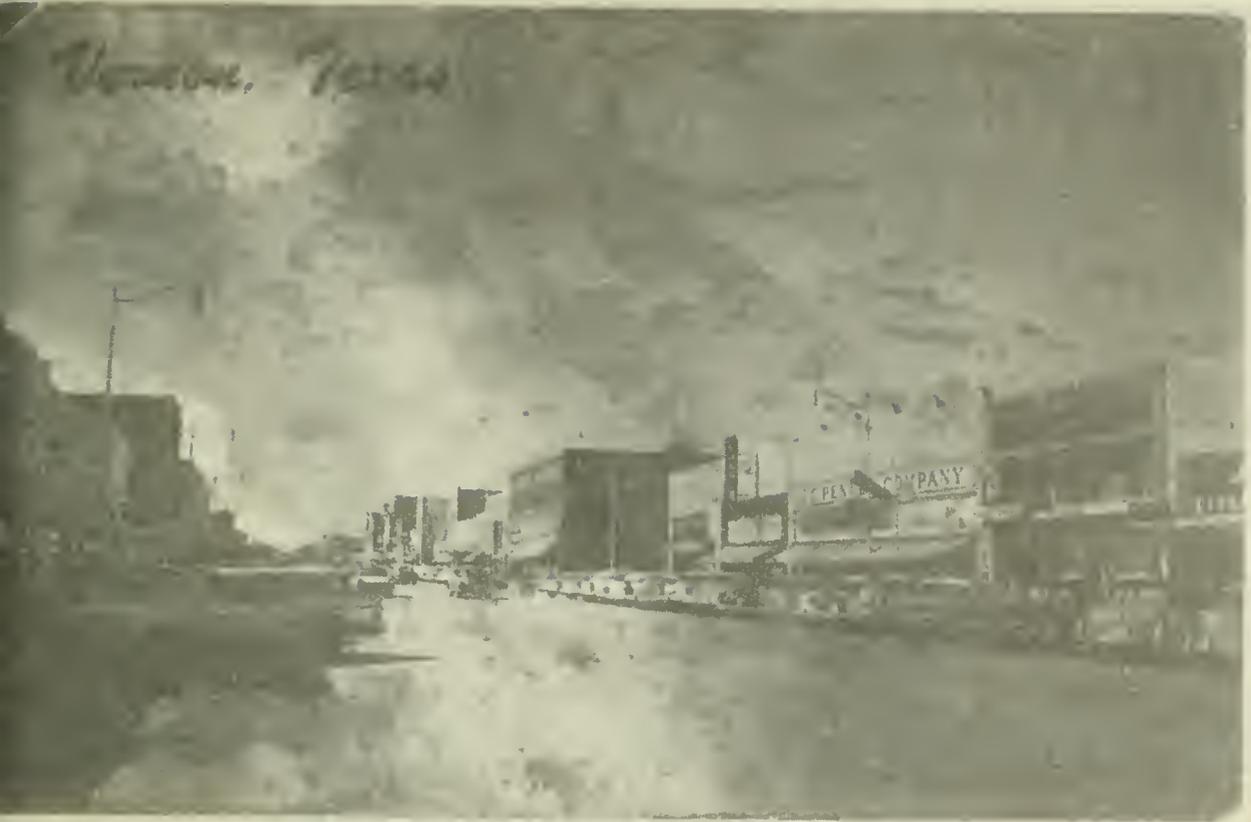
Ruth PRINE (PRINCE)
2515 W. 5th ST.
IRVING,
TEXAS

Ахунда
се хорошо. Я живу с
"мэтя Лиллиан" меня очень
хорошо заботят.
Я сейчас ищу работу. Буду
написывать тебе как найду.
поцелуй твою маму
XXX
M

"(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



Hi -
 Hope you are both well.
 This is a picture of Vernon, a
 big city. I live right
 north of it and just
 twenty miles north is called
 "Oklahoma". I took a trip there
 last Sunday and enjoyed
 it very much. Hope you
 enjoyed the seat
 magazines I sent to you.

NEW
 MAY 1918
 A. O. Chas.
 Mr. Mrs. H. C. Caldwell
 4-24
 House 4, Apartment 24
 Miss & Lumen
 Pissot B

VERNON, TEXAS
 Looking South On Main Street In
 Downtown Vernon.
 Vernon is the county seat of Wilbarger County
 and has an estimated population of 15,000.
 Color by Lloyd Lane

C-13493

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 68-B

MURKET
757 French
NEW ORLEANS,
3 MAY 1963

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Ralph Paine
2515 W. 5th St.
IRVING,
TEXAS

64
A R

PS - A notyza (more money) may 3.

Heeylllu!

... itte ite hallit pa samy.
... a notyza deheru om "Seypadot
... kottapa" nraupita 25-20 dollar
... vud. luec e dallas kottapa
... onkozaluc. no a lli nraupit.
... "Aroz" nraupit me d' zue
... 200.00 dollar e all Hy kott
... pa?! itek

May 3

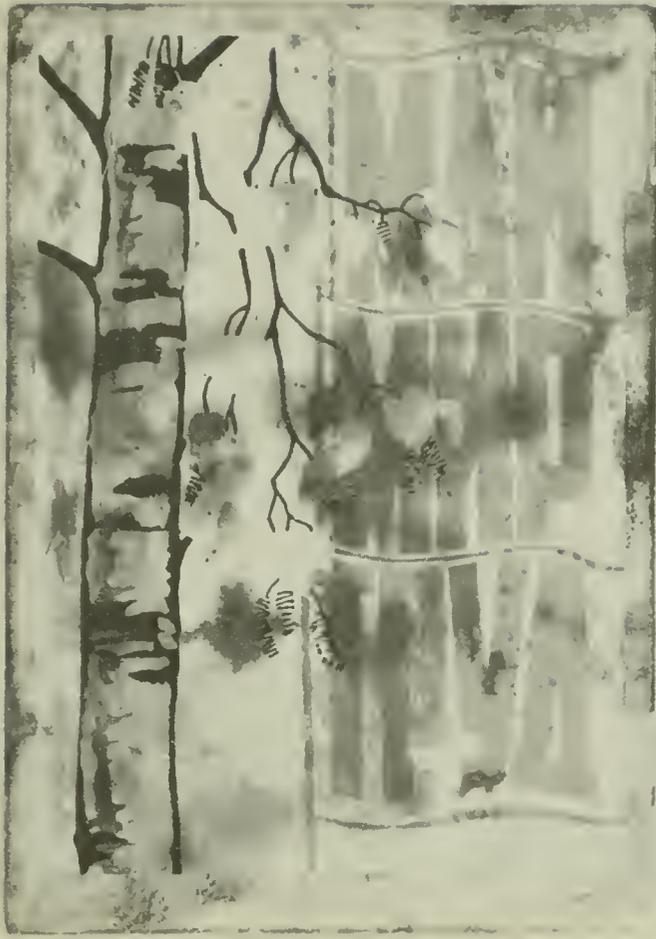
"Girls,

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?!

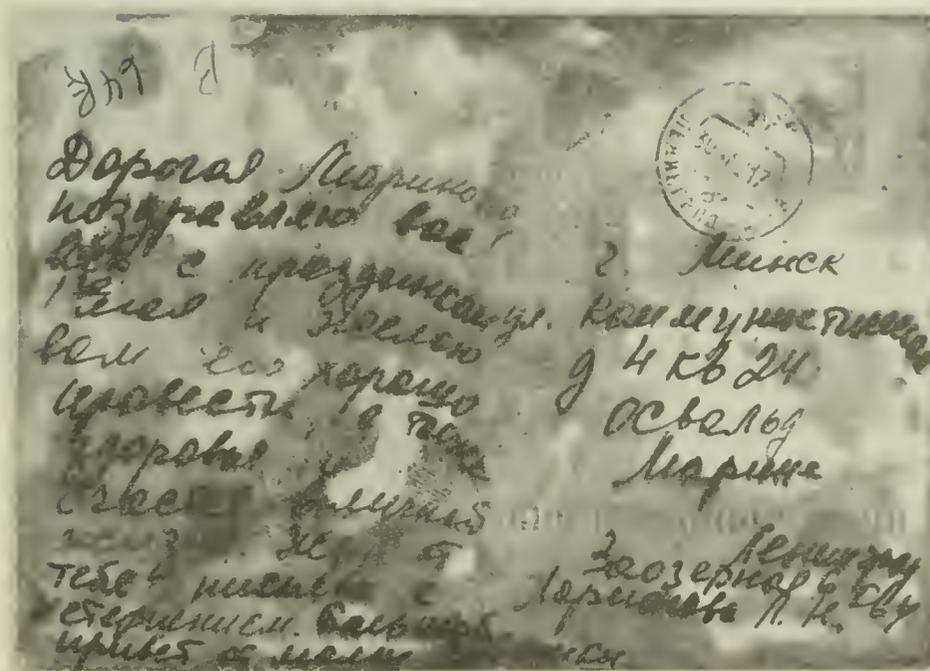
/s/ ALECK

P. S. I received your letter later."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 69-A



"May, Peace, Work"



Addressee: Marina Oswald, House No. 4, Apartment No. 24, Kommunistkaya Street, Minsk. It reads as follows:

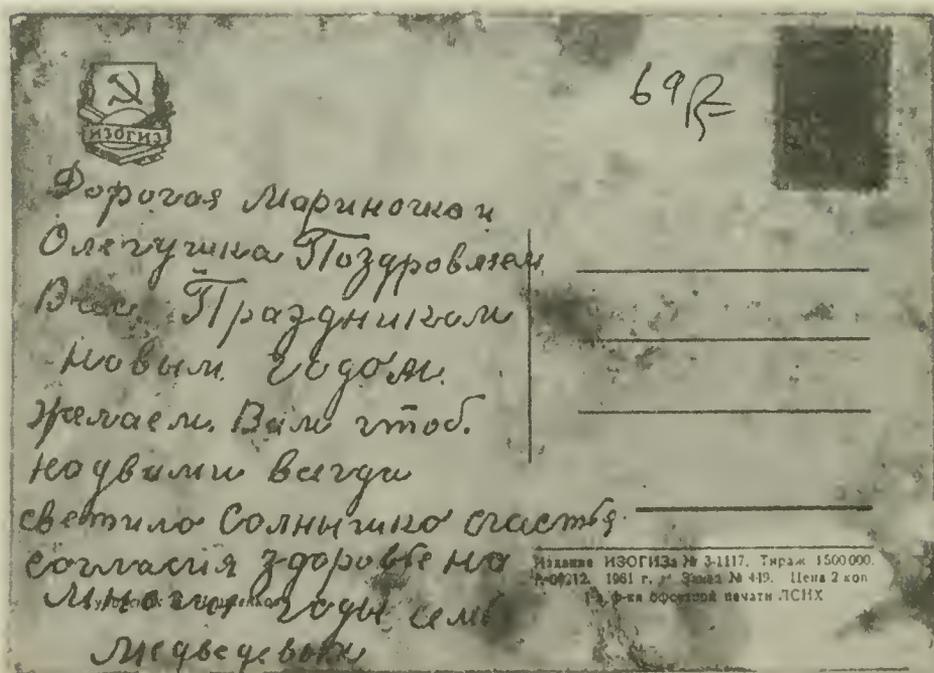
"Dear Marina,

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: "Zozyernaya St. No. 6, Apartment 4, Leningrad," is reflected at the bottom, together with an illegible name.



"Happy New Year."



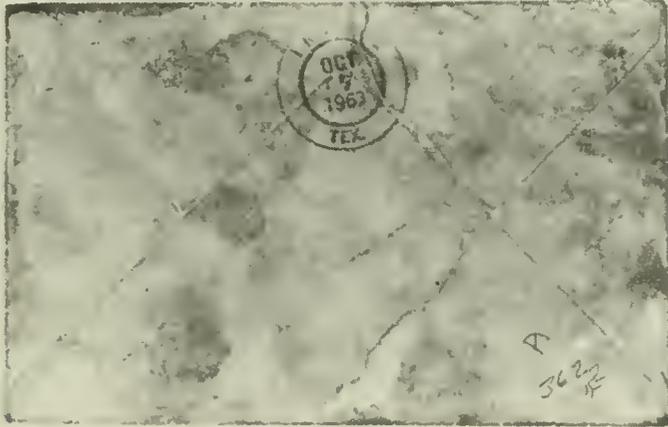
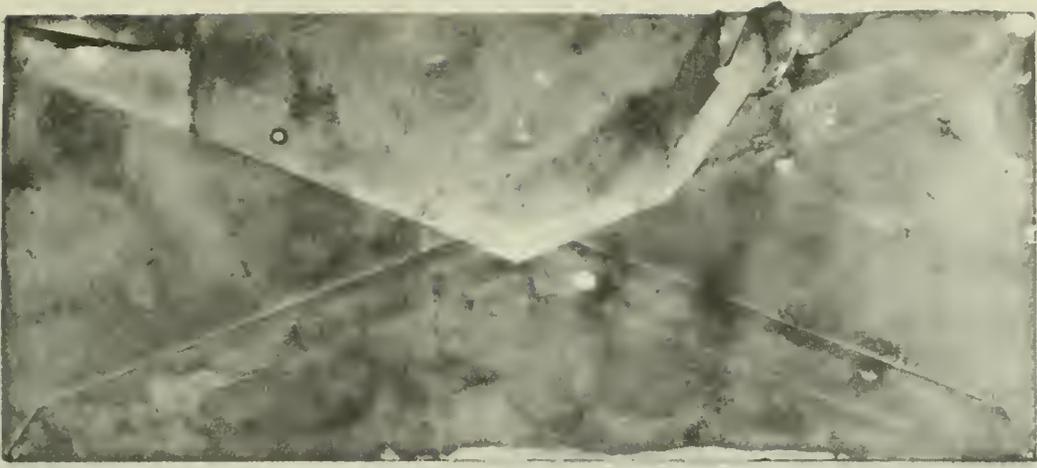
"Dear Marina and Oleg,

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

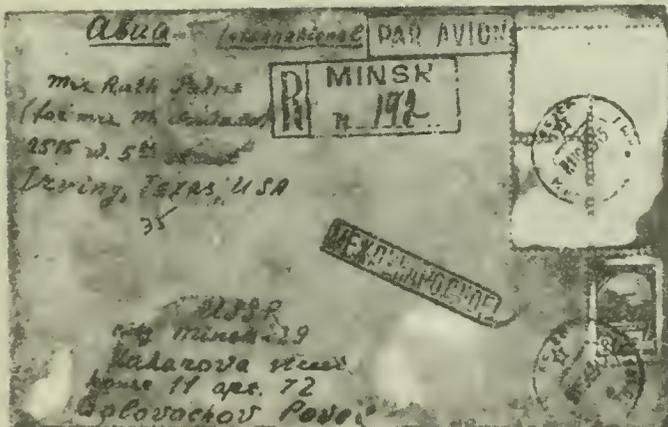
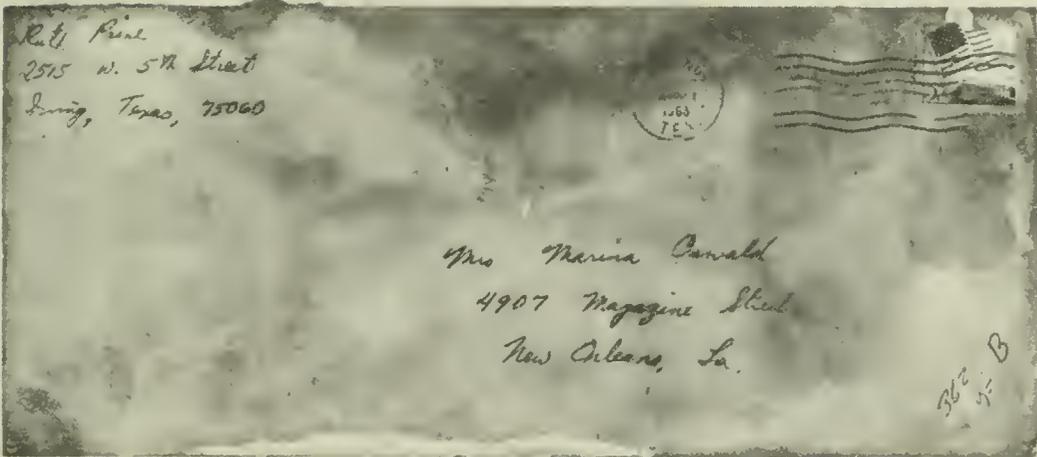
/s/ Medvedev Family"

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



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 71 A



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 71 B

СССР

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ДРУЖБЫ НАРОДОВ
имени Патриса Лумумбы

г. Москва, Б-Я Донской проезд, д. и № 7.

тел. №

ИИ-3/266

3. мая 1961 г.

Уважаемый гражданин Харвей Освальд!

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

П. Чикарев

Волков

зп-2

USSR

University of the Friendship of Nations named for Patrice Lumumba

Number 3/266

3 May 1961

Esteemed citizen Harvey Oswald!

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

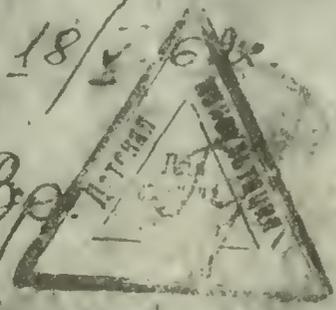
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 72

МИНСКИЙ ГОРЗДРАВ
ГОРОДСКАЯ ДЕТСКАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА

196

Справка
Реб. Освальд Джун
была сделана вакци-
нация отпн 18/5/62

18/5.62. В. Гут



MINSK CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1st CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

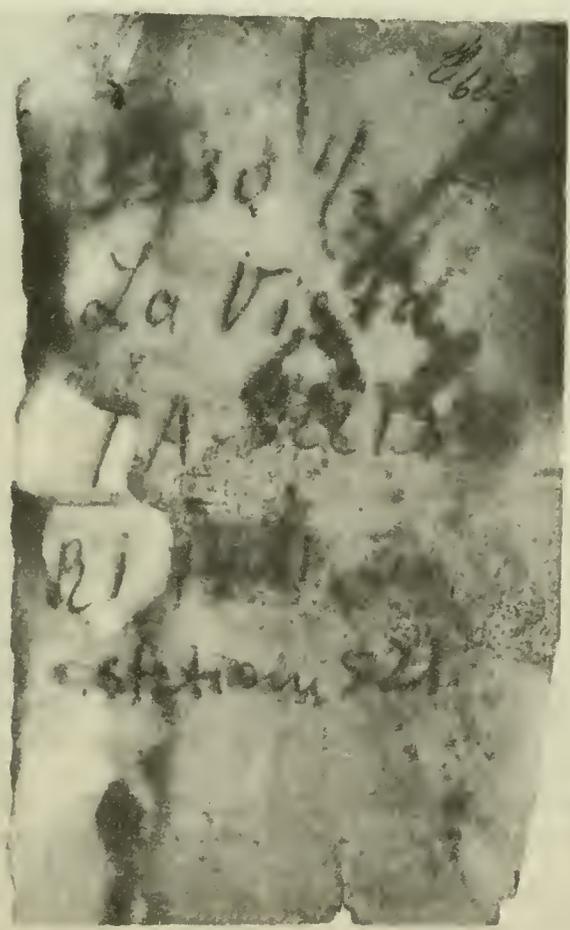
Certificate

Child Oswald, June, had smallpox vaccination on 5/18/62.

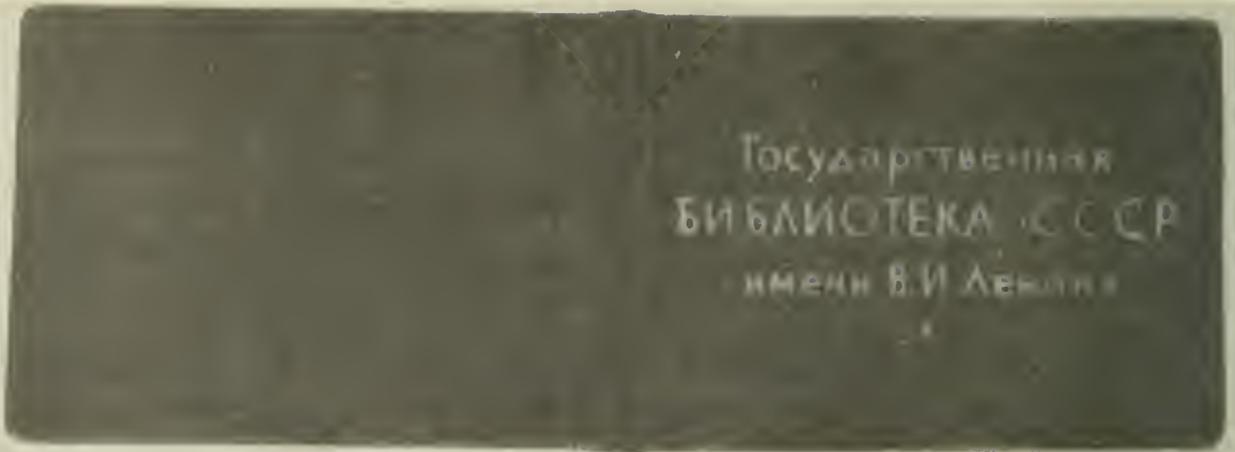
5/18/62. Dr. Gut (the rest illegible)

Triangular stamp over the signature: "Children's consultation for hospital.—" (last word obliterated)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 73-A



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 73-B



V. I. LENIN MEMORIAL STATE
LIBRARY OF THE USSR



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

Marina, how is your little one? 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.

Короче говоря. Это я тебе
 пишу. Я живу тут сейчас
 в общежитии. И ты же
 знаешь, что такое общежитие.
 Конечно, здесь не
 так уютно, как дома.
 Но обо всем поговорим
 когда увидимся. Я тебе
 обещаю. С любовью
 мы переживем все и
 выйдем из этого.
 Вера

Вера, маме все пишу
 про себя. Ты же знаешь
 что я сейчас живу
 в Ленинградском
 доме. Мне нравится!
 Веришь, скоро здесь
 построят. Сильно лучше
 будет. Все раз и все
 крепко, крепко тебе
 люблю. Твоя

356 R

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.

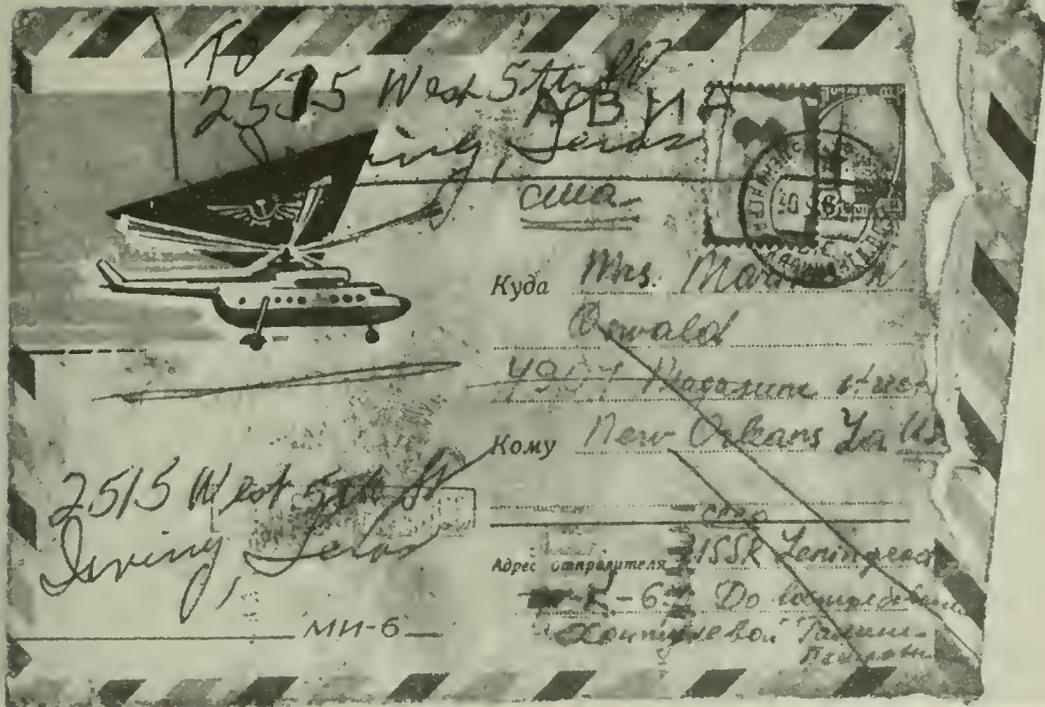
Good bye. Kiss June for me and give my best regards to Alek. Hold your head high, Marina! After all, you will soon have another baby. You will need the strength.

I kiss you once more. Yours, always,

/s/ Galka (Galina).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 75—Continued

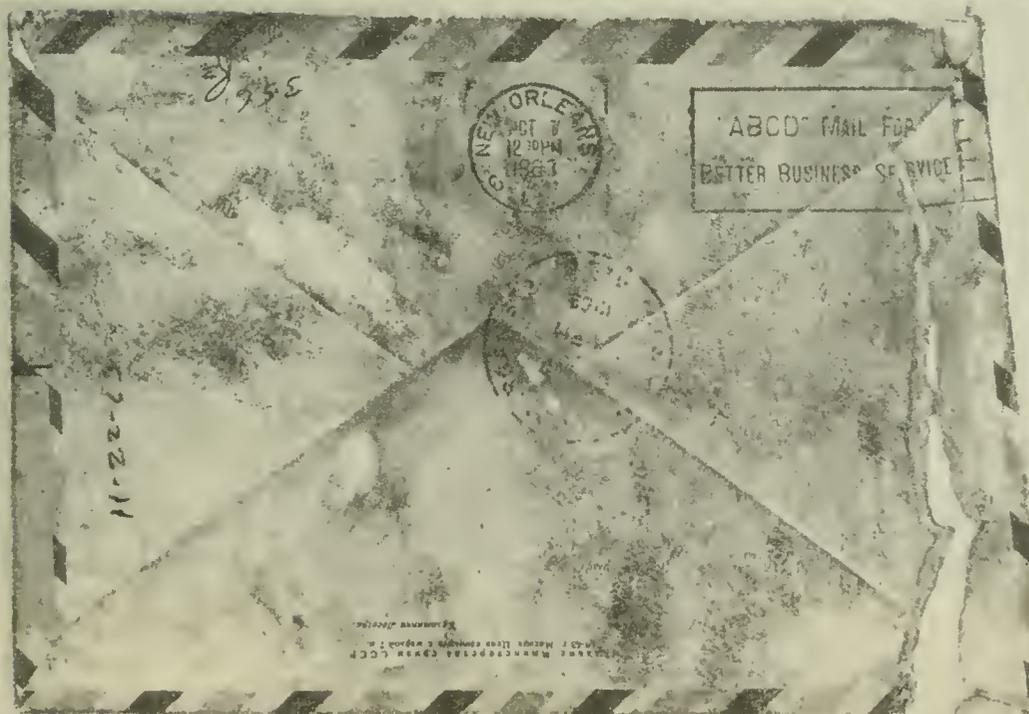
Translation at end of letter



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.



Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama

7^{го} августа, 1963 года

Дорогая Марина,

я благодарю вас за интересный разговор, который мы имели на последней неделе. Я был в восторге разговаривая с вами, за что вам, большое спасибо. Мне надо признать, что я был счастлив и удивлен, что я вас пошел без больших трудностей. Результатом этого разговора, мой интерес и желание учиться по-русски — возрос.

Спасибо — также вашему мужу за его очень хороший доклад в нашем семинаре. Может-быть мы не согласимся с ним в некоторых его заключениях,

2

Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama

но мы все уважаем его для его идеализма и для правдивости его обески.

я вам благодарю также, за пластинки балета Чайковского «Лебединое Озеро». Я их слушал, и мне правится оркестр Большого Театра и его дирижер Ю. Файер. Еще раз спасибо!

Если не будет вам тяжело, пожалуйста поправьте ошибки в моих письмах.

недавно, я читал многа стихотворения Пушкина, Лермонтова, Есенина и Маяковского. Мне понравились особенно, «Письмо к Матери» Есенина, «Зимний

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 76

Loyola Villa
Battle Wharf, Alabama

вечер» Пушкина, и «Облако в штанах»
Маяковского. Читали ли все эти стихотворения?
Любите ли все их?

Если у вас будет достаточно времени,
будете свободны, напишите мне о вашей жизни в
с.с.с.р. Я хотел бы знать, что вы изучали в
школе, особенно, что вы изучали в литературе.

Я буду здесь до 21-го августа, и тогда
на "Jesuit House of Studies, 3959 Loyola Lane, Mobile."

с любовью уважением,

Ваш Борис Иванович Фитцпатрик

Loyola Villa
Battle Wharf, Alabama

August 7, 1963

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.

Recently I read many poems by Pushkin, Lermontov, Esenin and Mayakovsky. I particularly liked "A Letter to Mother" by Esenin; "Winter Evening," by Pushkin; and "A Cloud in Pants," by Mayakovsky.

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)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 76—Continued



Mrs. Marina Oswald
 4907 Magazine St.
 New Orleans, La.

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



357
 F

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 76 —Continued

Здравствуй, дорогая Мариночка!

Извини, это так давно тебе не отвечала, но не это есть дело моего извинения. Давно же по порядку. Итак, мне очень и очень благодарна. А сейчас я уже месяц, как живу в Ленинграде. Устроилась в аптеку бо-чи при Морозова, здесь мне пришлось и даже обидно. Работать начал с июня, уже получила пенсую. Уехала я потому, что надо учиться то и работать; с хирургии. Сейчас же друзья, обещавшие мне мне медали, когда награждать, а сам переехал. А я никак не могу оправиться от душевной боли. После смерти матери, мне не могу забыть в Ленинград, куда. Когда в Ленинграде и все, но я никак не сохну, пока, это не момент, же

Мариночка, здравствуй! Извини, это так давно тебе не отвечала, но не это есть дело моего извинения. Давно же по порядку. Итак, мне очень и очень благодарна. А сейчас я уже месяц, как живу в Ленинграде. Устроилась в аптеку бо-чи при Морозова, здесь мне пришлось и даже обидно. Работать начал с июня, уже получила пенсую. Уехала я потому, что надо учиться то и работать; с хирургии. Сейчас же друзья, обещавшие мне мне медали, когда награждать, а сам переехал. А я никак не могу оправиться от душевной боли. После смерти матери, мне не могу забыть в Ленинград, куда. Когда в Ленинграде и все, но я никак не сохну, пока, это не момент, же

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.

и отдыхать некому, передо мной пока по
длиннее, чем много приходить, тогда и
значительнее приходится, а сейчас приходится
в организации сидеть.

В аптеке, где я работаю, очень много
работы, и я очень усталая, и усталая,
у меня часто болит голова. Конечно,
неплохо, "барашки". Но много, это
мне не нравится очень уж мало мне
обещают прибавить в 1965 году.

Сейчас я живу пока у Вены. А она
самая хорошая со Стасиком и Усвяткой
там ему хорошо в деревне, а скоро
она уедет. Вообще мне и перед
васчет, но мы если будете писать,
пишите пока на Ружовскую, там если
легко перевернуть, а вот адрес
(общественный) и тоже сообщу в следующем
письме.

Теперь поселился Валентин, но в нем

"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 Usvyaty 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, Marinchka. Now, that I will live in Leningrad, write to me what you need in the

Очень приятно, можно сказать приятно-
было и теперь в разлуке очень по нему
суждено. Дай бог, это бы у нас бы
было хорошо! Полага сейчас в Л-де
хорошо. А один раз сейчас пережить,
а теперь самое хорошее время.
Марина, вы там же мои дела.
Теперь буду жить в Л-де, это мне
нужно будет написать мне в ответе на
письмо, так это так хорошо бы
А мне было, теперь в семье работая,
была меня два сына. Дети не интересны.
А как у вас дела с Алик и вообще
дела и настроение? А думаю, это не-
хорошо с мужем упрямится, вы
разумеете одно и то же и не будет
прекрасно. Ну, вот, а если будет не в-
мощно, просей бы и пригласить сына
не разину. А думаю у нас интересна
матерно. Да и вы, у нас было много

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

корешки, напомнит, если это случится,
А мы там востанем. И все равно,
Но ты самое себе не забудь, что такое
было, настроение у тебя все время
много, когда была мне много
интересно. Значит когда тебе не по-
давали? А как тебе сейчас, уже
первое время ладит? Хорошо, Марина,
ты как как полагает. Сидела ли
ты, что у нас в комнате было первая
женщина - вспоминаю - Валентина Терешкова
ли ты очень гордилась ею. Как она
все делала! Нет так восхитительно!
Ну вот буду писать. Ладно по т-гу и
вспоминаю, как мы с тобой, Марина,
гуляли по Губенскому, тебе очень интересно.
Было тогда здорово! Да? А сейчас у
меня нет никакой подружки, а хотелось
и дружить. Марина, я надеюсь, что и тебе
мне хорошо (Марина, которая мне
привнесла письмо это сейчас. Вс. До свиданья
люблю тебя очень, конечно - твой Галина.

close. 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,

/s/ 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.

Адрес мой домашний: ? Р-р. № 15
 ул. Рыжовская 9 кв. 8
 Коммунальщик Т. П.
 Это передано мне добровольно, где мне пришла
 в голову мысль написать про «дружеские»
 умиления, где мне тогда пришла в голову
 мысль, когда пришла мысль
 Марина, вышлите пожалуйста рисунок
 платья в письме, а то не знаю,
 как красиво сделать такое платье
 на танцы. У нас сейчас сейчас, сейчас
 делают платья, такие как платья
 которые не нравятся, как сейчас
 делают. Можете даже написать
 несколько рисунков. Хорошо!
 Вам у меня пока не пишу
 пишу о себе очень мало, то есть
 кратко. Если бы была Галина
 Прощай всем
 и крепко целую от меня
 маленькую Дуню.

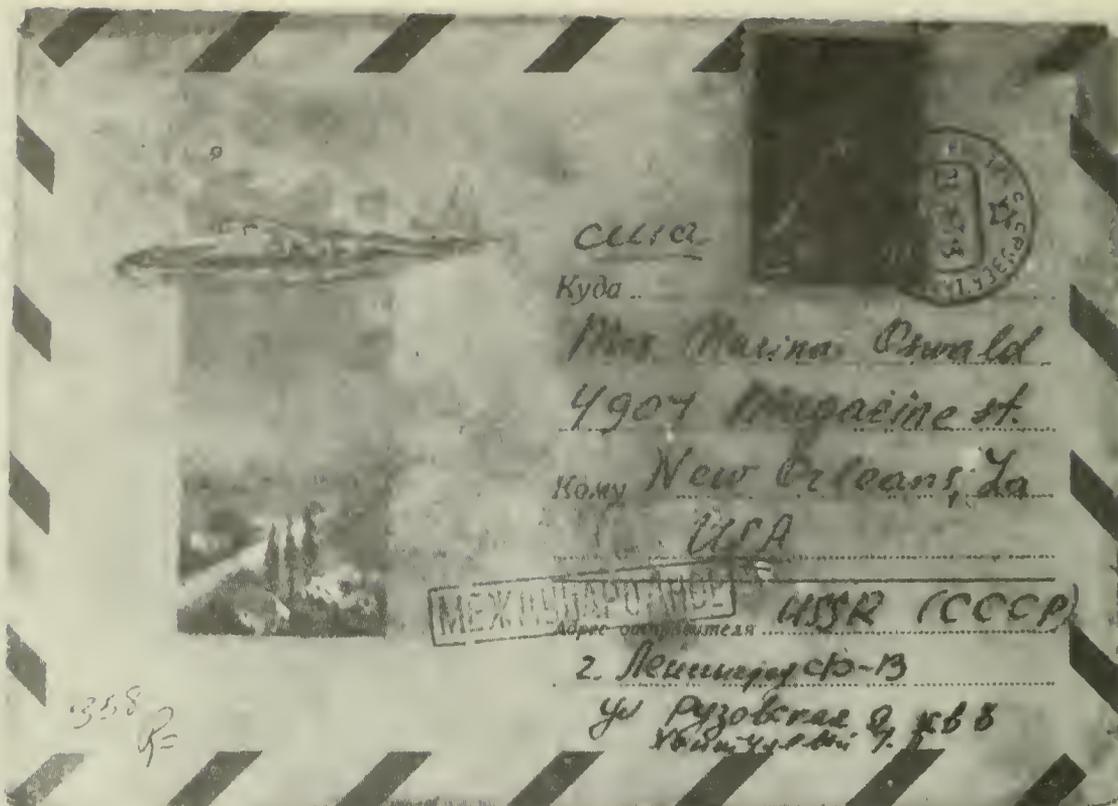
Marina, send me a few dress styles in a letter, for I do not know how to make a
 pretty dress to wear to dances. Our styles here went awry; at any rate, I personally
 do not like the styles of dresses which they are making here now. You even can draw
 me a few styles. All right? Well, this is all from 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."

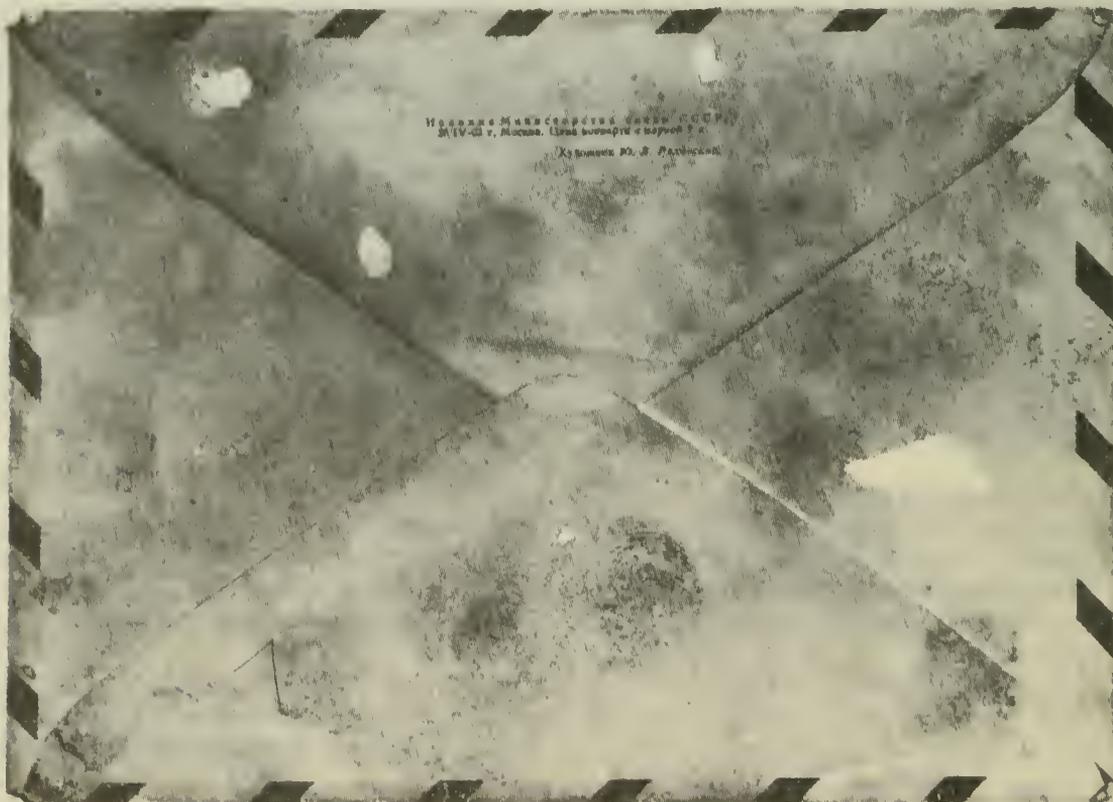


Addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
 4907 Magazine St.
 New Orleans, La.

From:

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



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 77—Continued

c/o Arthur Young
Paoli, Penna.
Aug 24, 1963

Дорогая Марина,
Твоя мама получила твоё письмо, которое
я уже получила. Я очень рада, что ты
уже о нём узнала. Ты без работы.
Важно, чтобы ты была здорова. Надеюсь, что
она скоро начнёт работать. Может быть она
уже работает. Если ты
знаешь, где она, то
Паркленд
всё.
но
если
хочешь
идти

c/o Arthur Young
Paoli, Penna.
Aug. 24, 1963

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.

Он сказал мне, что он писал несколько
 у дяди как править а... Етому было
 Он очень... как править.
 Но трудно... по...
 Он работает...

Завтра мы поедем с дядей в
 Baltimore, где живет брат
 Михаила... будет там
 день, и... в Вашингтон
 ...
 → Сюда в... ждем
 моего отца... нас здесь
 ... в Paoli
 ... Ohio, и
 Indiana, ... и Грузии,
 ... в 20⁰².
 ... много лет.
 Надеюсь... помнить
 это... ужасные.

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,

(в Paoli)

Пожалуйста напиши мне здесь еще раз.

Буду рада получить новости, и

А я буду ~~очень~~ ^{особенно} рада видеть ~~тебя~~ ^{тебя}, Ли и Джуну
в сентябре.

Всего, всего хорошего —

искренне

Рут

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

Paoli
Arthur Young
li, Penna.



AIR MAIL

Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La.

Addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La.

Return address (partially torn off): (A)rthur Young, (Pao)li, Penna.

Postmark: Paoli, Pa., August 25, 1963

3.55
R

г. Минск

29 сентября 1963

Здравствуйте

ли, Марина и Июнь!

Я думаю, что письмо

придет нового члена

вашей семьи. Поздравляю

вас обоих и особенно

тебя, Марина.

Я желаю тебе этого

сын или дочь, потому что,

если будет девочка,

то вас станут считать

первичная организация

в семье и вы всегда

сможете "задавить" Ли

большинством голосов.

Шучу.

Дней десять тому назад

я носил вам письмо

из Новой Орлеан.

В том письме носил

Minsk,

September 29, 1963

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 79

вам минские фотографии
Вчера я сдал свои по-
следний экзамен за II
курса и теперь я студент
III курса и с 1^{го} октября
начну учебу заново.

Мне раньше как-то
неверилось, что до такой
степени трудно найти
работу у вас. Я думаю
что ему не откажут,
в его просьбе вернуть
себя в Советский Союз,
когда он вернется
в посольство. Хотя, на
верняка, напомнят,
что нельзя слишком
часто менять
континенты. Если
вам разрешат, то
приезжайте в Мин-
ск в-первых он там
одним знаком, а ко-

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

всех этих агентов
лучших городов Союза.
Марина, не волнуйся
все будет хорошо. Все
говорят мне, что мир
не для добрых людей.
Ты не старайся стараться
мне: я помню это перед
отъездом из Союза.
Помнишь, на нашей
свадьбе соревновались
в знании всевозможных
из книг Ильфа и Петро-
ва. Там все получилось
еще "Здравствуй вели-
кая страна! Здрав
Монте - Кристо и у
мне не получилось.
Не обижайся, это в шутку.
У нас как раз наоборот
работы хватит всем (и твое-
му сыну). Прощай
те, все будет хорошо.

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-

Куда выедете на выходные
или - сразу возвращаете.
Марина, вы будете завтра
завтра.
До свидания
Павел

PS Марина, бы да при
будете с собой все-ка-
кие-то магнитофоны. Мне
очень нравится слушать
на радио сестер Берн-фа-
милией правительств? (ка-
кими-то, если можно, в их
исполнении. Тогда я за-
пишу их на магнито-
фонную ленту.

361
P

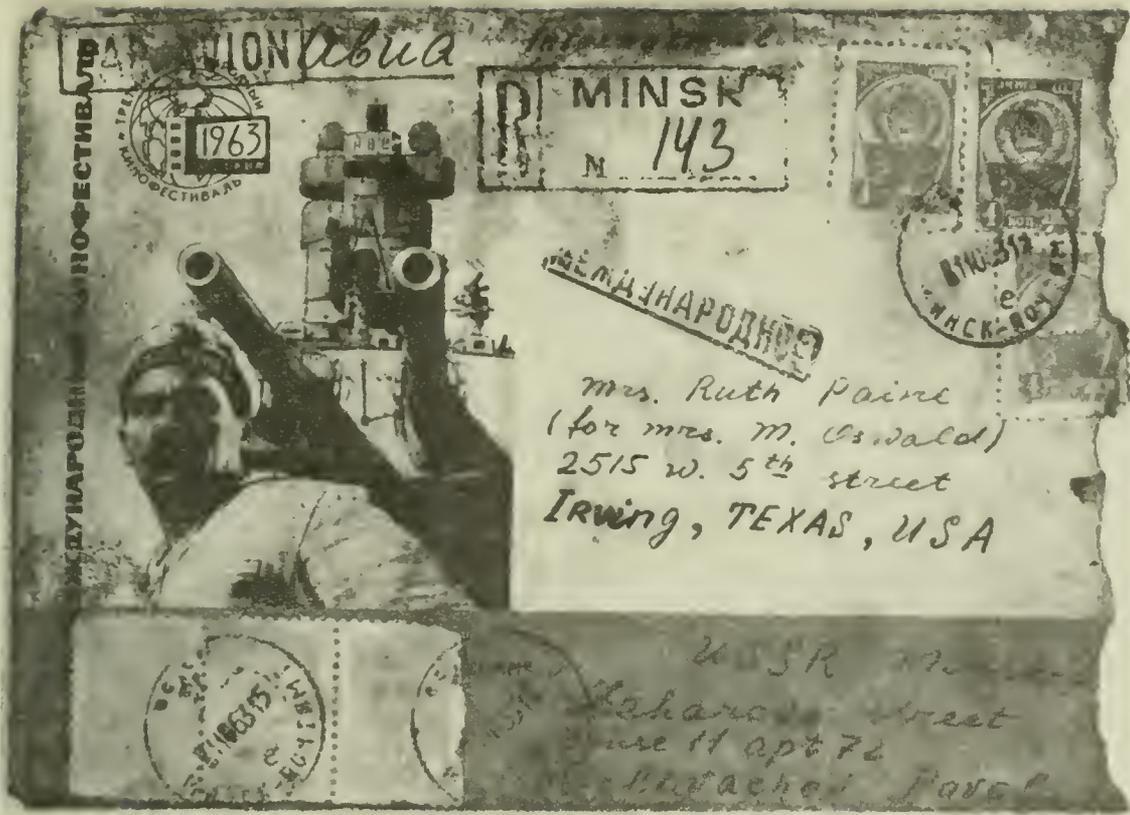
thing will be all right. Write when you will be going and I will meet you. Marina, I will drop over to Anita's tomorrow.

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



Даллас, Техас 2 Дек.
1963г.

Я получила следующие деньги, по-
сылочные посылки, адресованные
г-же Марине Освальд, через ФБР в
Даллас, Техас. Эти деньги мне
доставлены мне, ~~на~~ 2 Дек. 1963 года

- 1) 80 долларов — наличными.
- 2) Чек на 5 долларов
- 3) Почтовый денежный ордер на 25 долларов

Марина Освальд

2 Дек. 1963г.

Даллас, ТЕХАС.

D-12

Dallas, Texas, 2 Dec.
1963

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

Даллас, Техас

20 дек. 1963г.

Я получила следующие деньги,
полученные по почте, адресованные г-же
Марине Освальд, через ФБР в Даллас,
Техас. Эти деньги были доставлены
мне 2 декабря 1963г.

- 1) 80 долларов — наличными
- 2) чек на 50 долларов (пять долларов) ^{МО}
- 3) Почтовый денежный ордер на 25 долларов

Марине Освальд

2 дек. 1963г.

Даллас.

v-12

Dallas, Texas
20 (sic) Dec., 1963

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

3 декабря, Даллас
Тексас

Мною получено :

- 1) Чек на сумму 10 долларов от
Mrs. A. B. Gardiner.
- 2) Наличными 10 канадских долларов
на банк Канады.
- 3) Чек на 5 долларов от Mrs. Winnifrud
Witzke.
- 4) Денежный ордер на сумму 25 долларов
от J. P. Shaeffer.

М. Освальд

3 дек. 1963

D-13

December 3, Dallas
Texas

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

16/V-632

Дорогая Марина,

Дома ещё раз, и всё как

обычно: пол надо ^{вообще} постирать, посуду

помыть, после стирки — в ванну

скупить ^{ещё} чего-нибудь к

Среда, ^я ^{не} ^{могу} ^{ничего} ^{сделать}

Продолжаю ^{здесь} ^{на} ^{перей} ^{до} ^{сих}

Понедельник ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет} ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет} ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет}

Воскресенье ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет} ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет} ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет}

завтра, если она будет ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет} ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет} ^{уже} ^{завтра} ^{будет}

что, я мало знаю о приготовлениях

146 R

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.

где есть больше чем петиции. Увиден,
на Сулей.

146K

Михася не позвонил мне спросил
о пути ⁸³ А наконец позвонил
работы. - Он никогда не был дома

квартала. А теперь сидит
сидит, и сидит сидит у себя

в Нью Йорк такая большая.

он любит свои машины - вот все.

просто все пожалуйста

или что-то еще

и так же как раньше

С любовью

Целую тебя

Рут

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



Handwritten in Cyrillic:
11.08.62
30/III - 62
As a keepsake for dear Marinochka and her family—
from Asker or Sashulka (Aleksandr)—2 years of age.

— Commission Exhibit 83 —

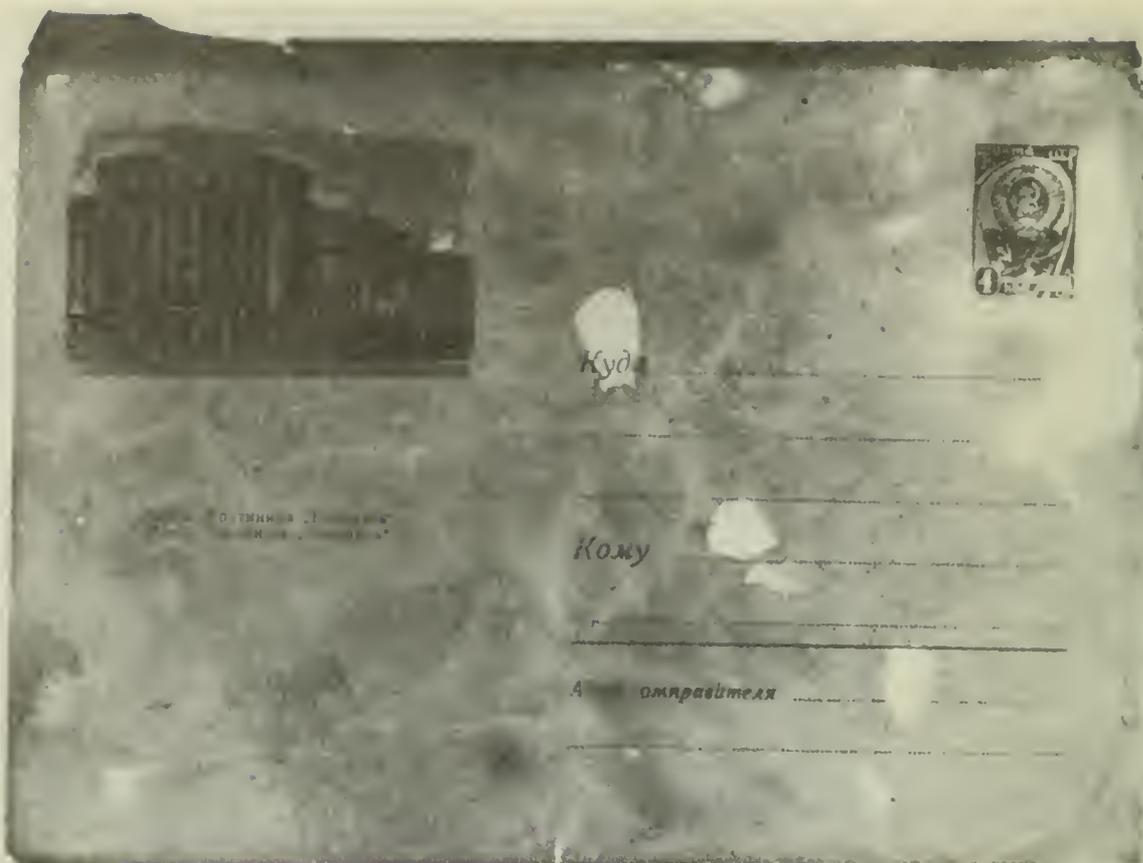
— Exhibit 83, for Identification. —

70RF

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

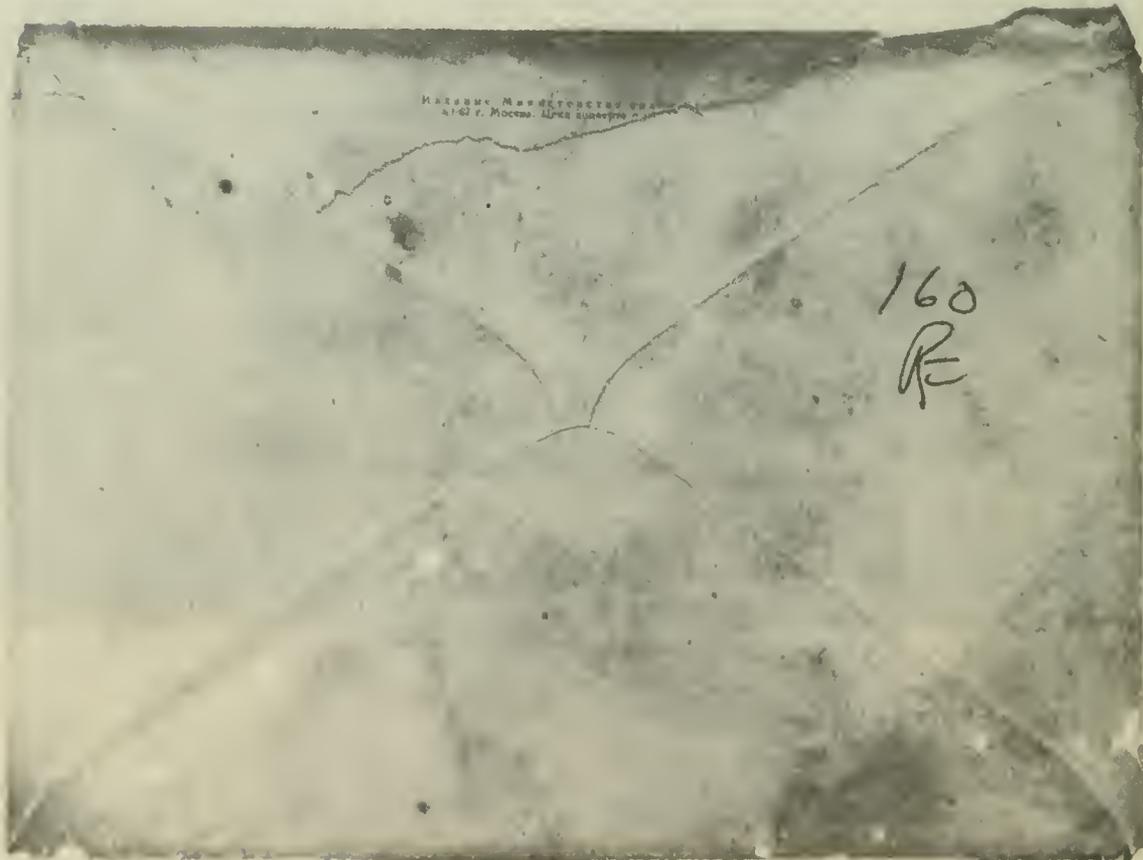


Envelope reflecting hotel "Byeloruss" in Minsk.

Printing: Where

To Whom

Address of Sender



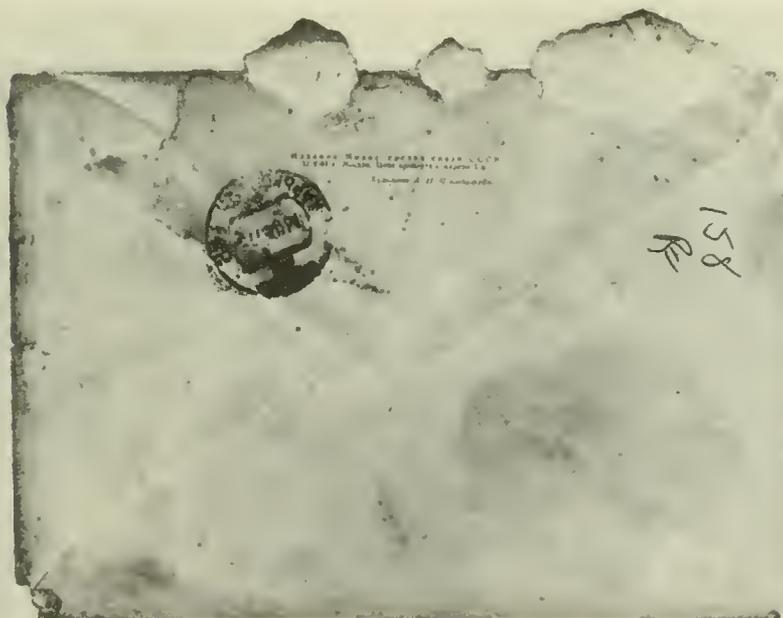
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 84



Envelope postmarked:
 Minsk, USSR from A. H. OSWALD
 Kalinin St.
 House 4, Apt. 24

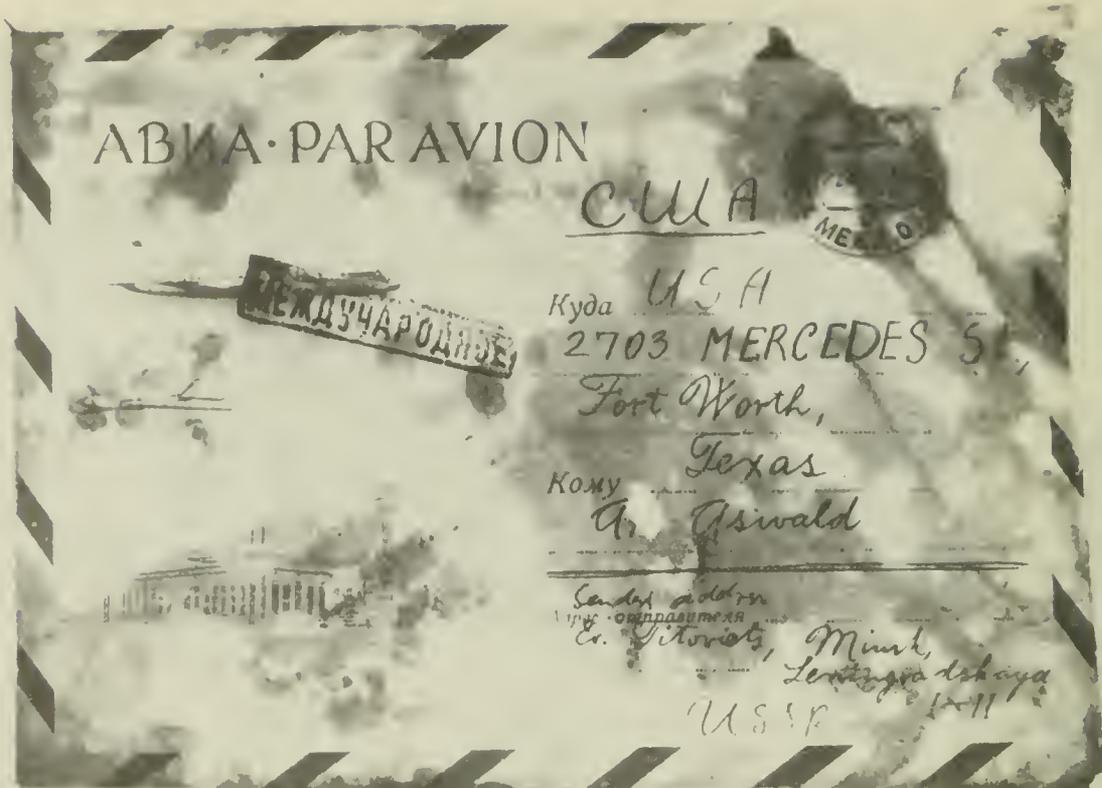
To: Marina Oswald
 Trinkler Drive
 House 5, Apt. 7
 (Michailovs)
 City of Kharkov

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

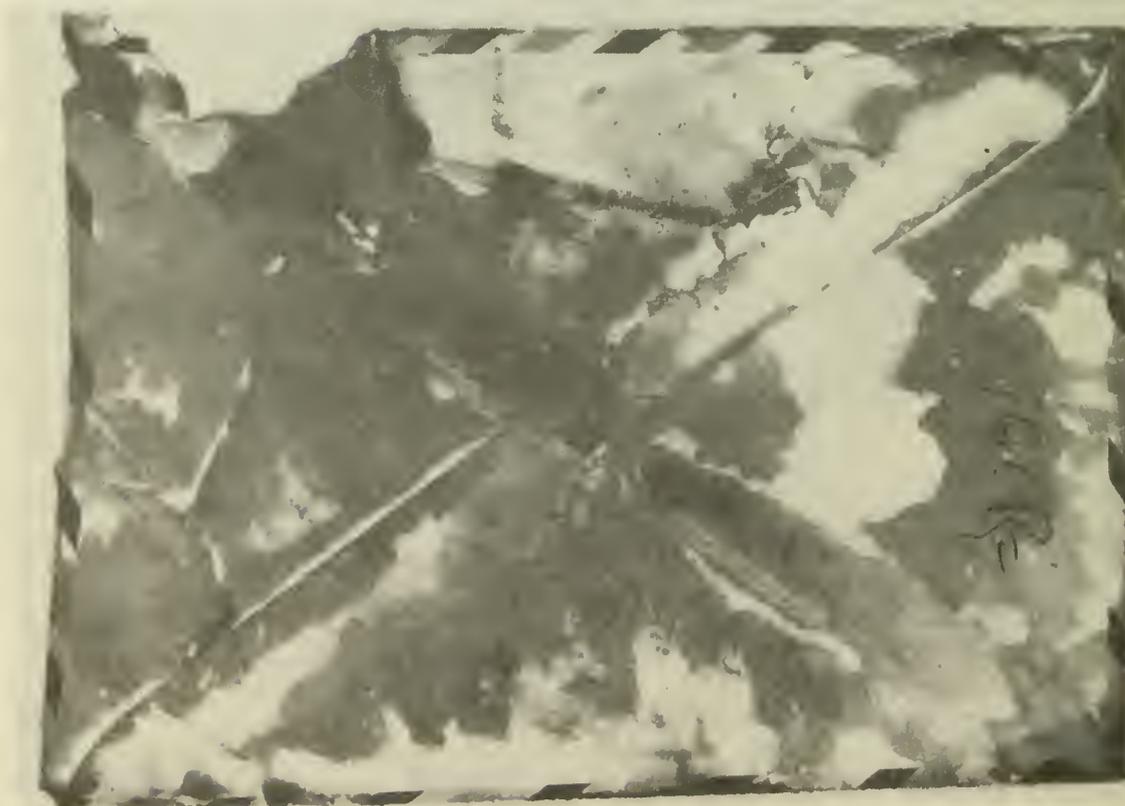


Airmail Envelope addressed to:

A. Oswald
2703 Mercedes St.,
Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

Return address:

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



COMMISSION EXHIBIT S6



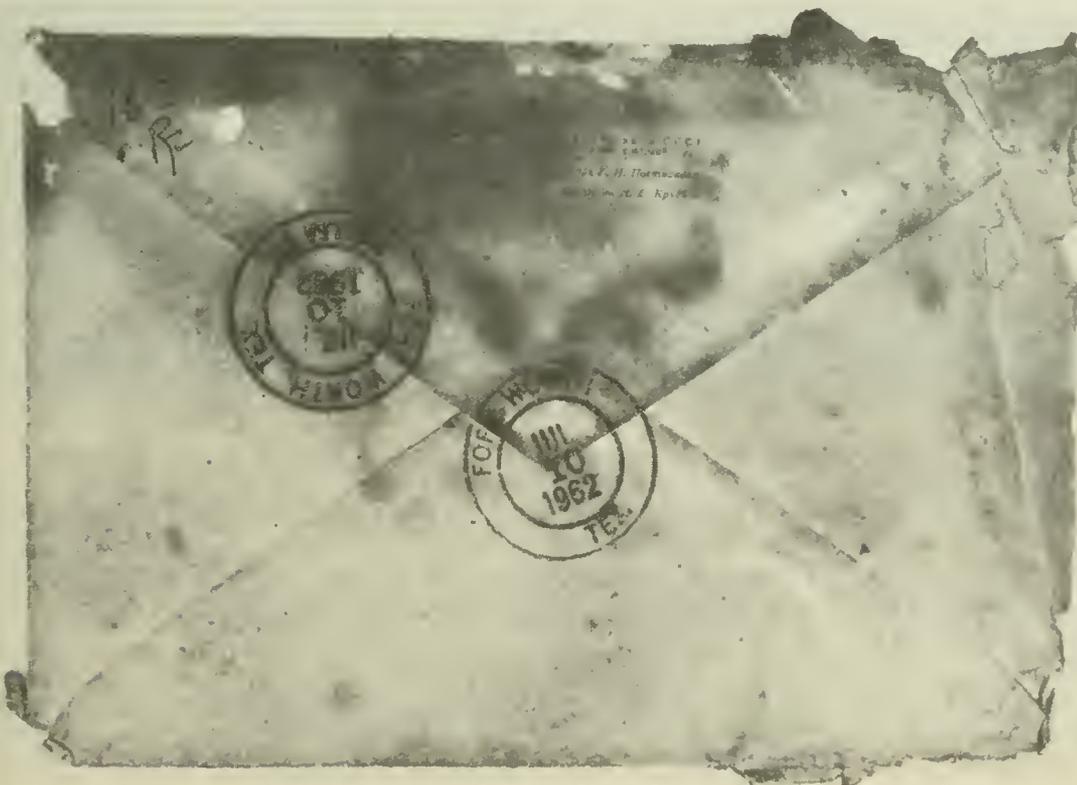
Airmail Envelope addressed to:

Mr. Lee Oswald
7313 Davanport
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.



Мариночка, здравствуй!

Не дожидаясь, боюсь письма уже
тому года, боюсь, что не дай
придти твой писем, а не успею
поздравить тебя с Новым годом.

Милые девочки, Алек и June,
поздравляю вас с наступающим
Новым годом и желаю

большого счастья и успехов
во всех ваших начинаниях!

Пусть Новый год будет для вас
годом благоденствия!

Мариночка, как я живу?

Отлично во всех отношениях.

Занимаюсь? Боюсь, всё в порядке.

Уже сдаю два экзамена:

по истории и по немецкому.

Очень боюсь математики и

русского. Но дисциплины

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

научность экспрессивности. А много
и сообразия, а эти принципы я
как-то всё сразу запомнил.
Бросившись тебе бы добротой.
В середине января — мой
сокурсник. Сидит. не очень
удачно, но не обидно. А вот
тебе ещё одна — это на фантасии
в канале, после окончания
первого курса. Мне ещё можно
доброе не дай мне забвения.
Да, ты знаешь, я всё время
забываю тебе сказать о новой
жене нашей — Снегуля.
Правда, это весьма прозаичное
имя, но Ленинградский
снежок как раз к нему
подходит, так он очень быстро
пачкается. Да, прости! Видишь
Чем я занимаюсь в свободное

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.

Всё всё подробно.

Хорошая температура Ленинграда

и т.д. Вначале снег, затем

тает. влажность. Прошло уже

несколько. Фу! жду снега.

Сквозь комнату в Токсово,

будем ходить на лыжах.

Ты, конечно, представляешь

какой из меня лыжник?

У меня же "необычайные способности"

в этой области. Но уверю, я

вам ещё докажу! Вот так.

Твоя сестрица мне не

зовёт. жду от тебя письма.

и если там то-нибудь

для неё — с'езжу.

Вот так же дела, сейчас

добра. Да, ты знаешь моих

соседей? а то-то не признаешь.

Так вот, сосед умер. Представляешь,

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.

31 год. Купил. Узнаю, узнаю.
Каким образом бабушка ходит,
а здесь совсем мародер.
Куда вы идёте, боже не
милосердие. А все таки, как
скажи себе, милосердие. Уверен
разумом доверием доверием. А
как же бо узнаю, уверен
оправдан, и, уверен пойд. Уверен.
Ну, не буди об этом, а
бо поучаюсь, научусь.

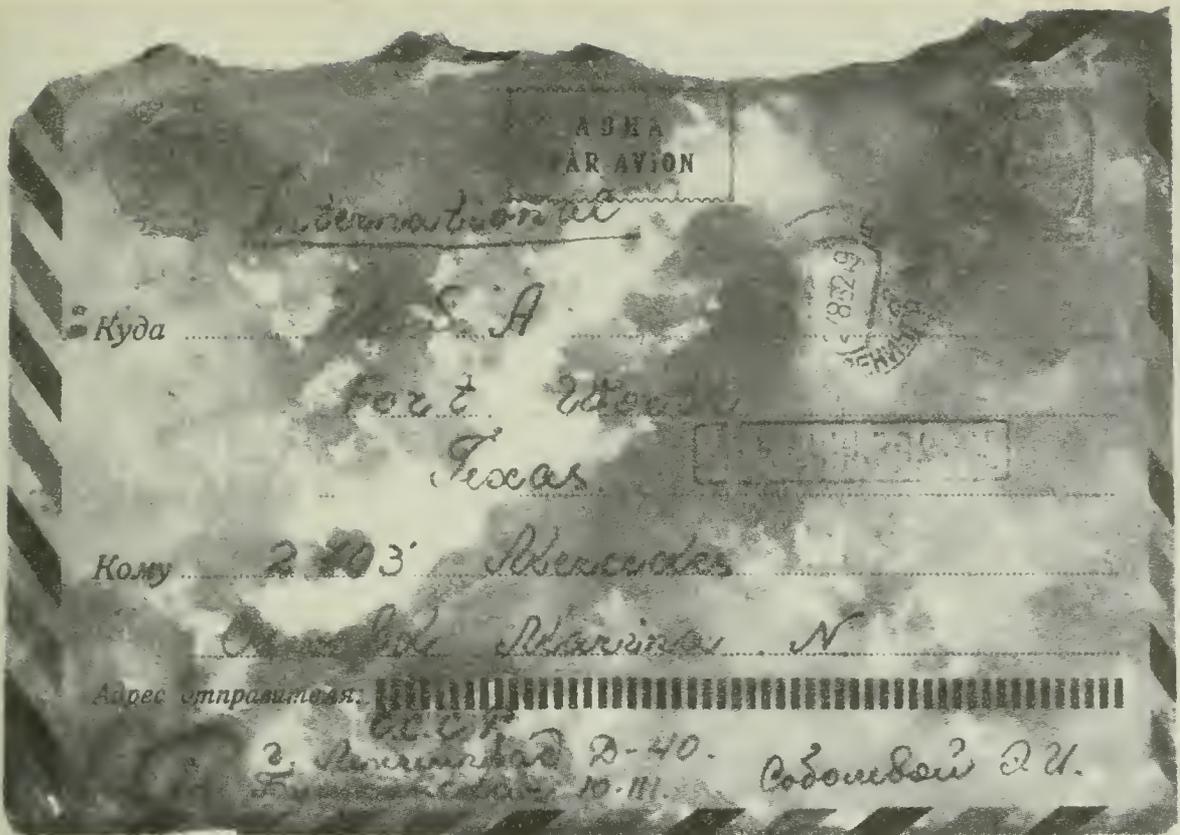
А как дела у тебя? Это
новое? Куда вы идёте?
Одним словом — обо всем
с кибритом году всего
письма с работниками Луизи.
Еще раз подрабачив вас,
с новыми работниками и работниками
Бориса марксовского
да вас. Бориса Марку и Джену
Дас.

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.

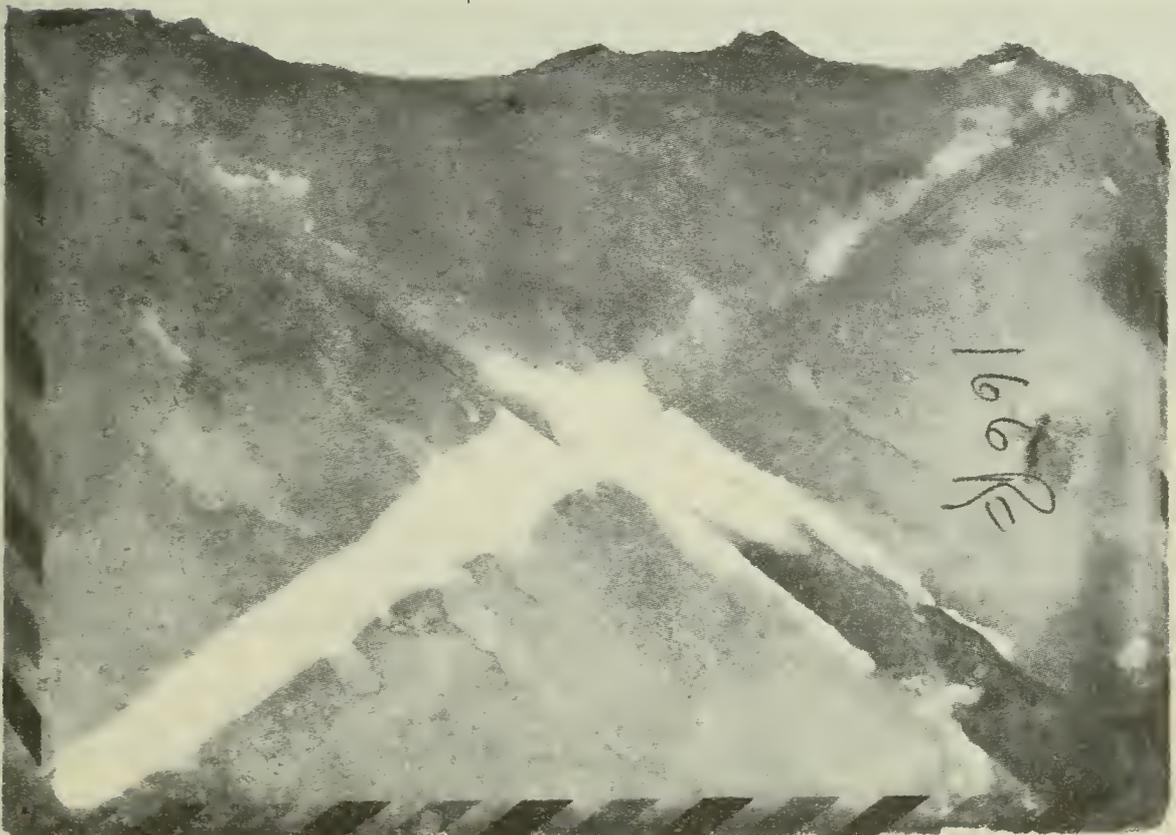
Regards to Alek and June. Regards from all my family.

(signed) Elya



Addressed to: Marina N. Oswald
2703 Mercedes
Fort Worth, Texas

Sender: E. I. Soboleva
Pushkinskaya Street 10-111
Leningrad D-40
USSR



9:30 вечера
14-го июля.

Дорогая Марина.

Ой, Саша, Михаил мне объяснил
что вычитание (\$600⁰⁰ на каждого человека)
идет от заработка, - не от налога.
Вычитание можно считать меньше,
когда заработок тоже меньше нашей. Но не
лучше меньше, так я и написал. [Лучше
не писать письма в 2 часа ночи.]
А касаясь было о расходах около
\$450⁰⁰ каждый год меньше если у него будет
3 люди больше в зависимости от его

заработка.

Ну, мы не так богаты, как я
думал. Но можно так устроить если ты
хочешь жить с детьми у меня.
Мы тебе дадим по \$10⁰⁰ за неделю. ~~Но~~
из этого ты можешь купить, что ты
хочешь, - одежду, книги, и т.д. Только не еду.

9:30 p. m.
July 14

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

я буду эту книгу, и даже плату за
врача, лекарство, и т.д.

Ты не понимаешь как было бы мне
полезно и приятно жить с тобой.
Хочу учиться русскому языку - но как
это? Дома, у себя, очень трудно учиться,
и у себя мало времени.

Как же надо жить и вести
жизнь. Ты можешь просто
я считала бы, а мне мало стоит бы купить
продукты (еду, белье и т.д.) и т.д.
Больше - а надо же знать русское слово
- и помочь с моими ошибками в разговоре
и в письмах.

Кальций (Кальцит) таблетки для тебя, конечно
я узнала, что когда человек весь дрожит,
целый день, ему надо больше кальция. Особенно
тебе надо теперь больше кальция. Пожалуйста
9 таблеток в день. - с молоком или с чаем.
Конечно молоко еще нужно - по крайней мере один
литр (кварт?) ежедневно. Лучше два. Прости
от моего совета. Очень хочу познакомиться с тобой.
- Ruth.

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."

21 20 июля.

Милая Марина,

Я была очень рада получить твое
хорошее письмо. Рада, также, что ты была
у врача, и все оказалось твое нормальное
здоровье, не правда ли? Вероятно
правда, что твой маленький друг скоро
окажется.

Я теперь собираюсь уехать отсюда в
субботу, 27 июля. Мы поедем к океану.
Через 5 дней, надеюсь, что вы будете у
сестры на островке "Naushon" (Наушон)
Остров не очень далеко от Бостона. Мы
будем там от 31 июля до 11 августа
(28 суток). Мой адрес там:

Ruth Paine
"care of" % Arthur Young (это не надо писать)
Harbor House
Naushon Island
Woods Hole, Mass.

3647

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

2

Потом вы поедете в Паоли - поезде
около 10 часов. Адрес там 20 10th Central St.

Офис: Ruth Paine
% Arthur Young (в Паоли это важно
писать)
Paoli, Penna.

Он живет в Columbus, Ohio, где живут
и мои родители. (Кстати - вышло,
что вы не можете, но они не понимают
и мои. Конечно, переписка. Оказалось,
конечно, "Соня"! Когда он был у меня в
июне, Соня уже ^{разлучилась} ~~разлучилась~~, что не было для
счастья.)

Мой брат и его семья живут не далеко
от Columbus. Там же живет и моя
мать. Как вы знаете, это очень хорошая
семья. Как вы знаете, мы поехали в Нью-Йорк
в Нью-Йорк. Как вы знаете, мы поехали
туда 17th и пробыли (вспомните?) с мамой
и папой. Мы хотели быть с вами
там, но мы не могли. Мы очень
пожелаем увидеть вас, конечно, и очень рады,

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

-3-

это ты приезды ко мне. Я была бы рада иметь котлаши дома, и рада смотреть на Отун пока ты в больнице и потом пока ты сделаешь после рождения. Ей (Отун) было бы хорошо у нас дома, на дворе, и т.д. Наш дом правок к детям!

Если ты хочешь приехать ко мне, тогда мы можем вместе поедем в Даллас. (в 20^е сентября, или когда-то.) Но может быть мы не тебе отпустить будет. Ему было бы с нами, без детей.

Правда тоже, что здесь стоит больше денег у больницы о чем ты написала в письме.

Ранее я искала больницу где стоит меньше, но таких у нас нет. Всё за врача и за больницу здесь будет \$225.00. Мне очень жаль. Ну, мы можем говорить об этом лично, правда ли?

Пожалуйста, напиши мне на тебе.

Попроба. Мне ничего не так трудно сделать (или попробовать тебе?)

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

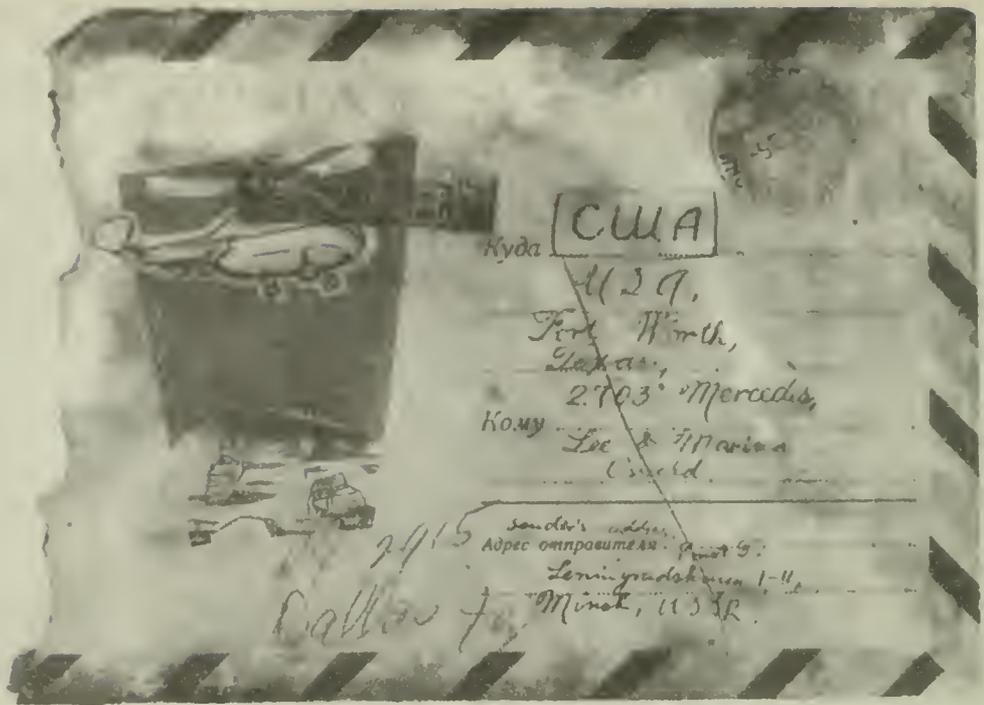
но - русские как мне. Скажи мне п. - правду
 и пиши мне с большими буквами. В
 русском как Бог?
 Я пишу тебе Ruth Клоерфу (Клоерф.)
 Она как секретарь г-на Нью О
 (New Orleans) (промышленный город
 в Луизиане) и спросила ее если она знает
 русских в New Orleans. Также написала
 г-ну Paul Blanchard (Бланшард) секретарю
 г-на (Unitarian) (унитарии) унитарии церкви в
 New Orleans. Также спросила ее если она
 знает русских там. Может быть и
 на нем будет лучше найти там русского
 по адресу где тебе.
 Будь здорова. Прощай. А. - и.
 Милая пожелайства. Целуй Дядю.
 Успехи,
 Р. К.

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.

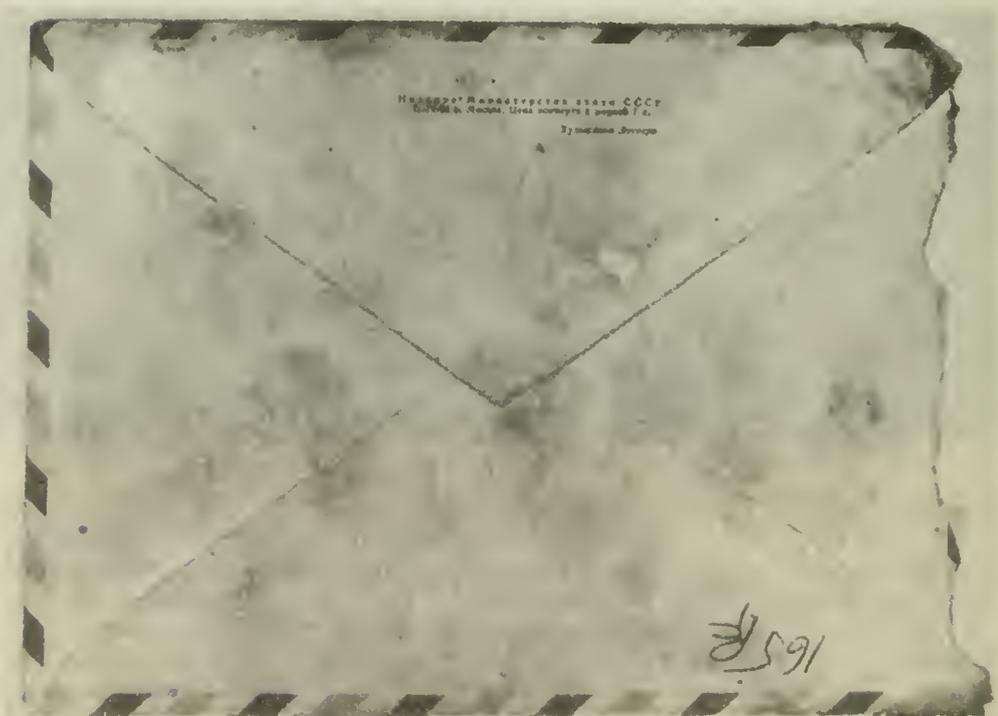
Write without fail. Regards to Lee from me, please. Kiss June.
 Sincerely,

/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 "thou" as is the Russian custom among close friends. (The writer herself uses "thou" 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 "thou" 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

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 ~~city~~, gates and conditions
- 5-6- description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. background of shops
- 10-11 Individual workers
12. overview of "collectives"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings:
- 15-16 factory make up and people's
- 17-18-19. Layout of city of Minsk
- 20 Soviet permits & "tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective farms and schools
24. Vocations
25. student quarters and fruit.
26. population fig. and depth books
27. figs. for books for. books.
28. newspapers
29. films
30. 1st & 2nd T.V.
 8000.
 BACK 30-35-29-23
 HISTORIC
 DIARY.
 (cont.)
31. T.V. & Radio
- 32 Radio
- 33 opera and museums
34. Y.C.L.
35. Y.C.L. People's police
36. central committee & mins.
- 37-39 Corruption in USSR
40. ~~Electron~~ virgin land "Volunteers"
41. Election
42. The army
43. Army
44. tapes
45. Destac. of men. to
STALIN in 1961

}

NEW MONEY
COMMENTARY.

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 3,000 people employed at this major enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking Republic Belorussian.

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 radiophonograph 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

and two other lines, the main one, the "main" line, and system for the mass production of radios and televisions, it employs 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 58% women and girls. This factory employs 2,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, mostly these shops are fitted with conveyor 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; here 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 ~~are~~^{are} 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 experiments of all kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable ~~here~~, 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 ~~parts~~^{pressés}, 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

del 30 days in a year, the maximum for workers 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~~ ^{THE} edge of metal off plastic and shaving them on a foot driver 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 Beurocratic corps of 1 1/2 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the tons of paper work which flew 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 ~~base~~ ^{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, 65-~~68~~ rubles, not

the picture tube itself, all along the line there are testing apparatus with operat^{ors} hurriedly affix SNAP TYPE testing currents, and with drawing the snapps 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 ^{2%}~~3%~~ 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 programs, 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 Belerussia," 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 ^{THE} ~~doing~~ shop by the factory Party ^{SECRETARY} ~~secretary~~, the Master foreman, assigned by the Shop production head who is assigned ^{in TUAN} 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 ^{YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE,} ~~army~~, before the war, he became a member ^{COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.} in good standing of the CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankist, 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

built factory. He was appointed by the factory Communist Party 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. Lieberzen holds the title (besides Communist) of "check 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, Lieberzen 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 "check 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 "Collectors" ^{ive 3} are so numerous as to be staggering.

Take for instance during one month the following meetings and lectures are scheduled: 1 prof. Union; which discuss the work of the prof. union in gathering dues, paying out receipts on vacations orders, ect. (p. 24.); political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour; Young Communist Meetings (2) on the 6 and 21st of every month; production ^{committees} ~~committees~~ (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 ⁽⁴⁾ ~~(X)~~ compulsory every Wednesday, and sport meeting, 1 a month, ^{compulsory} ~~compulsory~~, 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 ^{committee} 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

store all about the way the ~~workers~~ ^{Russians} are philosophical. ~~who like~~ the lecture?" "Nobody," but its compulsory. Compulsory attendance at factory meetings isn't the only way to form spontaneous demonstrations ^{and meetings,} 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. *PART II THE EXPERIMENTAL SHOP*

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 ~~radio~~ ^{radioing} 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 particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 8:30 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 lath operators whose machines are located on the first floor. Work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foremen Zemor and Jr. foreman Lovecok, 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 according to so-called "pay levels", the levels being numbered 1-5 and the highest level "master", for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 68 rubles for work, level (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 poor quality work, bonuses are all -

... he said, giving me to a word or two about the matter, I would
may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill
is "a barrier" to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive
about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses ^{are} awarded to the best
shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Shephen Tarasavich Velchek is a stout open faced and
well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher educa-
tion which is now a prime requisition for even a foreman's job, ~~has~~^{has},
managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through
the help of the director of the factory, Mr. U. Koryvich
became shop head in an important segment of ^{this} large plant, employing 5,000
people. Shephen has ~~an~~^{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 coun-
terparts, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to re-
ceive 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. Shephen is responsible to the factory
committee and director for the filling of quotes and production quan-
tity. His foreman Zenef 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, spontan-
eous and direct, betrays his calling. His job, keep the working on the
premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant,
Jr. Foreman Lavecek, 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 holders of the Communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the interlife of the "collective".

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 factory, 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 ~~critical~~ ^{critical} 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 case where 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} ~~which~~ re-populated ^{ed} 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} ~~as~~ political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training probably

in the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "kollektive" one must first ask who controls, who leads the "kollektive". 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 ~~supreme~~ head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, ~~that the party man holds~~ considerable more 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 treason. The *add in Turn 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 "Kollektives". They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells.

These meetings or "Sabrawia's" 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 6 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 numbers 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.

be treated and called out for inattentiveness by the watchful party secretary and members of the Communist party. This is mostly seen in political information or CENTRAL COMMITTEE party directive readings. 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. ^{IN SECTION} ~~At our~~ a middle aged poched man by the name of SOBANKIN, 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 getting up and going away.

PART III "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 Metropole 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. ^{SHE WAS} ~~And~~ taken through the "spontaneous" welcoming crowd, after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to continue. *(INSERT)*

At the Minsk radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "Collectives". 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

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another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinese delegation arrived in 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 apt. buildings and student dormitories ordering people out on to the streets to welcome the arriving guests.

although there was no prior notice of my delegation, another "spontaneous" welcoming committee met the cavalcade of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly protruding yellowish ~~hands~~ waving hands.

I myself was ~~in the~~ ^{visiting friends in the} dormitory when ~~we~~ were called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I know the story to be not only true, but standard operating procedure.

...may be ...
pains, signs, drums and flags are distributed and marchers formed
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 ~~band~~ "people's militia," any one who argues
may be subject to close investigation later on, ~~or~~ ^{is} 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~~ ^{FOR} the one candidate ~~for~~ ^{THE} one post, one
party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city
elections, a "AGITATOR" calls at the residence of each and every
person in the city; he inquires regarding the ~~numbers~~ ^{NUMBERS} of eligible
voters (voting age throughout the USSR is Sixteen years) Age, sex,
place of work ^{et.c.} He insures ~~that~~ 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 ~~advise~~ ^{advise} 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 ~~the~~ ^{any} post ~~or~~ ^{or} office
in this manner, it may, however, mean that this person will be a can-
didate for a chosen post sometime in the future elections. All can-
didates 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 ~~never~~ made an application for the party. ^{AT} the
22nd congress KPCU Khrushcheff revealed that out of a population of ~~216~~ ²¹⁶

million, ⁵ and the rest of the population is engaged in production, not counting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers, how they think, act, hope and have lived, I will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Uusha Shklicavich, born in what is now south western Beleprussian territory; he is 24 years old, makes 90 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in a small room in a house, the property of his inlaws. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, "hopes" to receive it in "four or five years", ^{HOPE'S TO} enters the University night course next year so that he can become a radio engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the evacuation. Moved still further east after an all out attempt at a drive by the Nazi's in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 19, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the Army, served in Hungary when the ^{COUNTERT} ~~country~~ Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, when ^I ~~was~~ ^{asked} ^{by} ^{who} started the war, there, he says "American Imperialists" and "spies". When asked who he killed he says "he didn't kill anyone". When asked who was killed during the Revolution he says "Hungarians". Asked what he thinks of that Revolution, he says "It was a glorious victory by our forces". Shklicavich also tells a story about ^{AT THAT} ~~how one Russian~~, "newly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian civilians; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at me so hard I thought she must of known me. One of the younger people came forward and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian 'people/policeman' came around the corner." This is probably ^{WHAT} ~~was~~ saved Shklicavich's life. The police ^{MAN} shouted just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he ~~awoke~~ there were two of the group dead and the others ^{ran} ~~ran~~ away." Surely a revolution of spies and imperialists I jibed.

A picture of a different sort is that cut by AKSICNAVICH.

with numerous medals for his service during the war. Married for ten years, he has three children; aged 74 he has ~~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 ~~the~~ night school at the night school facility of the University in 1958. 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 principles 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? ^{NO} ~~NO~~ 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 ^{housing} 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 ~~often~~ ^{OFTEN} 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 ^{WPA} ~~was~~ 2,978,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,300,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

^{A PIAT}
One man whose family received ^Vnot long ago ~~is~~ GABSES.
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,

...hand.

⁴ During the war crises, he had 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 ~~when~~ things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans outright, he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served with the famed Guefilla fighters; as is well known, these people held most of the territory of Belorussia during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belorussia. One day ORISSIS, 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% sized 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.

PART IV

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 "^{SABOTEURS} ~~syndicate~~" is testimony to that. So also is the result of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This reconstruction 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 16 short years ago. The architectural planning may be anything but modern but it is in the manner of almost all Russian cities.

and With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large spreadout township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline pierced with factory ~~rooms~~ and chimneys 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 ~~MARKET STREET~~

17

and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the ^{Russian} ~~Belarusian~~ State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all ^{Russian cities} ~~Belarusian cities~~ along with the airport ~~services~~ ^{Dunsho} as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out ~~appearance~~ ^{appearance} in appearance. ~~Only~~ Only the skyline pieced with factory ~~rooms~~ ^{factories} and chem-lies betrays its ~~industrial~~ ^{industrial} background, township I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story ~~block apartment house~~ ^{apartment} flanking the main street, prospect Stalin, which is over 2 miles long and the only such ~~street~~ ^{avenue} in the republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving through the city like ^{Rivers} ~~roads~~ of stone ~~bunching~~ ^{branching} off the main street ~~out~~ ^{cutting} at the other end, by extensive ~~parks~~ ^{parks}. The design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the ~~life~~ ^{life} of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow ~~view~~ ^{view} of the city includes in the first two miles, the center ~~district~~ ^{district} of the city, Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of ^{Kruschev} ~~Kruschev~~ who was grieved at the ~~fact~~ ^{fact} that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Bellerussia, the hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, ~~and~~ ^{and} has over 500 rooms a modern well ~~serviced~~ ^{serviced} and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued

The post office handles all mail coming in and out of the city. Built in 1885, it has 4 columns at its entrance in the Greek style.

Next down the prospect are a clothing store, childrens 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 Casparan (Russian food store), furniture store, ^{NEXT IS} The Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is tough military Colonel, Nickoley ~~Antonov~~. ^{minister} of the "peoples militia", he holds the title ~~minister~~ ^{of} Internal Affairs. ^{SUBSIDIARY} around the corner is his ~~subordinate~~, the KGB ^{the ministry} committee for Internal Security, (Intelligence and Secret police). ~~Across from this~~ is the ever ~~crowded~~ ^{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 touns or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) ^{SNITSEL} or ~~chicken~~ with ^{A LITTLE} more meat and less bread and beef steak pure (ground beef patties) ~~served~~ ^{These} with potatoes and cabbage and sometime macaroni. ~~are~~ ^{These} are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for they open at night). ^{And} ~~some~~ ^{sometimes}, sweet rolls, coffee, ~~and~~ and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

~~Even trips to ^{Moscow} cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives. All cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border ~~fall~~ into this category. ^{Moscow} ~~East~~ on the Polish border, ~~Odessa~~ being see ports~~

down from this cafe called ^g ~~spilling~~ is the ~~bread~~ ~~shop~~ ~~where~~ ~~the~~
13 kopeck (a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 7 kopecks sweet
rolls of different kinds, 20 kopecks black bread (the black bread ^{LOAF} ~~loaf~~
is twice as large as the white is, therefore cheaper ^{PER KILOGRAM} and more in de-
mand. 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 kopecks. Chocolate is much in demand since Russians
have a vicious sweet teeth. Here there is always a crowd. Further
down we come to the only Department store in Minsk, the "SUN", which
means "State UNIVERSAL Store". Here one may buy anything sold
in the smaller specialized stores ^{AND} ~~at~~ signs on the list for refrigerators,
vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which ~~can~~ can be bought any-
where outright. The waiting list for refrigerations 1952-58 is three
months; also ^{the same} for vacuum cleaners. For cars the waiting list is anywhere
from 6 months to a year depending upon which of the three existing
^{TYPES PUTS} makes one ~~make~~ a down payment on. The "Moskavich", 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 ^{"VOLGA"} ~~"Amur"~~ 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
^{Moskavich} ~~Moskavich~~ looks like a box on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938
Studebaker which, ^{well} by ~~they~~ ^{is} what it is modeled after, "American" rear
aid".

Motorcycles and television sets can, however, be bought on the
spot for ready cash. A good high powered motorcycle 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 ² pair of pants for not less than

15 rubles. ^{THESE} ~~PLACES~~ ^{CHAMP ONES} ~~ARE~~ ~~THE~~ ~~ONLY~~ ~~PLACES~~ ~~WHERE~~ ~~YOU~~ ~~CAN~~ ~~BUY~~ ~~THESE~~ ~~PLACES~~

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} ~~the~~ architectural plans for all the ^{cities} ~~cities~~ in the Soviet Union, ^{COME} ~~come~~ directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility ^{FOR THE ARCHITECTS} ~~and~~ 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 so it is the simplest, ^{IT IS} ~~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 groups who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There ^{IS} ~~are~~ not, as one might assume, ^{AN} ~~an~~ office 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 ^N ~~naked~~ Greek gods but, from left to right, a surveyer complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports woman in track ~~skate~~ ^{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; ^{ENDING AT VICTORY SQUARE} ~~it~~ may be that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 90% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building ^{SPANS} ~~space~~ is in full swing, although at the 22nd congress,

Krushev announced that the construction projects were started in 1960 - 1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be begun in order to give a chance ^{FOR} ~~to~~ the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan, This ~~will~~ means, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves in line for an apartment ^{EVEN} ~~even~~ if they are on the list for at least 4 years. Their estimates are based on experience.

^{"TOURISTS"}
At the 22nd party Congress Krushchev, in his 7 hour key note ^{(which was,} 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 make 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 ^{BUREAU} ~~Comm-Party~~; (2) he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must ^{LEAVE} ~~have~~ 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 went to, because of their own desires ~~is~~ unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION ~~investigated~~ by the K.G.B.

*EVEN TRIPS TO MANY CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION IS FORBIDDEN
 EVEN TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THERE TO SEE RELATIVES
 2) ALL CITIES ABOVE Leningrad TOWARD THE FINNISH BORDER
 FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY, BREST ON THE POLISH BORDER, ODESSA
 MAIN ~~INDUSTRY~~
 SEABOARD*

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 throughout the area. 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 owners 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. offices, and one must apply directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European system all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a *grey-green* "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 including *10* rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to the conduct of the carrier, *2* 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 *charge* every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles, all persons regardless of *N* nationality are required to carry these *at all times* in the Soviet Union *NATIONALITY* are all *of* marked on the passport, for instance a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, *NO MATTER WHERE HE WAS BORN* on 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 stamps.~~

Marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography printed such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation ~~was~~ student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure any and ^{all} who reads ^{the PASSPORT} that, Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets too far away from his registered address, ^{without a good reason} or ~~reason~~ too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., ^{RELATIVELY} a few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, 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 ~~as~~ concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work, ^{than} his ^{Russian} ~~native~~ born counterpart, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners 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, on it, is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same ~~sort~~ ^{sort} of place ~~south~~ south of Leningrad, ^{have} ~~have~~ 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 24 miles until you come to Uestech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black

~~MVD~~ 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 ^{DIRECTLY} by the government. Collective farmers ^{AND THEIR FAMILIES} number 65.5 million people ~~or~~ 31.4% of the total population.

23 True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by ~~Stalin~~ ^{Stalin} to "bring the ~~country~~ ^{CULTURAL} level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". School attendance for the ~~children~~ ^{THEY FOR} of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ^{ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO RIGHTS THERE} children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when ^{THE INCESSANT} they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in ^{AND OF THE} general, box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decoration. teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions, discipline from the student's viewpoint is strong. ^{STARTING} 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~~ ^{THE} room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than ~~the~~ ^{THEIR} American counterparts ~~is~~ ^{STRESSED} also ~~emphasized~~ as well as patriotic and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of ^{COMPLETE SERIOUSNESS} ~~completed~~

is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are apt to appear rather more 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 "childrens garden" these are highly organized ~~government~~ ^{STATE CREATED} ~~sustained~~ care centers for childrens. 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 ~~30~~ ⁵⁰ rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 100 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960 ^{WERE CARED FOR BY THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.} After the U2 incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government.) ^{BY} 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, ^{EISENHOWER} ~~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 neat 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 of these places he should apply to the ~~factory~~ ^{FACTORY COMMITTEE} for a ^{"PITOUKHO"} ~~"Dokhodno"~~ or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may buy the "Petovkoo" 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.

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21 if a member of the trade unions (a worker/ pays 1% of his pay earning as dues 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, ^{service} ~~services~~ at these places included three good ^{balanced} ~~balanced~~ meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, ^{sports} ~~sports~~ and sailing facilities, private beaches and ^{excursions} ~~excursions~~ and all necessities.

More modest ^{workers} ~~places~~ can, however, afford ^{Journeys} ~~Journeys~~ to rest homes nearer home, in the case of Minsk, to ^{Zhlobinka} ~~Zhlobinka~~ located in pine ^{forest} ~~forest~~ three hours from Minsk ~~here~~ 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 Liwod and Narock located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long, lake Naroch, deep in the pine forest of Belarussia, 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 ^{vacation time comes} ~~vacation comes~~ up. The only ^{restriction} ~~restriction~~ is sometimes lack of space, especially in summers, but that is not an obstacle to one who ^{plans} ~~plans~~ in advance. Russian workers all ways take ^{advantage} ~~advantage~~ of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the ^{noise} ~~noise~~ and dust of ^{their} ~~their~~ factories at least for a while any ^{way} ~~way~~. (The capital of Beloussian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institution are engaged in turning out highly ^{trained} ~~trained~~ specialist for ^{the} ~~the~~ national economy. The city had has ^{many} ~~many~~ secondary ^{schools} ~~schools~~, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.

25
 five year course of vocational and political subjects. ^{Hostels} ~~Hostels~~
 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 ~~are~~
 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} ~~during~~ the three-month summers
 vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
 stoves, are also located at the ^{RA-TP} ~~site~~ of 1 room to 8 student living
 quarters for ^{cooking} ~~cooking~~ the cleanliness of linen, and rooms as well as the
 entire dormitory ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{around} ~~around~~ 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 ^{STIPENDS} ~~stipends~~ or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
 month, regardless of ^{chosen} ~~chosen~~ vocations, for ^{EXCELLENT} ~~excellence~~ to 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 ^{AGRICULTURIST} ~~agronomists~~ 477,200,
^{TECHNICIANS} ~~technicians~~ and others specialist, 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) 1960) regardless of the lack
 of dormitory ^{ies} ~~ies~~ and ^{aided} ~~poor~~ living conditions of the students,
 that we have in the U.S., we would definitely learn from the
 rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
 Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the factories and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as ^{for} students.

At the 22nd Congress in October 1961. Krushchev, ^{Realized} prophize that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is ~~an~~ unheard of figure, but it is ^{possible} ~~realized~~ under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages also hold positions of favority in the Soviet Educational plan. ^{p. 26} Much more ^{than} in the U.S. in ^{scientific} ~~university~~ 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, formerly 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} ~~the~~ ^{POT RANOV} ~~the~~, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1958 by the Moscow publishing house Interski Blvd. 22, Moscow is ^{STAMP} ~~available~~ for ^{ANYONE INTERESTED} ~~anyone~~ ~~interested~~ in the highly expressive Russian language. Political texts are best to a student's interest and also the

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about ~~20%~~ ^{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 ^{truly gigantic} ~~mass~~ ^{monopolistic} ~~classical~~ and ~~nonpolitical~~ enterprize printing (⁷⁷¹¹ 60,000 in 1959 and 1,160,000,000 copies) ~~for those dependent on centralization~~, here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into any one of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. ^{9%} of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ^{national} ~~national~~ languages are ^{protected} ~~subordinated~~ and propagated by law, of the 208,527,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 ^{count} ~~count~~ Russian as ^{their} ~~the~~ national ^{language} ~~language~~ next is ^{Ukrainians} ~~Ukrainians~~ 37,253,000 and ^{Belorussians} ~~Belorussians~~ 7,913,000 and ^{Uzbekistanis} ~~Uzbekistanis~~ 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 18 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 known~~ ^{of Soviet} ~~of Soviet~~ not ~~known~~ origin, of these the leaders are Yugoslaves 5,000: Albanions 4,800: Afgans 1,900: Ungols 1,800, Italians 1,200, ^{Czechs} ~~Czechs~~ 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures ~~from~~ Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) ^{50%} ~~50%~~ 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 ^{concerned} ~~concerned~~ 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

described by Eravine Levine in his book "^{MAIN} ~~Street~~ Street U.S.S.R." 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 ^{ADMIRATION} the ~~admiration~~ of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their ^{COMPARITABLY RACY} ~~comparitabily~~ ~~new~~ lines, however foreign ^{WRITERS} ~~writers~~ seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and ~~immorality~~ immorality of their respective country. Every ^{FOREIGN} ~~foreign~~ book seems to be chosen to show that if ^{CAPITALISM} ~~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 ^{REFLECTIVE} ~~reflective~~ 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 mans 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} ~~greyness~~ ^{DULLNESS} ~~dullness~~ ^{OUTRAGE} ~~outrage~~ and ~~darkness~~ of the life depicted in them, other foreign ^{NOVELIST} ~~novelists~~ authors include Leonard Frank, German ~~novelist~~; William Goodwin, "Things As They Are" English: and more classical writers such as Alexander Druce "Count Mergo" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Flood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in ^{REPUTATION} ~~reputation~~.

wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity such novels of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy stories rank high in publication and therefore, ~~popular~~ ^{more popular} also with the ~~public~~ ^{parts} more often than not American or West German spies ~~and~~ ^{handson} captured in the end by the young, ~~lonely~~ ^{handson} Soviet courier espionage agent.

26) 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 4,029 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 10,603 ^{TASS} Union, ~~republican~~ ^{Republican} and city and ~~collective farms~~ ^{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, ect.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda Truth" ^{Pravda} organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and ~~Pravda~~ ^{Pravda} "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 ~~people~~ ^{Republican} and city newspapers ~~are~~ ^{TASS} ~~run~~ ^{TASS} from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to ~~them~~ ^{TASS} by TASS, Soviet news agency, government ~~workers~~ ^{controlled}. All newspapers

are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries.

In Minsk the newspapers are "Soviet Belorussia" organ of the ^{Belorussia} central ^{committee} ~~committee~~ of the communist party of ^{Belorussia} ~~Belorussia~~, a sport newspapers ^{the} ~~is~~ the organ of the ^{Ministry} ~~Ministry~~ of physical culture.

A railroads newspapers is the organ of the ministry of ~~the~~ trans-
port and ect. The ^N name of the organ of control is printed ^{at the} ~~at~~
^{of the first page.}

top ^{right} Russian newspapers from "Pravda" ~~is the first page,~~ ~~is~~ on
^{down} ~~down~~ consist of four pages except on special event's 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 ^{and lowered} ~~rised~~ ~~and lowered~~
^{circulation is up and down.} as to the 7-year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages ^{newspapers} is

developed to party news and speeches. The second to ^{production}
notices ^{and} local industrial achievements such as the opening of a
new ^{plant} ~~plant~~ as the overfalling of ^{overfilling plant's} ~~metal~~ at a plant. The third
page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited

to A.P. or ^{other} ~~other~~ news agencies, they usually concern strikes and
clashes with ^{police, crime} ~~police~~ and race incidents in capitalist

countries as well as other "News", slanted to give a bad im-
pression about all countries except those who are members of the
Socialist camp or their follow travelers such as Cuba who are
painted as prosperous democracies fighting against Imperialism ^{from}
~~from~~ without, and capitalist ^{spies} ~~esp~~ and agents ^{from} ~~from~~ within.

²⁴ Films carry the propoganda ball where books and newspapers
leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective
~~clubs~~ clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

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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. Khrushchev received his third hero of the Soviet Union, ~~highest~~ ^{medal} highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Nikita Khrushchev", a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old ~~days~~ ^{films} showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a ~~commissar~~ ^{commissar} on the Eastern front ~~or~~ touring ~~Industries~~ after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary/historical or war stories, others were Virgin land or ~~the~~ ^{the} North adventure stories; most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places.

In ~~Belarusia~~ ^{Belarusia} its the Bele films on "Soviet Street" it employs ~~scores~~ ^{but no personnel} scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films ~~and~~ ^{and}

(non-actors)
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 Minsk "Too Live", revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took ~~place~~ ^{place}. A film about the post Stalin Era, it ~~condemns~~ ^{condemns} repression of the main ~~character~~ ^{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 click. "The Fair" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

resistance in the 2nd World War.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage of movies shown here since the young Soviet film ~~industry~~ ^{industry} is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as ~~some American~~ ^{many American} films from the "peoples republics" ~~are~~ ^{are} popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production. ^{3d} American films shown in 1959-1960 ~~is~~ were; "Rhapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1959 and "Serende 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 ~~product~~ ^{film} 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 ~~do not~~ ^{And also} change for adults and children ~~but rather~~ for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 Kopecks in the ~~evening~~ ^{evening} and front row seats 30 kopecks. Shows ~~begin~~ ^{begin} until 5 o'clock are 10 Kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices ~~change~~ ^{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 in the hall, ~~per~~ ^{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

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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~~ ^{they} start at 3:00 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 33 percent ^{varied} Soviet politics, but ~~they~~ ^{OF THE TIME ARE} good films, ^{RE-RUNS} of movies and cartoons for the kids, the best programs however ^{OF ARE COLLECT} the ~~best~~ performances from ~~the~~ 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 ~~Belarus~~ ^{Belarus} on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky" 2nd part 9:30 "at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ^{news}" ^{(31,000} performance by people's artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Glebov, ^{who} sings songs of the Mother Land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Anthem and the anthem of ~~Belarus~~ ^{Belarus}. Television however is not as far as it is in the U.S., ^{because of poor materials} ~~as the west~~ and the cost of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table models for 190 rubles ~~are~~ rarely bought in, ^{bought up,} are quickly ~~gone~~. There were 103, 200 televisions ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ Belarus ⁱⁿ 1960. The really penetrating voice of modern society comes from radio, ~~the~~ ^{and} extensive it is the ^{ways} ~~ways~~ by which the Kremlin reaches into every

3/ neck and ~~can't~~ ^{can't} the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1955 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 243) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that ~~held~~ collective farms which may not have 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 ~~farmers~~ ^{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 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all ~~encompassing~~ ^{encompassing} programs ~~which~~ ^{start} in Minsk at 6:00 and may end so late at 12:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million ~~radios in Belorussia~~ ^{and Republiks} which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} 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 solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ^{speech} ~~speech~~ all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly 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 ^{imposes} ~~imposes~~ control over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied ~~concrete~~ ~~column~~ building located ^{at} no. 6 Kalinina Street near the ^{(Small River} ~~area~~ "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 feet steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with ⁴ dogs. Entrance into the ^{COURTYARD} ~~courtyard~~ 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} ~~is~~ guarded against sabotage or ~~any~~ "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and ^{and} ~~and~~ contents ~~of~~ ELEMENTS.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Dolgobrodskay" Street. stands ~~the~~ more towers approximately 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact, 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 ^{SOME TIMES} employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and ~~sometimes~~ 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

used by these towers is known to be ~~fantastic~~ ^{Tremendous} and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only ~~gradually~~ ^{gradually} turned on even on the 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 peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those 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 ~~insure~~ ^{insure} people in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slender against the Soviet Union though up by reactionaries, sich!!

37 Opera is also a favorite ~~entertainment~~ ^{entertainment} in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the ~~5~~ ⁵ 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 ~~their own composers~~ ^{their own composers} Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splended operas as "Reiglo" "the Clown", "Queen of Spades", "Traviate" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the falicity that we are ~~understand~~ ^{understand} as the Russians think, but do to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and ~~shows~~ ^{shows}.

Comedy and drama theater number ~~22~~ ⁵³ with 11 in Belerussia. Plays are put on by amsture and professional groups in the Russian

33.

language or the languages of the republics. In ~~Minsk~~^{Minsk} the Belerussian drama theater on "VOIADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month ~~putting~~^{putting} on 4 plays a week in the Belerussian language. Sets and costume ~~are~~^{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; 26 are historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 171 memorial (the house of ~~Gibornikov~~ Shikovski ~~at~~ in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 132 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 707. There are 37 in Minsk. In the year 1959, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,500,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "SKOLHIKEY" park. Here a ~~huge~~^{huge} display covering 15 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and ~~the~~^{impressive} progress for tourists and Russians alike. In it are Sputniks and jet airliners, tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long ~~and~~ 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~~^{these} are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1954) 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued

undoubtedly they shall be ³⁴ other means of distributing propaganda are thought the ~~agitation points~~ ^{AGITATION POINTS}, or in English "agitation points" these are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they are manned by ~~volunteers~~ ^{volunteers} 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~~ ^{could} down "white" ~~uprising~~ or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood. Now there ~~structures~~ ^{FUNCTIONS} have slightly changed but its still known that any party member may come in and report disloyal comments ~~at~~ ^{at} an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen, ~~there~~ is always a telephone handy here. In Mingk there are only 12 movie houses. but 58 ~~agitation points~~ 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 copecks a month. After this they are

obliged to attend YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards, a ~~minor~~ violation of conduct or refusal to tow the ~~line~~ ^{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 ~~institutions~~ ^{institutions} ~~request~~ ^{request} for a place at higher educational institutions, but ~~expulsions~~ ^{EXPULSIONS} are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership. A young ~~ambitious~~ ^{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 ones' 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.

31 At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia _____ a tall handsome ~~man~~ ^{man} Russian of 27 ~~with a broad grin~~ ^{with a broad grin}. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ~~miner~~ ^{miner} while his mother works ~~as a nurse~~ ^{as a nurse} ~~they~~ ^{they} for they have a full three room apartment. His ~~father~~ ^{father} also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family group. ~~Arkadia~~ ^{ARKADIA} 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

35
fellow 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. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL ~~committee~~^{committee}. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory ~~committee~~^{committee} and for helping to draw up the list of ~~Drachniks~~^{Droozhniks} who shall have the duty during this month. ~~Drachniks~~^{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 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 ~~on~~ the downgrowth at least partly due to these "volunteer" efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks is their respective shops ^{the} YCL secretary ^{is} expected to set high examples of work and political ^{"business"} ~~seriousness~~ to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know ~~this~~ workers.

In Minsk the young communist headquarters is a long grey cement 4 story building on "~~Red Army~~^{RAZADARNA}" street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an

at 15 people

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auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the YCL of Belorussia, they review cases of expulsion and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing ~~like~~ ^{control 70 central comm.} the ~~same~~. YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

36 (The headquarters of the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." a 8 ~~storey~~ ^{storey} yellow metal and brick structure it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the ~~usual~~ ^{usual} decorations ~~like~~ ^{like} most buildings ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the city. "the first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belorussia" is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.T. Mazoroff. 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~~ ^{guarded} night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks ~~names~~ and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education, M. B. Poroshebed and Minister of Administration E. Zhezhel. ~~Mazoroff~~ ^{Mazoroff} controls and directs all activities ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ his republic with authority no United States ~~government~~ ^{government} has ever enjoyed, ~~which~~ ^{which} his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Mazoroff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party ~~residence~~ ^{residence} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~located~~ ^{located} by Krushchey. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his cronies, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, ~~where~~ ^{where} he waves a concoidal

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 ~~Soviet~~ ^{SUPREMACY} 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~~ ^{committee} of the communist party of the respective republics, therefore the central community chooses the members of the ~~Soviet~~ ^{SUPREMACY} Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central committee are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of "Death, ~~de~~ ^{committee} arrangement, a higher appointment to the central committee of the Soviet Union ~~or~~ ^{OR} expulsions from the party" under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. 32 Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzeling and freessing 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 wide spread pillfaring of goods, crops and embezzeling of money and State bonds. On any collective or State farm there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private ~~individuals~~ ^{individuals} stores or at the open market type of ~~bazars~~ ^{bazars}. These goods may consist only of a pillfered lamp or pistol or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in ~~brush~~ ^{brush} swamps or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piceneal, or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state waste and crops at government prices, but ~~the~~ pocket the differences of prices from the balck market ~~without~~ ^{without} making entrances in their ~~books~~ that such merchandise was brought for State prices. Such

practices are so common that without them many stores would be all most empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality ~~meats~~ ^{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 lukritive enterprizing by person with a slight ~~business~~ ^{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, ~~and~~ ^{single} ~~are~~ ^{often} ridden with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought in and sold under the counter examples are ~~meat~~ ^{horse} meat ~~used~~ used to subsidize a "beef stew" (Most of the ~~the~~ ³⁸ bureaucratic ~~apparatus~~ ^{apparatus} can be ~~seized~~ ^{detoured} by a well placed 10 spot, ~~most~~ persons occupying most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices, expect ~~remuneration~~ ^{remuneration} 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~~ ^{very} difficult process to secure permission and ~~work~~ ^{in order} to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such intence 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~~ ^{instances} 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~~ ^{list} which

which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any bureaucratic society ^{class} of desk administration is always ^{BOSS} ~~down~~ who expect their palmed ^{passes} and who ^{EXHAUST} ~~exhaust~~ their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potent ^{RECEIVING} nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamentals things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see ^{relative} in a city inside a restricted ^{ZONE} ~~area~~ such as border zones or military ^{CASE} ~~zones~~ and ^{ROCKET CASE} ~~restricted~~ zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another ^{because of} ~~area~~ 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 speciality} ~~his speciality~~ or ^{PROFESSION} ~~profession~~ will be used in ^{the city} ~~the city~~ to which he goes, all this creates piles of ^{PAPER} ~~work~~ work and ¹³⁷ photos, references, documents and notarized 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 ones "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

39 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 bucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet Society control 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 quit 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 ^{common} that foremen enforce 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 ^{prison} ~~prison~~ for terms ranging up to 3 years. Such work laws safe guard the state from "sabotage" of State property, work ^{STAMPS} and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to ~~control~~ ^{control} of living passes and ~~therefore~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what ^{may} ~~is~~ called "Surplus of Labor", which ^{is} ~~is~~ a capitalist society has no controll and is determined by mode and ^{matter of} ~~production~~ ^{Production} production and economic conditions which are all ways ~~controlled~~ ^{controlled}

40

PROLIFERATION

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 geographical ~~sense~~ ^{SENSE}, 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 ~~excess~~ ^{EXCESS IS} ~~is~~ partitioned off by the "living visa" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for ~~them~~ ^{THE WORKERS} the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is ~~properly~~ ^{PROPERLY} shipped off to a promised room and work ~~is~~ ^{THIS} ~~one~~ ^{OF}, Krushchev's ~~favorite~~ ^{FAVORITE} plan and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subsiding of ~~enthusiasm~~ ^{ENTHUSIASM OF} the young people (for most part) conditions of 5 to a room ~~hostel~~ ^{HOSTEL} erected, "towns", of ~~concrete~~ ^{CONCRETE} blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the over crowded, ~~back~~ ^{KIEV} 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, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back ~~at~~ ^A cost of sometimes ~~100~~ ²⁰⁰ rubles or more and also face the same conditions which ~~drive~~ ^{DRIVE} them from the cities in the first place.) When elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. ~~is~~ ^{THE} ~~initiated~~ a whole huge, mechanical apparatus is started ~~is~~ ^{is}, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the State from any voice of dissent, ~~either~~ ^{EITHER} ~~in~~ ^{ABSENTISM} ~~absentism~~ or opposition

All ~~eligible~~ ^{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 ~~notify~~ ^{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~~ ^{REPRESENTATIVES}) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ~~election~~ ^{AGITATOR} 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 ~~hand in~~ drop into a box, on the ballot ^{IS} the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all any body ~~develops~~ ^{EVER DOES} 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~~ ^{and} writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ~~who~~ ^{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~~ ^{FOR} years of mass discipline and ~~have~~ ^{have} made the people afraid to, ~~although~~ ^{ATTEMPT} 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 ~~black horse~~ ^{BLACK HORSE} 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 3 years in the south, climatic conditions very so much that many young

men elect to go to the relatively ^{SUNNY} ~~scoring~~ south to serve for three ~~years~~ ^{OTHER} then to the 9 month bitter cold ^{WINTER,} of camps in Siberia ^{OR} Sakhalin in the far ~~north-west~~ ¹⁹⁴⁵⁻⁴⁶. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and ~~is~~ ^{getting} ~~cloths~~ ^{clothes} cleaned ~~as is~~ ^{as is} ~~usually~~ ^{at army units} and are 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 Mingk, where they are located in the ^{old} ~~obscure~~ parts of town behind high walls, ^{NEVER} ~~passes~~ are ~~never~~ given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after manuevers, leave of 30 days ^{AS OUR} ~~is~~ ^{over} armed forces ^{contracts} in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after ^{MARSHAL} ~~Marshal~~ Mikalyan ^{BECAME} ~~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 loss 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 lath worker in Mingk is 80 rubles new money. The drop of money was ~~felt~~ ^{felt} in the offices ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up to the ^{rank} ~~rank~~ of Major. ⁹² and no loss of pay for major and ^{above} ~~above~~ ^{lieutenant} ~~lieutenant~~ in the Russian ^{army} ~~army~~ gets 180 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets ^{duty} ~~duty~~ "duty expense" pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world ^{since} ~~since~~ top sergeants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to ^{COURT-MARTIAL} ~~without~~ ^{without} a ~~court~~ ^{court-martial} for minor offenses. Duties at a base

camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base as we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served. ^{smack} bars and PX's as soldiers ^{are} is never allowed to ~~wear~~ ^{use} civilian clothes (this is against military law) we might think such life to be exceedingly drab 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"} ~~undisciplined~~ army especially the complete ^{absence} ~~absence~~ of ^{POLITICAL} ~~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 ^{drive} ~~drive~~ ^{out on} ~~out on~~ civies and pile in a car and ^{drive} ~~drive~~ up to town to ^{and} ~~and~~ movie or a dance, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ army discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own military obligation clearly understood ^{and} ~~and~~ in our own hands.

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1956-Sept 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct 56 April 60 Camp Pendleton April-May 1957, Jacksonville Fla. May-June 1957, Santa Anna Calif June-August 1957, and in Japan August 1957-Nov. 1958, Santa Anna, El Toro air base Dec 1958-Sept 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May-Oct 1958. During Dec 57 to May 58 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

I served in Electronics school Jacksonville Fla., and advanced Radar school Biloxi Mississippi. I also received my high school level 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

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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 Jan 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.

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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 philosophy works by Leibniz after 1959 and attended numerous 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 learned much of Marx Engels 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 continued to receive by subscription from "Komkrin Inc." Soviet ideological and informative literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belovsi" "krockill" satirical political magazine and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" also I receive the well known Soviet Journal "Ogonxok". I also have received literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.
A. Proof of subscriptions to Soviet Journals
B. Subscriptions from 1962 of Worker

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A. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

11/23/63

HMM
JPA
RSS
GFR

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

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literature. I then organized persons who
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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
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A-B-C

Street Agitation

I am experienced in street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9 1963 I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I subsequently was fined 10.00 charges against the three Cubans were dropped 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 August 17 I was invited by WDSU-Radio to appear on the August 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 Buttler of "Inca" anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringer Cuban exile

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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 F.P.C.C. Local.

A. Letter from V.T. Lee

B. FPCC membership card

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

RADIO SPEAKER AND LECTURER

B



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 757 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 priest all of whom were college

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

graduates taking the 4 year subsequent course for the priesthood attended several 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 attended. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Piozza, Jesuit

LECTURE

A. invitation letter
B. comments letter

RADIO

NO RECORDS

11-23-53

HMM

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GJR

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LECTURE

A. invitation letter
B. comments letter

RADIO

NO RECORDS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

Photograpes

I have worked in the Jagers-Chiles-Stoval typographical Co. 522 Browder St. Dallas, Texas, I worker from Oct 1, 1962 to April 1, 1962 I am proficiet in the photographic arts known as reverses, transparacial, line, modifications, squats blowups, and minaturazations. I have submitted and been commended for photo work for the party. I am familiar with layout and art work and am aquianted with cold medal and hot medal proces'ss in printing.

A. TAX RETURNS of JCS

B. LETTERS commending PHOTO WORK
BY THE PARTY

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A. Tax returns of JCS

B. Letters commending photo work by the party

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 ~~city~~, facts and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. Background of shops
- 10-11 Individual workers
12. controlled of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings
- 15-16 factory make up and people's
- 17-18-19. Report of city of Minsk
- 20 Soviet permits + "tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective farms and school
24. Vocations
25. student quarters and fruit
26. population fig. and textbooks
27. figs. for books for books
28. newspapers
29. films
30. 1st films 2nd T.V. (⁶⁰⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁰⁰ BACK 30-35 + 29-23
HISTORIC
D. 7A3.
31. T.V. + Radio
- 32 Radio
- 33 opera and museum
34. I.C.L.
35. I.C.L. Peoples police
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- 37-39 Corruption in U.S.S.R.
40. Elections region and "Kulaks"
41. Elections
42. The army
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44. Cops
45. LESTAL. F. MEN T.
STALIN in 1961

NEW MONEY
COMMENTED.

Part 1

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. The 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 all communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The Moscow Radio and television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronic parts and sets. In this great enterprise created in the early 50's the party secretary is a man in his early 40's. He has a long history of service to the party. He controls the lives of the many communist party members and other workers engaged in the activities of the plant. He is responsible for the discipline of the workers and the general conduct of the enterprise. He is the capital of the working Republic of the USSR.

This factory manufactures 1,000,000 sets and parts for radio and television sets in various sizes and ranges of frequency and includes which are not made in any other plant in the USSR. It is this, not which manufactured the sets but the sets themselves which are produced here. The sets which show as mass produced items of commerce refer to the hundreds of thousands of sets produced at the local population in the USSR in 1955. After the sets are produced they are shipped out to the various parts of the USSR. The sets are shipped out to the various parts of the USSR. The sets are shipped out to the various parts of the USSR. The sets are shipped out to the various parts of the USSR.

employees 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers 88% percent women and girls.

3-4-5

automation is now employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially the war industry. However for certain use their number is still small. at this point at least one worker is employed on the floor to make each of turning out finished, acceptable items. often one worker must finish the task of taking the edge of mold of product and removing them on a foot driver table. that is only so much potentiality in mass production, it makes what this is.

The lack of unemployment in the local union may be explained by one of 2 things; lack of automation and a seasonal ratio of 1-6 workers in any given factory. these people are occupied with the tons of paperwork which flows in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct jobs is not small to the ratio of workers in work was 1-10 in other places 1-5 depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of engineers, committees and supply checkers, and the quarterly contract board. These people number (without fore men) almost 40 people, total working force 5000 - 1-50 without fore men.

To delude them into the mind of the workers we shall visit most of the shops and after in the end 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 rivets to the frame attaching transistor 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 solder 15 will lead in 13 minutes the girls work here very but slightly with average pay of \$4.00 per hour without deductions. deductions include 7 cents general tax 25¢ union fee for tractor and insurance girls and any deductions for poor or unless work the supervisor may have to make further down the line. that is the terms of this, mostly wages of 11-0218 turning the television on the screen will light view of from which. This has been made up as a point to see. They place pictures table with the reports. these boys receive for a 34 hour week 60¢ per hour of working deductions further in other are fitting. there is a 25¢ per hour to make a time itself, all along the side there is a list of names with operators, hurriedly paper scraps. Just in case of the morning the wages that fitting out in letters with handwriting. it is not to the point of getting that is essential. the union is in a way to get a better deal for the workers. the union is in a way to get a better deal for the workers.

red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Teiberg had the title (which is communist) black worker of communist times, who movement was started under Stalin in 1930-1940 rubles - month minus deductions. This stop, only meeting together with the section party chief usually in the afternoon for the title black worker of comm. times. These of course are not necessarily comm. party members. Although Teiberg in its work was party membership helps in the amount of life in the U.S.S.R.

Meeting, meeting of the "collectives" are so numerous in the morning. Late for instance during the month the following meetings and sections are scheduled; 1) prof. Union; which discuss to work in education - research (p. 27.); 2) political information (Newspaper); 3) the lunch hour; 4) young communist meeting (2) in the 6. and 7. of every month; 5) production committee made up of workers, which ways of improving work; Communist party meeting (2) in month called by the section communist sec.; 6) the school of communist labor meeting (engineering); 7) every Wednesday, and Sport meeting 1 in month non-compulsory.

a total of 15 meetings a month 14 of which are compulsory for a communist party members and 12 compulsory for all others. These meetings are all held after work or on the lunch hour. The 11th is a name held on working time! Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline required under the Stalin regime, no worker will work the hard discipline of the party now and no activity in factories, party - because by trying to slip out of the way or going to attend attention the party is being said.

The strong spirit is also in the nature of the work party men demanding a political answer to a group of usually 10-15 simple working men who - though some strong pieces have been heard to - turn. Behind the strong all except the hard faced communists with roving eyes looking for any wrong - making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any worker. A hard fight to bring out me to it. But the inclusion of the political is in the "Nobody" but its compulsory attendance at factory & meeting isn't the only way it has spontaneous demonstrations. It is not only in the "collective" demonstrations, the every day demonstrations are all heard in the morning. Well in the morning some of the best organized quarters. The well organized party men mark off the names of it hundreds of workers appointed to various certain places at a given time. No choice, however small, is left to the discretion of the individuals.

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the lives of some of the 58 workers and foremen working in the experimental shop of the main radio plant. This place is located in the heart of the great Leningrad 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 particular 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 up stairs 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 former ~~plant~~ ZISPO and Dr. former ~~plant~~ workers whose virtuous reliability and skill calls for them since each worker has with time acquired differing skill and knowledge work is given strictly according to so called "pay levels" the levels being numbered 1-5 and the highest level "master" for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 68 rubles for work level two a worker receives 79.50 for three 90 rubles, for four 105 rubles for five 120 rubles and for master 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 tops the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work bonuses are all ways with some giving rise to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill 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 community for good production standards.

Our shop head Stepan Tarasovich is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a prin-requisite as a foreman a persons job now, managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory Mr. became shop head in an important segment of a large plant employing 5000 people. Stepan has on almost bald head except for a patch of hair on the left side of his head which he is fixing combing across his shiny top. Aged 45 he is married with two children aged 8 and 10 it may be explained that Russian men marry much older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained

by the fact that in order to recruit an apartment people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so unstable until the commonly desired goal is reached that is, an apartment for oneself, most men do not choose to start families and settle later in life. Stenpal is responsible to the factory community and directly for the filling of quotas and production quantity. his parents is not so. 38 years old has a wife and 15 month old baby not to long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen or private toilet into a newly build 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 keeps him working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible his assistant Dr. Foreman Saburov is much younger, 25 years younger energetic, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough chain which he incidentally used in the presence of superiors, the shop's ministry is composed of 12 so called "shock workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might threaten to imitate them, usually of the silver or master class of workers, they are experienced in work and politics. Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50 not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the units, lack of the "Kollektiv".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 20-22 year old, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two year at a factory, 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 works, levels 3, 4, these workers are aged about 24-38 and form the mass of labor at the factory. ~~about 70%~~ In some family apartments are few most occupy 3 rooms belonging to relatives or rooms let to rent by holder of two or three room apartment after for as high as 20 rubles a month although rent in the Soviet Union is paid by the apartment, and 3, 15 one room with kitchen and bath cost only about 20 rubles a month the housing shortage is so acute that people must themselves look to even find a place to live in the city room, room renting also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR after it reaches light amount of proportion with reality, such as the man who rents 20 rubles a month from selling his room with furniture still he himself living in a summer house in the country, such speculation is forbidden and carries, usually penalties including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to a month, this class is the most common instances

B

most workers in moscow come from peasant stock while
repopulated the city at the end of the 2nd world war, like most
Russians - they are war-hardened and simple but often stubborn
and untrustworthy.
The life of the "collective" or rather inter-life since
it often comes 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, and determining the action 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 become the most comprehensive educational and moral
training probably in the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "collective"
one must first ask who controls who leads the "collective"
the answer is that it is a long one, all plants and factories
in the Soviet Union have party committees lead by one
graduate of a higher party school whose function is the
control discipline of members of the communist party.
and who, working in conjunction with the directors
of the factory, ~~and~~ ^{supervise} 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 ~~equal~~ ^{equal} to the ~~supreme~~
head of any factory, ~~but~~ ^{the} facts point out
that he has had to the fact that communists hold
the leading positions in plants that the party man
holds considerable moral sway over the activities
of the workers - they never fail. No suggestion of
the party man is ever turned down by the directors
of any factory, that would be president to brexton,
the party man designates who shall be shop and section
party secretaries a, and well covered by employed
communists, - these communists virtually control every
word of "collective" - they are responsible for the carrying
out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and
party activities in that local cell.
These meetings or "Sabranias" are almost always
held at the end of hours or before working hours the
number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not
small considering that on an average 10 meetings are
held a week and of these you have "young communists"
party comm. meetings "political information" and the
school of common labor. There is a weekly work and art
completing for all workers, also monthly meetings
and clubs "propaganda meetings" "General Trade Union"
"Shop committee" and "Sport meeting" none of these are
Comm. meetings. The number of meetings held a month
average 20-50% of these are political or day political
meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours
usually in the form of "political information" held every Tuesday

university night course next year so that he can become a
 radio engineer he went to school during and after the war
 in the east where his family took him during the evacuation
 moved still further east after an all out attempt at a drive
 by the nazis in which his mother was killed
 after surviving his schooling at the age of 19, like most
 Russian boys he was drafted into the army, served in
 Hungary when the Rouser Revolution broke out as a jeep
 driver, when asked who started the war that he says
 "American imperialist" and "Spies" when asked who he killed
 he says "I didn't kill anyone" when asked who was killed
 during the revolution he says "Burgarians" asked what he
 thinks of that revolution he says it was a glorious victory
 by our forces" Skriticlik also tells a story about how
 one Russian newly arrived with the occupation forces was
 walking home the forest when he came upon a group of
 young Hungarian children, one of them was a girl he
 says and she look at me so hard I thought she must
 know me, one of the young people come forward
 and asked for a match, just then a burgarian people
 policemen" come around the corner" this is probably what
 saved Skriticlik about life the police shouted just as
 one of the young people come up behind him and hit
 him on the head, when he awoke there were two
 of the group dead and the others "run away" obviously
 a revolution of spies and imperialist I think.

A picture of a different sort is that cut by

mild mannered he served his army service
 along time ago on the Tigris front during the war.
 married and for the years he has three children aged
 7 4 he long with 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 the night school facility of the University in 1958
 he has been working at this plant for 5 years.
 a skilled trades man he is respected and is a
 member of the shop production community, non-union.
 he believes in the program of the party as do almost all
 Russians. his hobbies are 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 many personal belongings, not many, but
 "have an apartment" that is the most important thing in life.

and structure of the city already. Give no idea of its condition
of the capital of the republic. That in 1945 only 16 school
years ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern
with the airport nearby. As its location is in a valley, only the
spid a long spread out town, in appearance, city, only the
buildings paved with factory floors and shabby buildings etc
industrial background township of say in appearance, character,
the taller buildings here is the 9 story one block apartment
house blocks. The main street project (Stalin) which is
all other streets are now and then laid streets curving through
the city side by side of stone breaking off the main street.
block at both ends by extensive parks the design and
extent of this project is very reflective of the life of
the city from north to south of this street as in narrow
rows of the city includes in the first two miles the
center district of the city, Hotel mirate and the main post
office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct orders of
Khrushchev who was gripped at the fact that only one, old
dilapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid
a official visit to this the capital of Belorussia. The
hotel was built in three months, a record for
the entire Soviet Union, I think and has over 500 rooms
a modern well served and built hotel top shaped
it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and
Poland through Moscow to Moscow. - 1946.
The post office handles all mail coming in and
entire in the break style.
The central movie house the project are a clothing store childrens store
people in on small unventilated hall, next to it stands
a shoe store across from it the central eating shop.
The main Drug store and a house of culture.
and a Congressor (Russian foot hold)
further stands the ministry of Internal affairs
whose boss is tough military Colonel Nikolay Khrushchev
of the "people militia" he holds the till moment
of Internal Affairs ground the corner is his subagency
the KGB Council for Internal Security (Intelligence and
Secret police) across from this is the five cornered
project book shop across from this to the even more
crowded restaurant one a five in the city where for two
rubles a person can buy fried wavy, or plates of chicken
with potatoes and fried cabbage instead of just the
"Kottlets" break and ground meat patties, or chicken
with more meat - it use bread 40 and BEEFSTEAKS
pure ground beef, patties served with potatoes
and cabbage and sometimes macaroni. These dishes
are always served in workers dining rooms and
stand up cafes (open at night). At some times sweet
rolls coffee, in summer and full fruits, salads
and tomatoes are also brought. } 2

down from this call call "springtime" is the
shop best for 13 & a person can buy un-
for 7 apples sweet rolls of different kinds
bread for 20 copper! the black bread loaf is
as large as the white - these for changes and
demand also black bread remaining fresh for
^{extremely long time} ~~can be bought here~~
^{of course from this bakery shop is the}
store here is a kids department of sweets
although currency is the limit chocolate costs
4 times as much as in the US (for instance one
may 60 copper). chocolate is much in demand
and Russians have a verious sweet tooth.
here there is always a crowd.
further down let come to the only Department
in mink the "G.M.", which means "the universal
store" here one may buy any sold in the smaller
specialized store at sight on the list for refrigerators
vacuum cleaners, and other cars, none of which can
be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list
for refrigerators ¹⁹⁵²⁻⁵³ is three months, also for vacuum
cleaners, for cars ^{1.5 Mill. sold} the waiting list is anywhere
from 6 months to a year depending upon which
of the three waiting makes one make a down-
payment & on the "MOSKOVICH" which cost 3500 rubles
is presumed to be the best so the waiting list is almost
a year for that, however the "VICTORY" and "VOLGA" are better
cheaply and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month
wait, and one bought more or less to order here. These
styles are not very impressive the MOSKOVICH looks like a
box on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938 Studebaker
which by the way is what it is. modeled after "American
aid" ³⁰⁰

motorcycles and television set can, however be bought
on the spot for much less a good high powered motorcycle
costs ~~about~~ 350 rubles and this quality it apt to be better
than the more complex automobile, television cost anywhere
from 50 rubles for a 6 in by 6 in screen to 350 rubles for
a full made television of 22 inches screen. Other models
light table models, cost 198 and 145 rubles here ready
made sets of rough material can be bought for cheap
a double breasted blue for 110 rubles or a better made blue
suit for 250 rubles. and a set cost 40 rubles or pair of pants for
less than 25 rubles these and few hundreds in stock they
usually cost 30 rubles.

just before we come to "Helen square" the end of the central
 district along the market. we find the two "associates" or
 stand up cafes where cafes are located across the street
 from one another, the interval between is barely the width
 in each, both places serve the same drinks at the same price
 why these were not built at opposite ends of the street
 for instance, is not known, although it would of course be
 more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plan
 for all the city in the Soviet Union come directly from Moscow
 which, as one can imagine is a big St. Petersburg and
 since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's
 it seems that the logical reason is that in building
 the street so it is the simple, and therefore safest way.
 Another characteristic and interesting structure in Leningrad
 is the Trade Union building this houses an anticomunism
 office for the training and continuing of the amateur groups
 who perform here periodically and a small dance hall.
 They are not as one might assume, office 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
 workers but these will all be handled through the local
 Communist factory committees and are passed along or
 shelved as it suits the committee, 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 sailor
 complete with scap, a bricklayer holding a trowel
 a sports woman in track shoes, and a nurse symbolizing
 the status of a man in a double breasted coat holding
 a brief case, either a bureaucrat or a professional.
 apparently.

The rest of the market for the remaining mile is
 enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied
 apartment houses, it may be said 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 ~~space~~ space is in full swing although
 at the 22nd congress Khrushchev announced that so many
 building projects were started in 1960 that for a
 year after the finish of the congress only special important
 project will be allowed to be begun 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

22
prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in the
Khrushchev called a halt to its construction plans of the
present 7-year plan, this will mean, especially on apartment
for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves in
for an apartment even if they are on the list for 10
4 years. Their estimates are based on experience.

At the 22nd party congress Khrushchev in his
speech gave a note of approval for all practical purposes
only speech, since it's other followers in place of
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 make up 20% of this total
all other are delegations of Intellectuals students
and scientific works the 250,000 "Tourist" who do
manage to go abroad are carefully selected from
employees, the main requisite is, is he loyal
and politically guaranteed?? 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 Moscow
or for 80 rubles go to Chibulobaka for more
if he passes the requisitions he can even get to
England, the hotel is ¹ that he must be ok'd
by the Com. Bureau ² all 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 tourist to seek asylum
if he knows he'll never see his family again
not alive anyway. In actual tourist who go abroad
when and where they want to, because of their own desires
are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad
are issued only after a 6 month of gathering investigation
by the K.G.B.

Even trips to many cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden
 even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives
 and they were leaving towards the Finnish border
 takes in to this category, but on the whole, Soviet
 Siberia main airport some cities in its western and
 the southern border of the USSR from Moscow to
 India a performer, without a pass, all cars, trucks
 and other private vehicles are stopped at police
 checkpoints to these areas. Train and plane and
 bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets
 to these areas without being shown a passport
 or being shown a pass, airport, whose owners
 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 with suit parcels, passes are given out by
 the local authorities, ~~and~~ 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 "green" passport of
 identification papers. on the first page is a photo and
 personal information, in the following 4 pages are
 places for the registering of address, this including
 rented rooms, on the next four pages are places
 for making a particular remarks as to the conduct
 of the carrier, in place better kept blank, the next
 three pages are for registering the pieces of work
 then the next page is for marriage licenses and
 divorce papers, lawyers. these "passports" are
 valid for a year, except every five years
 a "lost passport" one is replaced after a short
 investigation for 10 weeks. all persons regardless
 of nationality are required to carry these papers at
 all times, as in a matter of fact nationality they are
 65 in the Soviet Union are also marked on the
 passport for instance a Turkmen, is Turkmenia
 a Jew is marked that an immigrant is marked
 in the past as well, as in the case of the many
 arguments seen in the U.S.S.R. also on the page

0116

... was a criminal nature
 ... in short biologically autotrophic printed
 such as, ... 1934
 ... 155 occupation was student
 immigrated to USSR, 1956. This is enough to insure
 any and all records at that center 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 although immigrants in the USSR,
 a few french, german, and Eastern European are treated
 with more respect than the Russians treat each other,
 particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment
 very immigrant, no matter how unimportant he
 may have been in his native country, he must be
 to worry about as concerning getting the apartment and
 being assigned to work as his Russian born
 counterpart. This is part of the nation wide drive to
 impress an urgency as to the high level of
 life in the USSR.

99

12 miles inland of Moscow is a show
 collection, even for foreigners. Tourist who ask
 to see a ... in large collective farms, or it
 is common - very immigrant help to more possible
 including automatic milking, feeders, even automatic
 floor workers. It is located here at this place
 along with their counterpart at the same sort of
 place just south of ... being in a line in well being
 apartment houses with good and clothing stores but
 right in the ... great floors.

... if anyone who doesn't want
 to be duped & says it, you take the Moscow to Belost
 highway for 25 miles, which you can do Westward
 under the ... in your first minute find
 a real collective farm, a village of the small black and
 and across ... throughout the Soviet Union
 and although it's 50 miles from the Kremlin it
 present ... side of ...
 ... that done
 with a ... 45000 collective
 farms in the ... of the type as well
 as 7000 state farms run by the government.
 Collective number ... 5,5 million people or 31.4%
 of the total population.

150

True, the collective farmers may own chickens
 in pairs or even a score, as well as his own piece
 of land, usually 4 or 5 acres, but the isolation and
 agonizingly hard conditions remove and nullify
 these "advantages". Nowadays though still without
 electricity "collective farms" have radio
 programs and speakers in every home, this is
 part of the propaganda system instigated by
 Khrushchev to bring the cultural level of outlying
 collective farms up to the level of the city dwellers.

Below attention for the children of collective farmers
 is comparable as it is for all children up to the age
 of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their
 passports, etc. Public schools are in general 3 or 4 story
 affairs with not particular decorations. Teachers receive
 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions.
 Discipline from the student viewpoint is strong, starting
 school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pencils
 school routine which all students must follow, in
 neat appearance, is taught to stand rigidly at attention
 when engaged and unless the room or when the
 teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly
 foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more
 complex than their American counterparts, indeed
 is also emphasized, as well as patriotism and Soviet
 History. An attitude towards his studies of complete
 seriousness is instilled in him at an early age,
 and young Russian students are apt to appear
 rather bookish than American.

Since since most women work for a living in the USSR
 (wives without husbands) they usually leave their
 children in the care of the local
 "children's garden". These are highly organized, government
 subsidized nurseries, no consideration, but largely fed
 and cared for, they are checked periodically
 by doctors, meals are environment and baths given. All
 for 30 rubles a month the young children are given
 pre-school preparation by trained day school
 teachers who receive a month in pay. A director
 of such a school may receive 140 rubles a month. 3,050,000
 after the war in 1946 and in 1960
 following exchange relations the American government;

much more than in the U.S. in beautiful fields of Russian
and foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period.
In England it is also within 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 best books from which
these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves
and they combine politics and education at all, a very common
practice. An example is that text in English on the emergence
of the structure of the Communist party of the Soviet Union
the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book
book these books are in large circulation.

A good text book for English speaking students studying
Russian is the one by Nina Potapova, chairman of the U.S.S.R.
Society of Friends with the United States and England.
This book published in 1957, by the Moscow publishing house,
has anyone interested in the Russian highly expressive
Russian language. Political texts are kept to a minimum
in this book and only make up about 20% of the text.

Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet
Union were published at the central Moscow publishing
house a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise
for those opposed to centralization, here copying books
and reprinted in the Russian language and other into
one of the 100 languages of minor groups in the
75% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however
national languages are protected and propagated by
of the demand of books printed in the
Union. 208, 827,000 million people in the Soviet Union
114, 114,000 want Russian as their national language,
is Ukrainians 37,253,000, and Belorussians 3,900,000
and 60,000,000. The remaining population
figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60
groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people
the tongue, also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet
Union who are from rich, not Union origin of whom
the leadership includes 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Afghans
1,400; Arabs 1,800, Italians 1,200, Frenchmen 4,000,
Spaniards 4,000, and Argentines (distinct) 4,000. Since
the figures from Argentina immigration is not listed
in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union (pp 74-75).

0116

21. 82% of all the 47,000 titles printed in the USSR in 1954 were technical or industrial text books, only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most concerned war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces ~~and~~ ^{and} 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 described by Erasing Levins in his book "New Street USSR." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves tractor," "loves girl" episodes, or how even increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparatively easy style, however, foreign writers seem to be chosen, because they write about the decay and divisiveness and immorality of their respective countries. ~~American~~ Every foreign 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. These writers are often very popular in the USA, but not for the same reasons. Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflections 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 the capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a socialist.

Not an ~~uncommon~~ ^{person}, reading selected stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the gloom and darkness of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include:

Leonard Frank, ~~former socialist~~; William Goodwin, "Things as they are" English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Dumas "The Three Musketeers" French author. "The black nation" is a novel in the same vein as "The hour and the day" but even these are few and hard to find. English books in production wherever one goes. Most American books are also found in the USSR. The USSR has 1.50 million titles in publication. The USSR has more titles in publication than any other country in the world. The USSR has captured in the end the hearts of the people.

0116

F
Films carry the propaganda ball when books and newspapers leave off. with 40,000 movie houses in the USSR. with an average collection of 100 tickets bringing the total to 118,000 movie hours. The average number of tickets a Soviet citizen goes to the movie, 100 times, including men, women, and children is 16 times (p. 319.)

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why: "N.S. Khrushchev is the hero of the Soviet Union, and the one who, for his part in the film 'The Nikita Khrushchev' a documentary film the summer of 1961, of old films showing Khrushchev in his younger days, as a comrade on the Eastern front, as tearing Indochina after the war.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary historical or war stories others were Virgin land or far north adventure stories, most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In Belorussia it's the 1st film on 'Soviet Street' it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and actors. all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of ^{filmmaking} Leningrad, a 3-or four year course, and have diplomas in their respective fields.

During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown in 'Minsk' 'The Line', revolutionary film of the 1917's 'Clear Sky' the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in the July, 1961, which took 3rd place. a film about the post Stalin era, it condemns repression of the main character, a spy, person 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 so called 'The fair' a west German film, against militarism and 'The poor street' a Bulgarian film about the resistance in the 2nd WW.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage of movies shown here since the young Soviet film industry is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian and French films, as well as most numerous films from the 'people's republics' are popular here, American films are few although well liked for their technical skill and production.

373 words

small miles "svishkoch", behind it stands the impressive steel radio tower, the highest structure in Belorussia. The radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the courtyard must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass stamp to an official. Performers all take to a separate studio near the city center, where production and rehearsals are held. Back to the station and then to the broadcasting tower, in this way, the all important communication systems are guarded against sabotage or especially "takeovers," of the sort achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionaries and mal-contentos.

Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on "Dolgabroaditaya" St. stands two more towers approx. 100 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting quite the opposite in fact. These very important towers 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 sometimes French Broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed blockhouse and tower area is forbidden except by pass. The amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic, and when one considers that needle lighting at work places is only gradually turned on, even on the coldest days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts 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" propaganda programs, which may be heard on any short-wave radio in the United States and without jamming! These "Radio Moscow" programs insure people in 41 countries that the Iron curtain is no longer legit, never did exist, and in general a fictitious record of the Soviet Union though they by no means are such!!

Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the USSR and 32 opera and ballet houses throughout the republics, as compared with one in the United States. The Metropolitan opera house in New York, perhaps that ~~is~~ is because the Russians have their own operas written by Chikol'tki, and other Russian composers, while we have none. Here my person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Reiglo", "The Crown", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most critics are really lacking in this field of art due not to the ~~poor~~ facility that we are uneducated as the Russians think but so to the fact that we simply do have the facility to put such productions on. Although there are those who, like to remain tied to their T.U.S and cowboy shows.

Working Drama theatre numbers 500 with 11 in Belorussia. by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language at the language of the republics. In Leningrad the Belorussian drama theatre on "VOINODARSKAYA ST. has a troupe of 55 professional earning from 70 to 175 rubles a month putting on 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes were always well made in any production 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; 36,000 are Historical Revolutionary 89,000 historical, 171,000 memorial, (the house of Chkovski in Chikol'tki at six corners, near the American Embassy).

421 of local or regional interest, and 122 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 907. In the year 1957 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,300,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "Sokolniki" park.

Here a huge display covering 20 miles was set up in 1955 it admirably set out the progress for tourist and business alike. In it are exhibitions and not just exhibits, a time for exhibition caused in a building, not full long, on housing and industrial sample the light consumer industry is shown where the Russians work like it to be as though it is with pocket radios

(this was made in Leningrad in the USSR) Automatic washing machines with two spinners from 1952-1957 this were 1.2 million all single, two spinners, and modern vacuum cleaners (1952-1957 500,000) ^{with} ~~with~~ however this doesn't keep Americans from hoping that some day these things will be in mass production, naturally, they shall be

another means of distributing propaganda are
 thought the agitators, or in English "agitators"
 points. These are located at desks or in small offices,
 open 18 hours a day they are manned by "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
 its name. 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 these features have slightly changed but it
 still remains 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 Munich there are only 12 movie houses,
 but 58 age groups in the telephone books they can
 be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners
 draped over the doors and windows of the respective buildings

The Young Communist League of Y.C.L. embraces all young
 people from the age of 16, when they out grow the Children's
 Pioneer League. 90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 25
 belong to this organization, although they may attain commu-
 nist party membership as early as 17 or 20 years. Signed on as
 soon as they receive their "passport" at 16, they receive a
 Y.C.L. party ticket and must pay a small fee of 70 or 80
 marks a month. After this they are obliged to attend
 Y.C.L. meetings, go on harvesting trips on week ends, during the
 fall, to collect the furs to help bring in the potato and
 grain and to keep their studies up to high standards. A
 flagrant violation of conduct or refusal to do so - the result will
 result in expulsion from the League, and is a block to personal
 progress in the Soviet Union, since membership is considered
 a preface to hiring, or entry or inclusion in receiving request
 for a place at higher educational institutions, but expulsions
 are fairly common about 20% being expelled before reaching
 the age when they may be chosen for commu. party member-
 ship. A young communist student may become rather popular
 and powerful by being elected to the post of Y.C.L. secretary
 in his class at school or at work. A hard way to succeed
 in the communist world is to be a local school or district
 secretary and to have good marks and discipline, until chosen
 for party membership. In this way young people get a taste
 of what the party would do for them. So they have the right
 to do it.

at our shop the YCL secretary is Artabian _____ a tall handsome
longly Russian of 23 years ^{with a broad grin.} who remains out of a steppe or Oklahoma
boy, his father is a _____ while mother works _____
therefore they have a full three room apartment. his _____
a YCL member is the youngest and least member of this family group.

Artabian has worked at this factory for _____ 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 on easy going fellow
if you don't yet him called, he takes his YCL duties seriously
collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th
and 20th of the month) at 1/10 of the total paycheck, 100 rubles
90 copecks, he checks off names and is responsible for turning
in the cash to the factory YCL committee. He is responsible
for putting 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
volunteers within, 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 quiet districts, DROOZHNIKS
always walk in groups of three and four, often women
and give in _____ this capacity, this custom is relatively
new, it is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays,
when there are traditional groups of teenagers and a large number
of brinks to be seen. Both these ^{types} groups are up
the downgrowth of the movement, due to their volunteer efforts.

Besides helping draw up the list of DROOZHNIKS in their respective
shops, YCL secretaries are expected to set high examples of
work and political opinions, to their fellow members, and
to help the shop in action besides get to know their
workers.

In north side by many communist headquarters is a long
grey concrete 4 story building on "~~Red~~" "Krasnoarmi" St.
or in English "Red Army Street" side, the building is honey
combed with 200 rooms, a auditorium and meeting hall.
300 people are permanently employed here to do the work of the
YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of release
they review cases of expulstion and direct party organs
the actual political influence of this committee is almost
nothing, since the C.C. YCL in all cities are directed by
the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

The headquarters of the Central Committee of the KPSB is located
"Karl Marx St." a 8 storied yellow metal and brick building
it is a rectangular shaped with straight sharp lines and
almost none of the gaudy decorations found on most buildings
in the city. The First Deputy of the Central Committee of the
of Pederussia is the imposing title, carried by a short, stocky man,
in his late 50's, N.T. MAZOROFF, rarely seen on the streets, he and
family occupy a snug 8-room apt. 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
papers and keeps unauthorized persons out. Here is also the residence
of several ministers, such as, Minister of Education, M.B. Dorosh
and Minister of Construction, E. ZHIZNENKO. Mazoroff controls and directs
all activities in the republic with authority no United States govern-
ment ever enjoys, until his authority is cannot be curtailed
or challenged by court order or injunction, as it often is
in the United States. Mazoroff is responsible directly to
Moscow and the party, presidium directed by Krushchev.
He appears in the reviewing box as in the center of his
crowd, on May 1st and November 1st holidays, in robes, which
he wears a regal hand, occasionally without a trace of a
smile. He sits silent to his post in the general assembly,
more than 1000 delegates is called to the, out of 7000, but
rather appointed from the members of the Supreme Soviet,
who are elected on the one candidate ticket, which is
prepared and authorized in the first place, by the Central Comm.
of the Communist party of the republic's republics. Therefore
chooses its members of the Supreme Soviet from
replacements for vacated seats in the con com.
candidates may be required in the case of
higher appointment, to the in case of
expulsion from the party, under the
procedure in the central committee.

2-10 (Encs)
Corruption in the USSR takes a major form in embezzling and
misuse of pelrus as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1955
the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums
was enacted as a measure to wide spread pillaging of crops
crops and embezzling of money and state bonds. ^{usually}
money on any collective or state farm there is the a certain
percent of state goods illegally appropriated by its
collect farmers for their own private use to make up for
low wages and therefore low living conditions or for
sell to private individuals, stores, or at the open market
type of buyers. These goods may consist only of a
pillaged lamp or piglet or may run in scores of
sheep or cows hidden in backwoods swamps or
thick pine forest and sold by the appropriators
piecemeal or wholesale lots to crooked store super-
markets who are supposed to buy state meats and crops
at government prices but who pocket the difference of price
from the black market which makes entrances in state
books that such necessaries were bought for state price
such practices are so common that without them
many stores would be all but empty if they had to
rely on the sporadic, poor quality of goods brought in
from the state slaughter house at high prices. The
directors of even a small fruit or milk store open
up whole opportunities for substitutive enterprising by
person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible
for the authorities to get on such going on because of
difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since
such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials,
electric appliances, food supplies are all riddled with
speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods
brought in and sold under the counter examples are local
meat being used to subsidize a "beef stew".

82
Most of the age characteristic apartments can be obtained by well placed 10 spot, most persons occupying part of the housing and passport and visa offices expect remuneration for the life and death services which all Russians seek namely - to receive pass for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment. 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 require to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another city. In such instances the administrator of apartment houses 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 the city for another the usual method of getting a room or apartment without having to wait on the so called housing line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room "apartment." In any bureaucratic society - class of desk administrators is always born who expect their salaries and who expect their positions for self-purposes however in the USSR such practices take on a particularly potent nature since it is not simply a matter of receiving rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fruits of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to all relatives in a residential city inside a restricted zone such as border zones, or military base and such base zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another an individual choise 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 work in the city to which he is going as well as permission to move from the military authorities, if he is military, delegated from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that his speciality, occupation will be used in the to which he goes and this creates piles of paper work and

photos, references, documents and notary acknowledgments. The main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a living visa since it would be difficult if one simply applied for a place in the housing lines. Even if one can live with friends or relatives for the time being ^{until} they could rent a room from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamped on one's "passport" it is against the law for any director or administrator 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 is 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, your 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 valuable to the state, any person 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 and although he may indeed quit any job he likes up till 1950 a person could not quit a job without police and state security approval, permission. It was simply impossible to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now days it is rare that foremen enforce a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any worker who cannot be replaced. If the worker does not choose to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a people's court and sent to a work camp or prison for terms ranging up to 3 years.

40. Such work shows safe ground the state from...
of state property, work stamps and passes as well
from proper authorities in regard to conditions of
passes and therefore the "work passes" ^{is the} indirect control
influx and out flow of what is ~~called~~ "large
Labor" which in capitalist society has no control and
determined by mode and method of production and
economic conditions which are allway fluctuating
capitalist society. Therefore it is not liberation of
the ~~mass~~ proletarian masses but rather the ~~function~~
of state machinery which regulates population and labor
in a geographical sense, and isolates ~~instants~~ of labor
of labor in ^{specialized} economic areas which leads to unemployment
in capitalist countries due to automation ^{and} overproduction
both of which are ^{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 excess
is ~~not~~ rationed off by the "living vein" system and
~~the~~ since there is not place for them to ~~live~~
~~the~~ ~~desire~~ workers ~~begin~~ there is not place for them
the "virgin land" ~~program~~ is instrument
and surplus labor is promptly shipped off "to
a promised room and work" ^{in the north} ~~to~~ ~~achieve~~ ~~far~~ ~~place~~
and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to
the quick subsiding of enthusiasm that the young
(for most part) are condition of 5 to a room ~~in~~
exact "towns" of concrete blocks with approved streets
in village conditions, a 1000 miles from their mothers
and families in the overcrowded, lack of work - demanding
cities, mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Khriv, and a few of the
other heavy population centers, conditions for leaving the
virgin land center and going back home are simple
get up and go, but few do because - they must pay their
own way back on cost of rationing 100 rubles or more
and also face the same conditions which ~~are~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~

44
When elections are instituted in the USSR as found
a whole huge mechanical apparatus is started, the main
to ensure victory but to safeguard the state from any
voice of dissent sets in absenteeism or opposition. As
possible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are required
will "reflections" by "agitators", who go around to every
door in each district getting names and notifying all
of their duty to the motherland in voting, in the case
the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on
January on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet
including Khrushchev, the people's Gorbunov (house of representatives
and the Soviet of nationalities, the agitator come on
January 24 and February 20. On election day all voters
go to the polls, usually a school, and vote they are
give a ballot which they immediately drop into a box
on the ballot is the single name of the candidate for
each post. That's all very well, everywhere to "vote" this
system ensures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory.
In each polling place there is a bottle for secret ballots
(crossing out the candidate by writing in your own)
under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for
the obvious reason that anyone who enters the bottle
may be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the
floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the bottle.
But the fact is that if the entire population used the
polling bottle they could beat the system, however,
years of mass discipline and fear have made the people
afraid to attempt any such demonstration, and
with no means of communication at the level of a woman
she could talk this is no way of communicating with
people and inspiring up support for a black horse candidate.

universal military training has been in force in the USSR
for several years unlike the U.S. Drafting always takes 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 climatic conditions vary so
much that many young men elect to go to the
relatively sunny south to serve for three years then
to the 9 month bitter cold of camps in Siberia
or Sakhalin in the far north-east. clothing rations
are scarce in the beginning and in getting only
cloths decreed as is occasionally ordered that they are
thrown into a common pile to be sorted off and stored
and brought back ~~with~~ ~~some~~ ~~in~~ a common pile
with the result that a soldier never gets the same
jackets and trousers twice in barracks as usually
here and home even in Munich where they are
located in the upper parts of tower behind high
wall. parcels are never given except on holidays and
sometimes on Sundays or after numerous leave
of 30 days or over, armed forces guarantee in their
contract are unknown. however, the greatest difference
is pay after Marshal Mikalayan became commander
in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early
1950's pay was summarily cut for common soldiers
(privates) from 1500 rubles old money to (300 rubles
~~old~~ ^{new} money) a loss of 297 rubles ^(new) with 3 rubles are
enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes 20 cigs to
a package, whereas 30 rubles ^{was} enough for a soldier
to save up for his discharge, the pay of a bath worker
in Munich is 90 rubles new money. the drop of
money was less felt in the officer ranks since they
lost only a 20% cut up to the rank of major

43. and no case of pay after major and above
 ... lieutenant in the Russian land army gets 100. rubles
 a full colonel gets ~~over~~ around 200. rubles but
 although "daily expense" pay with our travel pay.
 ... in the Russian army is supposed to be the
 most respected in the world small top sergeants can
 be sent out up to 15 day sentences to any prison
 any time he wants it without a court martial
 for ~~more~~ minor offenses. duties at a lone camp
 or barracks may be made like a prison than
 an exercise. case as we know it with soda
 fountain, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served,
 shock bars and P.X.'s, or soldiers is not allowed
 to wear civilian clothes (this is against military
 law) we might think such life to be exceedingly
 drab even for a soldier and Russians have
 such drab life on the outside that there is no
 conflict of ideas between civilian and military life
 when I told about the civilian features of American
 military life in the 2nd Marine Corps, etc. of
 soldiers I have usually, laughed and said we
 have no discipline with us quite sure that
 our "undisciplined" army discipline, etc. complete
 absence of political values, under our system of separation
 of church and state and also the fact that at the
 end of each year we could see cities and pile
 of money if it were to move on
 ... discipline means with without a
 ... in part and our own
 military discipline leads, understood in our own hands.

#17

structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition
 of the capital of the ~~Belarusian~~ ^{RUSSIAN} State in 1945, only 16 short years
 ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is
 the manner of almost all ~~RUSSIAN cities~~ ^{RUSSIAN cities.} With the airport ~~services~~
 as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out ~~township~~ ^{TOWNSHIP} in
 evidence. ~~Only~~ Only the skyline lined with factory ~~buildings~~ ^{INDUSTRIAL} beams and
 chimneys strays its ~~background~~ ^{INDUSTRIAL} background, ~~where~~ I say in
 evidence because, the tallest building here is the 9th story ~~apartment~~ ^{APARTMENT}
~~house~~ ~~base~~ ~~claim~~ ~~the~~ ~~old~~ ~~post~~ ~~office~~ ~~street~~ ~~Stalin~~,
~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~over~~ ~~1~~ ~~mile~~ ~~long~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~only~~ ~~such~~ ~~one~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~
~~republic~~, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving
 through the city like ~~roads~~ ^{RIVERS} if not ~~buried~~ ^{BRACKING} off the main street
~~ending~~ ^{ending} at the other end, by extensive ~~parks~~ ^{PARKS}. The design and content
 of this prospect is very reflective of the ~~life~~ ^{LIFE} of this city, from
 north to south of this straight as an arrow ~~vain~~ ^{VAIN} of the city in-
 cludes in the first two miles, the center ~~district~~ ^{DISTRICT} of the city,
 Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in
 1950 on the direct order of ~~Krusacev~~ ^{KRUSACEV} who was grieved at the ~~fact~~ ^{FACT}
 that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when
 he paid an official visit to this the capital of Bellerussia, the
 hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet
 Union, ~~and~~, and has over 500 rooms a modern well ~~serviced~~ ^{SERVICED} and
 built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from
 Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95

EVEN TRIPS TO MANY CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION IS FORBIDDEN
 EVEN TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THERE TO SEE RELATIVES
 2) ALL CITIES ABOVE LEINGRAD TOWARD THE FINNISH BORDER
 FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY, BREST ON THE POLISH BORDER, ODESSA
 MAIN 5 ~~INDIRECTLY~~
 SEAPORT

...the southern border of the U.S.S.R. Moldavia +
 ...without a pass, all cars, trucks and other
 ...are stopped at police checkpoints to these areas.
 ...and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets
 to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a
 valid pass. If someone's address is in the forbidden city,
 ...already living in these cities may travel freely to and
 from them, however, they may not bring them in without passes;
 passes are given out by the local K. G. B. offices, and one must
 only 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 ~~grey-green~~
 "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a photo
 and personal information, in the following 4 pages are places for
 the registering of addresses, this including ¹²⁹ rented rooms, in the
 next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to
 the conduct of the carrier, ² 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 ~~change~~ ^{CARAGE} every five years, a lost passport
 can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles, all
 persons regardless of ^N nationality are required to carry these ~~at all times~~
 in the Soviet Union ^{NATIONALITIES} are all ^{of} marked on the passport, for instance
 a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, ^{NO MATTER WHERE HE WAS BORN.} an immigrant is
 marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many ^{IMMIGRANTS} ~~immigrants~~
 in the U.S.S.R. also on the ^e pages, ~~marked for special remarks.~~

wanted for special reasons usually of a criminal nature, identification cards are not normally printed such as, Carlos Ventura, born [redacted] Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation [redacted] student immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure ^{ALL} ^{THE PASSPORT} 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, ^{without a good REASON} to him at his home. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R.

^{RELATIVELY} ^{ANY} French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being assigned an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work ^{THAN} ^{RUSSIAN} his counterpart, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners 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, in it, is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same ~~sort~~ ^{SORT} of place ~~five~~ ^{have} south of Leningrad, ~~have~~ 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 Plesetsk highway for 14 miles until you come to Hesteech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small class.

~~MVD~~ and ~~some~~ houses, seen through at the Soviet Union and
from its 40 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity
inside, lighting is unknown and the only automation is that
done with a hand. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet
Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run ^{DIRECTLY} by the
Government. Collective farmers number 65.5 million people ~~OR~~
^{AND THEIR FAMILIES} 21.4% of the total population.

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True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even
a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually 2 1/2 acres, but
the isolation and agonizingly long wait in summer and fall affects
these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity
"collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and speakers in
every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by
~~STALIN~~ ^{CULTURAL} to "bring the ~~cultural~~ level of outlying collective farms
up to the level of the city center". School attendance for the ^{THEY ARE} ~~is~~ ^{ALWAYS}
children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ^{THE INCESSANT}
children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when ^{DIRTY OF THE}
they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in ^{LOUDSPEAKERS.}
general, box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decoration.
Teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational
institutions, discipline from the students viewpoint is strong, ^{STARTING}
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
residly at attention when any adult enters ^{THE} room or when the
teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages,
are not to be harder and more complex than ^{THEIR} ~~those~~ American counter-
parts ^{SINCE} ~~is~~ ^{STRESSED} ~~also~~ ^{as} ~~well as~~ ^{and} ~~pat~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{Soviet}
history. An attitude towards his studies of ^{COMPLETE SERIOUSNESS} ~~complete seriousness~~

23

23

is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are not to be far from 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 "childrens garden" these are highly organized ~~state maintained~~ ^{STATE CREATED} care centers for childrens. 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 pre-school teachers who receive ~~30~~ ⁵⁰ rubles a month. A director of such a school may receive 100 rubles a month (150, 000 roubles in 1960). ^{WAS CARED FOR BY THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.} AFTER the U-2 incident in May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges 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 "childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, ^{EISENHOWER} ~~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 of these places he should apply to the ~~factory committee~~ ^{FACTORY COMMITTEE} for a "Pitovakoo" or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupations or mining) he may buy the "Petovakoo" from Minsk to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks ^{OF} ~~cost~~ ^{AT A} 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued

21 If a member of the trade unions (a worker) pays 1% of his pay earnings as dues 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. ^{service} ~~at~~ these places included three good ^{BALANCED} meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, ^{SPORTS} ~~and~~ sailing facilities, private beaches and ^{EXCURSIONS} ~~and~~ all necessities.

More modest ^{WALLETS} ~~places~~ can, however, afford ^{JOURNIES} ~~trips~~ to rest homes nearer home, in the case of Minsk, to ^{ZHOANOVICH} ~~ZHOANOVICH~~ located in ^{FOREST} ~~the~~ forest 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 Li ved and Narock located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long lake Narock, deep in the pine forest of Belerussia, 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 ^{vacation time comes} ~~vacation~~ ^{RESTRICTION} ~~is~~ ~~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 out prices and fairly good services to escape the ^{RISKS} ~~risks~~ and dust of ^{THEIR} ~~these~~ factories at least for a while any ^{WAY} ~~way~~. (The capital of Beloussian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institution are engaged in turning out highly ^{TRAINED} ~~trained~~ specialist for ^{THE} ~~the~~ national economy. The city ~~had~~ has ^{many} ~~many~~ secondary ^{SCHOOLS} ~~schools~~, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.

24 & 25

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued

25

HOSTELS
~~Hostels~~

five year course of vocational and political subjects. ~~Hostels~~
 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 ~~are~~
 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 ~~through~~ ^{during} the three-month summers
 vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
 stoves, are also located at the ~~site~~ ^{RATE} of 1 room to 8 student living
 quarters for ~~cooking~~ ^{cooking} the cleanlines of linen, and rooms as well as the
 entire dormitory ~~falls~~ ^{around} 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 ~~"stipends"~~ ^{STIPENDS} or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
 month, regardless of ~~their~~ ^{CHOSP.O} vocations, for ~~excellence~~ ^{EXCELLANT} to 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 ~~agronomists~~ ^{AGRONOMIST} 477,200,
~~Technicians~~ ^{TECHNICKENS} and other specialist, 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) 1960) regardless of the lack
 of dormitory ~~ies~~ ^{ies} and ~~poor~~ ^{Aided} living conditions of the students,
 that we have in the U.S., we could definitely learn from the
 rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
 Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

~~0~~ All of our training into each and every student just as at the factories and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as ^{for} students.

At the 22nd Congress in October 1961, ^{Prokashized} Khrushchev stated by 1970 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is ~~an~~ unheard of figure, but it is ^{possible} ~~possible~~ under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages also hold positions of severity in the Soviet Educational plan. ^{f 26} Much more ³⁹ than in the U.S. in ^{Scientific} ~~university~~ 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, formerly 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} ~~NINA~~ ^{POTRONOVA} ~~POTRONOVA~~, 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 Iulovski Blvd. 20, Moscow is a good ^{STATE} ~~state~~ for ^{ANYONE INTERESTED} ~~anyone interested~~ in the highly expressive Russian language, political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make

about ~~30%~~ ^{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 ~~very~~ ^{TRULY Gigantic} ~~single~~ ^{MONOPOLISTIC} and ~~monopolistic~~
 enterprise printing ^{TITLES} (6,000 in 1959 and 1,162,000,000 copies) can
~~be so done by centralizing~~, here foreign books are printed
 in the Russian language and others into any one of the 100 of languages
 of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. ~~90%~~ of the population of the
 U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ~~national~~ ^{NATIONAL} languages are ~~selected~~ ^{PROTECTED}
 and protected by law, of the 208,327,000 million people in the
 Soviet Union 114,114,000 ^{COUNT} Russian as ~~the~~ ^{THEIR} national ~~language~~ ^{LANGUAGE}
~~next is Ukrainians~~ ^{UKRAINIANS} 37,253,000 and ~~Belarusians~~ ^{BELE RUSSIANS} 7,933,000 and
~~Uzbekistan~~ ^{UZBEKISTANS} 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are
 distributed among 18 primary, 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 ~~of Soviet~~
^{OF SOVIET} not ~~of Soviet~~ origin, of these the leaders are Yugoslaves 5,000:
 Albanians 4,800; Africans 1,900; Hungols 1,800, Italians 1,200,
~~Frenchmen~~ ^{FRENCHMEN} 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000.
 Since the figures from Argentine immigrants is not given in the
 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) ~~50%~~ ^{50%} cent of
 all the 60,000 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 ~~concerned~~ ^{CONCERNED} the 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

... by Ervin Levine in his book "~~Street~~ ^{MAIN} Street U.S.S.R." ...
 ... are few and far between with them apt to be "boy
 ... - tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Ivan increased produc-
 ... at his machine to win the ~~admiration~~ ^{ADMIRATION} of Natasha, the shop
 foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because
 of their ~~comparatively~~ ^{COMPARATIVELY RACY} lines, however foreign ~~writers~~ ^{WRITERS} seem
 to be chosen because they write about the decay and ~~inequality~~
 inequality of their ~~respective~~ ^{FOREIGN} country. Every ~~foreign~~ ^{FOREIGN} book seems
 to be chosen to show that if ~~capitalism~~ ^{CAPITALISM} isn't dead ... 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~~ ^{REFLECTIVE}
 of present day life, Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old man and the
 Sea" a deeply touching story of mans 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~~ ^{GREYNESS} and ~~dullness~~ ^{DULLNESS} of the life depicted in them, other foreign
~~authors~~ ^{AUTHORS} include Leonard Frank, German ~~novelist~~ ^{NOVELIST}; William Godwin,
 "Things As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as
 Alexander Druce "Count Mergo" 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 ~~refutation~~ ^{PROFUSION}.

wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity such novels of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy stories rank high in ^{Fiction} publication and therefore, ^{ARE POPULAR} ~~popular~~ with the ^{PILOTS} ~~people~~ more often than not American or West German spies ^{CONTROLLED CHARGE} captured in the end by the young, ^{HANGSOM} ~~handsome~~, Soviet counter espionage agent.

28) 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 4,000 titles and 10,000,000 copies.

News papers numbered 10,603 ^{TRAP} ~~Union~~, ^{REPUBLICAN} ~~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 "Worker" United States, "Daily Worker", England, "Humanity" France, "New Germany" East Germany, "the Daily Berliner", West Germany, ect.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda, Truth" ^{TRUTH} ~~organ~~ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and ^{TRUTH} ~~Lexistia~~ "The News" ^{TRUTH} ~~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, ^{REPUBLICAN} Nikita S. Krushchev. All ^{TAKING THEIR} ~~union and city news papers~~ ^{TAKE THEIR} ~~from~~ these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to ^{TAKING THEIR} ~~them~~ by TASS, Soviet news agency, government ^{CONTROLLED} ~~work~~. All newspapers

are organs of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries.
In 1919 the newspapers are "Soviet Belarussia" organ of the ^{Belarussia} ~~Central~~ ^{COMMITTEE} ~~Committee~~ of the communist party of ^{Belarussia} ~~Belarussia~~, a sport newspaper ^{APP} ~~is~~ the organ of the ^{MINISTRY} ~~Ministry~~ of physical culture.

A railroads newspaper is the organ of the ministry of ~~the~~ transport and elect. The ^N name of the organ of control is printed ^{AT THE} ~~at the~~ top ^{OF THE FIRST PAGE.} ~~of~~ Russian newspapers from "Pravda" ~~is the~~ ^{right} ~~is~~ on ^{DOWN} ~~down~~ consist of four pages except on special event's 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 ^{and lowered} ~~raised~~ ^{FLUCTUATES UP AND DOWN.} ~~raised~~ as to the 7-year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages ^{NEWSPAPERS} is

devoted to party news and speeches. The second to production notices ^{all} ~~of~~ local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new ^{DIAM} ~~conduit~~ ^{OVERFULFILLING PLAN'S} ~~as the~~ overfalling of ~~at~~ a plant. The third

page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or ^{RUTEX} ~~other~~ news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with ^{police, crime} ~~police~~ and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "News", slanted to give a bad im-
pression 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 ^{FROM} ~~from~~ without, and capitalist ^{SPY'S} ~~and~~ and agents ^{FROM} ~~from~~ within.

24/ Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective ^{FROM} ~~clubs~~ clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

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...times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 119.) There is a like current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Khrushchev received his third hero of the Soviet Union, ~~order~~ ^{medal}, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Nikita Khrushchev", a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old ~~films~~ ^{FILMS} showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a ~~commissar~~ ^{COMMISSAR} in the Eastern front OR touring industries after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were either Revolutionary ~~historical~~ ^{heroic} or war stories, there were Virgin Land ~~and~~ ^{FAK} North adventure stories; most every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places. In ~~Bulgaria~~ ^{Belarusia} its the Bala films on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films ~~and actors~~ ^{BUT NO PERMANENT} all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad, a 3- or 4 year course and have diplomas in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the following movies were shown in Ming's "Top Live", revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took ~~place~~ ^{place}. A film about the post Stalin Era, it ~~conveys~~ ^{condemns} repression of the main ~~character~~ ^{CHARACTER} an ex- prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. ^{BUT WAS CAPTURED INSTEAD.} This film is very symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics of "Stalin and his click." "The Fair" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

(NON-AMATEUR) ACTORS

assistance in the 2nd World War.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage of movies shown here since the ~~young~~ ^{industry} Soviet film ~~industry~~ is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as ~~more numerous~~ ^{more numerous} films from the "peoples republics" ~~are~~ ^{AAP} popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production.

30/ American films shown in 1959-1960 ~~are~~ were; "Rhapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1958 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 technical ~~work~~ ^{Film} 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 ~~do not~~ ^{AND ALSO} change for adults and children ~~but rather~~ for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 ~~Kopecks~~ ^{Kopecks} in the ~~main~~ ^{evening} and front row seats 30 Kopecks. Shows ~~are~~ ^{'s} until 5 o'clock are 10 Kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices ~~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 in the hall, ~~per~~ ^{per} showings.

Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in

30

...quite enough to ... get home in time for ...
...start but not enough to ... take time off to watch ...
...television nor become a television addict as we have in the U.S.
...finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers
...can get enough sleep. ^{THEY} ON Saturday start at 8:00 to compensate
...for the short 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
...midnight. Programs ^{varied} include as all ways, more that 22 percent
^{PURE} Soviet politics; but ^{OF THEM TWO ARE} ^{RE-RUNS} ^{OF ARE BALLET} ~~many~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~programs~~ ~~however~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~
...and cartoons for the kids, the best programs however
...references such as ~~the~~ Moscow and Leningrad. Balshvi 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 ^{MINSK} ~~Minsk~~ on October 23, 1961, 6:30 sports
7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky"
...and 10:30 at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of
...the Soviet Union ^{"news"} ^(31,000) performance by people's artist of
...the U.S.S.R. G. Glazov, ^{who} ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~singer~~ of the Mother Land,
11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National
...Athen and the other of ^{Belarussia} ~~Belarussian~~. Television however is not
...a force as it is in the U.S., ^{BECAUSE OF POOR PROGRAMS} ~~the~~ ~~lack~~ ~~of~~ ~~programs~~ and the cost of
...television, a good one cost 250 rubles and the light table models
...for 190 rubles ~~are~~ ~~rarely~~ ~~bought~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ ~~and~~ ~~are~~ ~~quickly~~ ~~depleted~~. ^{Bought up,} ~~There~~
...were 103,000 television ^{SETS} ~~sets~~ in Belarussia in 1960. The really,
...penetrating voice of modern society comes from radio, ^{and} ~~the~~ ~~radio~~ ~~and~~
...extensive it is the ^{means} ~~ways~~ by which the Kremlin reaches into every

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^{CRAWNY} the first post-lying collective farms or villiages.
 In 1941 television sets were sold from 1935-1955 in the
 Soviet Union (facts and figures page 242) over 29 million units
 had been sold and this figure is brought up considerably when
 one considers the fact that only collective farms which may not
 have a radio in the place have programs fed to the producers in
 their home from points many miles away in keeping with the general
 idea of raising the cultural level of these collective ~~farms~~ ^{FARMS}
 units. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and
 1,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 21.4% of the
 total population (facts for 1961 page 29). So radio may be said
 to be the all ~~encompassing~~ ^{encompassing} programs ~~start~~ ^{START} in Moscow at 6:00 and last
 and so late at 12:00 in eve. 24 hours a day broadcast are made to
 all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 10.5 million
^{AND REPRODUCERS} radios in ^{Belarusia} ~~Belarusia~~ ^{was} ~~all stations~~ ^{all stations} its ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~UNEL~~
 in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} when Gagarin made his space making
 trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was flooded out with
 nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this
 way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achieve-
 ments. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this
 process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to
 the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations
 in the Soviet Union are regularly 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 ~~imposes~~ ^{imposes} ~~control~~
 over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

... built. The radio and television station in
this is a ^A ~~new~~ ~~modern~~ ~~building~~ ~~located~~ ^{AT}
... ⁽³²⁾ ^{RIVER} ~~small~~ ~~building~~ "SIVISLICH", which it
... the impressive 100 foot steel radio towers, the highest
structure in Belgrade. This radio tower and building are
enclosed with high fences and ^A ~~attending~~ ~~armed~~ ~~guards~~ ^A,
Entrance into the ^{COURTYARD} ~~courtyards~~ must be through the building itself
and persons cannot enter without a special pass given to an armed
guard. Officers 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} ~~is~~ guarded against sabotage or ~~occasionally~~
"take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-
revolutionary and ^{me} ~~sub-~~ ~~contents~~ ~~ELEMENTS~~.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Dolgoradsky"
Street, stands ~~two~~ more towers approximately 100 feet high each,
they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact,
these very apparent landmarks 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 ^{sometimes} ~~employed~~ to disrupt the B.B.C. and ~~sometimes~~
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

These towers is known to be ~~fantastic~~ ^{TREMPENDOUS} and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only ~~scarcely~~ ^{GRUDINGLY} turned on even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts 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" propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming. These "Radio Moscow" programs ~~insure~~ ^{INSURE} peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slender against the Soviet Union though up by people nerya, sikh!!

33 Opera is also a favorite ^{ENTERTAINMENT} in the U.S.S.R. with 22 operas and ballet houses throughout the ¹⁵ 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 ~~Shostakovich~~ ^{THEIR OWN COMPOSERS} and ~~other~~ Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Raisa" "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 ~~uninspired~~ ^{UNCULTURED} 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 ~~and~~ ^{and} cowboy shows.

33 Comedy and drama theater number ~~12~~ with 11 in Belerussia. Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

33.

language or the languages of the republics. In ~~Moscow~~^{MINSK} the Belerussian drama theater on "VOIADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professionals earning from 90 to 140 rubles a month ~~putting~~^{PUTTING} on 4 plays a week in the Belerussian language. Sets and costumes ~~are~~^{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; 86 are historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 171 memorial (the house of ~~Chernomir shikovski~~ ~~artist~~ in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 132 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 1000. There are 35 in Minsk. In the year 1958, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 2,100,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow's "SKALNITSKY" park. Here a ~~large display~~^{huge} ~~display~~^{display} covering 15 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and ~~the~~^{imagined} progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are Sputniks and jet airliner's tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long ~~and~~ 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 ~~(there~~^{THERE} are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1952-1956) 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 ³⁴ other means of distributing propaganda
are thought the ~~agitation points~~, or in English "agitation points" these
~~are~~ located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they
are manned by "~~volunteers~~" ^{AGITPUNKS} 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 ~~could~~ ^{could} put down "white" uprising or conveniently arrest
anyone in the neighborhood. Now there ~~are~~ ^{FUNKIONS} have slightly
changed but it is still known that any party member may come in
and report disloyal comments ~~at~~ ^{AT} an unguarded moment on the
part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here.
In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses, but 58 ~~agitation points~~ ^{AGITPUNKS} 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 outgrow 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

obliged to attend YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week-ends 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~~ violation of conduct or refusal to tow the ~~line~~ ^{LINE} will result in exclusion from the League and is a block to personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference ^{IN} ~~factories or institutions~~ ^{institutions} ~~request for a place at higher educational institutions, but expulsions are fairly common about 25% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership.~~ ^{request for a place at higher educational institutions, but ~~expulsions~~ ^{EXPULSIONS} are fairly common about 25% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be chosen for communist party membership.} A young ~~ambitious~~ ^{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 ones' 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.

31 At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia _____ a tall handsome ~~landy~~ ^{LANDY} Russian of 27 ~~age~~ with a broad grin. He reminds one of a Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ~~minor~~ ^{minor} while his ~~mother~~ ^{mother} works ~~therefor~~ ^{THEREFOR} ~~therefor~~ ^{therefor} they have a full three room apartment. His ~~brother~~ ^{BROTHER} ~~also~~ ^{also} a YCL member is the youngest and best member of this family group. ~~Arkadia~~ ^{ARKADIA} has worked at this factory for ~~2~~ ² 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

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fellow 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 10th of the month) of 1/3 of the total paycheck, of 1/3 of 80 rubles. He collects he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL ^{Committee} ~~committee~~. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory ^{committee} ~~committee~~ and for helping to draw up the list of ^{DROOZHNIKS} ~~Droozhniks~~ who shall have the duty during this month, ^{DROOZHNIKS} ~~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 sustain the police in its more routine work, such as walking a beat in a usually quiet district. Droozhniks always walk in 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 of teenagers and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the down with at least partly due to these "volunteer" efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks is their respective shops ^{the} YCL secretary ^{is} ~~is~~ expected to set high examples of work and political ^{"prepariness"} ~~prepariness~~ to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this workers.

In Klink the young communist headquarters is a long grey cement 4 story building on "^{KRASNOARMI} ~~Jerusalem~~:" street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an

P.P. 35 incomplete

ENCL
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... and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently
... of the YCL, also, here is the central
~~committee~~ ^{Committee} of the YCL of ~~Belarus~~ ^{RUSSIA}, they review cases of ex-positions
... direct YCL party membership the actual political influence
... this activity is almost nothing ~~like~~ ^{compared to central comm.} the ~~YCL~~. YCL in all cities
are directed by the CP ~~leaders~~ ^{leaders} in their respective cities.

36 (The headquarters of the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the CPS is located
in "Karl Marx St." a ~~large~~ ^{storied} yellow metal ~~and brick~~ structure
it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost
none of the ~~gaudy~~ ^{gaudy} decorations ~~found on~~ ^{found on} most buildings ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the city.
The first secretary of the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the CPS of Belarusia "
is the imposing title carried by a short stout man in his late
fifties ~~V.F. Mazoroff~~. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family
occupy a huge 3-room ~~apartment~~ on the top floor of a government
apartment house on Prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment
building is ~~guarded~~ ^{guarded} night and day by one uniformed policeman who
checks ~~passes~~ ^{passes} and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the
residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education, M.
B. Parashebd and Minister of Administration E. Zhebel. ~~Mazoroff~~ ^{Mazoroff}
controls and directs all activities ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ his republic with authority
no United States ~~governor~~ ^{GOVERNOR} has ever enjoyed, ~~while~~ ^{while} his authority
cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions
as it often is in the United States. Mazoroff is responsible
directly to Moscow and the party ~~president~~ ^{CHAIRMAN} ~~is~~ ^{is} by ~~Kushchok~~.
He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his parades, on
May 1st and November 7th holidays, ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~where~~ ^{where} waves a ceremonial

and occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Khrushchev is elected to the post of Premier, but rather appointed from the members of the ~~SUPRAM~~ Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central ~~community~~ ^{committee} of the communist party of the respective republic, therefore the central community chooses the members of the ~~SUPRAM~~ Soviet from these members replacements for vacated seats in the central community are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of "Death, resignation, a higher appointment to the central ~~community~~ ^{committee} of the Soviet Union ~~OR~~ "expulsion from the party" under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central ~~community~~ ^{committee} Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzeling and ~~greasing~~ ^{greasing} of palms as in any purely ~~Bureaucratic~~ ^{Bureaucratic} society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to wide spread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzeling of money and State bonds. On any collective or State farm there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often sold to private ~~individuals~~ ^{individuals}, stores or at the open market type of ~~bazaars~~ ^{BAZAARS}. These goods may consist only of a billfold, lamp or bicycle or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in ~~backwaters~~ ^{BACKWATER} 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 ~~who~~ pocket the differences of prices from the black market ~~without~~ ^{without} making entrances in their ~~books~~ ^{BOOKS} that such merchandise was bought for State prices, such

practices are so common that without them many stores would be
all but empty if they had to rely on the state, their quality
~~meats~~ ^{meats} brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices.
The direct purchase of even a small amount of milk stores opens up wide
opportunities for lucrative enterprising by persons with a slight
~~business~~ ^{business} sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to get
on such things because of difficulties in obtaining proof in
acceptable amounts since such goods are usually in small amounts.
Materials such as electric appliances, ~~and other goods~~ ^{dinner tables} are ~~often~~ ^{often} hidden
with speculation which often leads to goods or foodstuffs brought
in and sold under the counter examples are ~~very~~ ^{horse} used to
subsidize "beef stew" (1st st of the ~~apparatus~~ ^{apparatus})
can be ~~obtained~~ ^{detoured} by a well placed 10 st. ~~persons~~ ^{persons} securing
most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices, expect
~~remuneration~~ ^{remuneration} for the life and death services which all Russians seek
nearly - 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~~ ^{very} difficult process
to secure permission and work ^{in order} 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 rubles for
his stamp of approval in a request blank for an apartment or in
an apartment already occupied by a family ^{instances} are expecting to
leave the city for another the usual method of getting a room or
apartment without having to wait on the so called housing ~~line~~ ^{list} which

which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any bureaucratic city a class of desk administrators is always ~~born~~ ^{BORN} who expect their palaces ^{GRAINED} and who ~~quit~~ ^{EXHIBIT} their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly latent nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing mere services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamental things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see a relative in a city inside a restricted ^{ZONE} ~~zone~~ such as border zones or military ~~zone~~ ^{BASE} and ~~zone~~ ^{ROCKET BASE} zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another ^{BECAUSE OF} ~~one~~ individual office 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 leave (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} ~~his specialty~~ or ^{PROFESSION} ~~profession~~ will be used in ^{THE CITY} ~~the city~~ to which he goes, all this creates piles of ^{PAPER} ~~work~~ work and photos, references, documents and notarized 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 stamp on ones "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

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to be used since it is not a living wage one cannot get a "work
 pass", we are giving a room to a person who cannot get a living
 wage to live on in violation of the law (speculating). So although
 going from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war
 it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, increasing sales and
 streamlining against bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people
 actually do change cities or exercise open 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 do any job he likes. Up till
 1955 a person could not quit 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 ^{common} that foremen enforce a
 Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot
 be replaced. In the event ~~if~~ workers does not choose to remain at
 his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain job he can be tried
 by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or ^{prison} ~~prison~~ for terms
 ranging up to 3 years. ⁴⁰ Such work laws safe guard the state from
 "sabotage" of State property, work ^{STAMPS} and passes as well as permission
⁴⁰ from proper authority in regards to ~~conditions~~ of living passes and
~~therefore~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and
 out flux of what ^{MARX} ~~is~~ called "Surplus of Labor" which ^{is} ~~is~~ a capitalist
 society has no control and is determined by mode and ~~matter~~ of
 production and economic conditions which are all ways ^{fluctuating} ~~fluctuating~~

40

... it is not the liberation of the ~~political~~ masses but
 ... the administration of state machinery which regulates
 population and labor ~~in a theoretical~~ ^{SENSE} ~~sense~~, and isolates instances
 of overflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to
 unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over
 production, but 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 ~~excess~~ ^{EXCESS IS} ~~is~~ rationed off
 by the "living visa" system, and since there is no ~~place~~ ^{place} for them to
 live and the extra workers realize there is no place for ~~the~~ ^{THE WORKERS} the
 "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is ~~promptly~~ ^{PROMPTLY}
 shipped off to a promised room and work ~~is~~ ^{THIS} ~~one~~ ^{OF}, Khrushchev's
~~FAVORITE~~ plan, and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the
 quick subsiding of ~~enthusiasm~~ ^{ENTHUSIASM OF} the young people (for most part)
~~SKIPPING~~ conditions of 5 to a room ~~hostel~~ ^{HOSTEL} erected, "towns" of ~~concrete~~ ^{CONCRETE}
~~BLOCKS~~ with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from
 their mothers and families in the over crowded, ~~back~~ ^{Kiev} 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, get up and go, but few do
 because they must pay their own way back ~~at~~ ^A cost of sometimes ~~100~~ ²⁰⁰
 rubles or more and also face the same conditions which ~~drove~~ ^{drove} them
 from the cities in the first place.) ⁴¹ When elections are initiated ^{PART}
 in the U.S.S.R. ~~is~~ ~~started~~ a whole huge, mechanical apparatus
 is started ~~is~~, not only to ensure victory but to safe guard the
 State from any voice of dissent, ~~little~~ ^{EITHER ABSENTISM} ~~in~~ ~~absentism~~ 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 Motherland in voting. In the case of the elections held through-
out the Soviet Union in March 19, 1960 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet
including Khrushchev, the peoples government (house of ^{REPRESENTATIVES})
and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ^{AGITATOR} ~~election~~ came in January 24
and February 20. In election day all voters go to the polls (usually
a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~put~~
put into a box, on the ballot ^{IS} the single name of the candidates
for each post. Facts all anybody ~~ever~~ ^{EVER DOES} 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 candi-
diate ^{and} ~~and~~ writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do
this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ^{who} ~~one~~ 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 ^{FEAR} ~~some~~ years of mass discipline and ~~some~~ have made
the people afraid to, ^{ATTEMPT} ~~attempt~~ 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
^{BLACK HORSE} ~~black horse~~ candidates. Universal military training has been in
force in the U.S.S.R. for several years, ⁴² Unlike the U.S., Drafting
always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption
~~with~~ with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3
years in the south, climatic conditions very such that many young

men elect to go to the relatively ^{SUNNY} ~~leaving~~ south to serve for three ~~years~~ ^{RATHER} ~~years~~ to the 9 month bitter cold ^{WINTERS,} of camps in Siberia ^{or} Sakhalin ¹ ~~in the far north~~ ^{NORTH-EAST}. Clothing issues are scarce, in the beginning and in getting ones cloths cleaned ~~is an~~ ^{ALL SIXTY CLOTHS} ~~accidentally~~ ~~order~~ they are 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, here they are located in the ^{oldest} ~~oldest~~ parts of town behind high walls, passes are ^{NEVER} ~~never~~ given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after ~~anniversaries~~ ^{AS OUR} leave of 30 days ~~for~~ ^{GUARANTEE} armed forces ~~contracts~~ in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after ^{MARSEL} ~~Marshal~~ Mikolyan ^{BEGAME} ~~became~~ commander in chief of the 3 viet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was usually cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,3 ~~rubles~~ 20 money to 2 rubles new money a loss of 29.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a pack whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath 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} ~~rank~~ of Major. ⁴³ and no loss of pay for major and ^A ~~above,~~ ^{LIEUTENANT} lieutenant in the Russian ~~army~~ ^{ARMY} gets 100 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets "duty" ^{DUTY} ~~daily~~ expense" pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world ^{SINCE} ~~since~~ top sergeants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to without a ^{COURT MARTIAL} ~~court martial~~ for minor offenses ^{es}. Duties at a base



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued

The New Era.

in Minsk there was a 35 ft. Stalin
to Stalin which stood even after the
denunciation of Stalin by Khrushchev, and
the monument of Stalin in Leningrad which
was taken down immediately. This immense
bronze and marble structure has stood
for as long as it has due to the efforts
of diehard Stalinists such as Coln. Petro
Kof ~~and~~ the O.C.E.R. office in Minsk and
others. However, after the 22nd Congress
meeting when Khrushchev again denounced
Stalin, on Nov. 5 two days before the
Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations, a force
of 100 men descended upon the Stalin
square (now Lenin square) and with
bulldozers and pile driver ~~and~~ commenced
to tear up (not salvage) the structure.
They must have been very enthusiastic
because next day they had removed the
bronze statue of a man revered
by the older generation and reviled
by the sarcastic 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 near
from its reviewing stand at all

Just as at.

In full view of all the
and workers going by the destruction
of Stalin and the symbolic denouement
of Stalinism ~~and~~ (Khrushchev hopes) was
concluded.

But Belarussia as in Stalin's
native Georgia is still a stronghold
of Stalinism.

and a revival of Stalinism
is a very very possible thing in
those two republics

1
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~~ ^{THE} FLYNN'S OF THE ^{UNITED} SUBSIDIZED COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE 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 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 Kremlins 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

2
~~and~~ The individual suppression and regimentation under Krushchev.

The deportations, the purposefull curtailment of diet in the consumer slighted population of Russia, the murder of history, the prositution 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:

Denounced:

United States
Atom Bomb Test
Cuba
N.A.T.O. Manuvers
U-2
Congo
Negro lynching

Not Denounced:

Russia
Atom Bomb Test
Hungary
Warsaw Pact Manuvers
Sobal
Eastern Germany
Genocide

2

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Russian
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Eastern Germany
Genocide

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 from 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~~ ^{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

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 from 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 weakened 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 lets say, the Republicans or even the Socialist Party, but it is possible to enlist the aid of ^{disenchanted} ~~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.

The ^{faction} ~~corps~~ which has the greater basis in spirit and the most far-sighted and ready ^{membership} ~~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

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5
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 DISSENTING AMERICANS WE ARE MERELY INTERESTED IN OPPOSING FOREIGN INTERVENTION WHICH IS AN EASILY DRAWN CONCLUSION IF ONE BELIEVES IN THE THEORY OF CRISIS.

THE EMPHATIC GOAL OF A SEPARATE, DEMOCRATIC, PURE COMMUNIST SOCIETY IS OUR GOAL, BUT ONE WITH UNION-COMMUNES, DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIZING OF PRODUCTION AND WITHOUT REGARD TO THE TWISTING APART OF ~~MARXIST~~ 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. Resolute 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.

5
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 dissenting Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is a readingly forseccable conclusion if one belives 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 ~~marxism~~ communism by other powers.

The right of private personal property, religious tolarence and freedom of travel (which have all been violated under Russian "Communist" rule) must be strictly observed.

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BUT THESE PREFERRED TACTICS NOW, MAY PROVE TO BE TOO LIMITED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH SLOWNESS, INDECISION OR FEAR, ONLY THE INTELLECTUALLY FEARLESS COULD EVEN BE REMOTELY ATTRACTED TO OUR DOCTRINE, AND YET THIS DOCTRINE REQUIRES THE ~~UTMOST~~ ^{UTMOST} RESTRAINT, A STATE OF BEING IN ITSELF UNJUST IN POWER.

THIS IS STOICISM, AND YET STOICISM HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTED FOR MANY YEARS, AND NEVER FOR SUCH A ~~PURPOSE~~ ^{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 STOICAL ORGANIZATION BUT THESE PERFORMERS ARE SIMPLY PREPARING TO REDEFEND IN THEIR OWN BACK YARDS, A SYSTEM WHICH THEY TAKE FOR GRANTED & WILL BE DEFEATED MILITARILY, ^{elsewhere} a strange thing to hear from PATRIOTS. THESE ARMED GROUPS REPRESENT HARD CORE AMERICAN CAPITALIST SUPPORTERS. THERE WILL ALSO BE SMALL ARMED COMMUNIST AND PROBABLY ~~FASCIST~~ ^{FASCIST} GROUPS. THERE WILL ALSO BE ANARCHIST AND RELIGIOUS

6

But these preferred tactics now, may prove to be too limited in the near future, they should not be confused with slowness, indecision or fear, only the intellectually fearless could even be remotely attracted to our doctrine, and yet this doctrine

requires the ~~utmost~~ ^{utmost} restraint, a state of being in itself unjust 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 stoical organization. But these performers are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards, a system which

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

GROUPS AT WORK

However, the bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these groups, 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.

Logically, they will deem it necessary to oppose those system of

government against whom they have been educated

but they will be for againts anything resembling their former capitalist masters also.

Steadfastly opposed to the revival of the old forces they will seek a new fore.

This will be the sentiment of mass'es but any organization cleverly manipulating word's may sway the mass'es

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 aforesated ideals and goals.

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work is the key to the ~~or~~ 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.

~~A safety valve is~~

Armed defenses of our ideals must be an accepted doctrine after the crisis, just as ~~now~~ ^{refraining} 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 two 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 by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in its final evolution.

A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American

0117

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A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American

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.

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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 manufacture 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~~ 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~~, working or otherwise directly taking part in the ~~creation~~ creation process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of the resultant profit of it.
 - 5.

0111

STIPEND
Agronomist.

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Stipend
Agronomist

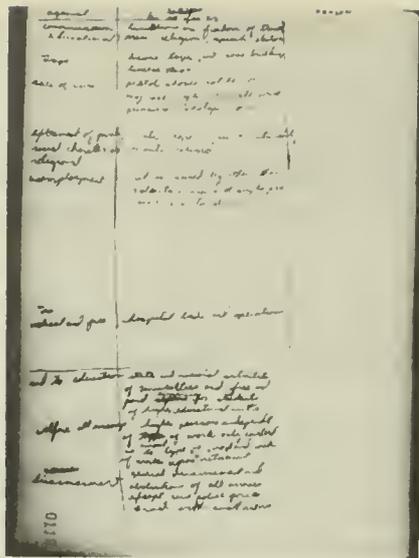
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 98—Continued

The atheian system

- A system opposed to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism.
- 1. Democracy at a local level with no centralized State.
- 2. That the right of free enterprise and collective enterprise be guaranteed.
- 3. That Fascism be abolished
- 4. That Nationalism be excluded from every-day life.
- 5. That racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.
- 6. The right of the free, uninhibited action of religious institutions of any type or denomination to freely function.
- 7. Universal Suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.
- 8. Freedom of dissemination of opinions through press or declaration or speech.
- 9. That the dissemination of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.
- 10. That Free compulsory education be universal till 18.
- 11. Nationalization or communizing of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.
- 12. That monopoly practices be considered as capitalistic.
- 13. That combining of separate collective or private enterprises into single collective units be considered as communistic.
- 14. That no taxes be levied against individuals
- 15. That heavy graduated taxes of from 30% to 90% be leveled against surplus profit gains.
- 16. That taxes be collected by a single ministry subordinate to individual communities.
- That taxes be used solely for the building or improvement of public projects.

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Against	In so far as	Reason.
<p>communism (international)</p> <p>taxes</p> <p>sale of arms</p> <p>extremest of purely racial charcter or religional</p> <p>unemployment</p> <p>For medical aid: free</p>	<p>limitations on freedom of travel, press, religion, speech, elections</p> <p>income taxes, and some building lincese taxes</p> <p>pistols should not be sold in any case, rifles only with police permission, shotguns free.</p> <p>anti-negro or jew or nationality or anti religion.</p> <p>it is caused by other than voluntary means of employers such as automation</p> <p>hospital beds and operations</p>	
<p>aid to education</p> <p>welfare all emcomp.</p> <p>disarmement</p>	<p>state and national substity of universties and free or paid expenses for students of higher educational units</p> <p>higher pensions independt of amount of work; only curbed as to type of work and rank of worker upon retirement.</p> <p>general disarmement and aboliation of all armies except civil police force armed with small arms.</p>	

~~Lee H. Oswald~~
~~Kalinina St. 4-24~~
~~Minsk, USSR~~
~~January~~

1. LEE H. OSWALD
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. OCT. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1954-1956 FT. WORTH, TEX. 1956-1959 U.S. MARINE
Corps Active, Duty Stations LOS ANGELES CALIF., ATSUBI JAPAN
SUGI BAY, PHILIPPINES; 1959-1962 MINSK USSR, Residence
5. Active Duty U.S.M.C. Radar Operator, Rank E2. Active
Duty Terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honorable discharge received.
6. MARINA NIKILIEVNA OSWALD, WIFE, RUSSIAN.
DAVID LEE OSWALD, SON, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. PETITION FOR DONATION OF FUND FROM INTERNATIONAL RESCUE
COMMITTEE 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 982, Vernon Texas.~~
7313 DAVANPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Lee H. Oswald—
Kalinina St. 4-24—
Minsk, USSR—
January—

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2. New Orleans, La. Oct. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif Sept. 10, 1959
4. 1954 - 1956 Ft. Worth, Tex. 1956 - 1959 U. S Marine corps active,
duty stations Los Angeles Calif., Atsubi Japan Sugi Bay, Phillipines;
1959 - 1962 Minsk USSR, Residence
5. Active duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2. Active duty terminated
Sept. 10, 1959. Honorable discharge received.
6. Marina Nikilievna 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.)
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7313 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

500. 7313 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

1. Q. Why did you go to the USSR?
 I went as a mark of discuss and protest against American political policies in foreign country, my personal sign of discontent and horror at the misguided line of reasoning of the U. S. Government and people. Q. What about those letters? I made several 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 legal right.
 Q.2.B Did you made statements against the U. S. there? yes.
 Q.2.C What about that type recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following Sunday in which I spoke about the beautiful capital of the Socialist work and all its progress.
 3. 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.
 4. Isn't all work in the USSR considered State work? Yes of course and in that respect I also broke U S Law in accepting work under a foreign state.
 5. What about statements you made to UPI agent Miss Mosby?
 I was approached 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.
 6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a look
 I resided in the USSR from Oct 16 1959 to sprig of 1961 a period of 2 1/2 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?
 7A Are you a communit? Yes have basically, although I hate the USSR and socialist system I still think marxism can work under different circumstances.
 7BQ. have you ever know a communist? not in the U.S.A.

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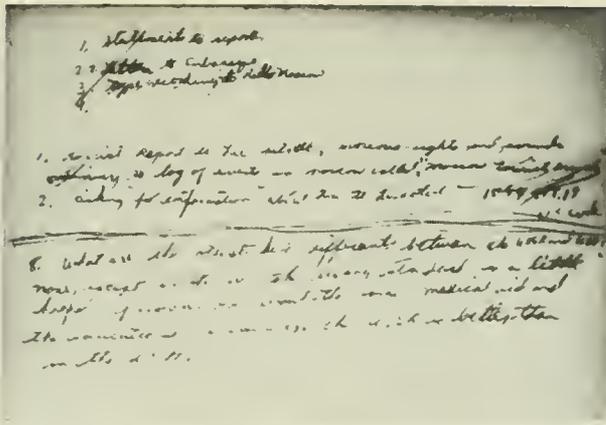
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- ~~1. Statements to reporter~~
- ~~2. 2. letters to Embassys~~
- ~~3. type recording to Radio Moscow~~
- ~~4.~~

- ~~1. tourist report to her h etc (- -) (not legible), moseow sights and sounds preliminary to log of events in moseow called "Moseow Tourist Travels"~~
- ~~2. asking for emformation about how to dissolve-1544 At. 18~~

U-S-Code

8. What are the othe-standing 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 100—Continued

Q. Wasn't you in 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.

Q. Did you make statements against the U.S. there? no

Q. 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 remember I closed this 2 minute recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in peace and fr.

Q. Did you break laws by residing or 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.

Q. 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.

Q. What about statements you make 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 gave statements to Miss Mosby of U.P.I. I requested her to let me OK.

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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 inmiially called her to complant about this, at which time she apolizied but said her editor and not her had added serval things. She said London was very excited about the story (there is how I deduced that she had allready

sent it) so there wasn't much else I could do about it. and I didn't realize 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 fabricated sensenlionilizism.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a look?

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 ~~to~~ invited me to Moscow for this purpose however it took me almost 1/2 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 immiately 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 belive in god.

newspapers, Thank you sir, you are a real patriot!!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 100—Continued

36. *Diary* *EMBASSY MEETING.*
Oct. 31, 1959.
 12:30 arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy, one salutes as I approach I entranc 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 registrar 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 dissolve 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 Snyder's 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 burttained by American citizenship. He says ok. Thats all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said I'v requested that I be allowed to sign legal 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.

36.

DIARY EMBASSY MEETING

Oct. 31, 1959

12:30 arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy, one salutes as I approach I entranc 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 registrar 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 dissolve 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 Snyder's 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 burttained by American citizenship. He says ok. Thats all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said I'v requested that I be allowed to sign legal 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 101

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 fertail enough 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 qwalify to launch a coup in the USA? Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few baseis is necsary. 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 insitution know as segregation. It, is, I think the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indiffent people in the South who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the worlds 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 occiasions 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 discrimonation.

speech before

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 102

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of nationalities
 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 existance in our midst
 of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose
 dangerous tendencies are sufficeanly controlled by special government agencies.
 The communist party U. S. A. bears little resemblance to their Russian conterparts,
 but by allowing them to operate and even supporting their misguided right to speak,
 we maintain a tremonusu sign of our strenght and liberalism harasment of their
 party newspaper, their leaders, and advocates, is treachery to our basic principles
 of freedom of speach 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 corresseive effects. a would
 like to say a word about them, although their is possibley 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 psuso-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 truths in an endless cold war. Both
 are conoutries have major short comings and advantages. but only in ours is the
 voice of dissent ~~all the ability of that voice of dissent~~; allowed oppourtunity 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 critizing of our system I hope you will take it in the
 spirit it was given. in going to Russia I have followed the old priciple "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.

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of naturiclists 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.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 102—Continued

Родомышля Анна Владимировна
Домоу № 10
ул. Владимирский пр.
д. 10, кв. 10
Т. 8-0915
ул. Ленинский пр.
д. 10, кв. 10

А
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В
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И
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М

Mrs Anna Moller
Meller
5930 1/2 La Vista Dr.
Dallas, TEXAS.
TA-3-2219.

М
Н

Address Book including addresses and one
oem.
Antonina Vladimirovna
Cobelynitskaya
Vladimirsky Ave.
House 10, Apt. 7. Galibina A1. V1.
22 Stalin Ave.
Bookkeeper K-8-09-15
Kernishevsky Square
House #12, Apt. 3 Ant. Vlad.

Mrs. Anna Meller (possibly Miller)
5930 1/2 La Vista Dr.
Dallas, 6, Texas.
TA3-2219

Волodya
A-00036

В
Г
Д
Е
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З
И
К
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М

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.
House #20, Apt. 26.

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.

Сергей
2-45-93

С
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Иванов Роберт Ал.
Позбелыский пр.
Дом 7, кв. 2
Ирина Валкова
131 Лиговский пр. кв. 9

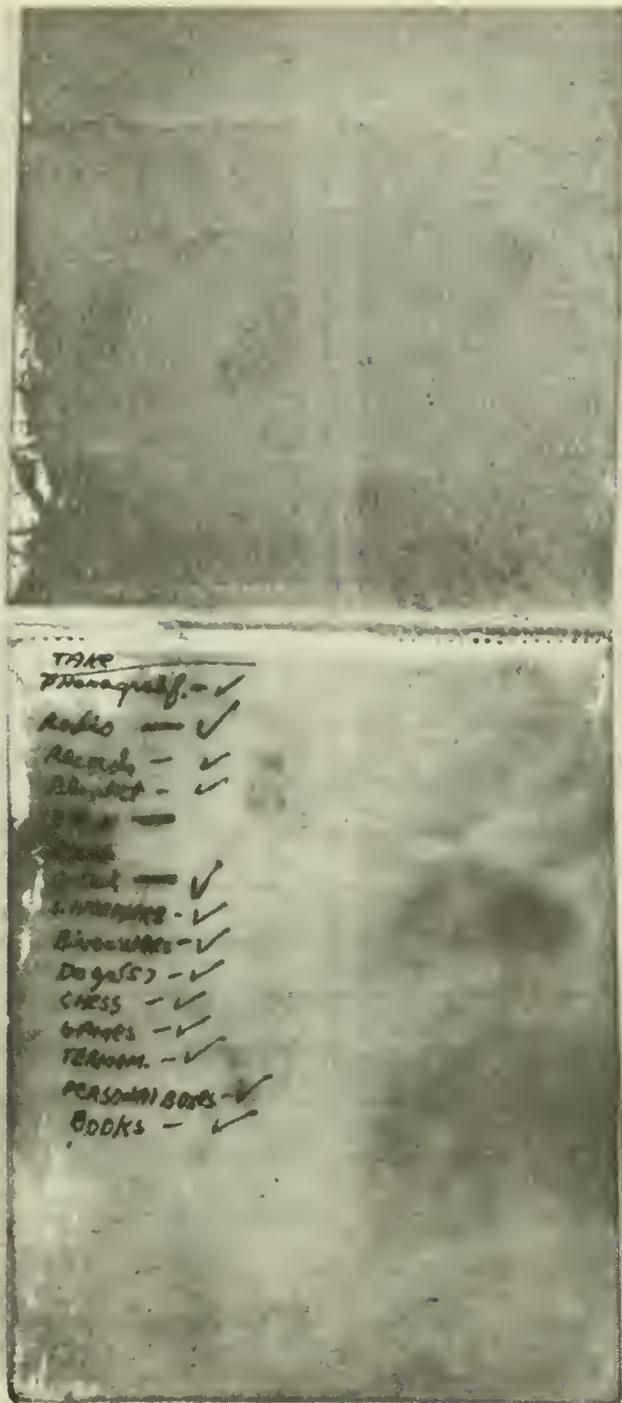
И
К
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М
Н

Sergei
2-45-93

Ivanov Robert Al.
Pozbelysky St.
House 7, Apt. 2
Irina Valkova
131 Ligovsky Ave. Apt. 9



Cover shows a picture of birds singing on bough. Printing on the bottom: "NOTEBOOK."



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 105

29 6
117
10.

SO. NO.	PRICE	REV.	
Bed	20	10	WINE GLASS
CLOSET	36	25	VASES
+ TABLE		15	TOILET MIRROR
MATTRESS	5	5	MAT.
AP. TABLE	10	7	CUTTING BO.
CAMPER(S)	11	7	TO L.I.T.
+ MATTRESS		15	WASA.
+ PILLOWS		5	FR. FIX
OVERCOAT	65	55	BOOKS.
JACKET.	36	14	PETS.
PANTS	7	11	LAMP SHADE
GUN CASE	24	17	MILK CAN
SKATES	9	7	MATELAK
BOOTS	9	6	LAMP SHADE
NAILON	6	3 81	TABLE CIR
+ APT.		50	FOOT.
FOUR COAT.	13	8	BOOK STAND
PANTS	10	10	SEA TRAY
OVERCOAT.	70	32	
PANTS	339.	202.	
DISH		10	
LAMP		5	
TRAY		24	

CR-53297

~~ED-27211~~

ED-64211

ED-69241

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 105—Continued

ED 54211

ED 69557 ED 27307

EM

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N

no grade

when the
~~in~~ the emerging industrial
 revolution began the birth
 of capitalism, the struggle
 between the new society
 and feudalism culminated
 in the destruction of feudalism
 because capitalism promises
 abundance under a new
 system.

and in Great Britain
 the reformation against the
 old order and communism
 replaced the aristocracy

because it too, promised
 abundance and justice

But in a conflict between
 these two systems the ^{people} ~~the~~
 of both societies will
 seek a new system.

a system which would
 not violate the instilled
 ideas about the relative
 systems but one which
 would be, because of the
 ruin the conflict of those
 ideas would have brought
 untely exposed to both

a system embodying the
 best tendencies of the Cap. &
 Comm. society as we not them
 today but absolutely opposed
 to both

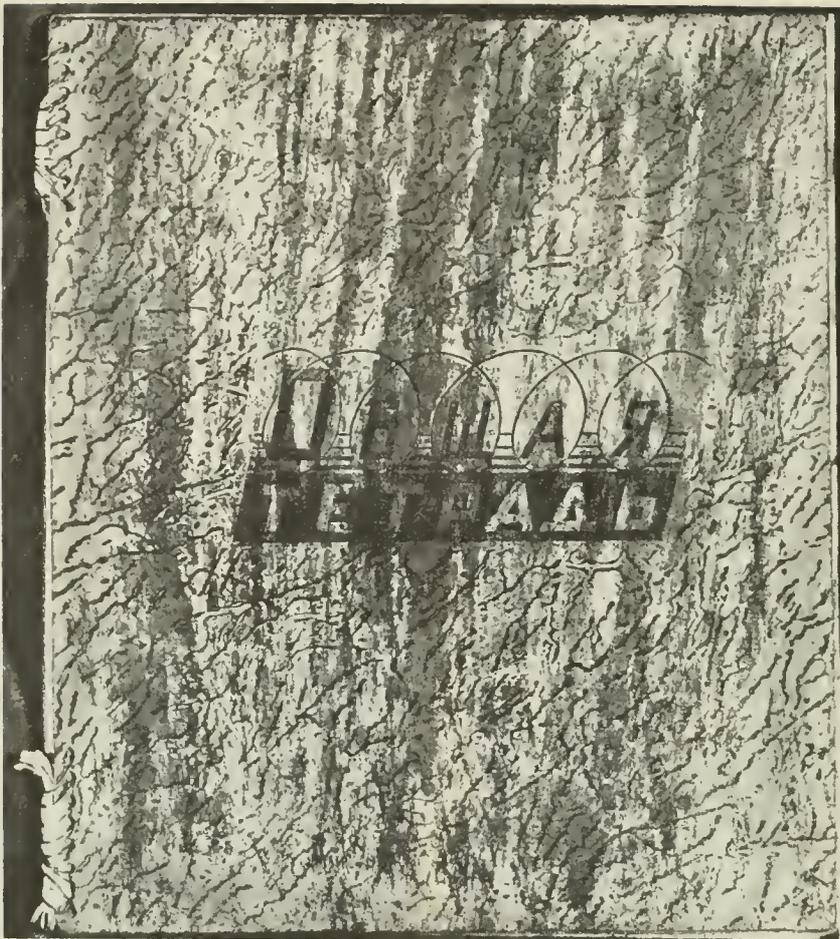
without any regard to
 the creation of a new type of
 person or ~~the~~ man but
 serving and being administered
 by man as we see him
 now. Taking into effect
 his weaknesses and making
 the necess. allowances for the

180.	500.	480.
70.	30.	15
250	8	15
	43	8
		38
25.	15	4
360	20	42.
61.		
*5	96	250
5	273	63
70.	393	70
		383
		45
		428
		52



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.



"General Notebook" containing copies of verses of Soviet poets.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106

К. Симонов
(из лирического дневника)

Я много жил в гостиницах
Сходил на разных станциях,
Что впереди раскинется —
Все позади останется.
Я не скучал в провинции,
Довольный переменами.
И мелкие провинности
Не называл шлемами.
Искал хотя б прохожую,
Далекую, неверную
Но на тебя похожую —
Такой и нет, наоборот.
Таких, что вдруг приснятся мне
Но серые, то синие
Глаза твои с ресницами
В морозном снежном тумане.

K. Simonov
(From a Lyrical Diary)

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.

Лицо твое, усталое
Несхожее с портретами,
С мороза губы талые
От снега, мной согреты,
И твой лениво брошенный
Взгляд, ознаменовавший искони....
Не я тобою искаемый.
Я просто так, обласканный
За то, что в ночь с порошечью,
За то, что в холод сказкою,
Согрей тебя, хорошему....
И знаешь ли, что странного
Сей легкой провожуху я,
И ты не та, желанная,
А просто так,.... похожая.

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?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued



Я очень тоскую, но выискать руг
Другую такую, или опять назад
Что где же мне руки такие же взять
Этой так же в разлуке зыбкая таковость?
Где с тою же застыло найти мне лица
Этой резко истыло ина в моих слезах.
Этой сск и боли, это слово не предать.
Где взять мне такую, это всё ей простить
Этой желать сней, ругая не болта прожить
Этой с кахрми рассвета, это всё нес зиск
Таких же стлети и вать, как она?
С оспутной и милей,
С ней ночь коротать,
Этой завтра ни сней
Ни лаской не взять.
Этой завтра с тоскою себя прожить

D

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?

Хочу слышать голос :
" Не трогай меня !"
Твой встретись с ней взглядом
В бессонной тишине,
Любить с ней час рядом живущая душа.
Не знаю, что случится с утра и вечером,
Какой секрет хранит она,
А с ней изредка не знаю, как жить.
Делать свое дело с другой безразлично,
Не имея друзей и знакомых
Кто-то может сказать : но не так,
21 злой, и бесценной,
Проклятой такой,
- Нет в целой вселенной
Второй по руке

==//==

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

Я пишу тебе каждый вечер.
Говорю тебе обо всем
То привычке нашей давнишней,
А когда встречаемся днем —
Мы друг другу нужны и лишние.
Страшно думать теперь о том,
Что было — всё то уже было.
Я порою думать готов
Что ты меня не любила,
Можно рот поцелуй без любви
Зубы лгут в угаре
Я же видел слезы твои.
И знаю, что зубы не лгут

==//==

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



Не сердитесь - к лучшему,
Чтоб себе не мучат,
И пишу от мучат
До другого мучат.
Письма пишут разные
Слезные, болезненные
Умные - красивые
Такие - бесполезные.
В письмах все не скажется,
И не все услышится
В письмах все не покажется,
Это не так пишется.
Только вернее, так пишется
Нельзя отвечать,
А уму - так хуже нет
Письма переотвечать.

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.

Чтоб вам не беспокоиться
Не возить их таргачом
Будут путешествовать
С вами тонкой паккой.
А замужней станете,
Обо мне замячите,
Их легко достанете
И легко припривете.
От него ревнивого
Запривинив в комнате
И мамы, мамыного
Доброе слово вспомните.
Скажите, что к мужичку
Намнеть вам не мучал,
Он писал от мучал
До друного мучал.



H

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.

С Ы Н

Был он немолодой, но отвагой
Шел под пули без долгих сборов
Наводил мосты, переправы
Не же шаг от своих солдат.
И погиб под стенами Берлина,
На переднем же поле минном,
Не простясь со своей подружкой,
Не узнав, что родит ему сына.
И осталась жена в Тамбове,
И осталась в полку инженерном
Та, что стала его любовью,
В сорок первом, от гари гари;
Та, что думала об заваре:
Как там вступила с ней ринит,
Но войну тем прошла с ним рядом,
Не узнав жизни минуться... I

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,

Чиниле от него не жетели
 Ни о геше для себе не просила,
 Ни от пуля, закрив своил тело
 Из ома его выносила.
 И выхаживала его ночами,
 Не брала с него обещаний.
 Ни желатьца, ни разводиться,
 Ни писать для ней завещаний?
 И не так уж она красива,
 Неприметна телеско статьи,
 Ну, до верна не в этом сила,
 Он её и не видел в платьях;
 Больше всё в сапогах керзовых,
 С санитарной сумкой, в килотке.
 На дорогах войны грозовой
 Где друзья бьют во всю шотку
 В геш её красоту уверел
 В том ли, как вели себя смело?
 Или в том, как морей жалема?

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.

Уже в том, как любить умела?
А это о чем его любила,
Жизнь ему отдав без возврата,
Это так, это было — то было.
Хоть он не скрывает, что женатый.
... Голубицей жила полковника
Своего пенсией за покойника
Стершимей силе работавшей сам уже
Даже дочь уже гор как замужена
Но живши еще где-то женщина,
Что звалась «артистовой женой».
Но обещано, не завещано
Ничего только ей одной.
Только ей одной за мальчишке,
Что читает первые книжки,
Что с труфан одет в сапожках
На ее медсестры зарплату.
Иногда об отце он слышит,
Что он добрый, храбрый, упрямый,

К

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

Но родители его не мешают
 На подарках, купленных мамой.
 Он просит сестру и брата,
 Ну, а что ему в том рооба-то?
 Он подарков от них не просит,
 Только маму пусть не помешает.
 Даже пусть она виновата
 Твоя кем-то, в чем-то, когда-то,
 Но какой ханжа обзаводит —
 Нарывать ребенку пощечины?
 Слетит же душа ему не тронуть!
 Мальчик вправе спокойно знать,
 Что отец его пал на фронт
 И два раза ранена мать.
 Есть над койкой его на коврике
 Снимок Одерской переправы
 Где с покойным отцом — покойником
 Маме рядом стоит по праву.
 Не забывши, незамужняя,

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;

Никому другому неуживая
Она муча несет свою муку.
Почему, как встретив, ей руку!
1955 год.



Под камнем она лежит Серова
Валентина,
Моя и многих верная жена,
Не правда ль, интересная картина,
Верь в первый раз лежит она одна.



M

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



Что ж такое случилось,
Где дальше не могли мы влесть?
Где не так мы сказали,
Ступили не так и пошли,
И в каком часу,
На каком приходе трагедии месте
Мы ошиблись с тобой?
И поправить уже не могли.
Если б зная это место
Тяк могли вернуться, пожалуй?
Но это не найдем
До и не сможем вовсе мы!
В нашей молодой книге
Не будет записано ошибок
Как сие мы мстим
Все равно не прогнать могли.
(.. Тягать страничку)

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

— * — * —

Раз так струсилось,
Что женщина не любит.
Ты с дружбой лишь
На тернишь стига.
И счастлив тот,
Кто разом всё отрубил
Ужест, чтоб не вернуться никогда...
/ "Первая любовь" /

= // =

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

|||| = |||| = |||| = ||||

Лучше в судорогах дышать,
Блуждать при смерти в ночи,
Чем вчерашнего убийцу
Взять в домашние врачи.
Чем менее ленью
И терпеньем твоим,
Лучше пусть умрет в муках
Сердце бедное мое.

~ 11 ~

P

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

~ || ~ = ~ || ~

Жизнь свою поймет не каждый,
 В жизни надо много пережить
 Ошибиться можно, но не дважды,
 А иначе трудно будет жить.
 Жизнь скучна, пуста, неинтересна,
 Если ты не сможешь полюбить,
 Полюбить от всей души и честно,
 Только другу преданною быть.
 Берегись внезапных увлечений,
 Тимл прайдет, а честя не вернешь.
 Слишком много будет огорчений,
 Если правду жизни не поймешь.
 Не обманывай себя успехами
 Среди многих молодых людей,
 Ты нужен им только для утехи
 А для жизни нужен лишь один.
 А когда же ты в жизни встретишь,
 Когда почувствуешь, что это он,

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

Ты поймешь, это осталось только ветер
 Это оставшее оно просто ин.
 Друг, быть может, сразу не поверит
 Верить слугам, пойми, челоу.
 А когда в твою любовь поверишь,
 Ты отдашь ей и навсегда
 Потому, это друг ревнивый,
 (Кто из нас не ревновал друзей!)
 Ты не сумеешь никогда счастливой
 Если ты отдашь, в. но не все (?)
 Если друг не с тобой рядом,
 Виновата в этом только ты (?)
 И сердиться на нас не надо,
 Все секреты жизни так просты.

— " —

R

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

≈"≈"≈"≈

Если жизнь подшутит грубо,
 Заметит дорожку впереди,
 Все равно упорно, стиснув зубы,
 Не сходи с извечного пути.
 Это ты вправе упрекнуть.
 Хотя люди есть и хуже,
 Все дело в том, как тут взглянуть:
 Тощее или поуже.
 Тощее - это не, всё некое,
 Он парень неплохой,
 Не требуй лишнего с него,
 Спасибо, что такой.
 Тощее всегда - жесток, увы
 С ним не были друзья вы!
 Кто в дружбе обидчив,
 Тот просто так... приятель.

= // =

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.

== // // // ==

Пусть прокляты все энергетика
твоя зрима и не.

Любовь к тебе, как энергия

и не имеет конца.

Тем зрима, тем мобилизация,

Значит - рожу тебя зрима

из зрима мобилизация

Мне мобилизация не.

Умозрительная мобилизация,

Судьба мобилизация

Как при мобилизации

и при мобилизации.

Когда от мобилизации

себя мобилизации

В мобилизации на мобилизацию

и про мобилизацию;

"Зачем мобилизация зрима и

Зачем мобилизация, мобилизация.

T

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."

С. Есенин.

Ты меня не любишь, не жалеешь,
Разве я не молод, не красив?
Не смотря в лицо от страсти рдеешь
Мне на плечи руки опусти в
Молодая с чувственным оскалом,
Я с тобой не нежен и не груб,
Расскажи мне сколько ты ласкало.
Сколько губ ты знаешь, сколько губ?
Знаю я, они прошли, как тени,
Не коснувшись моего огня,
Личили ты садилась не к плечу,
А теперь сидишь вот у меня.
Пусть твои глаза закрыты от,
И ты думаешь о чем-то другом
И я сам люблю тебя не огнем
Утопая в дальних дарах.

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

Этот миг не называй судьбою.
 Легкодумия вспыхивают свечью,
 Как случайно встретимся с тобою,
 Улынуясь, спокойно разойдись.
 Да и ты пойдешь своей дорогой
 Рассыплет безрадостные дни.
 Только нецелованных не трогай.
 Только нецелованных не мани!
 И когда с другим по переулку
 Ты пройдеши, болтая про любовь,
 Моженит идти, и выйду на прогулку
 И с тобою встретимся мы вновь.
 Отвернувшись к другому ближе плече,
 И нежно поклонившись вниз,
 Ты ~~уже~~ скажешь тихо: „Фарин вечер“
 Я отвечу: „Фарин вечер, мисс“
 И никто души не потревожит,
 И никто ее не спросит в урочех
 Кто модел, тот вновь модел не можнет
 Кто сгорел, того не подожжет.

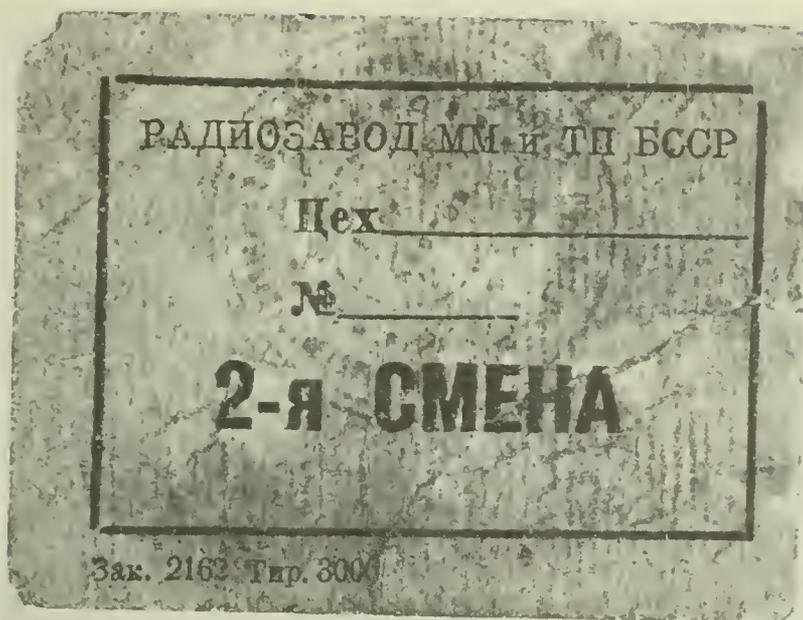
A hasty bond is fickle;
 As we meet by chance,
 I will smile, calmly separating.
 You, too, will go your own way,
 To scatter joyless days.
 Only do not touch the unkissed ones,
 Do not entice the ones who have not burned!
 And when you walk along the lane
 With another, chattering about love,
 Perhaps, 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

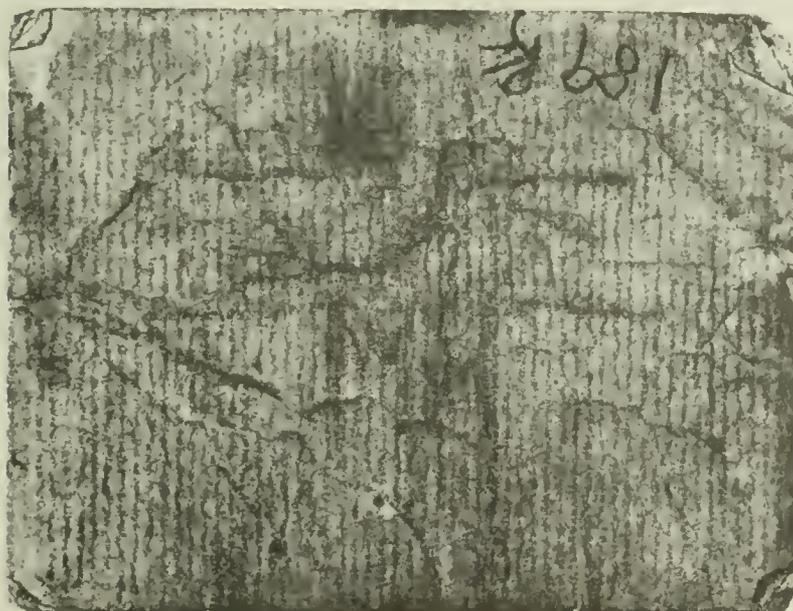
Шикльгрубер Адольф (H.)

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

(Муз. Бабаджаняна, сл. Уейтмане)

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизнь мою столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба

С тобой узнал впервые радость любви
Твои глаза родные сердце зажегли
Во мне живет мечта лишь одна
С тобой быть рядом всегда

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизнь мою столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизнь мою столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба
С тобой.

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

Ну-ка солнце ярче сияй,
Золотыми лучами согревай!
Ой, товарищ, больше жизни!
Поспевай, не задерживай, маршай!
Знайте тело и душу свои, холода,
Знайте силу свои, свои холода,
Мы не боимся ни жары и ни холода,
Закажемся, как сталь!
Физкультура, физкультура, судьбы
Когда наступит час битв врагов,
От всех границ свои их отбиваем,
Левый край, правый край, не зеваем!

273

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

их ^{THEIR} содержание ^{CONTENTS} и законности ^{and the constitution}
~~their~~ ~~the meaning~~ ~~and the constitution~~
 новых ^{the new} слов. Мне ^{For me} надо ^{it is} прибавить ^{necessary to}
 и прибавить ^{and} весы ^{WEIGHT} - для ^{for} этого ^{this} I
~~and~~ ~~supplement of the scales~~ ~~for~~ ~~this~~ ~~I~~
 стараюсь ^{try} пить ^{To drink} много ^{much} молока ^{& milk} и
 есть ^{to eat} жиры ^{fats} и ^{and} крахмал ^{the starchy} продукты. Также ^{Also}
 и ^{and} витамины. ^{These} Эти ^{things} вещи ^{here} здесь ^{are}
~~and~~ ~~the vitamins~~ ~~Everything~~ ~~this~~ ~~things~~ ~~here~~ ~~are~~
 не ^{not} дорогие ^{expensive} и ^{and} надо ^{it is} этому ^{necessary} быть ^{this} -
 пользоваться ^{to use} ими ^{these} каждый ^{day} день.

II. ^{at} ^{every}
 удобном ^{CONVENIENT} и ^{and} неудобном ^{inconvenient} ^{occasions} ^{situation} ~~the comfortable and uncomfortable situation~~
 Тексаз ^{Texas} почти ^{is almost} в ⁱⁿ тропиках ^{the Tropics} и
 Киманиа ^{the climate} ^{here} ^{is} ^{hot} ^{hot} -
 надо ^{necessary} брать ^{to take} ванну ^{a bath} каждый ^{every}
 день ^{day} и ^{and} раз ^{after} ^{wash} ^{the} ^{linen}
 и ^{and} платья ^{dresses} - ^{or} ^{to} ^{give} ^{them}
 в ⁱⁿ химическую ^{DRY} ^{cleaning!} ^{It} ^{is}
 необходимо ^{necessary!}

Я ^I стараюсь ^{try} сходить ^{to look} в ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{american}
 журналы ^{paper} ^{papers} - ^{it} ^{is} ^{especially}
 в ⁱⁿ аэрофотографических ^{AND} ^{papers} ^{papers} -

89-43
11/24/63
[Signature]

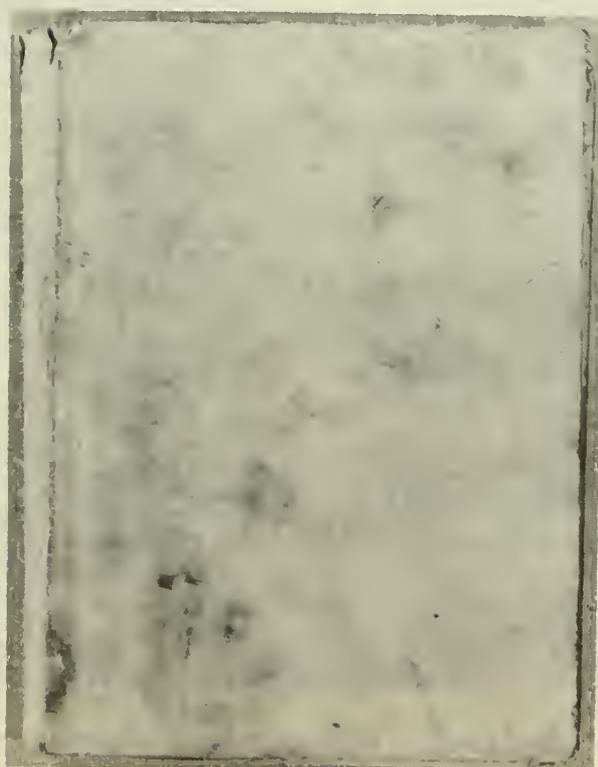
Commission Exhibit No. 110



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



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 111

Так и случилось. Бабушка Дарья каждый день ходила на виноградник и носила Филиппу еду. Ее никто не мог заподозрить, так как все жители городка знали о том, что она очень любит посидеть там под своими липами.

Я виделся с Филиппом всего два раза. Первый раз, когда занес ему газеты с последними вестями с Восточного фронта, и второй — через месяц, когда Филипп уже поправился. Хотя я и знал партизанские правила, все же спросил его, куда он пойдет. Сердце не позволяло мне молчать, да и погода изменилась к этому времени: стало холодно, небо набухло от серых туч и уже пахло снегом.

— Я знаю, куда мне идти. Вы не беспокойтесь! — улыбнулся Филипп. — До свидания, товарищ учитель!

— До свидания, Филипп!

И мы крепко пожали друг другу руки.

И НОЧЬ КОНЧИЛАСЬ

И вот опять пришла весна. Река весело зашумела среди распустившихся верб. Со всех дворов понесся упоительный звон цветущей сирени. Холмы, окружающие городок, покрылись густой зеленью, среди которой белели цветущие деревья. По улицам застучала телега, в которых пестрели яркие козынки женщин. — Люди с раннего утра выезжали в поле.

Как всегда и эта весна бурно ворвалась в классы гимназии. Опять появились замечания в журналах, были и более чувствительные наказа-

ния из-за цветущей сирени и пышно взбитых кудрей учениц. Наказаны были и Димо с Латинкой, но на этот раз он не сердился. Почти каждый день я встречал их вместе, и это радовало меня, потому что нестойкий Димо сейчас проявлял постоянство.

Но было в этой весне и нечто, отличавшее ее от других весен. С Восточного фронта долетали до нас радостные вестки: гитлеровские войска продолжали «сужать» боевые линии. Иногда по главной улице нашего городка проносился какой-нибудь немецкий грузовик, в котором сидели мрачные солдаты в серых касках. Никто не поднимал руку для приветствия.

Однажды на площади мне повстречался бай Куман. Помахав рукой, он подошел ко мне.

— Здравствуй, учитель!

Лишь его слово. Наклонившись, он прикурил от моей папиросы затянулся с наслаждением и взглянув на меня своими глубокими синими глазами, сказал:

— Скоро бай Куман опять откроет свою харчевню, опять соберет своих орлят. Выше голову, учитель!

Я решил, на что он намекал. Ему хотелось сказать мне еще что-то, но в это время послышался звон шпор — на площади показался кацапник полиции.

— До свидания! — сказал бай Куман, по привычке улыбаясь, и ушел.

Уни! Это была наша последняя встреча!

Вскоре произошли события, от которых весь наш городок оцепенел. Но сначала я расскажу

о том, какой циркуляр мы получили из Министерства просвещения: это было что-то чудовищное, небывалое в истории нашей культурной жизни.

На заседании педагогического совета директор был мрачен как туча. Он долго поправлял свои манжеты и переглядывал из руки в руку листок бумаги — словно хотел освободиться от него. Но циркуляр есть циркуляр, надо было прочесть его. И директор прочел...

Министерство просвещения запрещало праздновать день Кирилла и Мефодия.* Стало невыносимо тихо. Все молчали и переглядывались друг с другом. Да же и Абджиев с зановым опустили головы и не произнесли ни слова. После этого совета мы вышли из учительской как с похорон.

Какой уж тут урок! Я сидел за столом и, глядя на учеников, с грустью вспоминал свои школьные годы... В классах все начищено до блеска, а мы плетем венки. И с такой радостью украшаем ими портреты солунских братьев! Во круг нас разбросаны всевозможные цветы — словно под забрызган всеми красками поля. Запах кружит голову. И сильнее всего — аромат сирени. Через открытые окна льется майское солнце. Из соседнего класса доносится: «Вперед, народ наш возрожденный!» Какая чарующая песня! Неф будто собрано все самое лучшее, из пережитого нами в школе!

Варвары! Как вы могли это сделать! Вы любите бить себя в грудь и говорить, что только вы — подлинники болгары. Неужели ничто не дрогнуло

в вас? Не вспомнились ли вам первые дни в школе, когда вы с радостью читали по складам славянскую азбуку солунских братьев? Тьма застлала ваши глаза, в камни превратились ваши сердца! Живые трупы!

И все же урок есть урок!

Сегодня обязательно прежде всего спрошу Веселину Микову. Ведь Филиппа и Динки нет. А мне так хочется именно сейчас услышать голос рэмиста.

Спокойно, уверенным шагом выходит Веселина к доске и, взглянув на меня своими открытыми глазами, начинает говорить.

Отлично, Веселина! Второй раз я уже ставлю тебе отлично. А сейчас не только за урок, но и за то, что вы взяли в свои руки руководство гимназическим обществом по противогазовой защите.

Все учителя знали, что между легионерами и брашниками* с одной стороны, и прогрессивными учениками гимназии — с другой, шла отчаянная борьба за овладение руководством общества. И вот Веселина настояла, чтобы все прогрессивные гимназисты платили членские взносы. Потому они устроили собрание и приняли решение, что участвовать в выборах руководства имеют право лишь те, которые регулярно платят членские взносы. Победили рэмисты.

— Отлично, Веселина! Садись.

Все так же спокойно и не спеша, она направляется к своему месту. Я смотрю на ее профиль. Орлиный нос, волевой подбородок. Задумчивый, сосредоточенный взгляд.

* 24 мая — день славянской письменности

* Легионеры и брашники — члены молодежных фашистских организаций в Болгарии

450
228

- Operators \$3.00
- Com. Operators \$4.50
- Chauffeur \$6.00

APPLICATION FOR TEXAS DRIVER'S LICENSE

Print or Type MR.
Full Name MRS.
MISS

ADDRESS <small>(First Name)</small>		BIRTHDATE <small>(Middle Name if Single, Maiden Name if Married)</small>			AGE LAST BIRTHDAY <small>(Last Name)</small>		OCCUPATION	
Number and Street	Mo.	Day	Year					
City or Post Office	SEX	COLOR OF EYES		WEIGHT <small>lbs.</small>		Employer		
THIS SPACE FOR DEPARTMENT USE	RACE	COLOR OF HAIR		HEIGHT <small>ft. in.</small>		Employer's Address		

READ THIS FIRST

FOR DEPARTMENT USE

All information on this form except the signature must be typewritten or PRINTED in INK.

GIVE FULL NAME. If you do not have a middle name, print the word "NONE" between the first and last names. If you have an initial only, print the word "ONLY" after the initial. W. (only) J. (only) SMITH. Married women must use GIVEN NAME, MAIDEN NAME, and MARRIED NAME. MRS. MARY JONES SMITH.
Give PERMANENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED by placing an X in the square under the word YES or NO. If an answer is YES, details must be given in the space provided in the question.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| NO | YES | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever held a TEXAS license? When last? _____ Number of license _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been examined for a Texas license? When last? _____ Did you pass? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever held a license in any other State? Where? _____ When last? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been denied a license? Why? _____ When? _____ Where? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Has your license or driving privilege ever been suspended, revoked, or cancelled? When? _____ Where? _____ Why? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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? _____ Where? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been convicted of any other moving traffic violation? How many times? _____ When? _____ Where? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been involved as a driver in a motor vehicle accident? How many times? _____ When? _____ Where? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been subject to losses of consciousness or muscular control? Are you now cured? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs? Are you now cured? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do you have any physical or mental defects? What are they? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been a patient in a hospital for mental illness? _____ When? _____ Where? _____ Were you committed by a court for an indefinite stay? _____ Was a guardian appointed? _____ |

I SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I AM THE PERSON NAMED AND DESCRIBED HEREIN AND THAT THE STATEMENTS ON THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

Usual Signature of Applicant

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

Seen to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public or Authorized Officer

DRIVER'S LICENSE AND HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICES



DRIVERS HANDBOOK

LOCATION	TELEPHONE NO.	ADDRESS
	<u>DRIVERS LICENSE</u>	<u>HIGHWAY PATROL</u>
Headquarters	HO 5-5471	HO 5-5471
Abilene	OR 4-7748	OR 1-7248
Alamogordo	DR 3-8725	DR 3-8725
Austin	HO 5-7613	HO 5-7612
Beaumont	TE 8-4778	TE 8-4778
Corpus Christi	TU 2-8855	TU 2-8855
Dallas	HA 8-74	HA 8-74
El Paso	PR 6-0025	PR 6-0025
	GA 3-1160	GA 3-1160
	OX 4-2374	OX 4-2374
	SH 4-4504	SH 4-4504
	MU 2-7922	MU 2-7922
	HI 5-1941	HI 5-1941
	WA 7-1001	WA 7-1001
	7253	7253
	7321	7321
	723-4366	723-4366



FOR BETTER
DRIVERS LICENSE
EXAMINATION SCORES

FOR
SAFER
DRIVING

AT YOUR COURTHOUSE FOR WHEN
LICENSE OFFICE WILL BE OPEN YOUR COUNTY

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 114

WARRIOR
RUBBER STAMPING KIT

CONTAINS A LARGE
 ASSORTMENT OF RUBBER TYPES

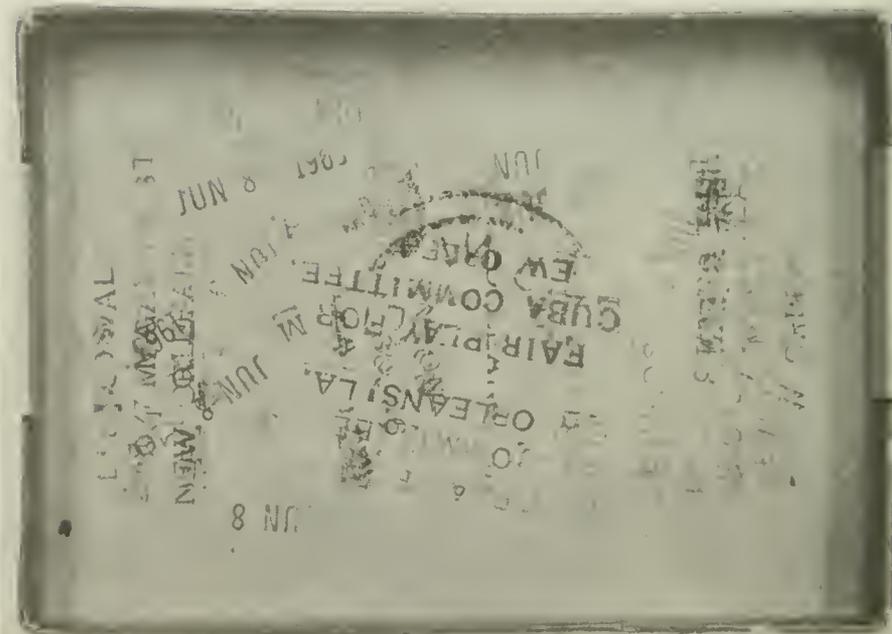
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SPANISH-ENGLISH • ENGLISH-SPANISH

DICTIONARY

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ESPAÑOL-INGLÉS • INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL

Compiled by

CARLOS CASTILLO and OTTO F. BOND

ASSISTED BY BARBARA M. GARCIA

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- | | |
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Universidad de Chicago

CON LA AYUDA DE
 BARBARA M. GARCÍA
Mills College

Con una tercera sección de las expresiones idiomáticas obtenidas de *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Inglés*, editado por Lester G. Crocker y Enrique Noble



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DICTIONARY

A New Concise Dictionary of Words and Phrases Basic to the Written and Spoken Languages of Today

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With a new third section of idiomatic phrases taken from *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Inglés*, edited by Lester G. Crocker and Enrique Noble



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 Heath-Chicago series of *Graded Spanish Readers* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1938—), 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, Buckingham-Dolch, 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

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SPANISH-ENGLISH,
ENGLISH-SPANISH DICTIONARY

University of Chicago edition published 1948

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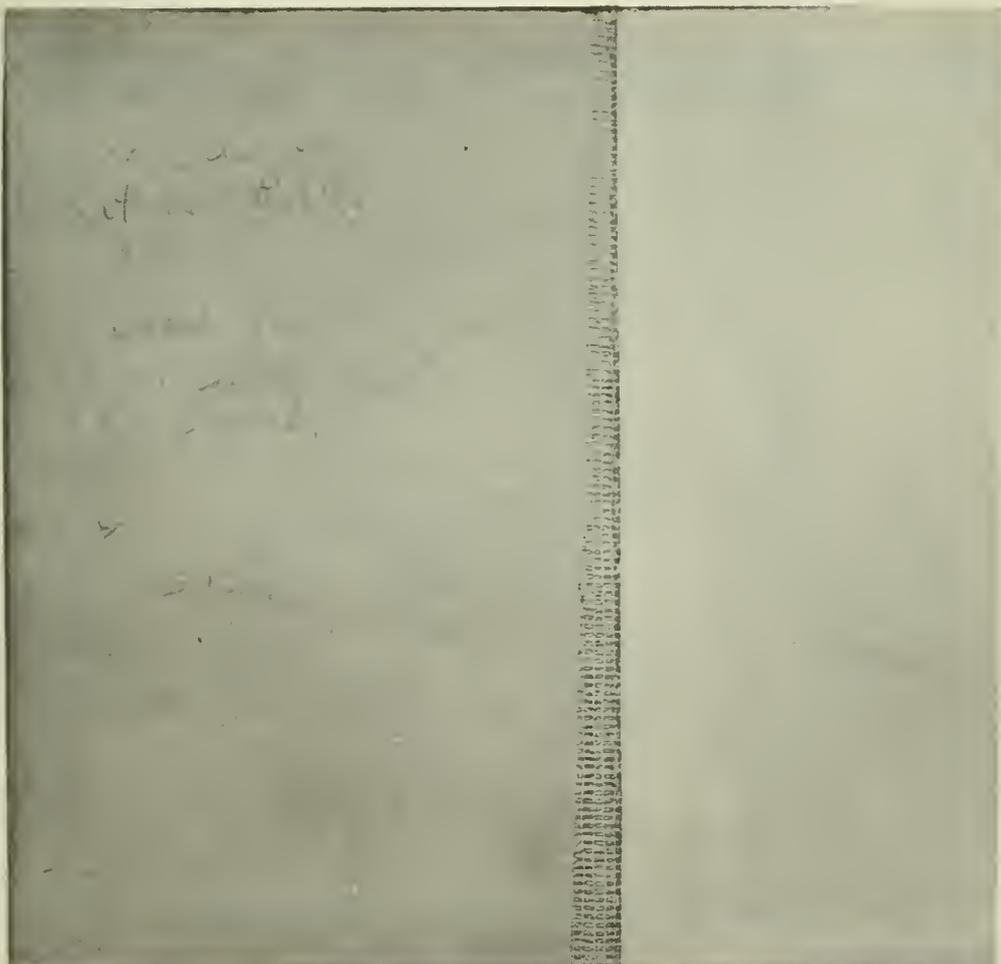


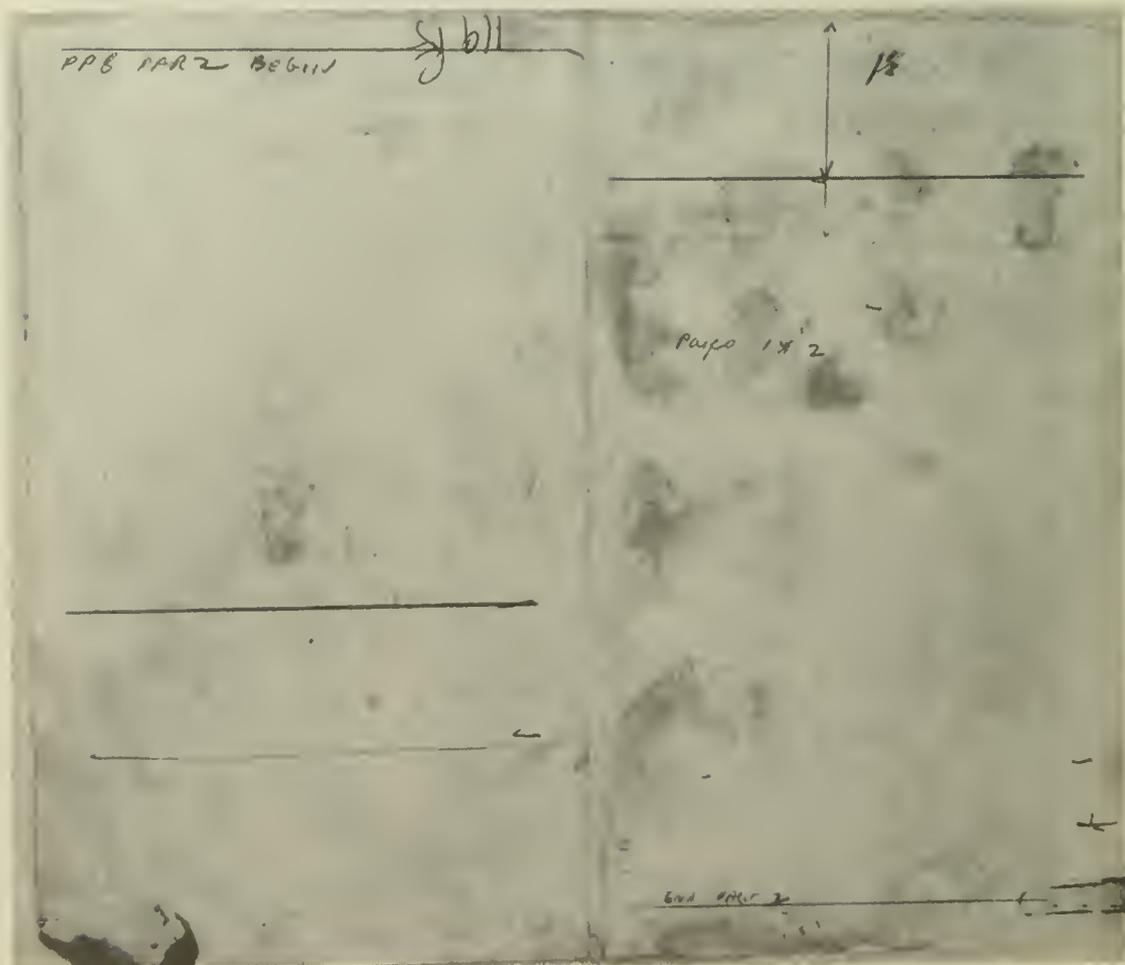
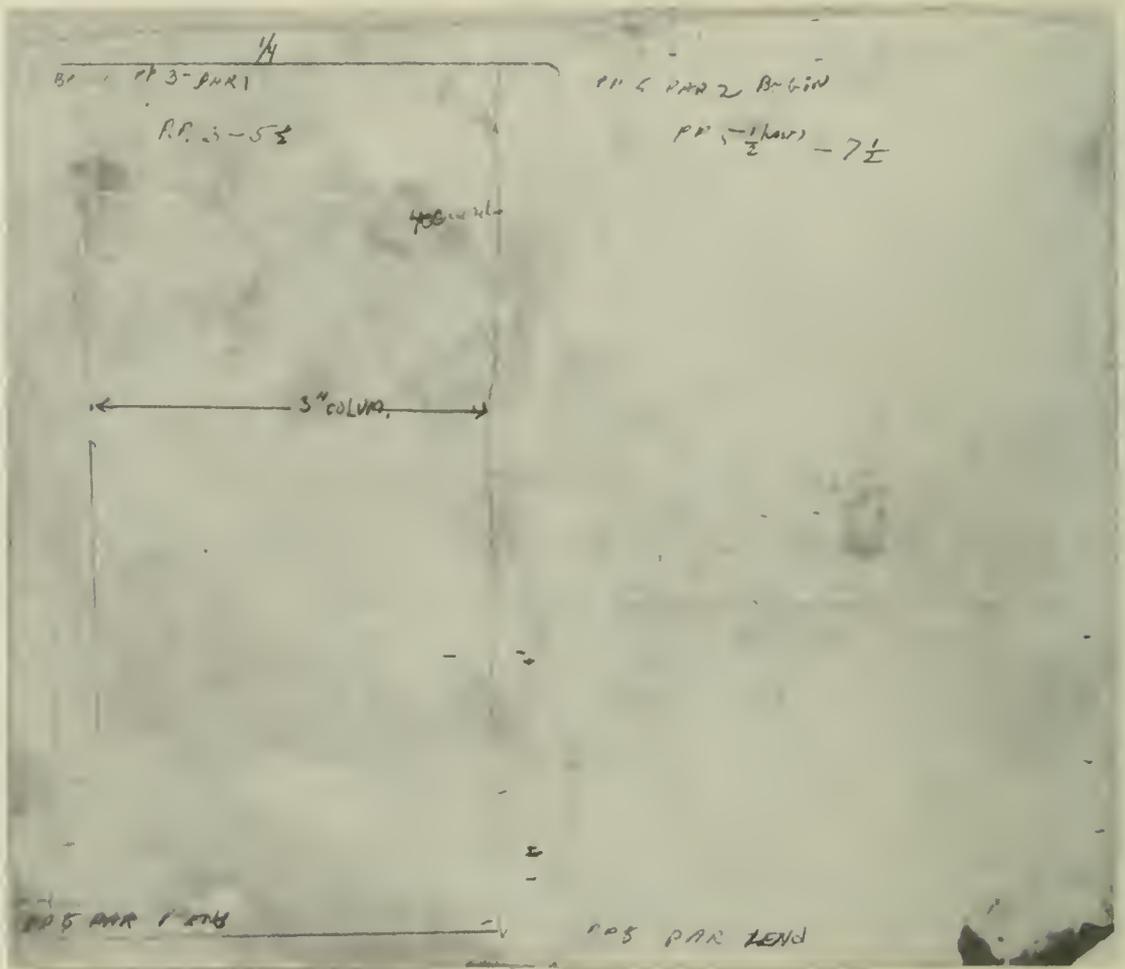
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 117

Liberal Senators, like Hubert Humphrey, and the AFL-CIO, propose instead an individual income tax cut giving emphasis to lower bracket rate reductions. Most arguments on both sides, declare a tax cut is desirable to prime the stagnant economy and forestall a threatened recession. The business idea is that with more after-tax profits, there will be more investment, stimulating the capital goods industry, which are the most stagnant. The liberal argument is that there is already overcapacity, which is needed is to raise consumer purchasing power to stimulate production.

★
PRESIDENT echoes the big consumer purchasing power has been particularly disappointing and we have to consider whether what kind of a tax cut will be needed if that becomes our need"

mediate Chamber of Commerce-type committee by (a) holding off many Congressmen before the election; (b) the some Congressmen that they will vote more in favor of tax cuts than in one; and (c) the fact that some of the tax cuts will be needed to help pay the deficit. But the delay to January may be the right time if the economic panic is averted.

Business-Administration argument is that the argument is correct, for as it is shown in the Journal of the Tax Cuts, the tax cuts are pending are needed to get capital investment going. The only tax proposal is a reduction in the corporate tax rate for a period of 10 years. The critics are very sincere for a period of 10 years, or at least 10 years.

4 million human
otes U.S. authorities as
at 77 million Americans
poverty or deprivation
nd of these, 38 million
than one-fifth of the
zed in poverty.

1950's Roosevelt spoke
e-third of the nation
housed, ill-fed and ill-
Now, after some-15
the cold war, ... two-
he people in our coun-
living under the
level.
ational debt, piled up
old war, is now over
on.
Is how the American
e paying for the cold

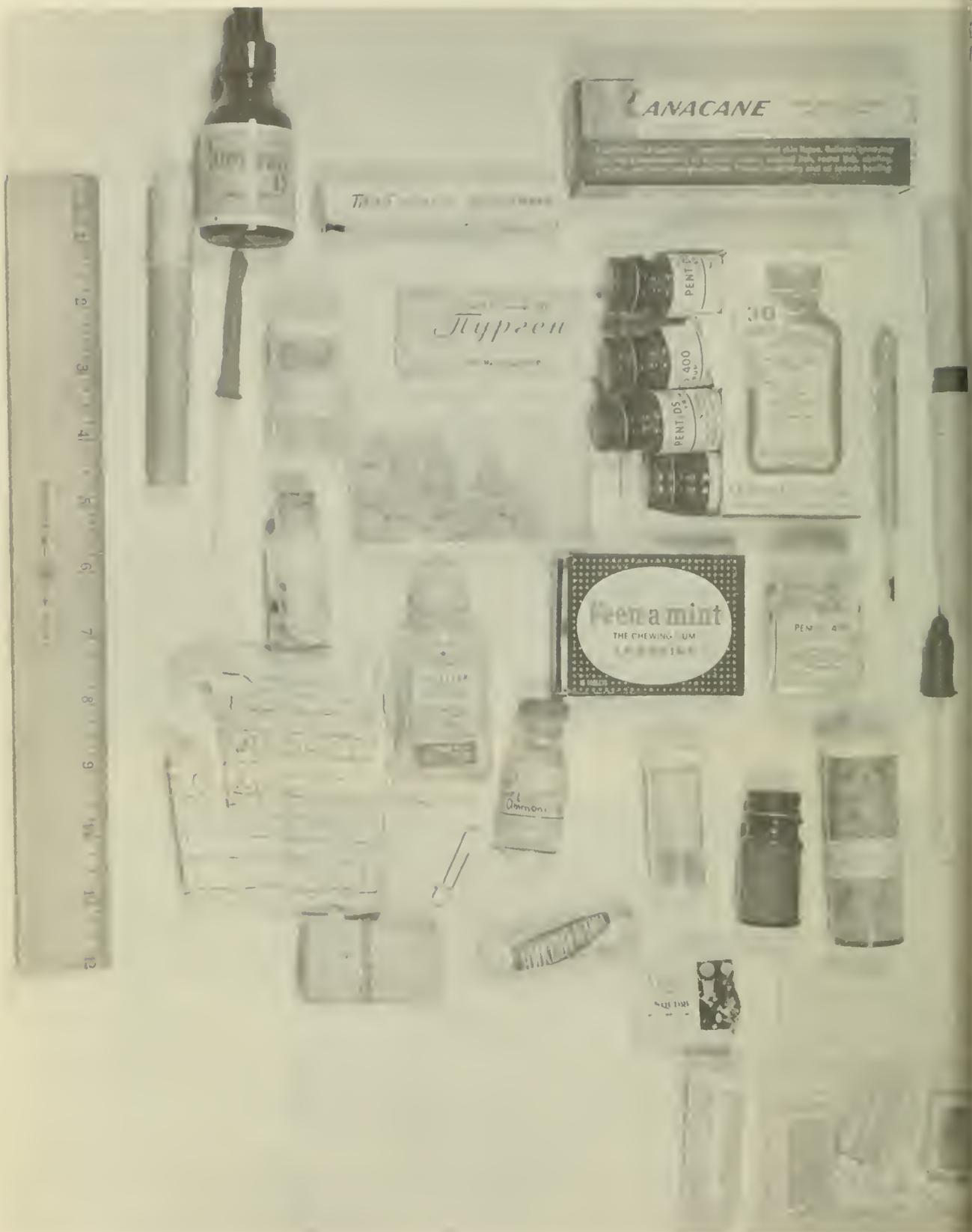
★
U.S. Communist spokes-
s into great detail in-
g the democratic alter-
which stand before the
his country.
rper fight against the
ultra-Right and inde-
political action and the
the left in struggle
e monopolies, for the
nerest against the in-
Wall Street -- this is
Communist policy as

Agreement that costs of the
confederation's New York office
should be borne by the fund
an example of this:

★
THE TUC believes that unions

it is of our own Communist
Party.
This anti-monopoly coalition," says Gus Hall, "is and will be, as it develops, a political expression of the gap that is growing between the monopolies with their ruthless drive for profit and total disregard of the interests of the people, and national interests which emerge in this epoch."

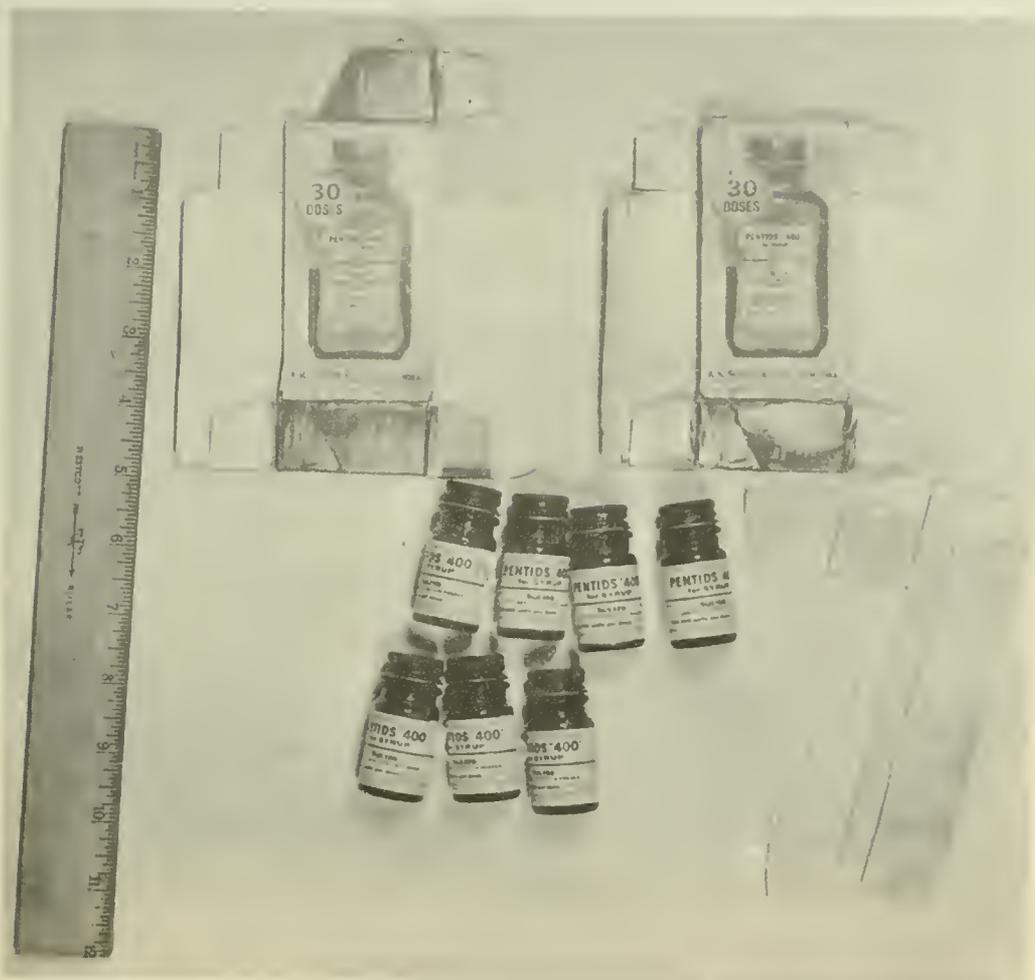
GUS HALL has written
a succinct, eloquent and well-
written pamphlet which man-
y should read.
The great democratic tradi-
tions of the American people
are strong allies for Canadians
in their own new battle for in-
dependence and peace.
"In our struggle against the U.S.
domination of our country we
must always distinguish between
Wall Street and the American
people. Gus Hall's pamphlet is
a fine lesson in politics for
Canadians."



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 121



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 122



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 123



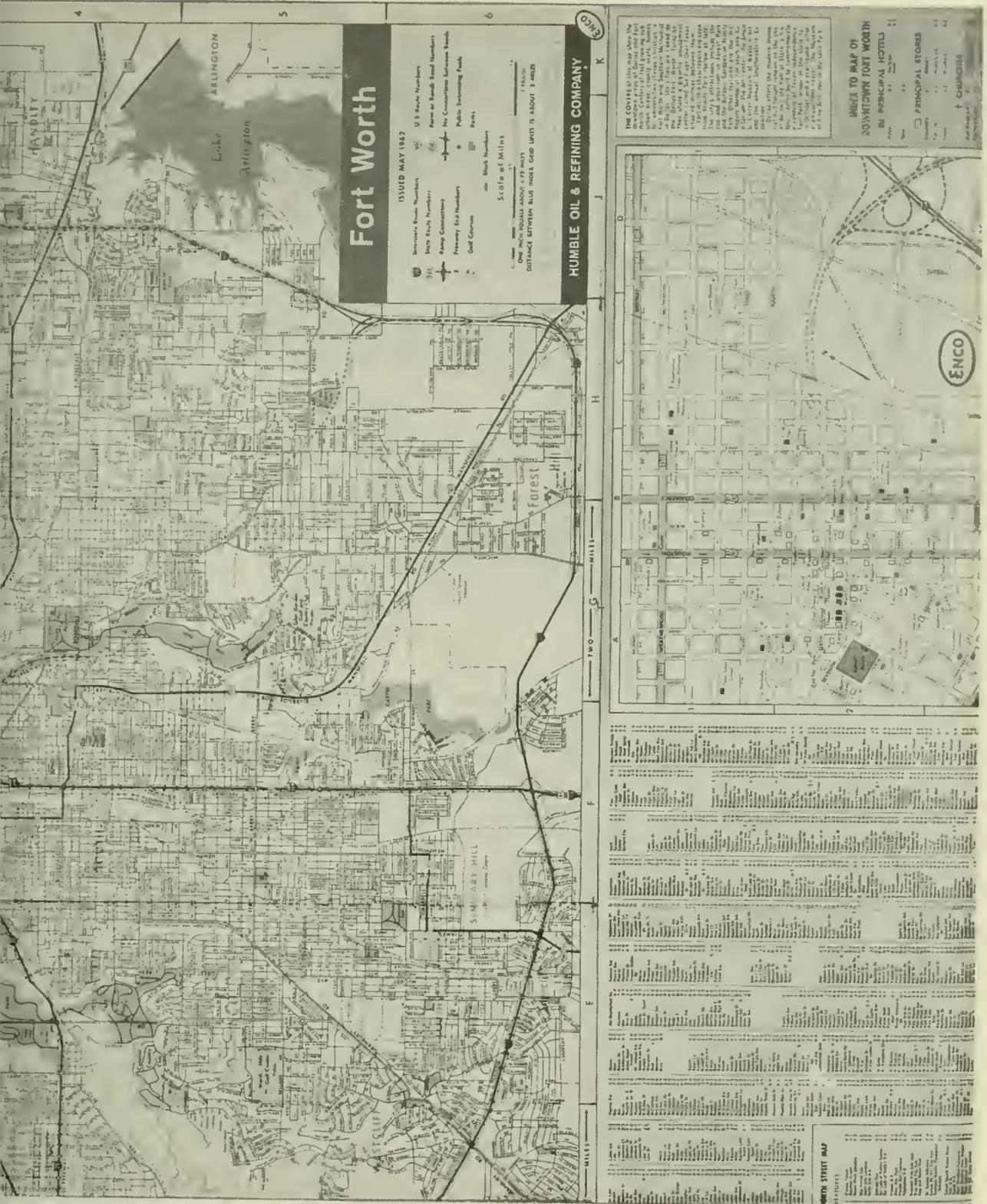
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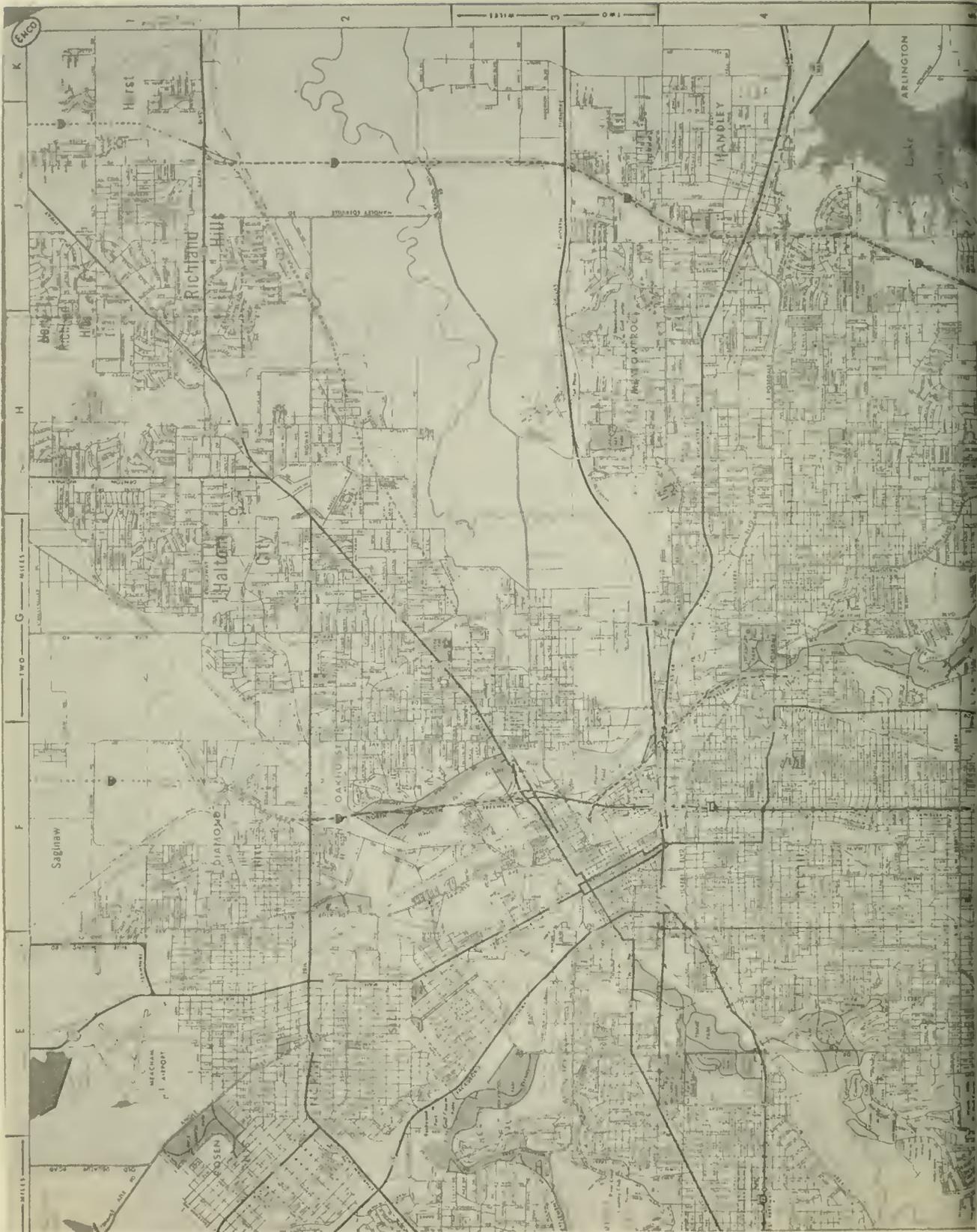
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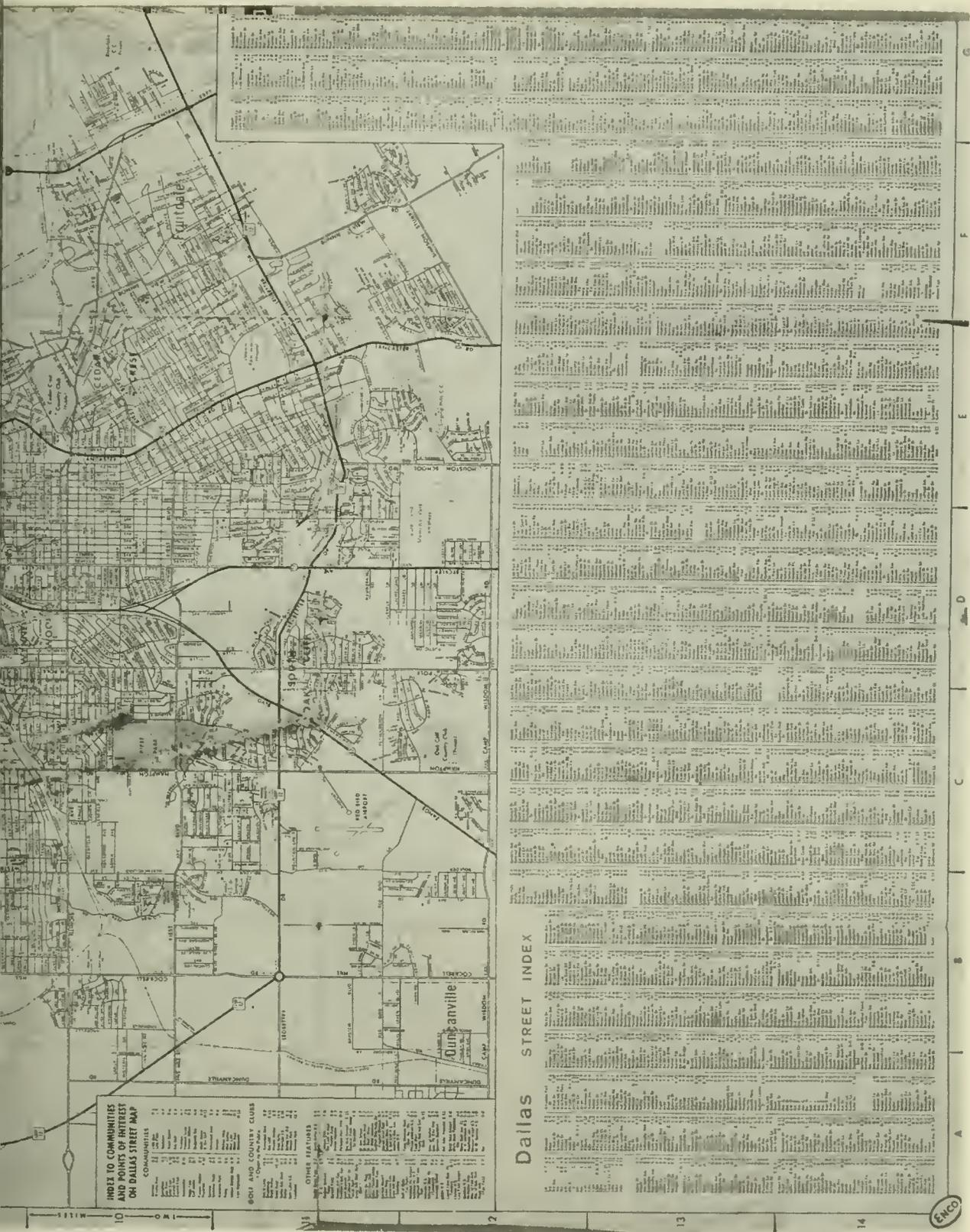
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128—Continued



INDEX TO COMMUNITIES AND POINTS OF INTEREST ON DALLAS STREET MAP

COMMUNITIES

BOYS AND COUNTRY CLUBS

OTHER FEATURES

Dallas STREET INDEX

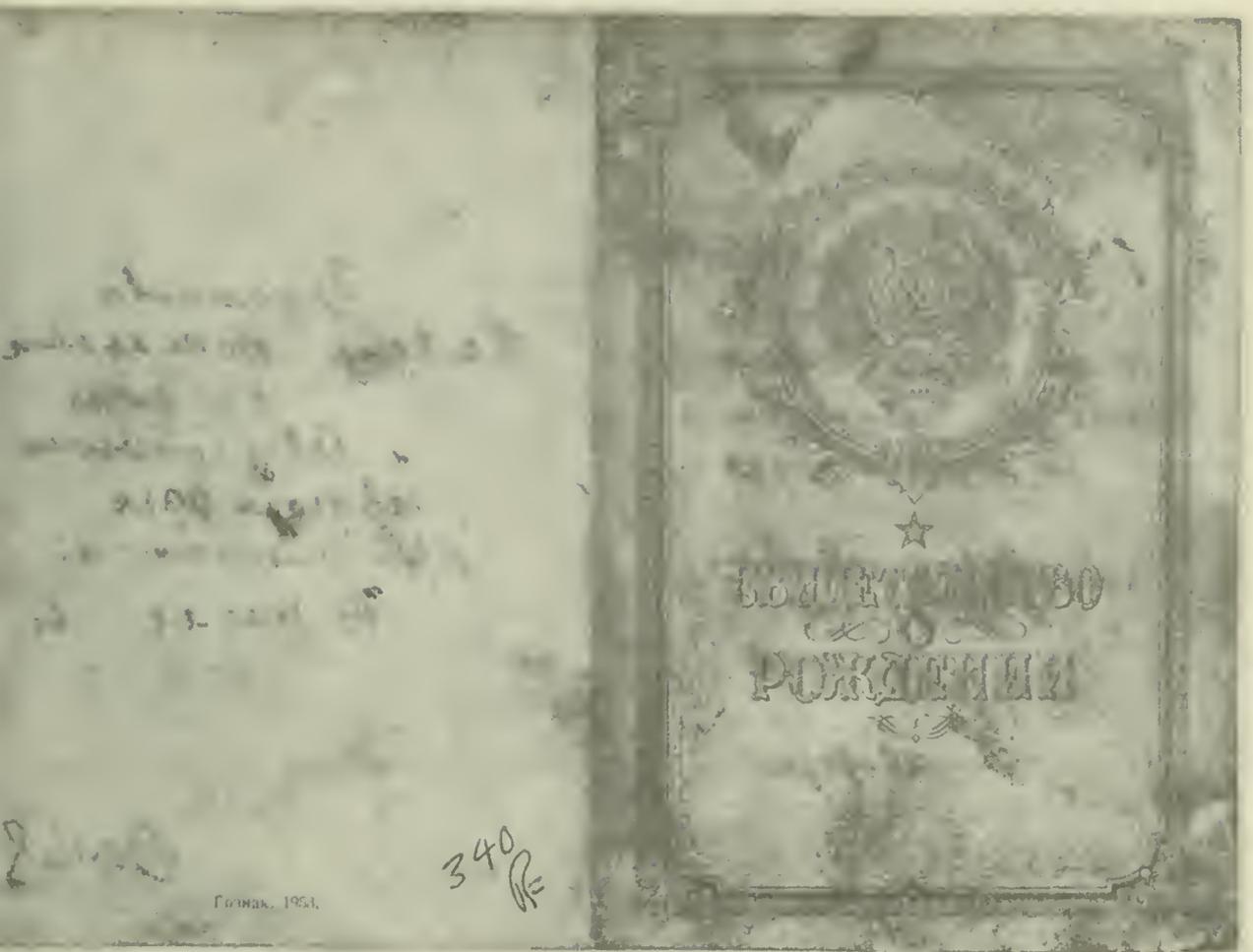
Table with multiple columns listing street names and their corresponding grid coordinates (e.g., A, B, C, D, E, F, G).

ENCL

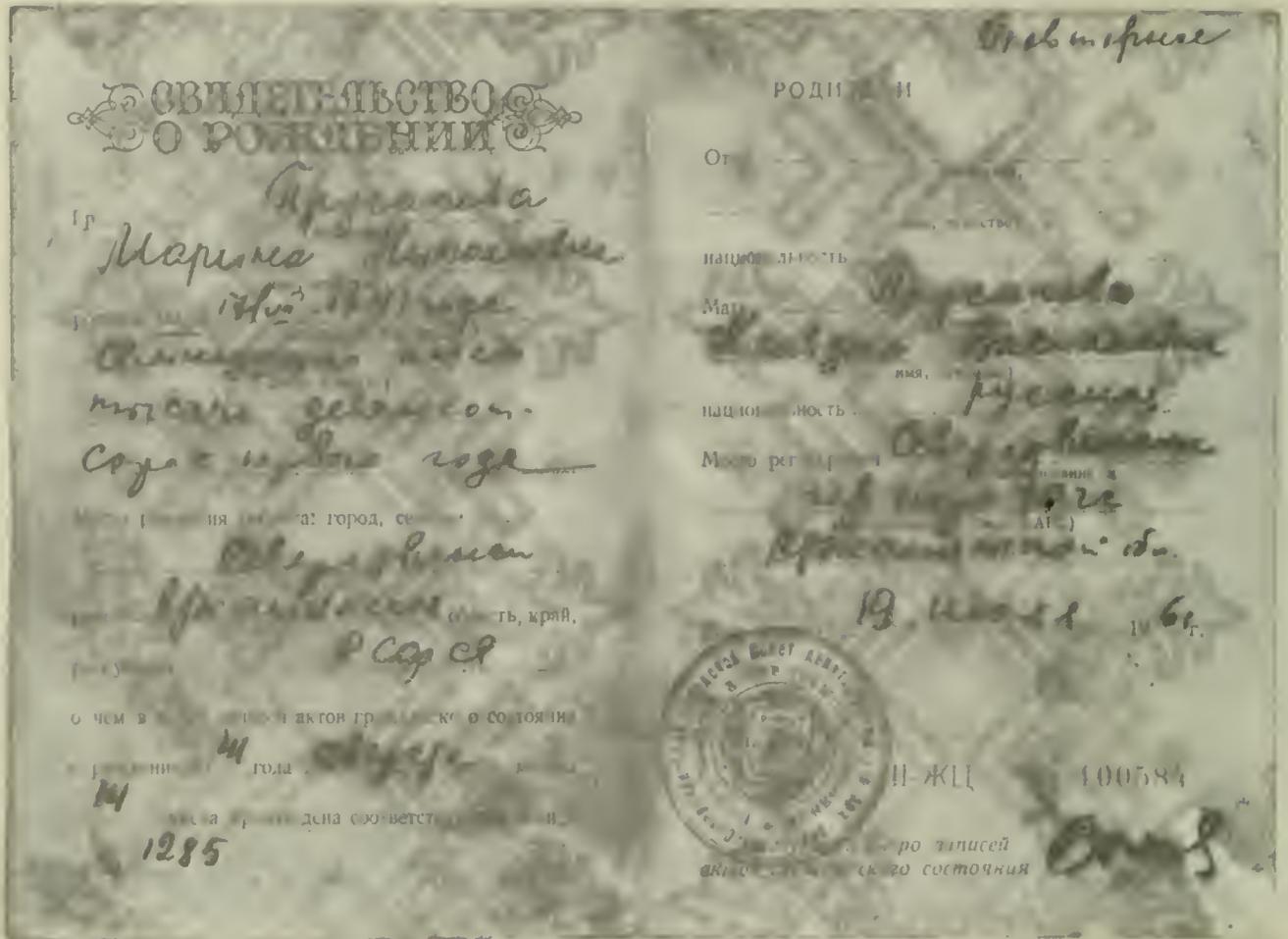
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 129



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, *Arhangelskaya 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)
Klavdiya 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.

8. *свучаю і 1911, Нікоборсько Д. А.*
Неубаві Мискеві
 № 1
 Ім'я: *Мискевіч*
 Хрещення: *Мискевіч*
 Сторона: *Польська*
 Нотарну: *Мискевіч*

Ім'я ота «транскрипція» № 2145 Тип 0600 5-

265 R

Повторно

Свидетельство о рождении

1. *1194*
Мискевіч
17/01/1911
Мать доброты сестры

Место рождения: *Сел. Архангельская*
 Место рождения родителей: *РСФСР*
 Семейное состояние: *вдова*
 14 числа проведена в *1911* году в № *1285*
 Родитель: _____
 Отец: _____
 Мать: *Прусенкова М. В.*
 Национальность: *Васильева*
 Национальность: *Русская*
 Место рождения: *Сел. Архангельская*
17/01/1911
 1911 г. 17/01/1911

Печать: *Печать учреждения выданы, гол. документ*
 Осмотрено на обороте

Translation is same as Commission Exhibit No. 129

Здравствуйте Ли и Марина!
Спасибо, безусловно с по-
лучением, получила вашу пись-
мо. Спасибо все-таки очень
мне так переживая переживаю
ваше. И уже сейчас не по-
нимаю. Наверное все на по-
рочу лучше. Завтра послед-
ний день работы, а со-
мни - я уволюсь навсегда,
это замечательно. Но не
ваше мнение и впечатление
они производятся.

Марина, не надо пере-
сильте себе бояться моего
"Советской Белоруссии",
"Известия" с воскресными
приложениями "Неделя". В
этом приложении много статей
интересного характера, так
как это содержание по линии
научных работ (например
много раз в 10). В нем

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

I understand, perhaps in your opinion
 Soviet magazines 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"
 "До свиданья
 негу ваших писем.
 Павел
 г. Минск.

15.09.62г.

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

(Signed) Pavel
city of Minsk.

9-16-62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 132—Continued

АВИА
PAR AVION

1120213
OCT 11 1963
MICH

Куда

U.S.A.
FORT WORTH TX
Texas

Кому

2703 Blencodes
Oswald Marina N.

Адрес отправителя:

U.S.S.R.
Leningrad Pushkinskaya st
house 10 apt 41 Stoboyevaya G.

164
R



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 133-A



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 133-B



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 134

MAIL COUPON

SEAPORT TRADERS, INC. 1221 S. Grand Ave. Dept. AM-3 L.A. 15, Cal.

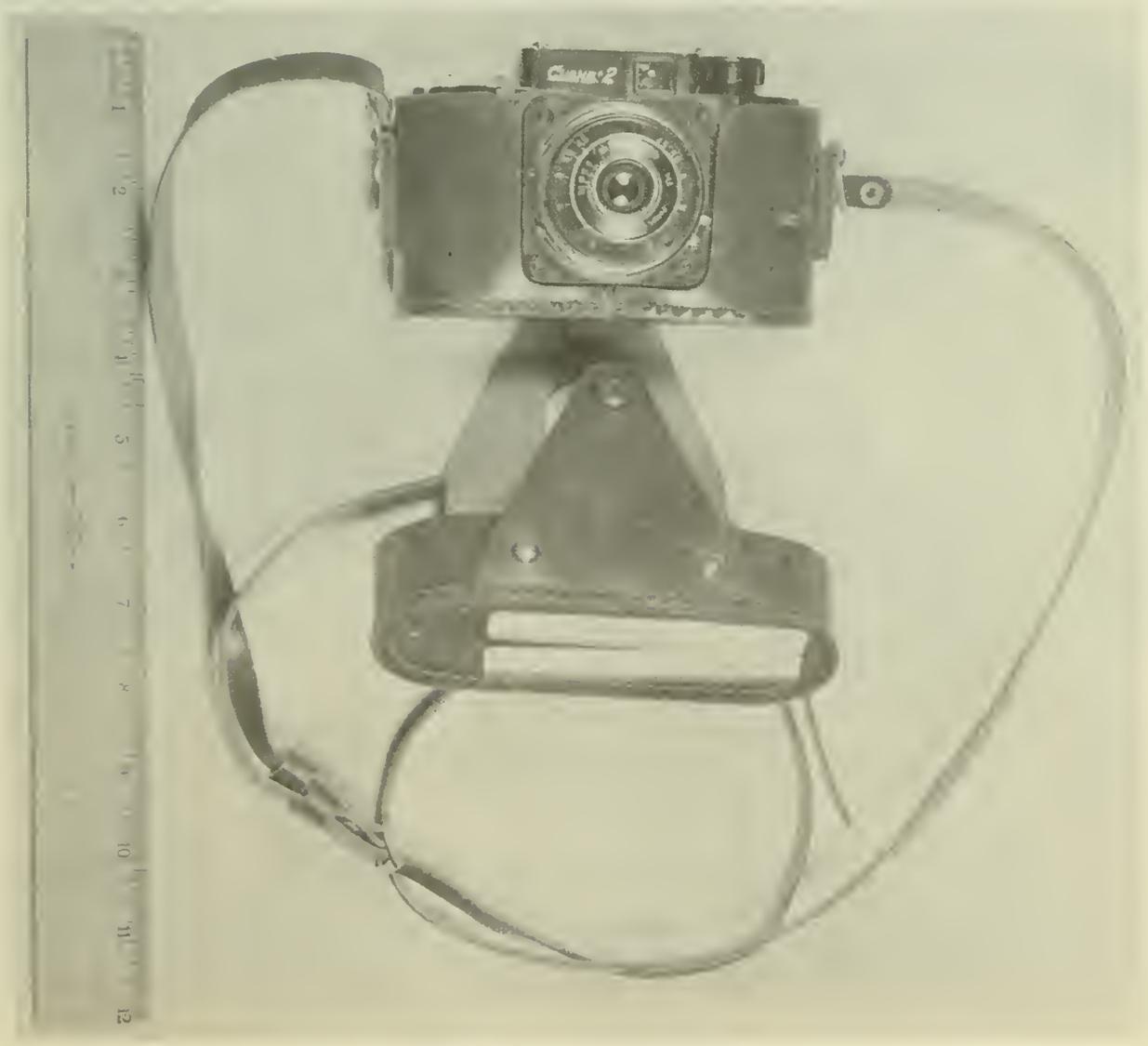
Gentlemen: Please ship me the following:

Quantity	Product	Cost per Item	Total
_____	Mexican Bowie	5.95	
_____	.410 Shotgun	56.95	
_____	.22 Derringer	16.95	
_____	Flintlock Muzzle	45.00	
_____	Remington .22	10.95	
_____	.22 Long Rosco	12.95	
_____	air rifle	49.95	
_____	.22 Mag. 6 Shooter	29.95	
_____	Handcuffs	5.75	
_____	Western 22	12.95	
_____	.38 S. & W. Spec.	29.95	
_____	30/06 Springfield	39.95	
_____	.38 Scotland Yd. Sp.	16.95	
_____	Large 6 1/2" knife	24.95	
_____	.38 St. W. 2" Bbl.	29.95	
_____	.22 Ital. Auto	19.95	
_____	.22 Snubble	12.95	
TOTAL PRICE			299.75

Enclosed \$10.00 check or M.O. (M.O.'s require 1% deposit). (Be sure to specify & give complete ordering info.) I understand all items are to be shipped F.O.B. L.A. express charges collect. Calif. res. add 4% state tax. When ordering pistols, please sign statement:
 I hereby state that I am a citizen of the U.S., and that I have never been convicted in any court of the U.S., territories, possessions or District of Columbia of a crime of violence or a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, nor am I at present under indictment or a fugitive from justice. I am of legal age and of sound mind.

NAME Al Hester AGE 28 DATE 4/17/47
 WITNESS Sgt. Mitchell
 ADDRESS P.O. Box 2915
 CITY DALLAS STATE TEXAS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 135



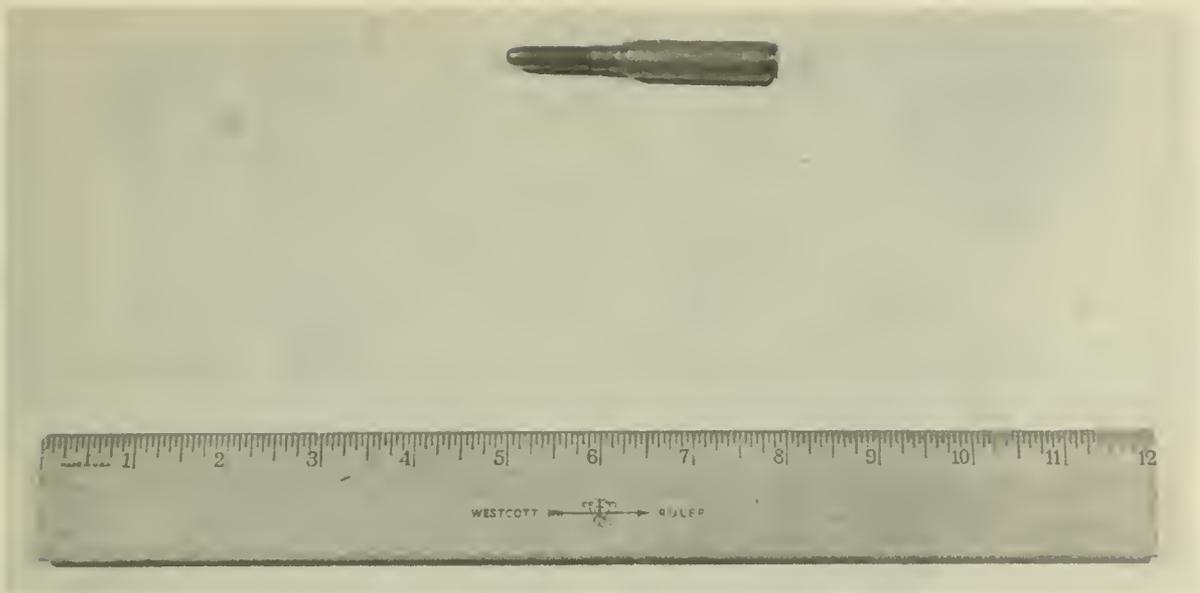
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 136



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 139



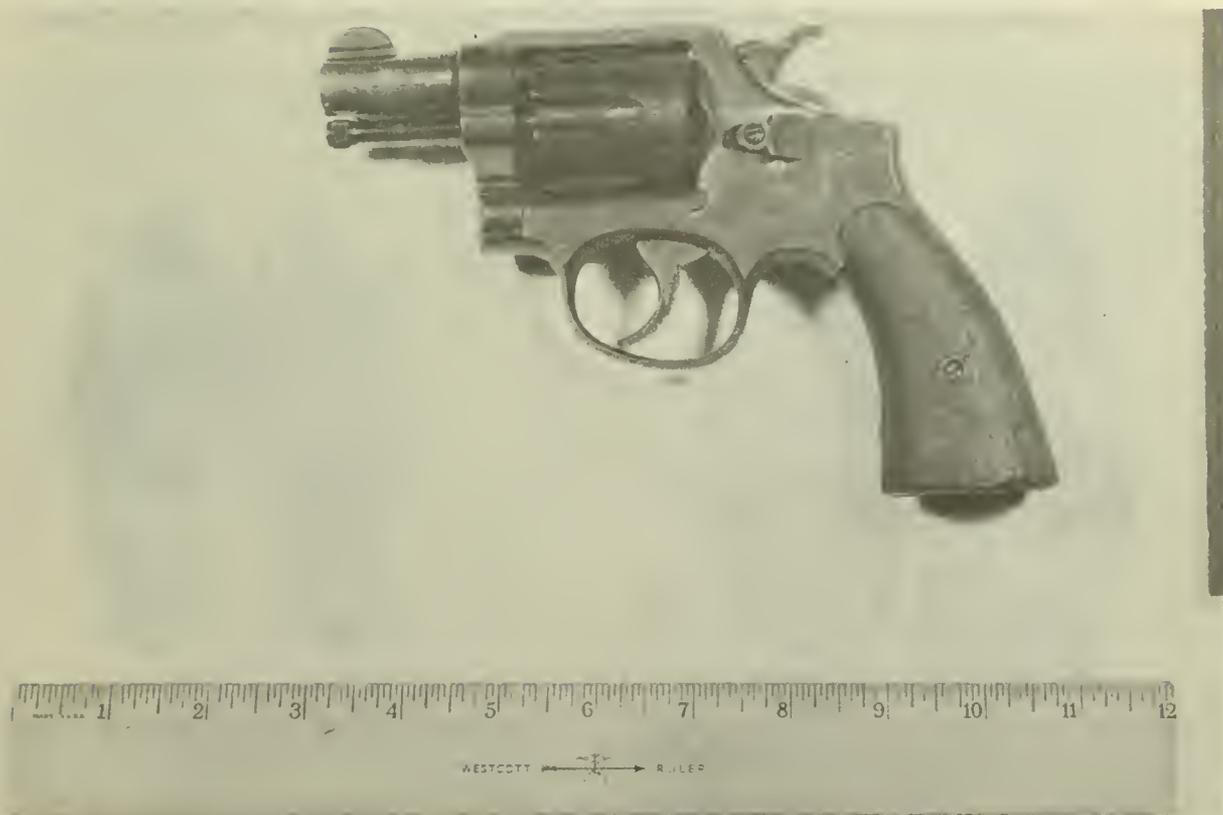
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 140



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 141



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 142



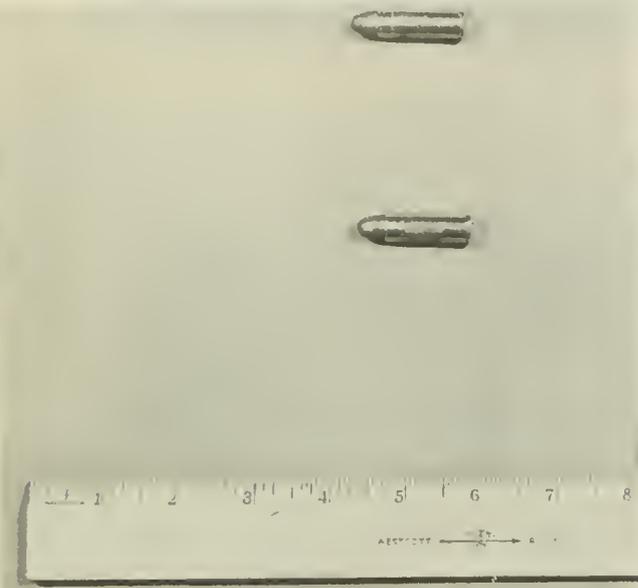
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 143



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 144



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 147



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 145



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 148



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 146



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 149



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 150



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 151



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 152



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 153



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 154



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 155

517



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 156



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 157



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 158



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 159



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 160



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 161 -



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 162



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 163



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 164



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 165



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 166



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 understands, 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 170



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 171



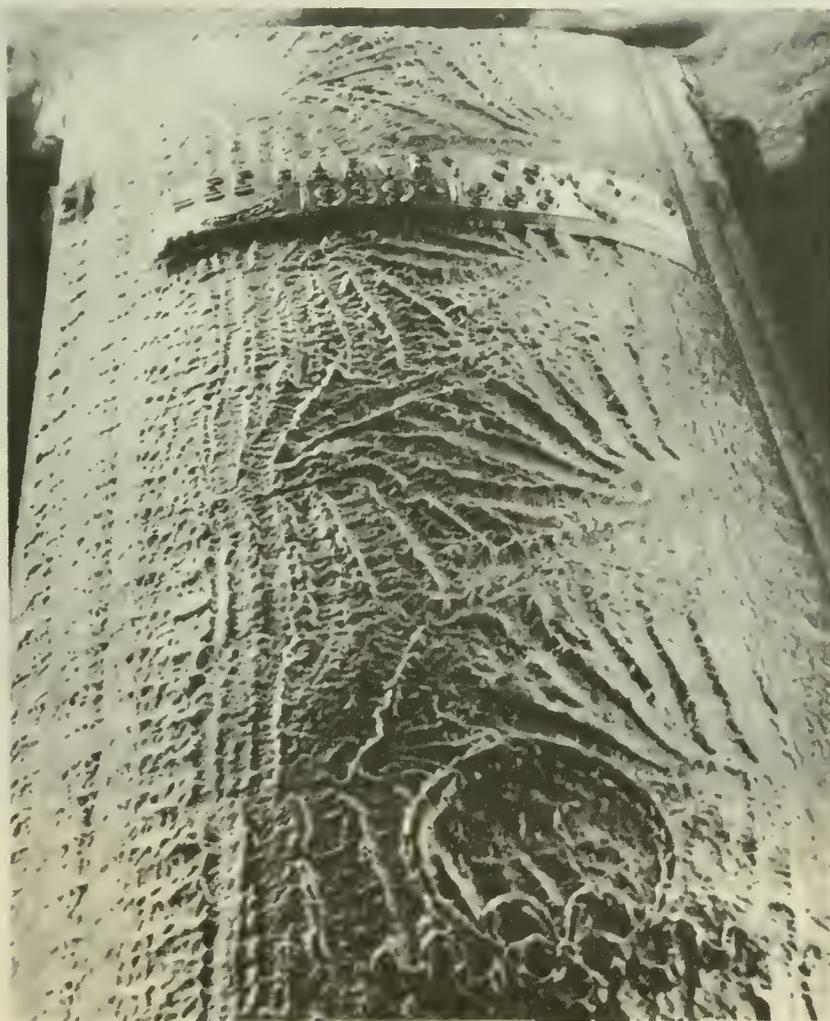
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 172



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 173



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 174



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 175



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 176



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 177



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 178



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 179

Dear Mother

Received your letter today
and was surprised that you
are working on a ranch. Where
is Cronwell Texas anyway?

How is it you decided to
go there?

But I am glad you
think Marina is beautiful and
I shall be good to her. She
doesn't have a mother and father
they are dead. But she has

a lot of aunts and uncles here
in Minsk and also in Leningrad where
she was born. She was living at
her aunt's place when I met her
they are real nice people her
uncle is a major in the Soviet
army. She work 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.

P.S. Marina send
her love, also.

Love
Lee

Dear Mother

Received your letter today and was surprised that you are working on a ranch. Where is Cronwell Texas anyway? How is it you decided (sic) to go there?

I am glad you think Marina is beautiful and I shall be good to her. She doesn't have a mother and father. They are dead. But she has a lot of aunts and uncles here in Minsk and also in Leningrad where she was born. She was living at her 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 (sic) 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.

TO
MINSK

PAR AVION



U.S.A.
Cleveland, Ohio
Box 608
Mrs. M. ...

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Минск
ул. Кавалерская
д. 24
к. 2

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 180—Continued

[Commission Exhibit No. 181 consists of a Xerox copy of a letter which was too illegible to be reproduced. The contents of the letter are as follows.]

Aug. 3, 1961

Dear Mother

I received your packet today thanks alot for all the nice things. You really should not have bothed (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 furture (sic) please only send very light and nassicary (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

M. 99/2
MINSK

Америка

PAR AVION

U.S.A.

par avion

Mrs. M. Darnell
Box 608

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

~~From~~ 1508 Eagle

~~TRAY CROWER~~

News

5867
MINSK PEREBOI

12
5857
1961

*Shuttle
to Kalabanka
Post, No. 24.
M. Chobys*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 181—Continued

Oct. 2, 1961

Dear Mother;

Received your package of books yesterday, thanks alot 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 pretty 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.

In the future if you send me some books you can send me "Time" magazine's too

Oct. 2, 1961

Dear Mother;

Received your package of books yesterday, thanks alot 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 pretty hot there although here it has already turned quiet (sic) cold.

Do you ever hear much from John? Where is he?

"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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 192

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

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1903

PARADISE

[Faint handwritten text]

RECEIVED

[Faint handwritten notes and circular stamps]

[Faint handwritten text]

[Faint handwritten text]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 182—Continued

Oct. 22, 59

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 for Marina also if you remember it.

Marine's maiden name was Proosakava, her aunt and uncles address in Minsk is

Minsk
U.S. Kalinina 42,
APT 20
PROOSAKOVA

They don't speak very English, however her uncle is a army colonel, soon to retire.

You needn't worry about my losing American citizenship I'm

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
Proosakova

if I want to, and I
don't want to.

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 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 agreed (sic) that she
should go to a new environment
(sic) on her vacation, 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 183

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 agreed (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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 183—Continued

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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??

№ 10
MINSK

1918

U.S.S.R.
Minsk, Byelorussia
1918
№ 10

1918

BYELORUSSIA



1918
Minsk, Byelorussia
1918

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 183—Continued

Nov. 8, 1961

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, alot (sic) of my friends are interested in collecting coins from America.

Nov. 8, 1961

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, alot (sic) of my friends are interested in collecting coins from America.

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)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 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)

PAID

MISSOURI
St. Louis

U.S.P.

No. 1903
Mrs. M. O. ...

RECEIVED

March
1903
St. Louis, Mo.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 184—Continued

Nov. 23

Dear Mother,

Today we received your grand gift, I am very surprised that you guessed my taste in color and fabric.

Now 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

Nov. 23

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

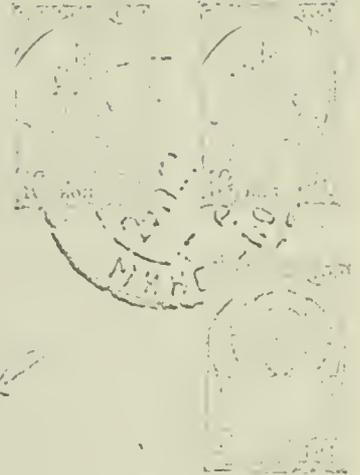
Lee)

PAR AVION

21 511

REKINHAPONGSE 192

Vernon, Tex
Mrs. W. C. ...



RECEIVED
222
K

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner.

1st notice
1-2-4-41
C. ...

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 185—Continued

PAR AVION

MINSK
N 813

U.S.A.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

ВЕРНОСТЬ ТОВАРА
Mrs. M. Oswald



Handwritten address in Cyrillic script:
Ул. Ленина
Д. 4 № 24
Одесса

Handwritten notes:
1st notice
12-12-41
P.S.

Commission Exhibit No. 186



С НОВЫМ
— годом!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 186

Merry Christmas,
Dear mother, from
us both.

Lee, Stephanie.

Dec 13, 1961

1)

We recieved 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 finilly get back to the states, and maybe we'll be able to settal in Texas.

I hope everything is allright with you, why do you change address's so often?

I sent you and Robert a Christmas card, and even Aunt Lillian in New Orleans, do you write to them at all? or to Aunt Lillian.

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.

Dec. 13, 1961

Dear Mother

We recieved (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 finilly (sic) get back to the states, and maybe we'll be able to settal (sic) in Texas.

I hope everything is allright (sic) with you, why do you change address's (sic) so often?

I sent you and Robert a Christmas card, and even Aunt Lillian in New Orleans, do you write to them at all? or to Aunt Lillian.

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.

I hope you are well.
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 everyone here
has their babies in the hospital.
Your choice of books is very
good, thank you for them.
Marina sends here love and
hopes you received her thank
you letter for the beautiful
scrap 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 your second package

of books (cowboys & times) so I shall

thank you for them also.

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 here love and hopes you received (sic) her thank you letter for the beautiful scraf (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

MINSK
42611

PAR AVION



U.S. AIR MAIL
Kearney, Nebr
Box 982
Mrs. M. Crawford



[Faint handwritten text, possibly a return address or recipient details]

- just mailed
12-26-61
[Signature]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 187—Continued

Dec 20

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.

Ulitica
~~Ulitica~~ 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 Years and Christmas (it will allready be Xmas by the time you received this, I guess).

I never would have thought to be here in the first place. For Xmas, they had allready it was, of course, no business, made me feel in that the same way as in the

Dec. 20

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

Ulitica 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 Years and Christmas (it will allready (sic) be Xmas by the time you received (sic) this, I guess)

etc.

etc 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

I sure would have liked to have been back in the states for Xmas, they don't celebrate it here, of kourse (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

PAR AVION

R MINSK
N 206/4

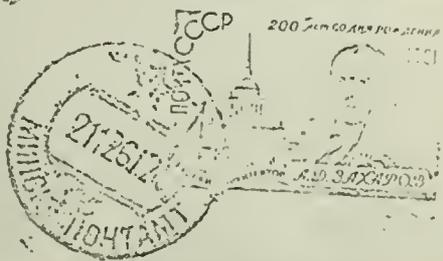
U.S.A.
Mrs. M. Oswald
Vernon
- 1 Dept
Box 982



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Указ
от Коммунистич. ЦК
№ 4 от 24
Сентября

Instruction
1-2-62



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 188—Continued

Jan 2

Dear Mother

Well, I have pretty good news 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 a organization called "International rescue committee" or any organizations which aids persons from abroad get resettled.

There are many such organizations.

We need \$800.00 for two tickets from Moscow to New York and from N.Y. to Texas.

You show them the enclosed letter from the American Embassy. You can tell the Red Cross that in a writing my wife has been granted

Jan. 2

Dear Mother

Well, I have pretty good [illegible] we shall receive (sic) 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 a organization called "International rescue committee" or any organizations which aids persons from abroad get resettled. There are many such organizations.

We need \$800.00 for two tickets from Moscow to New York and from N.Y. to Texas.

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 unless a gift. and don't send your own money.

I don't want you to get into any organization except which help people in our case, so it won't be any harm to take a trip.

We missed you Christmas.

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 (sic) 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 (sic) 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 sent it c/o U.S. Embassy, Moscow U.S.S.R.

*and with photos they were very
good, both of us enjoyed them
very much.
Write soon
Love
Lee*

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.

Alot of such organizations exist which help people in our case, so it won't do any harm to take a try.

We recived (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

76 11
MINSK

PAID



1-11-1919

1-11-1919

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 189—Continued

January 23.

Dear Mother,

Please do me a big favor, go to the nearest office of the "Immigration and Naturalization officials" and file an "affadavit 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 that's all.

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 Nikolialava Oswald

Place of residence, Minsk Kalinina St 4 Apt 24

Thanks

Your Lee

January 23

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 that's all.

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 Nikolialava Oswald

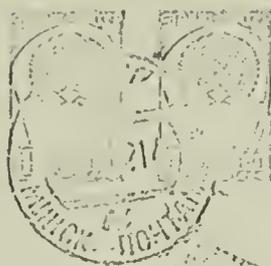
Place of residence, Minsk Kalinina St. 4 Apt. 4

Thanks

Love Lee

R MINSK
PL 6606

PA AVTON



Jan 22-1962 USA

Kennedy, J.F.

Box 750

7200 M. D. Road

RECEIVED
MINSK
23 10 62

MINSK

J.F. Kennedy

Box 750

7200 M. D. Road

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 190—Continued

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 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 alot for them, today I also received a post card from you.

The weather is very cold and wet here, how is it in Texas.

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.

January 20

Dear Mother

I hope you received (sic) my last letter of Dec. 27. As I then said we shall receive (sic) 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 (sic) your package of magazines (sic) on about New Years thanks alot for them, today I also received (sic) a post card from you.

The weather is very cold and wet here, how is it in Texas.

Marina is feeling fine and sends her love.

Did you receive (sic) the tea and candy from us? If so how did you like it. That's about all for now, Write soon.

Love
Lee

MINISK
80

PAR AVION

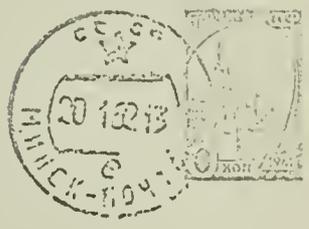
U. S. A.

Vernon, Texas

Box 972

Mrs. M. Crussell

Par avion



RECEIVED

MUTCH

at Houston, Texas

Don't, 11624.

Ed C. C. C.

post notice

1-29-62

one

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 191—Continued

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 for your questions about
the money problem I don't know if
giving the story to the newspapers
is too good, maybe you'd better
hold off for a while about that.

The Baby is due around March 1st,
we will probably fly into the U.S.
on a 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.

Feb. 1, 1962

Dear Mother

Today I received (sic) 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 a 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

R
MINIS.
N. 116/1

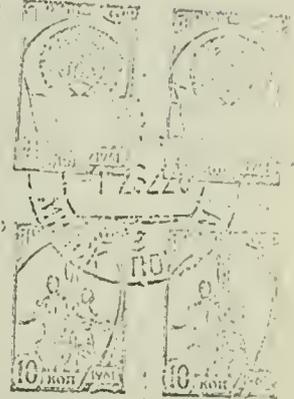
PAR AVION

U.S.A.

Vernon, Texas

Box 982

Mrs. M. Oswald



M.H.H.
of Keweenaw Peninsula
D. 4 18 24
C. 18 24

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 192—Continued

Feb. 9, 1962

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 offices of emigration and nautrilization.

Also you can see about sending me some clipping or columns 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

FEB. 9, 1962

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 (sic) 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 offices of emigration (sic) and nautrilization (sic).

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

clipping yourself, you can always
get back issues of newspapers
by apply at their offices or the
public library.

I received your good gift
newspapers and magazines, thanks!!

cutting those editorials was
also good thinking on your part.
It gave me alot of news.

I suppose it is allmost 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 ha-ha.

When you write please write
Minsk 29 (zone). This helps

me get your letters quicker.

Love from us both

Lee

yourself, you can always (sic) get back issues of newspapers by apply at their offices or the public library.

I received (sic) your package of newspapers and magazines (sic), Thanks!!

Cutting those editorials was also good thinking on your part. It gave me alot of news.

I suppose it is allmost (sic) 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 (sic) wait for more ha-ha.

When you write please write Minsk 29 (zone). This helps me get your letters quicker (sic).

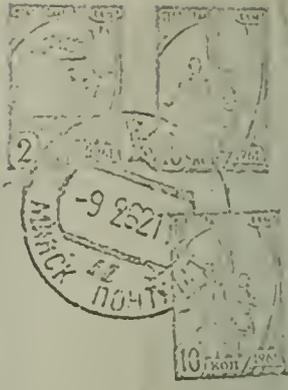
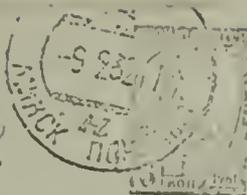
Love from us both

Lee

PAR AVION

MINSK
N 892

U.S.A.
Vernon, Texas
Box 780
Mrs. M. Crowell



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОСТ



Минск
ул. Коммунистическая,
Д. 4, кв. 24
А. И. Сибалко

ст. Москва
2-23-62

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 took an hour and a half to give birth at the hospital.

The possibility of our coming to the United States are very good although, of course, it'll be another couple of months.

Marina's exit visa to leave the U.S.S.R. is good until Dec. 1, 1962 so we have no worries about the visa's running out before 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.

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 took an hour and a half to give birth at the hospital.

The possibility of our coming to the United States are very good although, of course, it'll be another couple of months.

Marina's exit visa to leave the U.S.S.R. is good until Dec. 1, 1962 so we have no worries about the visa's running out before 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.

to us as soon as everything is arranged,
for Marina.

The only thing holding us up now
is the "affidavit of support" for Marina,
which I already told you about, once
that is in, we can leave the U.S.S.R.
any other time we want.

How are things are your end?
If you don't have that letter
from the Marine Corps, telling about
the discharge, please about getting
a copy. I would like to have
some material upon which to
start, before going into this discharge
matter further with the Marines.

Love from all three of us

PS. Enclosed 3
pictures
of Marina

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 ~~no~~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.

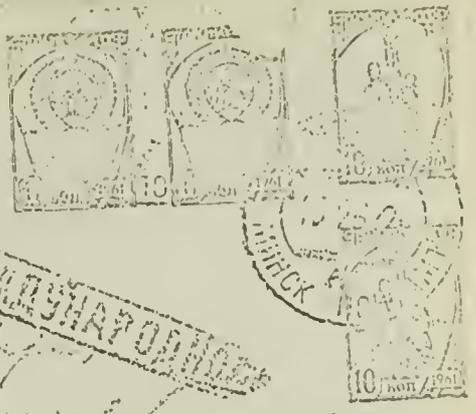
LoveXXX
Marina
June

PS. Enclosed 3 pictures of Marina and I.

PAR AVION

№ 145/2
MINSK

26.5.44.
Box 75
Minsk
Minsk, Dept
Mrs. M. Oswald



[Faint handwritten text, possibly an address or recipient information]

[Handwritten signature or name]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 194—Continued

г. Мумбаи, Доча Пранасуварани

Feb. 24.

Dear mother,

Well, I suppose you're allready
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.

Feb. 24

Dear Mother,

Well, I suppose you're allready (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.

I don't think it is too late to
to have sailed other way. The
news are good.

How's 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're already
made out that affidavit of support
for Marina by now, like I asked
you.

That's about all for now?

Love XX
Lee

Love from Little June and
Marina.

How's 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're already (sic) made out that affidavit (sic) of support for Marina
by now, like I asked you.

That's about all for now.

Love XX Lee

Love from little June and Marina

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 195—Continued

А В И А

PAR AVION

MINSK
29/1

1272
2
6

REMOVED

10
10
27 23 20
ПОЧТА
ПОЧТА

1. Transition
1972

[Faint handwritten text, possibly a letter or message]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 195—Continued

March 28.

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 both. In any event I'll 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

Dear Mother

Today I received (sic) the affidavits from Mr. Phillips.

You asked whether (sic) 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 any event I'll 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 (sic) told you I received (sic) those clippings and so forth O.K.

I already told you I would
like 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
already (sic) weights (sic) 11 lbs. and is
11½ 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 received (sic)
your card, thanks.

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 already (sic) weights (sic) 11 lbs. and is 11½ 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.

Lee

P.S. Marina sends her love.

P.P.S. Today we also received (sic) your card. Thanks.



PAR AVION

MINSK
N 321/2



Куда

U.S.A.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

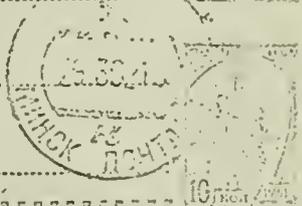


BOX 982

VERNON, TEXAS

Кому

MRS. M. OSWALD



Адрес отправителя:

Minsk
ul. Lenina 4-21
A. A. Osobko

1st class
4-9-62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 196—Continued

Dear Mother,
 Well as you see we shall have not gotten off yet, the holdup is from the Embassy
 which is apparantly/trying to get us money from other source's (sic) than itself
 for our tickets to the U.S. plobably (sic) they'll apporich (sic) you for money again.
 don't pay any attention to them.
 June is getting big now allready 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 contact
 with him? When will the election's (sic) for governor be in Texas?
 Do you get any word from Pic?
 Write soon. Love
 Lee

April 22

Dear Mother,

Well as you see we shall have not gotten off yet, the holdup is from the Embassy (sic)

which is apparantly/trying to get us money from other source's (sic) than itself for our tickets to the U.S. plobably (sic) they'll apporich (sic) you for money again. don't pay any attention to them.

June is getting big now allready 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 contact with him? When will the election's (sic) for governor be in Texas?

Do you get any word from Pic?

Write soon.

Love
Lee

ARIA
PAR AVION

MINSK
N 98

ПОШТА



Куда USA

Box 982

Vernon, Texas

Кому Mrs. M. Crawford



Адрес получателя Метер, 29,

ул. Коллеж. М. Минска

4-24 Обвалд

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 197—Continued

May 30. 1962

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 the 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

Dear Mother

Well, here 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 the 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

Sept.

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 harly (sic) be expected to understand. I did not see aunt Lilian while I was here, I will write again as soon as I land.

Lee



Mrs. M. Oswald
3124 West 5th St.
FORT WORTH,
TEXAS

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.

Sept.

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 harly (sic) be expected to understand.

I did not see aunt Lilian while I was 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.

Dear Mother

Commission Exhibit No. 201

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 the house 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 they know you are unable to support yourself than 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 only give you me, and only if you make the right impression on them. Only if they know you cannot and are not receiving help from any other source, and only if they know you are in dire need now!

Wife

Dear Mother

Received (sic) 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 the house 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

please ~~the~~ 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 officer. Just
inform them I ~~am your~~ have been
your only source of income.

Lee

(sic)

only give you me and only If (sic) you make to/right impresstion (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

(sic)

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.
Put it to the bill in an envelope
and send it to me in case short of
cash and need the rest.

Love
Lee

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Dec 18 1959 No. _____

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF FORT WORTH

37-1
1113

PAID
AT THE
ORDER OF

Mr Lee H. Oswald

\$ 20⁰⁰/₁₀₀

KNOW YOUR ENDORSER - REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION

Twenty dollars exactly

DOLLARS

Marguerite C Oswald
1013 5th St

Commission Exhibit No. 202

МЕЖНАРОДНИЙ
АЭРОПОШТАЛ

MRS. M. OSWALD

1013 5th St.

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS, U.S.A.





COMMISSION EXHIBIT 203

In Reply Refer to:
Code: 50/JLT:rg
1900
26 Apr 1960

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

From: Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training
To: Private First Class Leo H. SMITH 1653230 USMC
3013 Harloy, Fort Worth, Texas

Subj: Discharge by reason of unfitness; recommendation for

Ref: (1) Para 10277.22 MarCorlan

Incl: (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. LETSCHER
By direction

Lu H

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
MARINE AIR GROUND TRAINING COMMAND
U. S. MARINE AIR STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS



[Faint, illegible text, likely a letter or report]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

FOR		NO.	
ADDRESS		OFFICE OF ORIGIN	
<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK INDICATES DELIVERY ONLY TO ADDRESSEE	<input type="checkbox"/> INSURED	<input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED
YOU MAY		The mail is now held at _____	
REQUEST REDELIVERY—Telephone post office or notify carrier. CALL FOR THE MAIL—Bring this notice. Identification required. SEND THIS NOTICE With person you name on other side. Identification required.			
RECEIVED (Signature of addressee)			
BY			
POD Form Sep. 1959	3849	DATE DELIVERED	BY

POSTMARK

MAIL ARRIVAL NOTICE

Office Hours
8 to 5 Mon. - Fri.
8 to 12 Sat.

W4

FOR		NO.	
Lee H. Oswald		2154584	
ADDRESS		OFFICE OF ORIGIN	
1410 Hurley		Glenview, Ill.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHECK INDICATES DELIVERY ONLY TO ADDRESSEE	<input type="checkbox"/> INSURED	<input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED
YOU MAY		The mail is now held at _____	
REQUEST REDELIVERY—Telephone post office or notify carrier. CALL FOR THE MAIL—Bring this notice. Identification required. SEND THIS NOTICE With person you name on other side. Identification required.			
RECEIVED (Signature of addressee)			
BY			
POD Form Sep. 1959	3849	DATE DELIVERED	BY

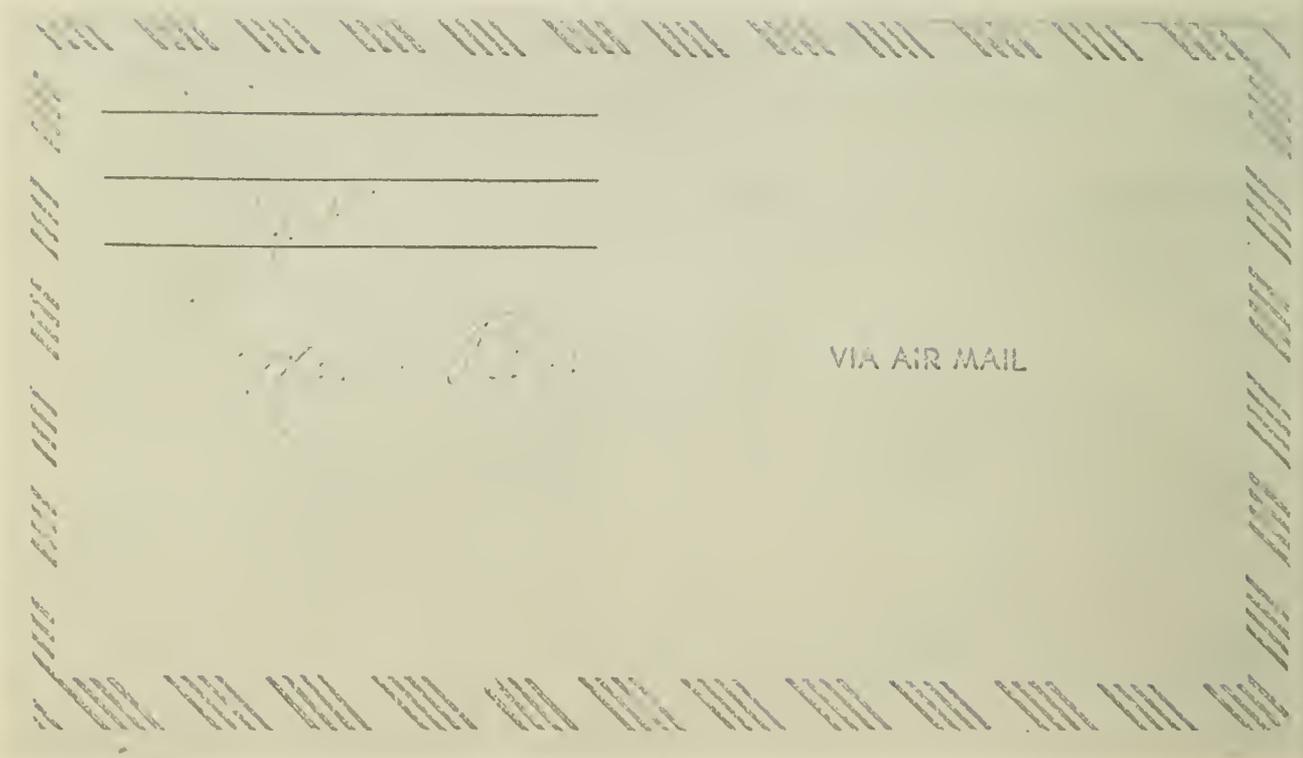
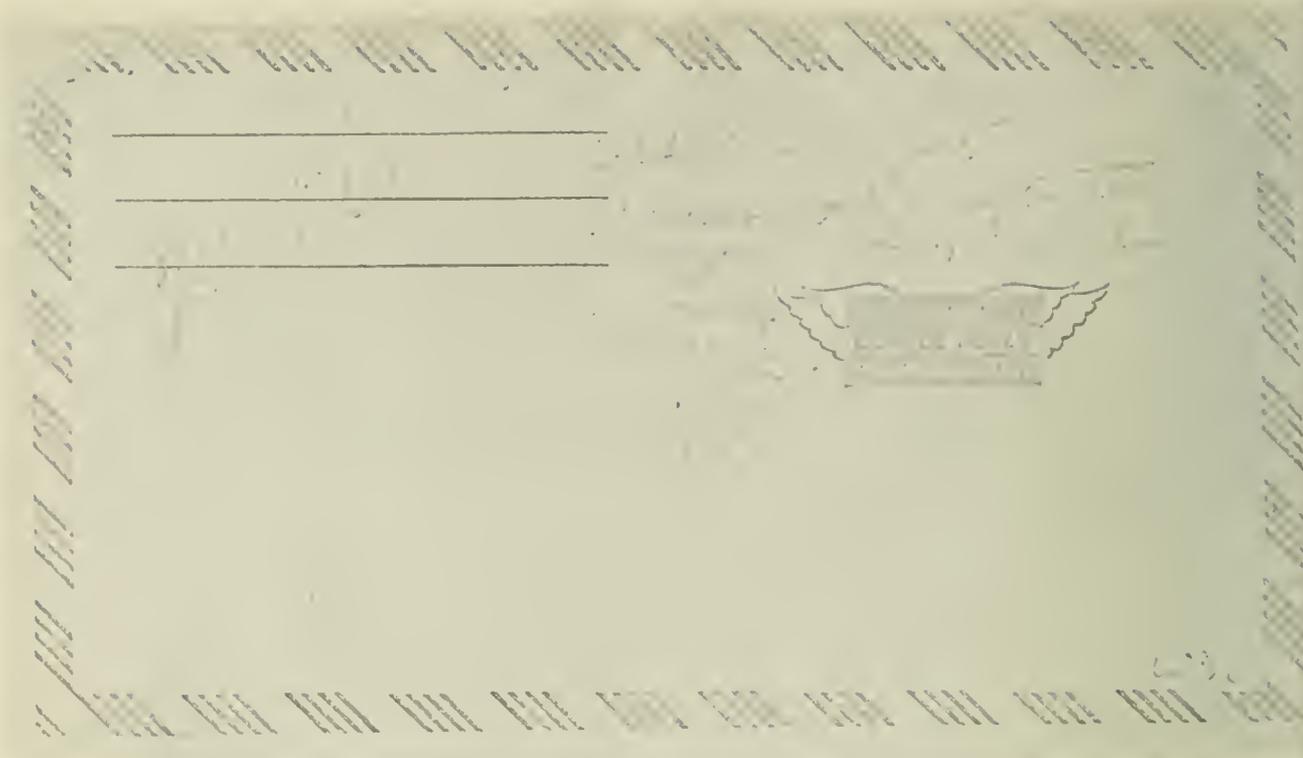
POSTMARK

MAIL ARRIVAL NOTICE

Main Office Unit
Office Hours
8 to 5 Mon. - Fri.
8 to 12 Sat.

W4

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS
MARINE AIR RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

(7)

In Reply Refer to:
Code: 50/JLT:erc
1900
17 June 1960

Mrs. Harvorte G. OSWALD
1420 Harley
Ft. Worth 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. OSWALD:

The letter of Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, 50/JLT: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 de-
cision. 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 cur-
rent 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 for-
ward them to this Headquarters.

It is regretted that action of this nature must be taken in your
son's case.

M. G. Leisner

M. G. LEISNER
First Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps
Administrative Officer
Aviation Class III Reserve Section

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

WJ

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

4



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS
MARINE AIR RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

In Reply Refer to:
Code: 50/JLT:rg
1900
26 Apr 1960

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

From: Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training
To: Private First Class Lee H. OSWILD 1659230 USMC
3613 Marley, Fort Worth, Texas

Subj: Discharge by reason of unfitness; recommendation for

Ref: (a) Para 10277.2f MarCorlLn

Encl: (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. Leischer

M. G. LEISHER
By direction

63

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

From: _____
To: Commander, (Name and Address)

1. I have been advised that I am being recommended for an Un Desirable Discharge for reasons of _____

2. I understand that I will be afforded an opportunity to request or waive, in writing each 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.

3. 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 _____ to represent me if available. I understand that if I retain civil counsel it will be at no expense to the Government.

d. I (do) (do not) desire to submit statements in my own behalf.

(Signature)

WITNESSED:

(Signature)

(Title)

(Date)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

ENCLOSURE (1)

602

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

[A letter included in Commission Exhibit 204 was too illegible to be reproduced. The contents of this letter are as follows.]

1410 Hurley
June 10, 1960

Reference Code : 50/JETIRGR 1900

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.]"

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

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 1900
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)

Hon. Christian Hoff
Secretary of State

March 7, 1960

Lee Harvey/11-959 SCS

Dear Sir:-

In October 1959 my son (age 20 yrs) Lee
Harvey Oswald (serial no. 1653230) went to Moscow
Russia three days after his discharge from the
Marine Corp. He went of his own free will.

In Nov. the news was received here and my
other son wired you asking for aid but no
acknowledgment of that wire was received from
either yourself or your office.

I am very much concerned because I have no
contact whatsoever with him now.

On Dec. 18/59 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 5/60 I received a short note on a torn
piece of paper (flap off the envelope that I sent him)
stating that he couldn't cash the check and to
please send cash as he was in need of money.
I sent a \$20.00 bill the same day that I
received his note. On Feb 25/60 my letter was
returned to me.

I also sent a Foreign Money Transfer in the
amount of \$25.00. This draft was sent to him
thru my bank (against his receipt to be forwarded
to my bank) but the receipt has not been
received so I am terribly concerned about him.

All I know is what I read in the newspapers.
He went to the U. S. Embassy there and would like
to gain his U. S. Citizenship and had applied for
Grant Citizenship. However, the Russians refused
his request but said he could remain in their
country as a Resident Alien. As far as I know

is still a U. S. Citizen.

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 decisions I would in no way want to hinder or influence him in anyway.

If it is at all possible to give me any information concerning my son I would indeed be very grateful.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in the matter.

I remain
Sincerely

Mrs Marguerite Oswald
1605 8th Ave
NY Wash, Tex

SCS

Oswald, Lee
Harvey

In reply refer to
SCS 261.1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/3-760

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. Hazelton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1605 Eighth Avenue,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:McKelvey:ls

3-29-60

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 207

W/W

1411 Hurley
NY with Tef
6/28/60

PPJ

Reference to

SCS 261.1122 Oswald
see Harvey 3-760

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES
on to Moscow
let to Mrs. Oswald
through 50V & PPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
nac 6/15/60

Dear Mr. Houston,

Thank you for your letter of March 30, informing me that a copy of my letter concerning my son Ree was forwarded to the American Embassy at 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 Ree had signed the necessary papers renouncing his citizenship or is he still a citizen of the United States. The newspaper's 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
I remain
Sincerely
Marguerite Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 208

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 208

Commission Exhibit No. 209

Oswald, Lee Harvey

June 22, 1960

In reply refer to
SCS 261.1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/3-760

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of June 8, 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,

Atkinson

V. Harwood Blocker
Deputy Director
Office of Special Consular Services

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1605 Eighth Avenue,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:RACampbell:ls
CLEARANCE

SOV
PPT

6-15-60

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 209

JUL 7 1960

In reply refer to
PT/FEL-130-Crowd, Lee Harvey

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 remain a United States citizen.

There is enclosed for your information an excerpt from the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, setting forth the manner in which United States nationality may be lost. Your attention is invited particularly to Section 349(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 349(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 laws 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 8th Avenue,
Forth Worth, Texas.

FPT: Waterman: ww/6/24/60 *ww*

A TRUE COPY OF
THE SIGNED ORIGINAL
[Signature]

H. W. White Text
July 16, 1960

Re: PT/FAK-130 - Oswald, Lee Harvey

filed
for
PT/FAK
7/20/60

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your recent letter of July 7, regarding an answer to my inquiry concerning my son Lee.

You state the United States passport was issued on September 10, 1959. Would you possibly have information as to what date he applied for his passport and from what city & state? I would deeply appreciate the answers to both questions.

Sincerely
Mrs. Margaret A. Oswald
1407 8th Ave
Ft Worth 4 Tex

PASSPORT OFFICE

JUL 21 1960

IT/LE

PASSPORT OFFICE
PT/FA

1960 JUL 19 PM 2 56

RECEIVED

JUL 21 1960

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 4, 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,
1107 8th Avenue,
Fort Worth 4, Texas.

A TRUE COPY OF
THE SIGNED ORIGINAL. JTW...

air mail
PPT: Ewaterman: wv: 7/20/60

gn GWM

FEA

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 212

Oswald, Lee Harvey
SCS

G.H.W.

Commission Exhibit No. 213

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 4, Apartment 24,
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. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

Box 305,

Boyd, Texas.

BCA;SCS;DPS tanfield:ls

3-16-61

Clearances SOV - Miss James
PPT - ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
GWMasterton

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 213

W/W March 27, 61
1612 Hurley
77 West Tex

Dear Mr. Hosetton -

Just received your letter
and most welcome news.

These are a few questions I would like
answered
will he be here to had money to come
home on?

Do you advise my visiting him?

Please answer promptly so I can get
to work on both of these problems
as I know I can help by public
opinion.

Thank you
Sincerely
Mrs. Marguerite Quast

1612 Hurley
77 West 4 Tex

Telephone
WA-4-6439

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SCA
MAR 30 AM 11 42
SECURITY AND

Oswald, Lee Harvey

April 7, 1961

In reply refer to
SCS

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 interposes 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. Hazelton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:DFStanfield:ls

4-4-61

~~Det~~ Oswald,
See Gray

Repts
525

~~FF~~ Work Tex
April 9, 1961

Dear Mr Haston:

I am of the opinion that when he 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 Minsk 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 \$135.00

Mr Haston, 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 steady since my accident. I have been working only a week now as an outside sales lady 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 se has, 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 Marquitta Sewald
1612 Hurley
Ft Worth, Tex

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 216

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 216—Continued

Oswald, Lee Harvey

— Commission Exhibit No. 217 —

In reply refer to
SCS

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,

Demetri F. Stanfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 5-24-61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 217

Oswald, Lee
Harvey

June 21, 1961

In reply refer to
SCS

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,

Derman F. Stanfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 6-13-61
Clearance:
SOV - Miss James

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 218

Oswald,
Lee Harvey

Commission Exhibit No. 219

In reply refer to
SCS

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,

Dorman F. Stanfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 8-11-61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 219

W/10 557 1578 Eagle
August 25, 1921

Refer to SCS

241.002

Dear Mr. Stanfield: - Lee Harvey OSWALD

Thank you for your letter of August 16. I have made contact with my son and know also that he writes his mother. In his last letter he mentioned that he hoped to see me soon. Now, that I have received your letter and know that he wanted the Embassy I feel he 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,
Marguerite Oswald

241.1122-2-Quail Lee Harvey / 8-25-21

9-17-64

1808 Eagle - Apt 3
Huron, Texas

RECEIVED
Aug 22
BY
DATE

(2) 432742

OUTGOING WIROM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

05397

W/W

JUN 12 5 44 PM '62

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION: Mrs. Margarite Oswald,
Box 982,
Vernon, Texas.



Commission Exhibit No. 221

Yours eleventh.

responsible address International Rescue Committee is

~~251 Park Avenue South, New York City~~

251 Park Avenue South, New York City, phone OR 4-4200.

Allyn C. Donaldson
Director
Special Consular Services
Department of State

SCA:SCS:HRBorrowdale: 1-12-62

Allyn C. Donaldson

UNCLASSIFIED

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FORM DS-3228

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961-804260

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 221

In reply refer to
SCS 261.1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/1-1662

January 25, 1962

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:FVanCott:ras 1/25/62

reply refer to

February 1, 1962

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

With reference to your night 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. Haselton"

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

Box 982,

Vernon, Texas.

SCA:SCS:FVanCott:ras 2/E/62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 223

Repts SES

Crowell Texas
May 25, 1962

answered
500-VH James
6/6/62
File

Dear Mrs James

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 Govt. and that the Embassy in Moscow is helping him. Do you have any further information?

(241-1122 - Oswald Lee Harvey)

This is indeed a sad case. Here is an American boy wanting to rectify a mistake but the fare is keeping him from it. It is amazing how many people know of our need. Not a one has offered to help. Yet, he served three years as a "Marine" was in Formosa during the crisis. 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.

So you will know my circumstances a little better, I am working as a companion housekeeper for \$20.00 a week. Had been able to save a few dollars which will be needed to help my son and family.

Microfilm by RMJN

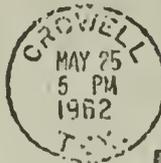
①

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

McCluskey

Box 473

Crowell, Texas



PAR AVION
VIA AIR MAIL
CORREO AEREO

Mr State Department
Mr Francis James
Officer in Charge of Soviet Affairs
Washington 25
D.C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 224—Continued

Report to S.E. SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES
MAY 29 1962

Crowell, Texas
May 25, 1962

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Commission Exhibit No. 225

Dear Mr. Hazelton

Your letter of February 1, 1962 advised me that my son had indicated he would be able to defray part of the cost of returning home. However, the several letters that I have received from him since then lets me know that he is still trying to borrow the money from the Government and that the Embassy in Moscow is helping him. So far, nothing to that effect has been settled.

Mr. Hazelton, I am not in a position to help much. I have a few dollars that I have saved 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 for friends, well a lot of people know the need but not one has offered to help. There 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 few, must that boy remain in Russia? He spent three year

in the Marines, his mother also and he
has a mother in the Air Force for the past
fourteen years.

It is ironic that the same circumstances
that sent him there should also be the
same that is keeping him there. Lack
of money.

I have had only two letters since Feb
from him.

If you have any new information, please
forward it on to me

I am working in Crowell, 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 would
gladly pay for a cablegram.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness

I remain
Sincerely
Mrs. Marguerite Quaid

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SPEEDLETTER

This form of communication is used in the interest of speed and economy. If a reply is necessary, address the Department of State, attention of the Division mentioned below.

In reply refer to
SCS

Date: June 1, 1962

SPEEDLETTER

TO:

┌
Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
Box 473,
316 E. Donnell,
Crowell, Texas. └

AIR MAIL

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. "Massdan", scheduled to arrive at New York on June 13, 1962.

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

SCA: SCS: FVanCott: ras

Please return

Rm. 4219-50V

Oswald

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 4 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 473,
Crowell, Texas.

WFO:GOV:WH:1000-14 6/6/62

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) L. H. 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, Calif., 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 Lee H. Oswald

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

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE CHURWALDEN, GRAUBUENDEN, SWITZERLAND

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 / 19
- b) the first } term(s) of the Year Course 19 /
- second } /
- third } /

1 Dept sec-2

(Please cross out the words which do not apply.)

Full Name (print) Mr. Mrs. or Miss

Permanent Address

Present Address

Date of Birth Land of Birth Height Weight

Name of Parent or Legal Guardian

Address

Educational Background:

Preparatory School or

High School Dates

Grade Grade

College Dates

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)

Commission Exhibit No. 228

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE, CHURWALDEN, GRAUBUENDEN, SWITZERLAND

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, Mechincal (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, Sciencetific (sic) books, Philosophy ect. (sic)

Active Part taken in Organisations: Student body movement in school for controll (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)

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

General Statement regarding reasons for wishing to attend the Albert Schweitzer College In order to aquire (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 recive (sic) formal Education by Instructors (sic) of high standing and character. To broaden my knowlege (sic) of German and to live in a healty (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

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE
CHURWALDEN (GR)
SWITZERLAND

March 22nd, 1960

Mr. Leo H. Oswald
MCAF, 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

Hans Casparis

Prof. Hans Casparis

President

Wde

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 229



49

Please forward
if necessary

1013

3613

324 W 5TH ST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mr. Lee H. Oswald

LCAP; MSS-9

Santa Anna, California

U.S.A.

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE
CHURWALDEN (GR).
SWITZERLAND

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 229—Continued

March 20, 1953

3rd Term

Mr. Robert H. Schacht
1017, ...
South ...

Dear Mr. Schacht,

We have received your application for the third term of the ... 1953-54. The ... is that of the ... We are ... sending you the ... one of which is to be sent to the ... of the ... Com. it ... Mr. Robert H. Schacht, 1 ... Providence 6, R.I., and a copy to us. Upon acceptance, a deposit of \$25.00 is required.

... are sending you ... the Year ... — Would you already possess it, you may wish to pass it along to a friend of yours.

We hope to hear from you with us during the coming Year ... are looking forward to receiving your definite application.

Sincerely yours,

H. ... Secretary

cc: Dr. Robert H. Schacht

l. b.

Ft. Worth Tex
April 24, 1960

Commission Exhibit No. 231

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 and further word from him.

Sincerely,
Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth Tex
U.S.A.

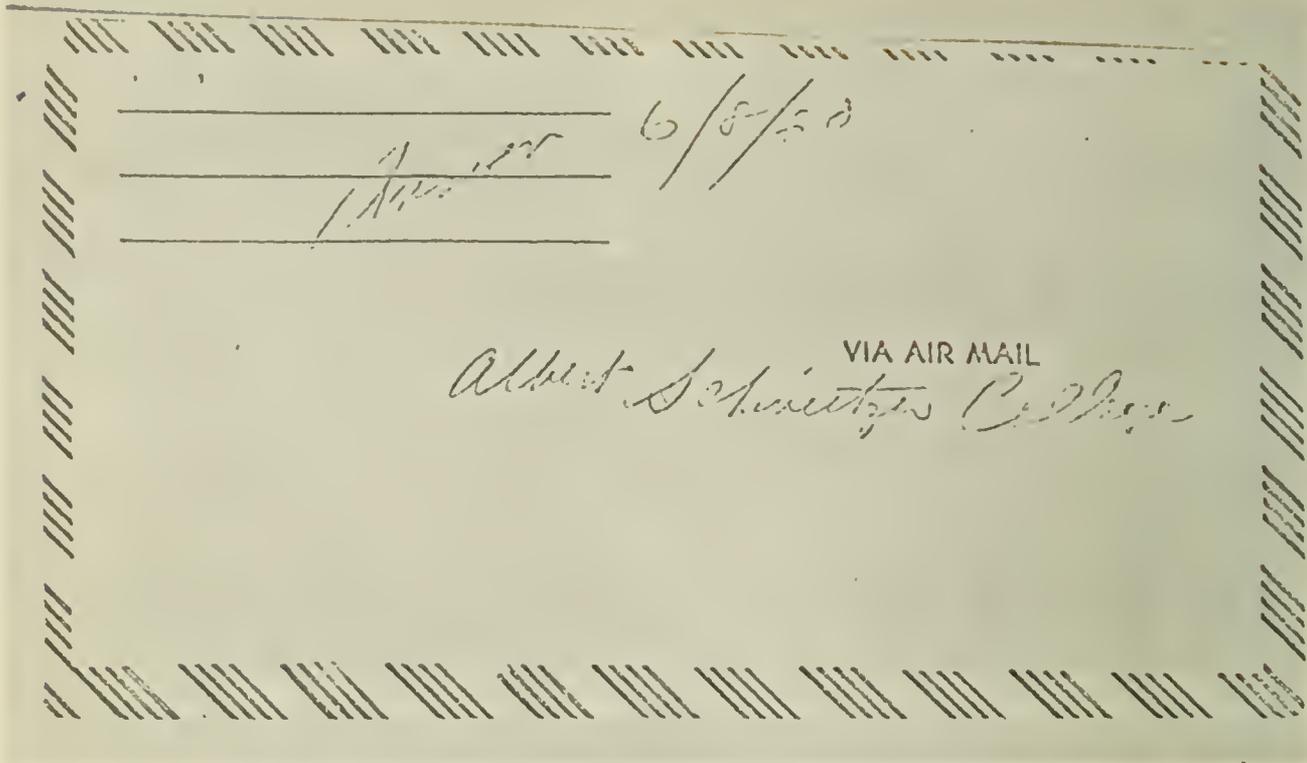
W2

Ft. Worth, Texas
April 6, 1960

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 and (sic) further word from him.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth Tex
U.S.A.



1. New York
1. New York
1. New York

6/8/50

VIA AIR MAIL

Albert Schweitzer College

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 231—Continued

April 26, 1960

Commission Exhibit No. 232

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.

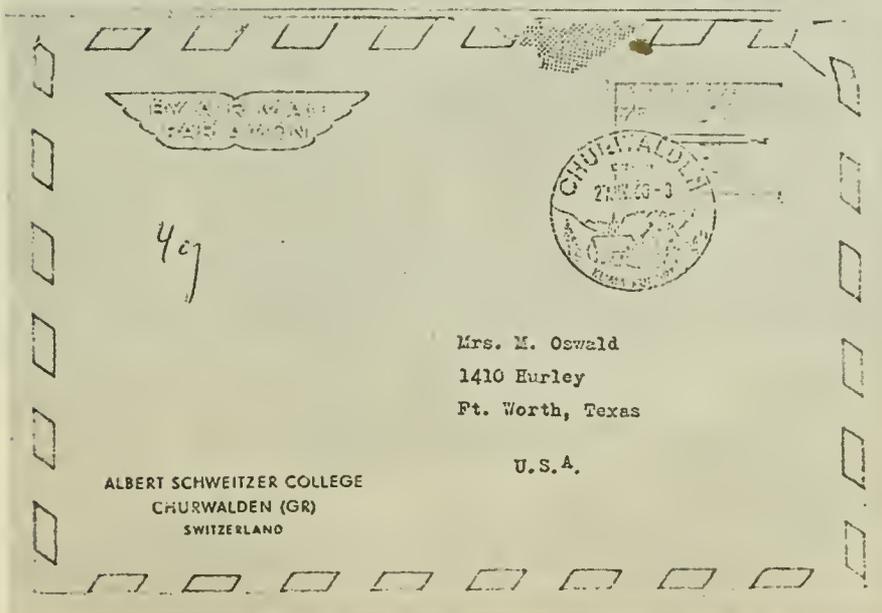
We fully share your concern and hope that you will hear from him in the very near future. If you do, we would appreciate a short note from you indicating the reasons why he did not come to ASC, unless, of course, we hear from him personally.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT SCHWEITZER
COLLEGE

Hans Casparis.
Prof. Hans Casparis
President

W.



June 6, 1950

Albert L. Schweitzer Coll. 2
Prof. Hans Caspary

—Commission Exhibit No. 233

Dear Prof. Caspary

I thank you for receiving my letter concerning my son Ben. I have not had any word from him. Of course, I am still quite concerned and any information you might have would be greatly appreciated. I would like to know what date 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. What courses had he made application for. Thanking you in advance

I remain
Sincerely,
Miss Marguerite Oswald

Wm

June 17, 1959

—Commission Exhibit No. 234—

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 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.

Wh

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 234

July 10, 1959

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
NCAF, MACS-9
Santa Anna, California
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of June 19th 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,

E. Weibel, Secretary

Enc.

634

April 26, 1960

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,

Prof. Hans Casparis
President

Commission Exhibit No. 236

Wu

September 3rd, 1960

Commission Exhibit No. 236

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. 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

Hans Casparis
Prof. Hans Casparis
President

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 236—Continued

Bet. Lee Oswald (3. Trim)

New York, Tex.
April 6, 1960

Prof. Hans Casperis:

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards to my son Lee. A few months ago he wrote me that he was accepted by your college and also had not a registration fee. He remarked he was quite happy and looked forward to going there. He left in Moscow, Russia in November and I had had only one letter from him. My mail to him is being returned. Please let me know if you had had any further word from him.

Sincerely,

Mr. Maguire Oswald
1410 Broadway
New York, Tex.
a. s. k.

P.S. He was staying at the Metropolitan Hotel in Moscow.

W. H.



Comm. Exh. 237

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 237

U. S. MARINE CORPS SCORE BOOK

for U. S. RIFLE, CALIBER .30, M1
and U. S. CARBINE, CALIBER .30, M1A1



RIFLE

300000

300000

300000

300000

300000

300000

300000

300000

300000

300000

CARBINE

300000

300000

300000

300000

300000

Issued to
BUILD, J. H.

Organization
5TH MARI... DIV

Rifle No.
127215

Date issued
12-2-57

NAVMIC 43 P&P (Rev. 9-60)

16-4444-1

PURPOSE OF SCORE BOOK

The score book is prepared in such form that the shooter can accurately record windage and elevation used, what he should have used, and the results of his firing.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (a) CALLING THE SHOT.—After each shot, the shooter places a dot in the column headed "call," indicating where he thinks the shot has hit.
- (b) SHOT PLOTTING, SLOW FIRE.—After the target is marked and disced, the spot of the impact is indicated on the recording target by writing in the number of the shot (see page 6). The score for each shot can be entered at the completion of the entire string.

(1)

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.

LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, Jr.
General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps

(c) SHOT PLOTTING, RAPID FIRE.—After the target is marked and disced, 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.

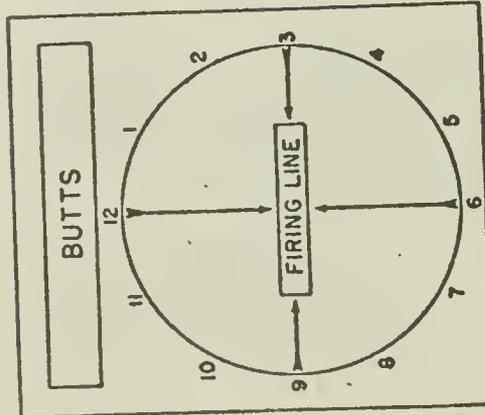
(f) After the shooter has established a correct sight setting at all ranges for the phases of firing concerned, he will fill out the rifle recording sheet.

(2)

15-5444-1

EFFECT OF WIND

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.



(3)

15-5444-1

SAMPLE SCORE SHEET

300 YARDS RAPID

COME UP FROM 200 YARDS

DATE 6/4/50
ELEV USED 3300
CORRECT ELEV 300
ZERO WIND 1CR
WIND VEL 10 MPH
WIND DIRECTION 90C

HIT	NO	VALUE
5's	5	25
4's	3	12
3's	1	3
2's	1	2
0's	0	
SCORE		42

REMARKS Forgot to apply proper windage
Bucked 3rd shot

10-5044-1 (7)

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE 6/7/50
ELEV USED 500+30
CORRECT ELEV 500+30
ZERO WIND 2CR
WIND VEL 5
WIND DIRECTION 30C

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
1	500	2cc	○	3
2	500+3	5cc	○	4
3	"	"	○	5
4	"	"	○	5
5	"	"	○	4
6	"	"	○	3
7	"	"	○	2
8	"	"	○	4
9	"	"	○	2
10	"	"	○	3
SCORE				35

REMARKS Wind raised 6th
Flinched 7th and 9th

10-5044-1 (6)

SAMPLE SCORE SHEET

U. S. RIFLE CALIBER .30 MI

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-CLICK 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,

10-0044-1

(8)

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.

(9)

10-0044-1

RIFLE No.	RIFLE RECORDING SHEET		REMARKS
	DATE	AMMUNITION	
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	
300 Yards Slow—Standing			6-0
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			6-0
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			15-0
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting			6-0 6-0 10-2A 8-11
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

16-6446-1

(10)

RIFLE No.	RIFLE RECORDING SHEET		REMARKS
	DATE	AMMUNITION	
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	
300 Yards Slow—Standing			
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting			
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

16-6446-1

(11)

RIFLE No.	RIFLE RECORDING SHEET		AMMUNITION		REMARKS
	DATE	ELEVATION	WINDAGE		
300 Yards Slow—Standing					
300 Yards Slow—Sitting					
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling					
500 Yards Slow—Prone					
500 Yards Rapid—Sitting					
300 Yards Rapid—Prone					

(13)

16-0000-1

RIFLE No.	RIFLE RECORDING SHEET		AMMUNITION		REMARKS
	DATE	ELEVATION	WINDAGE		
300 Yards Slow—Standing					
300 Yards Slow—Sitting					
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling					
500 Yards Slow—Prone					
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting					
300 Yards Rapid—Prone					

(12)

16-0000-1

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET			
RIFLE No.	DATE	AMMUNITION	REMARKS
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	
300 Yards Slow—Standing			
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting			
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

(15)

16-60454-1

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET			
RIFLE No.	DATE	AMMUNITION	REMARKS
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	
300 Yards Slow—Standing			
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting			
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

(14)

16-60454-1

RIFLE No.	RIFLE RECORDING SHEET		AMMUNITION		REMARKS
	DATE	ELEVATION	WINDAGE		
800 Yards Slow—Standing					
300 Yards Slow—Sitting					
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling					
500 Yards Slow—Prone					
800 Yards Rapid—Sitting					
300 Yards Rapid—Prone					

16-00000-1

(16)

RIFLE No.	RIFLE RECORDING SHEET		AMMUNITION		REMARKS
	DATE	ELEVATION	WINDAGE		
800 Yards Slow—Standing					
300 Yards Slow—Sitting					
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling					
500 Yards Slow—Prone					
800 Yards Rapid—Sitting					
300 Yards Rapid—Prone					

16-00000-1

(17)

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET

RIFLE No.	DATE		AMMUNITION		REMARKS
	ELEVATION		WINDAGE		
300 Yards Slow—Standing					
300 Yards Slow—Sitting					
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling					
500 Yards Slow—Prone					
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting					
300 Yards Rapid—Prone					

16-49454-1

(18)

200 YARDS SLOW

10-00454-1

(19)

DATE	ELEV. USED	CORRECT ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND VEL.	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
2/12/56	12/0	13/1R				

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
1	12	0	0	
2				
3	13	1R		
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
				SCORE

200 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV USED	CORRECT ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND VEL.	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
	6-7R	6	6R	0	0	

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
1				0
2				0
3				0
4				0
5				0
6				0
7				0
8				0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				21

10-60454-1

200 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV USED	CORRECT ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND VEL.	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
	7-2R	6	2R	0	0	

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
1				0
2				0
3				0
4				0
5				0
6				0
7				0
8				0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				20

10-60454-1

200 YARDS SLOW

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

-8
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
8

DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
Dec 19	1			0	?
ELEV USED	2	6-0	0	0	7
CORRECT ELEV	3	6		0	4
ZERO WIND	4	0		0	4
WIND-YEL	5	0		0	✓
	6			0	3
	7			0	4
	8			0	3
	9			0	4
	10			0	4
WIND DIRECTION	0				
REMARKS	SCORE 38				

(21)

200 YARDS SLOW

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

-8
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
8

DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
	1	6	0	0	5
ELEV USED	2			0	4
CORRECT ELEV	3	6		0	4
ZERO WIND	4	0		0	3
WIND-YEL	5	0		0	3
	6			0	3
	7			0	*
	8			0	4
	9			0	4
	10			0	4
WIND DIRECTION	0				
REMARKS	SCORE 34				

(22)

DATE *6-21* WIND *W*

200 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV. USED	CORRECT-ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND-VEL.	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
	4-0	4	IR	0	0	

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
1				0
2	4	IR		0
3				0
4				0
5				0
6				0
7				0
8				0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				29

(25)

DATE *6-21* WIND *W*

200 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV. USED	CORRECT-ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND-VEL.	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
	6-0	4	IR	0	0	

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
1	6	0		0
2				0
3				0
4	5	0		0
5				0
6				0
7				0
8				0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				37

(24)

THURS 2/20/13

300 YARDS SLOW										DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
										ELEV. USED	1	15	0	0	
										CORRECT ELEV	2				
										ZERO WIND	3				
										WIND VEL	4	10	1/8	0	
										WIND DIRECTION	5				
										REMARKS	6				
										SCORE	7				
											8				
											9				
											10				

(27)

200 YARDS SLOW										DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
										ELEV. USED	1			0	
										CORRECT ELEV	2			0	
										ZERO WIND	3			0	
										WIND VEL	4			0	
										WIND DIRECTION	5			0	
										REMARKS	6			0	
										SCORE	7			0	
											8			0	
											9			0	
											10			0	
														0	
														0	

(26)

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV. USED	CORRECT ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND VEL.	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
17	7-2 R	19	1 R	0	0	

NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL
1	7			0
2				0
3				0
4				0
5				0
6				0
7				0
8				0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				0

(29)

19-4454-1

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV. USED	CORRECT ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND VEL.	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
17	7-2 R	19	1 R	0	0	LATE AFTERNOON

NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL
1	7			0
2				0
3				0
4				0
5				0
6				0
7				0
8				0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				0

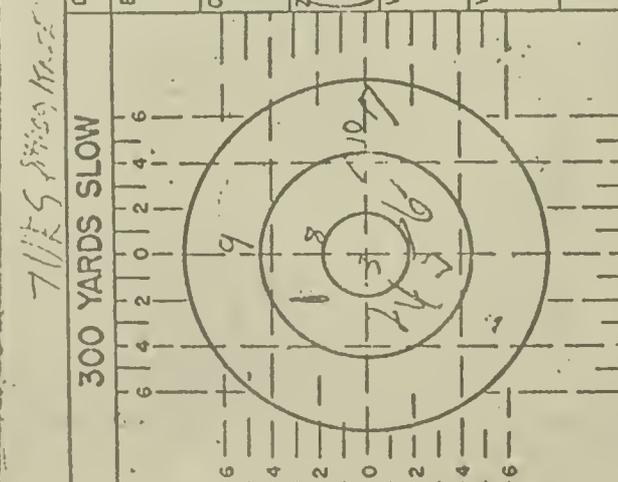
(28)

19-4454-1

Well

300 YARDS SLOW

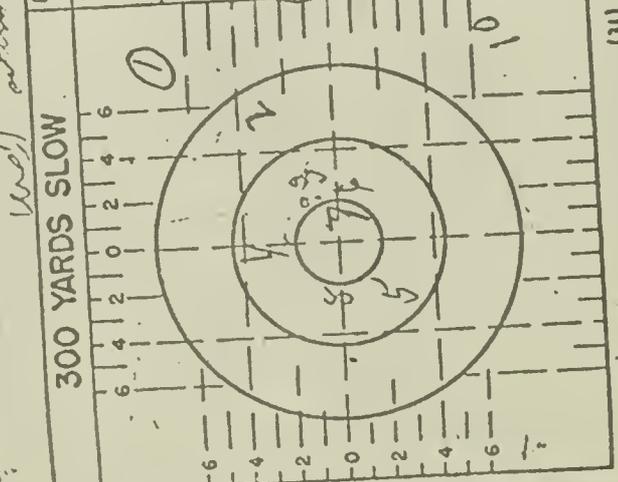
DATE	ELEV. USED	NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
	9-1R	1	9	1R	1	4
		2	8	1R	1	4
	CORRECT ELEV.	3			1	2
	ZERO WIND	4			1	4
	1R	5			1	7
	WIND VEL.	6			1	1
	0	7			1	3
	WIND DIRECTION	8			1	3
	0	9			1	3
	REMARKS	10			1	3
						SCORE



(30)

10-0000-1

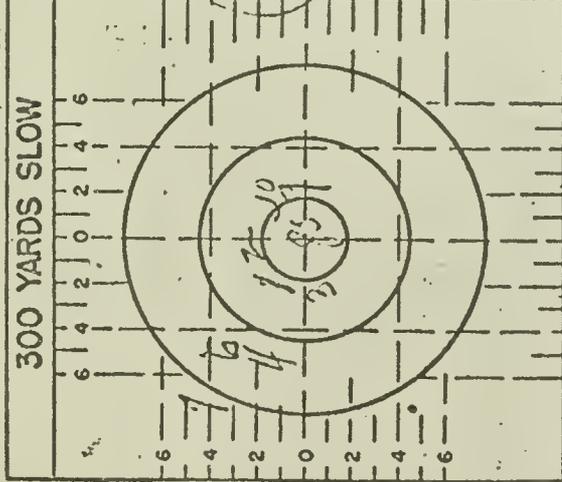
DATE	ELEV. USED	NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
	9-1R	1			1	0
		2			1	3
	CORRECT ELEV.	3			1	4
	8	4			1	4
	ZERO WIND	5			1	4
	1R	6			1	4
	WIND VEL.	7			1	5
	0	8			1	4
	WIND DIRECTION	9			1	4
	0	10			1	2
	REMARKS					SCORE



(31)

10-0000-1

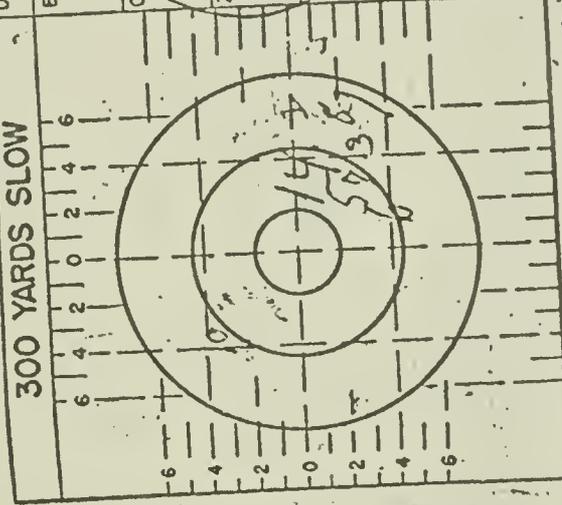
2/1/2000
 2/1/2000
 2/1/2000



DATE	ELEV. USED	CORRECT-ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND VEL	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
2/1/2000	8-16	8	2-16	20	0	

NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL
1				0
2				0
3				0
4				0
5	8	16		0
6				0
7				0
8	8	16		0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				7

(32)



DATE	ELEV. USED	CORRECT-ELEV.	ZERO WIND	WIND VEL	WIND DIRECTION	REMARKS
2/1	8-16	8	2-16	20	0100	

NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL
1		16		0
2				0
3		0		0
4				0
5				0
6	8	16		0
7				0
8	8	16		0
9				0
10				0
SCORE				3

(33)

non
10-11-44

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE		NO.	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
ELEV. USED		1			<input type="radio"/>	
CORRECT ELEV.		2			<input type="radio"/>	
ZERO WIND		3			<input type="radio"/>	
WIND VEL.		4			<input type="radio"/>	
WIND DIRECTION		5			<input type="radio"/>	
REMARKS		6			<input type="radio"/>	
		7			<input type="radio"/>	
		8			<input type="radio"/>	
		9			<input type="radio"/>	
		10			<input type="radio"/>	
		SCORE				

10-1044-1

(34)

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE		NO.	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
ELEV. USED		1	16	18	<input type="radio"/>	
CORRECT ELEV.		2	16	32	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
ZERO WIND		3	16		<input type="radio"/>	
WIND VEL.		4	16		<input type="radio"/>	
WIND DIRECTION		5	32		<input type="radio"/>	
REMARKS		6	16	32	<input type="radio"/>	
		7	16	32	<input type="radio"/>	
		8	16		<input type="radio"/>	
		9	16		<input type="radio"/>	
		10			<input type="radio"/>	
		SCORE				

10-1044-1

(35)

Op. No.

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE, 22	ELEV. USED	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
	15-0	1	15	2R	1	1
		2			0	0
		3			1	1
		4			0	0
		5			0	0
		6			0	0
		7			0	0
		8	15	2R	0	0
		9			0	0
		10			0	0
CORRECT ELEV		15				
ZERO WIND		2R				
WIND VEL.		2R				
WIND DIRECTION		300				
REMARKS						
		SCORE-44				

10-6444-1

(30)

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE, 21	ELEV. USED	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
	15-2R	1	15	0	0	0
		2			0	0
		3			0	0
		4			0	0
		5			0	0
		6			0	0
		7			0	0
		8			0	0
		9	14	0	0	0
		10			0	0
CORRECT ELEV		14				
ZERO WIND		2R				
WIND VEL.		0				
WIND DIRECTION		1200				
REMARKS						
		SCORE-146				

10-6444-1

(31)

500 YARDS SLOW										NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.	
4	2	0	2	4	DATE					1					
ELEV. USED					CORRECT ELEV.					2					
4	2	0	2	4	ZERO WIND					3					
WIND VEL.					WIND DIRECTION					4					
REMARKS					SCORE					5					
										6					
										7					
										8					
										9					
										10					
										SCORE					

10-0455-1

(40)

500 YARDS SLOW										NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
4	2	0	2	4	DATE					1				
ELEV. USED					CORRECT ELEV.					2				
4	2	0	2	4	ZERO WIND					3				
WIND VEL.					WIND DIRECTION					4				
REMARKS					SCORE					5				
										6				
										7				
										8				
										9				
										10				
										SCORE				

10-0455-1

(41)

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE		NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL
ELEV. USED	1					<input type="checkbox"/>
CORRECT ELEV.	2					<input type="checkbox"/>
ZERO WIND	3					<input type="checkbox"/>
WIND VEL.	4					<input type="checkbox"/>
WIND DIRECTION	5					<input type="checkbox"/>
REMARKS	6					<input type="checkbox"/>
						SCORE
						7
						8
						9
						10

(42)

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE		NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL
ELEV. USED	1					<input type="checkbox"/>
CORRECT ELEV.	2					<input type="checkbox"/>
ZERO WIND	3					<input type="checkbox"/>
WIND VEL.	4					<input type="checkbox"/>
WIND DIRECTION	5					<input type="checkbox"/>
REMARKS	6					<input type="checkbox"/>
						SCORE
						7
						8
						9
						10

(43)

TH 3 3 5

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED 6-10	5's	7	
CORRECT ELEV. 6	4's	1	
ZERO WIND	3's		
WIND VEL.	2's		
WIND DIRECTION	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

18-00454-1

(44)

TH 3 3 5

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED 6-12	5's		
CORRECT ELEV. 6	4's		
ZERO WIND R	3's		
WIND VEL.	2's		
WIND DIRECTION	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

18-00454-1

(45)

7/11/11 2011

7/11/11 2011

200 YARDS RAPID

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED 6-11	5's	12	
CORRECT ELEV. 6	4's	2	5
ZERO WIND 0	3's	1	
WIND VEL. 0	2's	1	
WIND DIRECTION 0	0's	2	
REMARKS 3 shots at 100'	SCORE 21		

11-0000-1 (46)

11/10 2011

200 YARDS RAPID

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED 6-0	5's		
CORRECT ELEV. 6	4's		
ZERO WIND 0	3's		
WIND VEL. 0	2's		
WIND DIRECTION 0	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE 49		

11-0000-1 (47)

John

200 YARDS RAPID		HIT	NO.	VALUE
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		5's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		4's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		3's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		2's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		0's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		SCORE		43
DATE USED		ELEV. USED		
CORRECT ELEV.		ZERO WIND		
WIND-VEL.		WIND DIRECTION		
REMARKS				

16-0045-1

(48)

John

200 YARDS RAPID		HIT	NO.	VALUE
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		5's	8	40
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		4's	2	8
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		3's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		2's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		0's		
8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8		SCORE		48
DATE USED		ELEV. USED		
CORRECT ELEV.		ZERO WIND		
WIND-VEL.		WIND DIRECTION		
REMARKS				

16-0045-1

(49)

THORS

300 YARDS RAPID

COME UP FROM 200 YARDS

6 4 2 0 2 4 6 CLICKS

DATE	HIT	NQ.	VALUE
ELEV. USED 10-30	5's		
CORRECT ELEV. 10	4's		
ZERO WIND 2R	3's		
WIND VEL. 0	2's		
WIND DIRECTION 0	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

10-1114-1 (61)

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE	HIT	NQ.	VALUE
ELEV. USED	5's		
CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
ZERO WIND	3's		
WIND VEL.	2's		
WIND DIRECTION	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

10-1114-1 (60)

Alfred

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV. USED 10-2 R	5's	5	
CLICKS		CORRECT ELEV. 110	4's	4	
8		ZERO WIND 2 R	3's		
6		WIND VEL.	2's		
4		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
2		REMARKS	SCORE	41	
0					
2					
4					
6					

(55)

10-0000-1

Alfred

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV. USED 8-1 L	5's		
CLICKS		CORRECT ELEV. 110	4's		
8		ZERO WIND 2 R	3's		
6		WIND VEL.	2's		
4		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
2		REMARKS	SCORE	13	
0					
2					
4					
6					

(54)

10-0000-1

10-28-11

300 YARDS RAPID

COME UP FROM 200 YARDS

6 4 2 0 2 4 6
CLICKS

DATE	ELEV. USED	HIT	NO.	VALUE
<i>10-28-11</i>	<i>10-28</i>	5's		
		4's		
		3's		
		2's		
		0's		
CORRECT ELEV.				
ZERO WIND				
WIND-VEL.				
WIND DIRECTION				
REMARKS				
SCORE				<i>46</i>

16-8044-1 (56)

300 YARDS RAPID

COME UP FROM 200 YARDS

6 4 2 0 2 4 6
CLICKS

DATE	ELEV. USED	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		5's		
		4's		
		3's		
		2's		
		0's		
CORRECT ELEV.				
ZERO WIND				
WIND VEL.				
WIND DIRECTION				
REMARKS				
SCORE				

16-8044-1 (57)

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 and at 300 yards, 3 inches; at 200 yards, 2 inches;

ONE-CLICK 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;

(60)

200 YARDS

DATE		NO	ELEY	WIND	CALL	VALUE
ELEV. USED	:	1			<input type="checkbox"/>	
CORRECT ELEV.	:	2			<input type="checkbox"/>	
ZERO WIND	:	3			<input type="checkbox"/>	
WIND VEL.	:	4			<input type="checkbox"/>	
WIND DIRECTION	:	5			<input type="checkbox"/>	
REMARKS	:	6			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	7			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	8			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	9			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	10			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	11			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	12			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	13			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	14			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	15			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	:	SCORE				

15-5555-1

(61)

200 YARDS

DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
ELEV. USED	1				
	2				
	3				
CORRECT ELEV.	4				
	5				
	6				
ZERO WIND	7				
	8				
	9				
WIND VEL.	10				
	11				
	12				
WIND DIRECTION	13				
	14				
REMARKS	15				
					SCORE

15-6044-1

(42)

200 YARDS

DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
ELEV. USED	1				
	2				
	3				
CORRECT ELEV.	4				
	5				
	6				
ZERO WIND	7				
	8				
	9				
WIND VEL.	10				
	11				
	12				
WIND DIRECTION	13				
	14				
REMARKS	15				
					SCORE

15-6044-1

(43)

200 YARDS

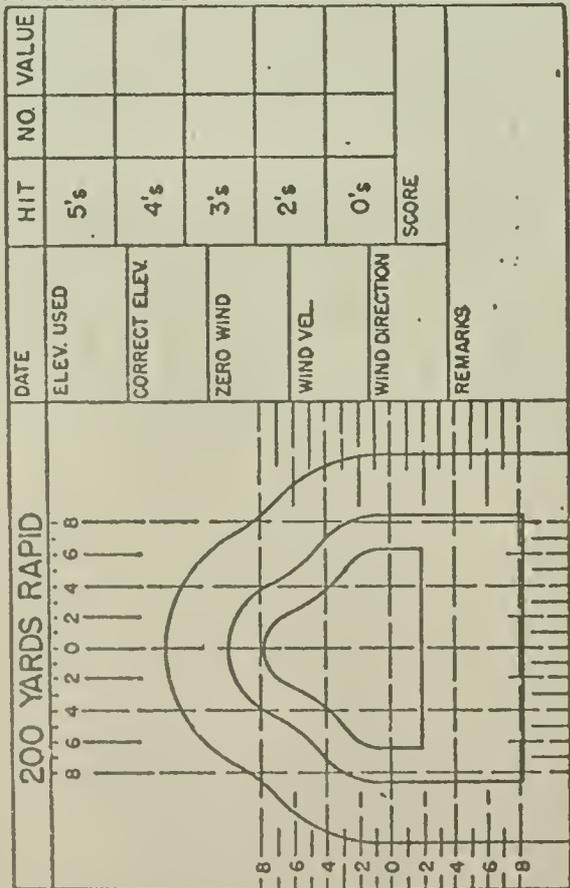
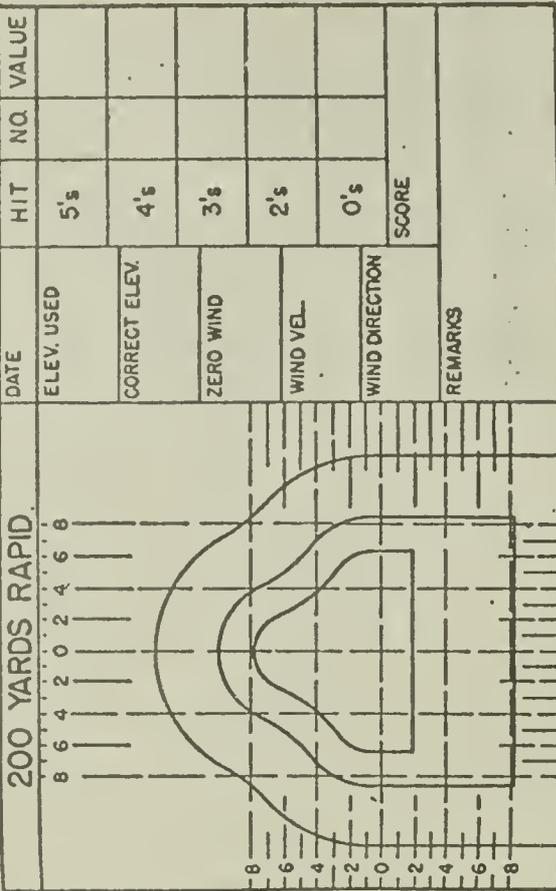
DATE		NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
ELEV. USED		1				
CORRECT ELEV.		2				
ZERO WIND		3				
WIND VEL.		4				
WIND DIRECTION		5				
REMARKS		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				
		11				
		12				
		13				
		14				
		15				
		SCORE				

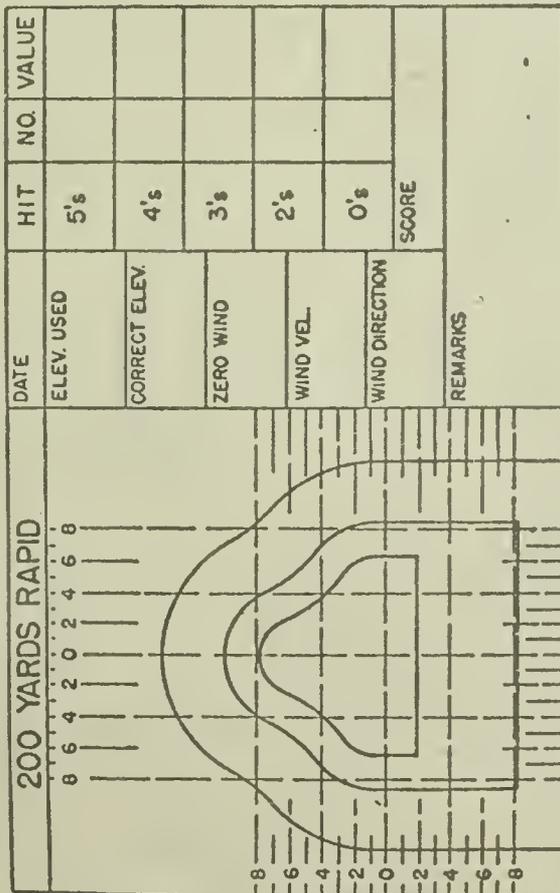
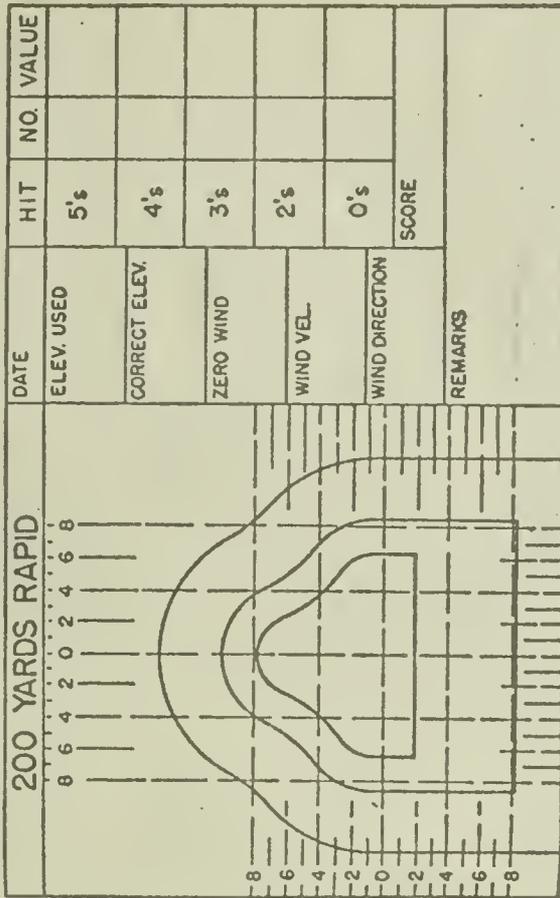
15-50450-1 (64)

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE		HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED		5's		
CORRECT ELEV.		4's		
ZERO WIND		3's		
WIND VEL.		2's		
WIND DIRECTION		0's		
REMARKS		SCORE		

15-50450-1 (65)





100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV. USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

(71)

16-6044-1

200 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV. USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

(70)

16-6044-1

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
		REMARKS			

10-6644-1 (72)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
		REMARKS			

10-6644-1 (73)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

(74)

16-6044-1

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

(75)

16-6044-1

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV USED	5's		
CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
ZERO WIND	3's		
WIND VEL.	2's		
WIND DIRECTION	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

10-30000-1 (76)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV USED	5's		
CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
ZERO WIND	3's		
WIND VEL.	2's		
WIND DIRECTION	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

10-30000-1 (77)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED	5's		
CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
ZERO WIND	3's		
WIND VEL.	2's		
WIND DIRECTION	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

16-6644-1 (79)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED	5's		
CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
ZERO WIND	3's		
WIND VEL.	2's		
WIND DIRECTION	0's		
REMARKS	SCORE		

16-6644-1 (78)

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

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-29444-1

"MY RIFLE"

The creed of a United States Marine

by

Major General W. H. Rupertus, USMC

This is my rifle. There are many like it, but this one is mine.

My rifle is my best friend. It is my life. I must master it as I must master my life.

My rifle, without me is useless. Without my rifle, I am useless. I must fire my rifle true. I must shoot straighter than my enemy who is trying to kill me. I must shoot him before he shoots me. I will. . . .

16-29444-1

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5'		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4'		
		ZERO WIND	3'		
		WIND VEL.	2'		
		WIND DIRECTION	0'		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

[80]

Ex 240

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

СВЯТ АВИА

КАРТОЧКА

Dear mother, 10/2/62

Well, there's nothing
much new, we are just
waiting for the Embassy
to finish up the papers
work and give us the word.
They are very slow about
it. Weather here is good,
June is getting big. Mom
is O.K. and Dad and I will
write when something new
comes up.



Куда U.S.A.

Вашингтон, Делавэр

Box 762

Кому Mrs. M. Oswald

Box 473

США

Адрес отправителя: Митчелл
ул. Коммунистическая
д. 110. 24. 1. 066662

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 240



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dec 14 1961

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
December 14, 1961.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, 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

Wk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

NT JAN 22 355P

54 NL PD 3EX

PE7-7677

PRESIDENT LYNDON B JOHNSON

WASHDC

I HAVE SENT NIGHTLETTERS 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 ~~SEE~~ REPRESENTED BY COUNCIL
SO THAT ALL WITNESSES INCLUDING MY SON'S WIDOW WILL
BE CROSS EXAMINED. RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

MRS MARGUERITE C
OSWALD
2220 THOMAS PLACE

CPY FURNISHED

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 243

Nov. 3 1959

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 right 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

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

Feb
FEB. 13. 1961

MOSCOW

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 any 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 citizenships. I am living here.

with non-permanent type papers
for a foreigner.

I cannot leave Mexico
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
yours in doing everything
you can to help me since
I am an American citizen.

Sincerely
Lee Harvey Oswald

Mutck

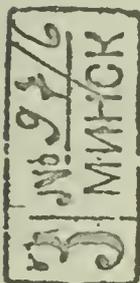
yl. Kalmatta

Doc 4, Kb. 24

a.L. Debalby

Москва, С.С.С.Р.
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО
УЛ. ЧАЙКОВСКОГО 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Zalozhen



Commission Exhibit No. 245

МИНСК
Ул. Халудуфта
Дом 4, К.Д. 24
а. г. Освалог



Commission Exhibit No. 245

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

50
JN

JAN. 11. 1962

Jan. 5, 1962

Dear Sirs,

MOSCOW

~~This letter~~ is to inform the Embassy of the expiring of my former document of residence in the U.S.S.R.; *DLVA LITS BEZ GRAHDANSTVA N. 311479* expiration date, 4 Jan. 1962, and the granting of a new document; *VID NA ZHITELSTVO DIYA INOSTRANETS, NA 549666*, 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 leave mine at anytime, but it will be good for 45 days only. Since I and my wife wish to leave the U.S.S.R. together, I shall delay requesting my visa, until such time as documentation from the Min. of For. Affairs of the U.S.S.R., 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
W. H. Oswald

Merick

ул. Коммунистический

Н. 4 П. П. 24

— Commission Exhibit No. 246 —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 246—Continued

3774
Зи О МИНОК

МОСКВА
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО
Ул. Чайковского 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ
Г-НУ МАКВИКЕРС



ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВИА

Кутиск
ул. Калужская-4, кв 24
Л. Х. Осольва

Commission Exhibit No. 246



Commission Exhibit No. 246

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 246—Continued

RECEIVED
JAN. 30, 1962

January 23.

Dear Sir.

In answer to your letter of January 15, enclosed are the blankes which you sent.

In regard to your statements;

I can't quite understand why my wife has been issued a visa until December 1, 1962 since visas are always issued for a period of 3 months.

Am I correct in saying that only documentation for the U.S. Embassy is holding my wife here? If so, can't some arrangements 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 20 years.

Commission Exhibit No. 247

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 247

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's visa and pass it along
to us.

Sincerely
L. B. Brady

Commission Exhibit No. 247

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 247—Continued

(Received Mar 3)

American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

LEE H. Oswald
Kalinina St. 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Sir;

I am returning to you
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 documentation for her I
shall be glad to forward copies
of her birth certificate and so forth
in regard to the photo's which you
mentioned, would be necessary, please
specify as to size number and whether
group or single pictures.

I assumed that you realize that
my getting a promise of employment,
in order to meet the immigration
clause for the entrance of my wife

— Commission Exhibit No. 248

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 248

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 exit passport since that must also be done, and done in Moscow.

Sincerely
Lee Oswald

— Commission Exhibit No. 248

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 248—Continued

LEE H. Oswald
House 4, ART. 24
KALININA STREET
MINSK, U.S.S.R.

American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

1. LEE HARVEY Oswald
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oct. 18, 1939
3. NO. 1733242, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1950-1956 FT. WORTH, TEXAS, 1956-1959, U.S. MARINE CORPS ACTIVE; DUTY STATIONS; LOS ANGELES CALIF.; ATSUGI, JAPAN; SUGI BAY, PHILIPPINE IS., 1959-1962, MINSK, U.S.S.R., Residence
5. ACTIVE DUTY U.S. MARINE CORPS, RADAR OPERATOR, RANK E1-E2, ACTIVE DUTY TERMINATED SEPT. 10, 1959, HONOURABLE DISCHARGE RECEIVED.
6. MARINA N. OSWALD, WIFE, RUSSIAN
June Lee Oswald, daughter, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. PETITION FOR DONATIONS TO; INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, 251 PARK AVE-SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y., I HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED OF RESULT OF PETITION.
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 DAVANPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS,



Commission Exhibit No. 248

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 248—Continued

AFFIRMATION

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.

Lee A. Ours
(Signature of Applicant)

KALININA ST. 4-24 MINSK,
(Local Address) U.S.S.R.

Feb. 24, 1962

— Commission Exhibit No. 248 —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 248—Continued

American Embassy
Moscow

~~File~~
File

LEE H. OSWALD
KALININA ST. 4-24
P. 1155 K.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

March 23, 1962

APR. 2. 1962

MOSCOW

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 so
simply for the sake of my own
convenience, I'll 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 San Antonio, 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

Commission Exhibit No. 249

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 249

assure you will shortly give
the go-ahead for us to leave.

In case your letter, too, has this
effect cross's 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 Tefas on March 15th.

Sincerely
L. H. Powell

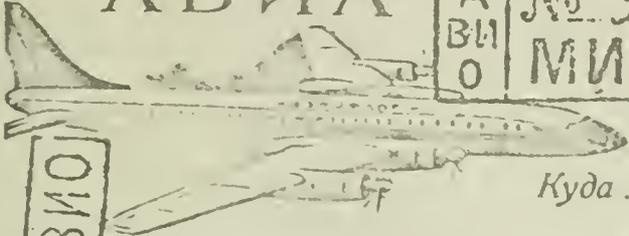
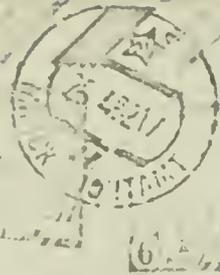
Commission Exhibit No. 249

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 249—Continued

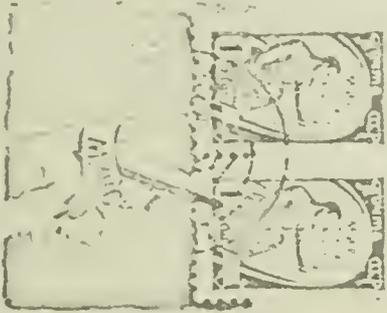
Commission Exhibit No. 249

АВИА

А
В
О № 907
МИНСК



ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВИА

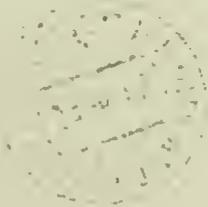


Куда МОСКВА
Американского Посольство

ул. Чайковского 19/21
Кому г-ну Нордери

Адрес отправителя МИНСК
ул. Коммунистическая
д. 4, кв. 24. М. Г. Освальд

Издание Министерства связи СССР,
11 142 г. Москва Цера концерта с маркой 7 а
Курьеры Ю. В. Разовский.



Commission Exhibit No. 249

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 249—Continued

American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
APR. 30. 1962
MOSCOW

LEE Harvey Oswald ~~JFK~~
Kalinina St. 4-24 ~~5th~~
Minsk U.S.S.R. ~~JFK~~
File - OSWald

Dear Sir;

Having been informed by you over the telephone on April 9 that all necessary papers have been completed in relation to my wife's American entrance visa, I assume that the hold-up to our leaving the U.S.S.R. 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 assume 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 approved loan application be honoured, as soon as possible, so that my wife and I can leave the U.S.S.R..

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

Sincerely
Lee Oswald ✓

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 250

ЗАКАЗНОЕ

363
МИНСК

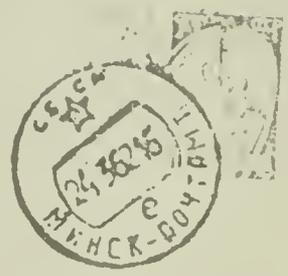
МОСКВА

АМЕРИКАНСКОГО ПОСОЛЬСТВА

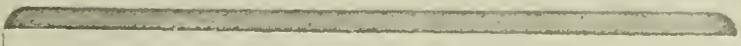
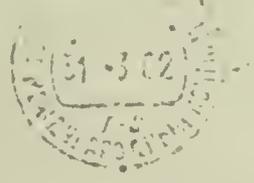
Ул. Чайковского 19/21
2-й этаж



Commission Exhibit No. 250



Минск
ул. Калинина
А 4 кв 24
Ми Х. Осва 62



Commission Exhibit No. 250

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

March 22, 1962

MAR 27 1961

MOSCOW

Dear Sirs

In Reply to your recent letter.
I find it inconvenient 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 there 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 permissions 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

Commission Exhibit No. 251

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 251

abusing 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.

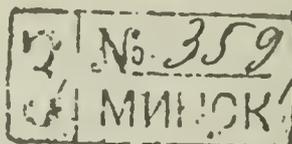
Sincerely
L. B. ...

Commission Exhibit No. 251

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 251—Continued

МОСКВА
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО
УЛ. ЧАШКОВСКОГО 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Заказное



Commission Exhibit No. 251

Обратный адрес:

МИНСК
Ул. Калужская
Дом 4, Кв. 24
Анн Т. Освальд



Commission Exhibit No. 251

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

MAY 25. 1961

MOSCOW

May 1961

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 guarantee's that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case. I make that 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

Commission Exhibit No. 252

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 awkward situation unless 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 Soviet Union with me and live in the United States.

I would not leave here without my wife so 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
:p 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.

Lee King Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 252

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 252—Continued

МОСКВА
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО
Ул. Чайковского 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

3 № 957/2
МИНСК

ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВИА



Commission Exhibit No. 252

МИНСК
Ул. Кабулганна
Дом 4, кв. 24
А. И. Селавы



ПЕРЕВОД



Commission Exhibit No. 252

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 252—Continued

American Embassy
Moscow, Nov. 1, 1961.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.
OF AMERICA

Dear Sir,

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.

I am of the opinion, that the forceful, and unrequested extension of this document, would be unlawful.

Am I correct in assuming that, the American Embassy supports the view, that the forceful and unrequested extension 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 in case you do not have information on it, here are the features:

"Бюг Ха Жутелсцёбо с СССР глвн дль дез 2ра гаткёта
NO. 311479, Деиелбулетт no 04 213. 1961,

Близатт-ОБУР Упрабл. ВГымп. Дел, Мол топуенотКона

Extended until, January 4, 1962, at the passport office of the city of Murisk.

In regards to I, and my wife's applications

for exit visas; We have still not been granted exit visas, and still have not received any answers to our applications, although, I have repeatedly gone to the officials in Minsk, 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
Lee H. Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 253

MINSK

Y. A. KAPUSHKINA

D. Y. No. 24.

Заручене

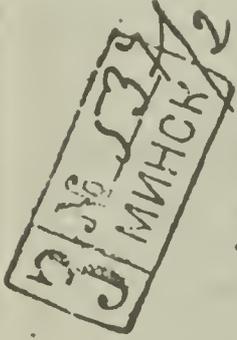
Москва

АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ПОСОЛЬСТВО

ул. Чайковского 19/21

Консульский Отдел

В-НУ МАКВЕРЕРС



Commission Exhibit No. 253



Muttak

ул. Коллутта

Д. 4 № 24

А.Х. Овальд

Commission Exhibit No. 253

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 253—Continued

moscow,
 American Embassy
 EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
 OF AMERICA

Dec. 1, 1961.

DEC. 3. 1961
 Dear Sirs,

I am writing in regard to a letter which I sent to the Embassy on Nov. 1st, 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 forceable holding of me against my expressed desires 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 extension on this document.

Sincerely
 Jack Powell

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
 CENTRAL A
 2-10-61

Dec 27, 1961

Dear Sirs

I am inquiring how long it normally takes to extend 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.

I and my wife have been assured that our visas will be granted, if the Embassy has not already received the documents for 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 ect., 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.

Lee H. Oswald

MINSK

UL. KALININA

HO. 4, 1624

OSWALD, LEE H.

Commission Exhibit No. 255

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 255—Continued

ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВМО

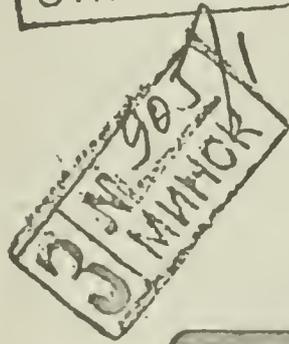
МОСКВА

АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО

Ул. Чайковского 19/21

Консульский отдел

Гену MSVICKERS



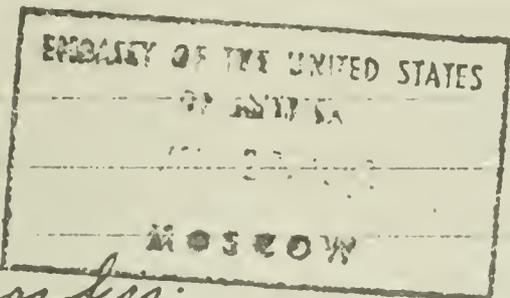
Commission Exhibit No. 255

Минск
Ул. Коллонтай
Д. 4 кв. 24
Освальд С.Х.



Commission Exhibit No. 255

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 255—Continued



January 16, 1962

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's 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 212A15(c), Form OSI-845, 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, sex and place of birth of the child, on my wife's travel passport, (a process of four days, in Moscow,)

I would like to know what you will require in this event.

Sincerely
Leah Wall

Commission Exhibit No. 256

Гостиница „МЕТРОПОЛЬ“

г. Москва

I Lee Harvey Oswald do 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 U.S.S.R.,

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.

L. H. Oswald

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. Imploring each to allow my son, Lee Harvey Oswald, to have representation by counsel so that 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 Lone, 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

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lee Harvey

Tape recording of interview with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Harvey Lee 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 a continuation of the same tape upon which interview of Robert Lee Oswald was recorded.

This is an interview with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Harvey Lee Oswald, accused assassinator 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. I 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 \$5,000 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270

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 southside of town as a youngster; 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 Eckdahl. He is now deceased. We 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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 stop 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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 out 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 me 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 out 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 out 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 Ferosa crisis, he had been to 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 word--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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

me, I interpret the letter that he is asking my forgiveness for leaving me again because he needs to have a better live than staying in Texas.

One month later, approximately - - - On, in the meantime I was baby-sitting and this lady had a young boy and I was desparate 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 got 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 Man 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 know 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 know, 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 underdog 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 (phoenetic) 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 (phoenetic) is the FBI Agent whom I talked to.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. Mr. Fannan (phoenetic) 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 rail 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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 to to Russia, but the story about wanting to work on a ship, of course he knew now he couldn't go to Albert Switzer College, understand? Because of my needing his help, he was going to work on a ship. I called Mr. Fannan. (phoenetic) He came out to the house, and when I showed him this information, he said "Mrs. Oswald, things do not look right. I recommend that you get in touch with someone." Would 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 (phoenetic) 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 these 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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. (unintelligible 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 know 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 home.. 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 time 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

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

they were living in Irving. Marina says "Ma Ma, this not 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 tell truth. FBI Agent come 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 assumed, 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 Book 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 Now 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 name it and it sounds like the one to you, then it might help us. Could this be the Committee for Peaceful Alternations?
- 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

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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.

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- 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 go 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 would it 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.

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- Q. So did he write to the-----?
- 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 Vernon, 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 tell 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 being in Russia. All indications 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.

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- 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 how 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.

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- 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 know that Lee could work there all the time, where here 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

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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 he stayed with me I never had seen the rifle. He 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 \$8.00 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

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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; how 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 news." 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

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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, "Mama, 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, Mama like money." I am now speaking the way I speak to my daughter-in-law and she understands me. "Because we need money. You have no husband. I, Mama, may not be able to work. If we give story we get paid. No, no talk no more, Marina." "Yes, Mama, 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 30¢ 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 could 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.

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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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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 say, "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 has 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 Adolpus 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 Adolpus 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 red-headed 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270--Continued

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 taxicab, 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 taxicab 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 these Life magazine representatives.

Saturday, about 6:30, a knock on the door and I moved the curtain and it was Mr. Odham from the FBI. I had on robe and pajamas. He said, "Oh, you are ready for bed." and I said, "We are awfully tired. Marina is taking a bath 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. Odham, 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. Odham, 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.

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS

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 assassinator 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, 1934.

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 his name, yes.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- 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 1939. 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 was 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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 or 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 know 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?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- 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

- A. 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.
- Q. Where did he work during the time that he was in Fort Worth?
- A. 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.
- Q. Is that the only place that he worked that you know of in Fort Worth?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And how long, overall, did he stay in Fort Worth, before moving?
- A. 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.
- Q. Of 1962?
- A. Yes, of 1962.
- Q. 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?
- A. 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.
- Q. You were not present, then, when the interview took place?
- A. 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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 2918, 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?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- 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, 1962, 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

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.

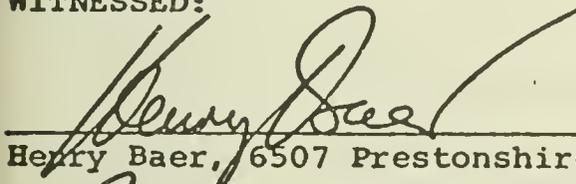
Further, you are authorized to furnish the President of the Dallas Bar Association as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation a copy of this letter in connection with your employment by me and my desire for the truth to be given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

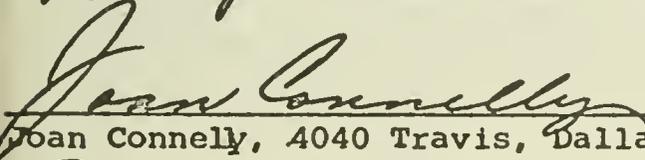


Robert L. Oswald
1009 Sierra Drive
Denton, Texas

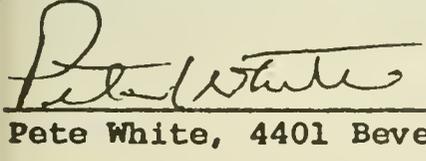
WITNESSED:



Henry Baer, 6507 Prestonshire, Dallas, Texas



Joan Connelly, 4040 Travis, Dallas, Texas



Pete White, 4401 Beverly Drive, Dallas, Texas

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

Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas

Katherine N. Ford

Katherine N. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas

Joan Connelly

Joan Connelly, 4040 Travis, Dallas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 273—Continued

LAW OFFICES
WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE
FIDELITY UNION LIFE BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

RIVERSIDE 1-1295
AREA CODE 214

February 18, 1964

Mr. James H. Martin
11611 Farrar
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin:

C
O
P
Y
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald has today furnished to me a copy of a letter to you dated February 14, 1964, 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,


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 compliance thereof immediately.

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
Mrs. Marina M. Oswald

WITNESSED:

Mrs. Katherine Ford
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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 274—Continued

LAW OFFICES
WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE
FIDELITY UNION LIFE BUILDING
FEBRUARY 19, 1964
DALLAS, TEXAS

RIVERSIDE 1-1295
AREA CODE 214

Mr. John M. Thorne
Thorne and Leach
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
302 West College Street
Grand Prairie, Texas

Dear Mr. Thorne:

C
O
P
Y

Mrs. Marina N. 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. Leach 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
William A. McKenzie

WAK:jc

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 275

Page Two
Mr. John M. Thorne
February 18, 1964

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.

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald.

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

WITNESSED:

Mrs. Katherine Ford
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. 20002

cc: Mr. James E. Martin
11611 Farrer
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 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 to 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

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 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

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 irrevokable 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 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 percent 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 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
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
James H. Martin, Manager

Approved as to Form:

John M. Thorne
John M. Thorne, Attorney

— Commission Exhibit No. 276 —

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

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.,

1963.

Robert L. Oswald
Robert Oswald

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Approved as to form:

John M. Thorne
John M. Thorne, Attorney

James H. Martin
James H. Martin

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 277—Continued

INVESTMENT AGENCY AGREEMENT

This Agreement entered into this 30th day of July, 1928,
by and between John M. Thomas and James H. Martin, Co-Trustees,
of _____
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 all 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 direction 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

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

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. Thomas, Co-Trustee~~

~~James H. Martin, Co-Trustee~~

Principal

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WORTH

By _____

Vice President and Trust Officer Agent

SCHEDULE "A"

Cash

\$25,000.00

Trust Department
The First National Bank of Fort Worth
Fort Worth, Texas

Gentlemen:

You are now acting as Agent for me pursuant to the terms of an Investment Agency Agreement executed on the _____ day of _____, 19 63, 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. Thomas, Co-Trustee

Received:

James H. Martha, Co-Trustee

PRINCIPAL

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 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.

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

MARINA OSWALD

Witnessed:

JAMES H. MARTIN

Accepted:

John M. Thorne

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 279—Continued

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 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 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

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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

Commission Exhibit No. 280

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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

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

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

-4-

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

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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 Nicholzevna Oswald GRANTOR

John M. Thorne

James H. Martin CO-TRUSTEES

Witness

Witness

Commission Exhibit No. 280

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

- 5 -

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 _____ 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 _____ 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 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

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

SCHEDULE "A"

Cash

\$25,000.00

SCHEDULE "A"

Cash

\$25,000.00

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

'Lee was the leader on our playground'

by DONALD JACKSON



WITH BROTHERS AT 5 Lee Oswald (center) laughs with brother Peter Oswald, 10 (left) and half

Lee was the third boy born to Mrs. Marguerite Claverie Oswald and her future husband Robert E. Lee Oswald, an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New Orleans, died two months before Lee was born there on Oct. 10, 1939. Mrs. Oswald went to work as a saleswoman two years after the birth of her now son, holding a series of jobs.

His mother was at home with Lee during his first two years, and later, when she went to work, her sister Lillian or whoever else she could get to baby-sit cared for him. When Lee was 3, he was placed in a boarding school which accepted children either orphaned or with one parent. His brother Robert and half brother John had been lodged at the boarding school a year earlier.

I took the children home on weekends, Mrs. Oswald recalled. But I couldn't look after them and work, too.

In 1944 Mrs. Oswald met Edwin A. Eckdahl, 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 so she could meet his family in Massachusetts. Instead of returning to New Orleans, the family settled in a small house in Fort Worth. The two older boys were sent to a military school in Port Gibson, Mississippi. Lee lived at home with his mother and stepfather.

Records show that Lee did not

enter elementary school until January 1947, when he was 7. The family home at that time was on the South Side of Fort Worth and Lee entered the first grade at Lily B. Clayton School. His marks the first year were mostly Bs with a few As.

Lee left a strong impression on at least one member of his second grade class, Phil Vinson, now a Fort Worth reporter.

No one in our class was a close friend of Lee's, Vinson 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. According to our code, being in Lee's gang was a high honor. Lee chose those to serve with him on the grade school playground in class, he remained quiet.

In March 1948, Lee transferred from Clayton school to the George Clark Elementary School in the same general neighborhood on Fort Worth's South Side. He finished the second grade there and was promoted to the third.

In that year Edwin Eckdahl sued for divorce. In his complaint Eckdahl, represented by the Fort Worth firm of Korth and Wallace, said that his wife nagged him and argued about money. He testified that she once threw a bottle at his head and another time scratched and struck him. A jury upheld

Eckdahl and gave him \$10,000. Mrs. Oswald was awarded \$1,500.

Marguerite returned to her former name of Oswald—Lee had always gone by that name—and moved into a one-story brick house on Ewing Avenue in the Riggley district of Fort Worth. She and Lee had occasionally the older two boys—lived there for the next four years.

Other families in the block remember Lee as a tough, quick-temper boy.

He seemed intolerant to me, said Hiram Conway, who lived three doors from the Oswalds. I thought he was vicious with other children. He would become quite angry at very little provocation. I saw him chuck things at other kids several times. His wife added, I didn't think he was anything but just a high-tempered kid. He was a cute little boy with curly hair and a good build. The family all called him 'Lee-Boy.'

Cecil Simmons, an accountant, lived two doors in the other direction from the Oswalds. His memory of Lee is terse and sour. He'll tell you the way I got acquainted with that little squirt, said Simmons. I came home from work one day and picked up the phone. It was dead. I figured what the hell, so I asked into the receiver if anyone was on the phone. A kid's voice says, You're goddamn right there's someone on the line. This stopped me for a minute, then I asked the kid if he'd mind releas-

ing the line. So he says to me, I'll release it when I'm damn good and ready. Well, naturally I was a little hurned. I asked my wife who was on our party line and she said it was the Oswalds. I knew them right y—every single night she'd get off the bus at my corner and walk across my lawn. Well, this time I stopped her and told her what had happened. She asked me to quote exactly what was said and I did. She said, I don't believe Lee would say anything like that. Then Lee walked up and said, What's the matter, Mother? She told him that I had accused him of using profanity on the telephone. She asked him what about it and he denied it. So then she said, I guess you must be mistaken, Mr. Simmons. I know damn well it was him. There wasn't any one else in the house at the time



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 281



Lee and his father, Tom, in a photo taken in 1949. Lee is the boy on the left. His father is on the right.



CHUBBY AT 8 Lee is the boy in the photo. He is standing in front of a building in Fort Worth.



THINNED OUT AT 11 Lee is the boy in the photo. He is sitting on a bench in Fort Worth.



TALL AT 12 Lee is the boy in the photo. He is standing next to a smaller child in Fort Worth.

... that later. And that was my first and last contact with the Oswald.

Lee's first teacher at Ridgely West Elementary School was Mrs. Lydia Livingston, a warm, veiny woman who took a special interest in Lee and probably knew him as well as anyone outside his family. Lee left an empty home in the morning, 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, 'No, but I can 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 spelling, received three Cs, four As and the rest Bs. In the fourth, the As disappeared altogether, but he passed spelling and received Bs and Cs

in the rest of his subjects. Around this time his IQ was measured and it was 103.

When the fourth grade held its Christmas party in 1949, Lee surprised his teacher, Mrs. Livingston, by giving her a puppy. It was the offspring of the family dog, a collie Lee called "Lady."

He dearly loved that mother dog, Mrs. Livingston said. He would check on her at home every day. After he gave me the little puppy he'd come over on weekends to see how it was getting along. But I had the feeling he wasn't coming by just to see the dog. He'd stay around and talk. He was friendly enough, but not particularly talkative.

He wasn't a hostile child, not even stubborn. He was good humored, but quiet. He was interested in a little girl in the class, Nancy

Kukula. Lee was tall, lanky and I put him next to Taylor's classmate. He became a bit eater. He took his tin down and kept his desk neater than he had. She'd say something to him, "I like him." But the romance didn't last long. Another boy interested Nancy.

He used to play ball with me and Pat O'Connor almost every day, said grade school classmate Richard Garrett. "We ran around together. And Lee was the dominant one among the three of us. We'd do what Lee wanted to do. He was larger, I remember, and tougher. But he wasn't particularly eager to fight at the time. One time the fad was to hold your breath until you passed out. Lee really liked that."

Garrett recalled that Lee's grades were not too good in the fifth and sixth grades, but that he didn't



TRUANT AT 13 Lee visits zoo in New York. He cut so many classes that he was in trouble with officials.

CONTINUED



GAMES AT 10 At left is the girl (arrow) who always won from Lee in grade classmate. He had no friends. He was the last to be picked in the game to play with.

FAVORITE TEACHER Mrs. Lytle (arrow) who taught Lee in a grade plays with him. Lee gave her a Christmas present. He visited her frequently to talk up the dog.

From the people whose lives crossed his,
a clinical study of Lee Harvey Oswald

THE EVOLUTION OF AN ASSASSIN



OSWALD AT 2. Smiling and chubby with his hair combed into a curl by his mother, Lee poses for a baby picture. It was 1941 and the family lived in New Orleans where Lee was born.

Ever since the assassination of President Kennedy, two questions have haunted the nation and the world: what was the President's killer really like? How did he grow up to commit this terrible act?

Before Lee Harvey Oswald himself could supply any answers, he was killed by Jack Ruby (p. 26). But, though he led an elusive life during his 24 years, he brushed against many people in many places—and left a trail behind him of brief but unforgettable impressions.

Soon after Oswald's death, LIFE's staff began to assemble these clues. Dozens of reporters searched 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 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.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 284

'He didn't seem to miss having friends'

OSWALD

CONTINUED

exert himself particularly in class." In the fifth grade he made two Ds—a failing grade in Fort Worth at that time—in arithmetic and spelling, two Cs, the rest Bs.

Another schoolmate, William Leverich, was struck by Lee's brashness in class. "I remember that he'd scoot 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 unnoticed 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 speak to me at all for a long time." Mrs. Baum also recalled that Lee "walked real proud. But he never wore Levis, he wore some other type of jeans, which looked cheaper."

Lee was quite capable of defending himself in those years. Classmate Monroe Davis recalled how Lee beat him one day after school. "He fought dirty, pinching and biting," Davis said, "but he would have licked me anyway." Davis said that as the fight was breaking up, Lee's mother appeared and she was laughing. She was real proud of him.

Lee finished the sixth grade at Ridgela West in June 1952. He was approaching his 13th birthday—fairly tall for his age, well built and athletic. But he appeared lonely and wore an increasingly noticeable 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 said she wanted to be close to her son John Pic, by her first marriage, who was stationed in New York with the Coast Guard. She

also thought she could do better financially in New York.

They arrived in New York in September, moved into an apartment in the Bronx and Lee entered the seventh grade at Trinity Lutheran School, switching after three weeks to Junior High School 117. His public school attendance record was abysmal. Between October 1952 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 Children's Court. Mrs. Oswald had moved again in March 1953 and Lee had been transferred to Junior 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 him.

Carro, a soft-spoken, 36-year-old father of six who is now assistant 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 collect stamps but didn't do that any more. He said he liked horseback riding [there is no evidence that he ever did any] and 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 situa-

tion—dangerous to his personality. 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 either—then you've got trouble. I recommended placement for Oswald. I thought of a place like Berkshire Farm in Canaan [N.Y.] or Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry. They have cottages for the kids there, and psychiatric treatment, as well as follow-up therapy. I definitely thought that would help this boy.

"I had the feeling that his mother was completely ineffectual, that she was detached and noninvolved. 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 said she didn't have the money.

"Finally I remember telling Lee, 'It's either school or commitment.' He said, 'In that case I'll go back to school.' His mother refused to take him to a court-attached 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 disruptive at school.

"In January 1954 I wrote to Mrs. Oswald, asking her to come into my office and bring the boy. The letter came back, 'Moved. Left No Forwarding 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 sad story," she said of Lee's truancy troubles. "Mr. John Carro told me, 'Lee, you'll have to report to me every week.' I said, 'Mr. Carro, my son is not 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 caliber going to a probation officer.

The most penetrating personality analysis ever made on Lee Oswald came from Dr. Renatus Hartogs, chief psychiatrist at New York's Youth House for Boys. Hartogs examined him at the recommendation of the Bronx Children's Court. His confidential report is in the hands of the federal commission now investigating the

CLOWNING AT 15 Just as a classmate photographs ninth-grade English class rehearsing *Casey at the Bat*, Oswald turns to nigg at camera. He got passing grade of 70 in the course.

CONTINUED 71

'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 constricted 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 relationships with his peers. He saw himself as being singled out for rejection and frustration, Dr. Hartogs 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 role as a male.

He was guarded, secluded 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 would state only that she was "O.K." He had ambivalent 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 disappointment by not reaching out to others.

Dr. Hartogs concluded that there was definitely a child who had given up hope of making himself understood by anyone about 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 incipient 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. Hartogs' report was sent to Children's Court with the recommendation that the child be committed 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 rehabilitated. His recommendation was not followed.

(The psychiatrist said he was not surprised when Lee Oswald was arrested for the assassination of President Kennedy. "Psychologically," he said, "he had all the qualifications of being a potential assassin. Such a criminal is usually a person with paranoid ideas of grandiosity who can get satisfactory 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 resents a lifetime of being pushed to the sidelines. He culminates his career of injustice—collecting by committing a supreme, catastrophic act of violence and power.")

In 1954 Lee and his mother were back in New Orleans, and Lee entered the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High School. Shortly before he graduated from Beauregard in 1955, Lee was asked to fill out a personal history sheet. On the form, he said he had two brothers but did not name them. He identified his religious affiliation 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 military service or become a draftsman. Of his school subjects he liked civics the best, art the least.

When asked to list two personal friends, Oswald wrote two names, then erased them. They are not legible on the sheet.

His grades at Beauregard 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 getting along with his classmates. "He fought with a lot of guys," recalled one. "I don't remember him friends with anyone."

Edward Voebel is one Beauregard schoolmate who remembers Oswald, sympathetically, as a "loner"—a word used increasingly by persons who knew him from

the age of 13 on. "One day he showed me a toy pistol," Voebel said "and he asked me if it looked real. I told him it didn't. Then some time later, he said he knew where he could get a real pistol, but would have to steal it from a pawn shop. I talked him out of it."

Lee did well on the achievement tests he took when entering Warren Easton High School in the fall of 1955, when he was almost 16. He scored an 88 in reading and an 85 in vocabulary. 55 was regarded as average. In English, mathematics 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. Actually they stayed in New Orleans until late in the summer of 1956.

Lee remained out of school during this time, and apparently began to read avidly at New Orleans libraries. His mother said, "He was bored and restless in school. He used to come home and say, 'I already know all the stuff they're teaching. Why bother with that?' Then he'd go off to the library."

Immediately after his 16th birthday 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 messenger 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 didn't worry. You can't protect children from everything, just try to help them see things in the right way. Besides, if those books are so bad, why are they there where any child 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 disaffection and separation from the other students, which had its beginning in New York, continued.

There was a poignant reunion with a grammar school acquaintance, Richard Garrett. "He walked up to me in the hall at school," said Garrett. "I remember I had to look down to talk to him, and it seemed strange, because he had been the tallest, the dominant member of our group in grammar school. He looked like he was just lost. He was very different from the way I remembered him. He seemed to have no personality at all. He couldn't express himself well. He just hadn't turned into somebody. He hadn't turned into anybody. I've read where people say he was a loner. Well, he wasn't in the sixth grade but he sure was in high school."

Lee turned out for the "B" football team, which was composed of boys not good enough for the varsity. After practice the team members were supposed to run a short distance at top speed. Nick Ruggieri, the coach, recalled that one of his assistants told him Lee Oswald had refused to sprint with the other boys. Oswald had said that this was a free country and he didn't have to run if he didn't want to.

"I told the boy myself that if he wanted to play he had to finish practice with the sprint, just like the others," says Ruggieri. "He gave me the same answer. I told him to hand in his cleats."

On Oct. 18, 1956, Lee turned 17, old enough to enter the service. He told his mother that he was going to drop out of school and enlist in the Marine Corps. "I just want to do something different," he said. She did not try to talk him out of it. On Oct. 24 he went to Dallas and signed up for three years in the Marines.

He went to San Diego for boot camp and then to Camp Pendleton where he took advanced infantry training. Allen Felde, also 17 at the time, who shared boot camp and advanced training experience with Oswald, said, "He was pretty hard to understand. I remember him as quiet, serious and trying to find himself. The rest of us used to wrestle and horse around, but he would have his bunk in the corner

CONTINUED



POSING AT 17. A Fort Worth photographer picked Oswald and Janet Bowlin just by chance for a yearbook picture. The picture was used though Oswald was at school only a month.

'Lee never came to squadron parties'

OSWALD CONTINUED

and stay there reading a book. He didn't have any friends."

Donald Goodwin was Oswald's section chief at Pendleton. "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 training. He was always having beefs with the guys. Never could figure out what it was about, really. Just to get into a fight and vent his emotions, I suppose."

His marksmanship record indicates he was only a fair shot, although the Marine courses are notably difficult and anyone who qualifies in them must be able to handle a rifle proficiently. He qualified as a sharpshooter with a score of 212, shooting at distances of 200, 300 and 500 yards. A score of 190 to 209 earns a Marine a qualification as marksman, 210 to 219, a sharpshooter; 220 to 250 an expert. On an easier course, where recruits fired at targets 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, Fla. 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 Atsugi Naval Air Station, 35 miles southwest of Tokyo.

At Atsugi he became a part of Marine Air Control Squadron One known as "Max One" to its members. The mission of this unit, which included at various times between 100 and 150 men, was to operate electronic and communication equipment for surveillance, aircraft identification and fighter direction and to perform ground control intercepts and navigational assistance to friendly aircraft.

He was a real oddball," said Peter Connor who bunked in the same barracks with Oswald. "He used to bring up this stuff about his name, Lee. He was proud of it because he said he was named after Robert E. Lee. He thought Robert E. Lee was the greatest man in history. He used to get in lots of fights, but he didn't make

out too well. He had a temper, but wasn't 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 tell you to take a walk."

Oswald was court-martialed twice in 1958. On April 11 he was convicted of violating Article 92 by failing to register a personal weapon, a pistol. As a result some of his privileges were taken away. His second court-martial came two months later. He had talked back to an NCO when both were off-duty and had tried to pick a fight with him. The NCO turned him in. Because it was his second offense, Oswald was broken from private first class to private.

"I remember him as being very quiet, but wild when he was drunk," says Peter Cassisi, another former member of Oswald's squadron, now a policeman in Bronxville, N.Y. "We used to call him 'Private Oswald,' just to needle him. He was that kind of guy. He'd go on a spurt every once in a while, and wake up the barracks when he came back. But he was mostly by himself, and never showed up at any of the squadron parties."

Several ex-Marines recalled that Oswald would occasionally get drunk. This was probably the only time in his life he did much drinking. People who knew him before he went in the service and after think of him as a nondrinker.

In October 1958 Lee celebrated his 19th birthday and was shipped back to the U.S., his tour of overseas duty completed. He was re-assigned to the Third Marine Air Wing at the El Toro Marine base near Santa Ana, Calif.

His plans apparently were fixed by this time. He began to study Russian by himself. He tried to enter a military language school by taking a test in Russian, but he flunked the qualifying test. So he continued to study on his own.

Former Lt. John E. Donovan, now a physics instructor in Alexandria, Va., was Oswald's commanding officer at El Toro. "He read most of the time," Donovan said, "histories, magazines, books on government and a Russian newspaper he used to get. He spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocketbooks or comics for him."

Donovan recalled Oswald as an officer-baiter and a troublemaker. "He would ask officers to explain some obscure situation in foreign affairs," he said, "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 end. Donovan 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 hardship release from the Marines. His mother, working in a Fort Worth department store, was injured when a box of glass jars 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 rollaway bed for Lee.

Shortly before his release, Oswald applied for admission to Albert Schweitzer College at Churwalden, Switzerland, a private school with a program in world problems, philosophy, religion, sociology and languages. He was accepted for the spring term of 1960, but he never appeared.

He returned to his ailing mother's apartment. "Of all my sorrow," 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," it began. "I would of had to sooner or later and I think it's best I go now."

She learned what he really had in mind when a newspaper reporter called in late October 1959 and said that her son had defected to Russia. "I told them they were 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 Alina Mos-

by United Press International correspondent, at the Hotel Metro-pole. "I will never return to the United States for any reason," he declared.

The interview gave him an opportunity, for the first time in his life, to feel important. His opinion was sought. His picture was taken. He responded by being as articulate as he had ever been in his life. He struck Miss Mosby as a person very determined but unsure of himself, naive and emotionally unbalanced.

"I am a Marxist," Lee told her. "I became interested at about the age of 15. I've seen poor niggers, being a southern boy, and that was a lesson. People hate because they're told to hate, like school kids. It's the fashion to hate people in the United States."

Oswald was also interviewed by Priscilla Johnson, now a Soviet 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 exploiters, 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 exploited.

"I didn't perceive what the essential thing was—that this guy would be unhappy anywhere. I had this awful feeling that I could talk him out of it. He knew nothing about Russia. He was like a babe in the woods, like a lost child. He

CONTINUED



MARINE AT 18 At U.S. Naval base in Atsugi, Japan, Oswald flexes his muscles (right). He was a radio technician. He posed in combat gear later (top) at Marine base in California.

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'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 vein in him that was beyond reason, maybe that was fanatic. I thought he was unstable. I thought he was the type of which martyrs 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, he was told, as a resident alien. Once again he had been rejected. Soon afterward he moved to Minsk, a city about 400 miles west of Moscow with a population of 500,000.

He got a job as a sheet-metal worker in a factory at a wage of about 80 rubles a month, the equivalent of \$88 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 way several families were crowded into one room, of pressure the Communist party put on civilians, of the presence of electronic listening devices. He also objected to the political lectures he was subjected to during lunch hours, and the shortage of fresh vegetables and milk.

He joined a rifle club, according to what he told a man he knew later in Texas, and became an expert marksman. He was unhappy at 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 Corps, having learned of Oswald's attempt to renounce his citizenship, decided to give Oswald still in the inactive reserves, an undesirable discharge.

In March 1961 Oswald met Marina Nikolaevna Pruskova, 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 said 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 for his daughter, June Lee, who was born on Feb. 15, 1962. Oswald's U.S. passport, which he had thrown defiantly on a desk 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 his 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 introduced his wife and baby 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." She said that at night Lee and his wife would play a Russian game, similar to ticktacktoe, at the kitchen table. At other 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 was a sheet-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 Louv-R-Pac Company, Oswald was a sullen, unenthusiastic but competent worker. The shop foreman, 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 paycheck," said Vargas.

The Oswalds had moved into a \$59-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 a small yard with a few trees, and its window shutters were painted green.

A neighbor, Mrs. Ernest Koerner, who lived behind the Oswalds, said that she and her husband often heard the young couple argu-

DOUBLE IDENTITY. Identification cards found on Oswald when captured included Marine Corps card (far right) giving his correct name and number. Other two cards, apparently forged by Oswald, give name he used to buy rifle that killed the President.





OVERSEAS AT 18. Seated in foreground, Oswald joins his fellow Marines during a break in a U.S. Navy-Marine training exercise on Corregidor in the Philippines in 1958. He was back in the U.S. later that year.

ing in Russian. "They would yell at each other at the top of their voices. I remember that when they'd go out for a walk together, she'd always be a few steps behind him. And it was him who used to take the baby for walks, not her. I had the impression she resented that. She'd run and meet him and take the baby when they got near the house and they would talk to each other in loud voices, like they were arguing."

Oswald forbade his wife to wear lipstick and to smoke. She told a friend about one occasion when he ordered her to get a bottle of catsup. "Quit being a commander," she told him. "I am the commander," he barked.

In early October 1962, Oswald, having quit his Fort Worth job, decided to try his luck in Dallas. He moved to the Dallas Y.M.C.A., rented a post office box, and began looking for a job. His wife and daughter stayed behind in Fort Worth. After about three weeks he found work as an apprentice photo printer at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., in downtown Dallas. He rented a small apartment nearby, and his family joined him.

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 smoking. 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,

the same agency that helped him find work in Fort Worth. He was paid \$150 an hour. His relations with his fellow workers were as ever, cold and distant.

During this period Lee and Marina met Mrs. Ruth Paine, the 31-year-old estranged wife of an engineer for Bell Helicopter Co. Mrs. Paine 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. Paine, who has two children. "We were both 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 Mrs. Paine exchanged visits during which they spoke Russian. "She used to beg Lee to teach her English," Mrs. Paine says of Marina, "but he only wanted to talk in Russian. He insisted that his daughters learn

Russian. They used to have fights 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. Hidell."

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 Stovall, 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

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Marina wondered if he was unbalanced

OSWALD CONTINUED

returned home, he told her that he had fired a rifle shot at former Major 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 cook book 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. It read, in part: "Since I am unemployed I 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 bags were packed. Marina, who is nothing more than a simple 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 economic 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 know the idea of returning to Russia never came up between them again."

In New Orleans, Lee was hired as a \$150-an-hour machinery oiler at William B. Riley & Co., a coffee processing company. He took a \$65-a-month apartment. His landlady, Mrs. J. J. Garner, recalled that Oswald was unpleasant as well as unusual, with a penchant for putting his 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 she sent her husband, taxi 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 noticed that "he had a military manner 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 *Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung*. Then *The Berlin Wall*, *The Huey Long Murder Case*, a biography of President Kennedy entitled *Portrait of a President*. This book was later found to have Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, La., stamped on its flyleaf. The Long book dealt with the assassination of the Louisiana senator.

He also took out *What We Must Know about Communism*, *Russia under Khrushchev*, *Breve New World and Age and Essence* by Aldous Huxley, Ian Fleming's *Goldfinger*, *Moonraker*, *Thunderball* and *From Russia, with Love*.

Lee lost his job at the coffee company on July 19. For the second time in three months he was fired. One of his superiors explained, "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 checks stopped when he went to work in New Orleans. After he lost his job he reinstated his claim to compensation in Texas, even though he was not living in the state. The payments started again.

On May 26, two weeks and two days after he went to work as a machinery oiler, Oswald wrote his second letter to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York. He was anxious to become more active, and requested "formal membership in your organization."

He decided to stir things up by approaching an anti-Castro Cuban exile leader in New Orleans and offering to help. Carlos Bringuier, New Orleans delegate of the Miami-based Cuban Student Directorate, encountered Oswald about Aug. 5. Bringuier, a lawyer who fled from Cuba in 1961, said Oswald came into the store he manages, introduced himself as an ex-Marine, and said he felt he had the training to fight Castro. He asked for information about the Directorate, and gave Bringuier his *Guide Book for Marines*, which includes instructions in guerrilla tactics.

Bringuier rejected his offer of aid, but kept the guidebook, which had the name "Pvt. Lee H. Oswald" inside the cover. "I was suspicious of him from the start," he said. "But frankly I thought he might be an agent from the FBI or

CIA trying to find out what we were up to."

On Aug. 9, four days later, Bringuier said he was told by another Cuban that a man was on Canal Street distributing Communist propaganda, which said "Vive Fidel" and "Hands Off Cuba."

"I went down there and found out it was the same guy who had come to see me. He tried to shake hands with me but I refused and called him a traitor. We started arguing. A crowd gathered to watch us. I told them 'You see this fellow is a Communist. He wants to do to your country what he has done to us in Cuba. The Americans started shouting at him. I grabbed his propaganda and threw it on the sidewalk. I was so angry I wanted to hit him. At first he had his hands up, then he dropped them and said, 'Okay. Carlos go ahead and hit me. I knew that he wanted me to attack him so he would be a martyr, so I didn't strike him.'"

Oswald was arrested on grounds of disturbing the peace and he was eventually fined \$10.

In late September, Oswald left New Orleans for the last time and made a seven-day trip to Mexico City. He applied at the Cuban consulate there for a transit visa to the Soviet Union which would permit him to travel to Cuba en route to Russia. His request was for himself only. When the consulate said it could not grant the visa, Oswald went to the Soviet embassy, which told him his request would have to be submitted to Russia and that a reply might take up to three months. Oswald stayed a few more days, then, on Thursday Oct. 3, returned to Dallas.

"Lee called his wife at my 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 calling." He didn't mention his trip to Mexico.

Lee hitchhiked to Irving, the Dallas suburb where Marina was now staying with Mrs. Paine, and spent the weekend with his family. Before he returned to the city on Monday, Mrs. Paine gave him a map of Dallas. "You need one when you're looking for a job," she said.

On Monday, Oct. 14, he presented himself to Mrs. A. C. Johnson, who ran a rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley Avenue, in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. She told him she had a room, and the rent was \$8 a week, payable in advance. Mrs. Johnson asked for the name of a relative in case of emergency. The young man told



HUSBAND AT 21. Lee Oswald and his Russian bride Marina pose in Minsk soon after their marriage there. He was working in a Soviet factory and had met her at a dance. He brought her home to Texas the following year.

On the rifle range, 'he was excellent'

OSWALD CONTINUED

her. "That won't be necessary. It doesn't matter." He signed his name as O. H. Lee.

Lee Oswald got his last job on a tip from Mrs. Paine. She had heard from a neighbor, Mrs. William Randall, that work was available at the Texas School Book Depository, which receives books from publishers and delivers them to schools and other customers. Lee promptly applied to Roy S. Truly, superintendent of the depository.

"He seemed neat, clean, intelligent, polite, willing to work," Truly said. "I told him it was temporary work and I could give him \$1.25 an hour, with a 40-hour week guaranteed." Oswald said he was a Marine veteran with an honorable discharge.

"I hired him and told him to report to work the next day," said Truly. The hours were 8 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. with 45 minutes for lunch. The work was filling orders—taking an order sheet from the office and roaming through the building gathering the required books, then bringing them to the desk.

He made no friends on the job, but no enemies either. Truly had a favorable impression of him as a worker; he considered it a good sign that he wasn't always talking.

"I might have sent Oswald to work in a warehouse two blocks away," Truly said. "Oswald and another fellow reported for work on the same day and I needed one of them for the depository building. I picked Oswald.

"Every time I saw him, he had an order in his hand and was trying to fill it. I often asked him, 'How are you doing? How is your

baby?' He seemed pleased that anyone was interested. He always answered, 'Very fine, thank you, Mr. Truly.'"

That weekend (Oct. 20) Marina gave birth to a daughter. She was named Audrey Marina Hachel 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 right-wing rally at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium. It was called by the U.S. Day Committee to counteract a scheduled United Nations Day observance in the same auditorium the following night. Oswald heard former Major General Walker lambaste the United Nations and Adlai Stevenson.

The first two weekends in November, Oswald rode out to Irving with Wesley Frazier, a young fellow employe and the brother of Mrs. William Randall. Marina was receiving a newspaper from Minsk weekly. Lee read it eagerly. Other times he would play with his daughter June and the new baby or watch television—he particularly liked westerns, war movies, and football games.

He spoke hopefully of being able to rent an apartment in 1964 and reuniting the family. He never referred to his mother. He hadn't seen her since he left Fort Worth in October 1962.

Malcolm Price, who helps operate the Sportsdrome rifle range in Grand Prairie, two and a half miles from Irving, recalled that about the weekend of November 9-10, he saw Oswald shooting 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. 9-10 and also on Sunday, November 17. He remembered that Oswald was an excellent shot—he was impressed by his "tight 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, Marina 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 Oswald 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 Dallas Trade Mart, where he was to speak, the President would pass directly by the Texas School Book Depository. On Wednesday the papers 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. This meant that the motorcade would pass the school book building at about 12:25, in the middle of Lee Oswald's 45-minute lunch period.

On Thursday afternoon Oswald asked Frazier to give him a ride back to Irving. "Lee showed up at about 5:15," Mrs. Paine remembered. "Marina and I were both surprised to see him because he hadn't called in several days. He ate dinner with us, played with his 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."

He 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 some coffee. He left the house at about 7:15. Mrs. Randall was looking out the kitchen window 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. Oswald got into Frazier's parked car, and put the package on the back seat.

Frazier came out of the house and got behind the wheel. He noticed the package in the back and asked Oswald what it was. "Window 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."

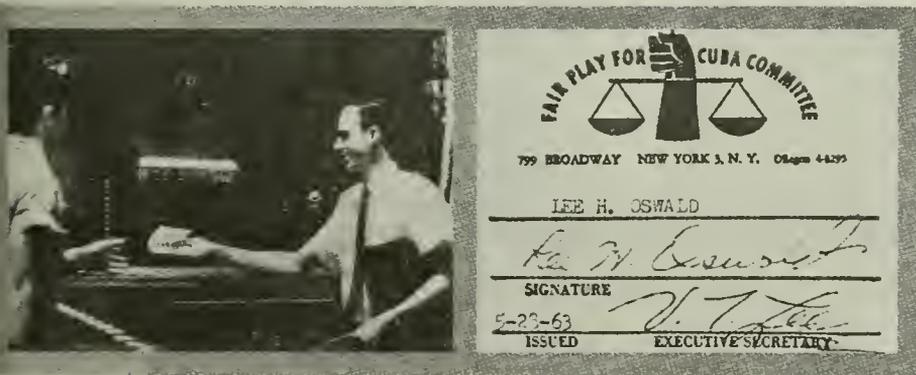
They arrived at the building shortly before 8 a.m. Oswald got out of the car with the package under his arm, Frazier recalled, and "walked into the building ahead of me. I never saw what he did with it."

Apparently Oswald put in a routine morning on the job. Warehouse 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 pulling away from the airport in the open presidential limousine, an employe in the school book building, Charles Givens, saw Oswald on the sixth floor and said, "Let's go down and watch the President go by." "Not now," Oswald re-

CONTINUED

PROPAGANDIST AT 23. In August 1963 Oswald passed pro-Castro handbills on New Orleans street (far left). He claimed membership in Fair Play for Cuba Committee (card at left) which denied he was a representative.



'He poked a rifle out that window'

OSWALD CONTINUED

sponded "Just send the elevator back up."

Truly was leaving for lunch at 12:20 with O. V. Campbell, depository vice president, when they heard the caravan approaching. They watched the President go by. Instants later Campbell heard a shot. At first he thought it was a firecracker, but then he heard the second and third shots and knew it was gunfire. He saw the President's car swerve to the left and slow, then speed away.

Campbell heard someone say, "I saw a young white man poke a rifle out of that window right up there and fire and draw back in." The man pointed to a sixth-floor corner window in the depository building.

Truly and a policeman ran into the building to the elevators but found they were not running. (Later it was determined that an elevator gate had been left open on a floor above.) Truly shouted, "Turn loose the elevators," but there was no response. He led the officer to a staircase and they ran up to the second floor, coming out on a landing with a door leading to the main office of the depository. Truly started up the steps to the third floor, but soon realized the officer was not behind him. He ran back to the depository office and found the policeman in the adjacent lunchroom, a small area with several drink machines, a stove and a sink. The officer had his gun drawn on Oswald, who stood with his back to a Coca-Cola machine. The officer turned to Truly and said, "This boy work here?" Truly said, "Yes." The officer wheeled and ran back onto the second-floor landing. Truly followed him.

Oswald came out of the lunchroom a few moments later with a Coke in his hand. A woman switchboard operator saw him and said, "Wasn't that terrible, the President being shot?" Oswald muttered something which

she didn't understand. He walked through the office, down the steps to the first floor and out the front door. It was about 12:35.

At 12:40, Oswald knocked on the door of a bus on Elm Street. The driver allowed him to get on. But the bus was unable to make any headway in the congestion. Oswald got up and asked for a transfer. He got off the bus and ran two blocks to a Greyhound bus terminal, where William Whaley was parked in his taxi at the curb.

"Can I take this cab?" Oswald asked. Whaley motioned for him to get in.

"Take me to 500 North Beckley," Oswald said. The ride took about five minutes. It was now a few moments after one o'clock.

Oswald jumped out of the taxi five blocks from his rooming house, gave Whaley a dollar for the 95-cent ride, and ran to his room.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, saw him and said, "My, you're sure in a hurry." He left his room wearing a gray zippered 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 Markham, 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. It was 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 said. Brewer had just heard of Officer Tippit's murder and so he decided to follow Oswald.

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 Burroughs that a possible murderer had entered the theater. They checked the emergency exits to make sure they were closed and asked the cashier, Mrs. Julie 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 center section, three rows from the rear. Oswald turned and yelled, "This is it." He pulled his gun as Officer N. M. McDonald reached him. The hammer of the gun clicked, but it didn't fire.

As Oswald slashed McDonald in



WIFE AND CHILD. Marina dresses June 2, who was born in Russia. Her sister, Rachel, 4 months old, was born at same hospital where President Kennedy and her father died.

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 Kennedy was dead. The crowd shouted, "Kill him! Kill him!" as Oswald was led past them.

Two days later, at the age of 24 years, one month and six days, Lee Harvey Oswald was mortally wounded in the basement of the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby



ASSASSIN-TO-BE AT 23. Full version of photograph which appears on *LIFE*'s cover shows Oswald proudly holding a *Trotakya* newspaper, *The Militant*, in one hand and rifle he used to shoot President Kennedy in the other. Dallas police have confirmed 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. Oswald posed for photograph in spring of 1963 outside his home in Dallas. He set the camera and then, handing it to Marina, directed her to take the picture. Shortly after, Oswald shot at Major General Edwin Walker. Seven months later, he killed the President.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, President

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

1201 (4-60)

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

DC 134 AA 238

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

A NA253 PD FAX NEW YORK NY. 14 14 1P EDT 1962 JUN 14 PM 12 24

ROBERT OSWALDE

7313 DAVENPORT ST FTW

LEE ARRIVING DALLAS LOVE FIELD 7:30 PM TONIGHT,
FLIGHT 821

JANET F RUSCOLL SPECIAL SVC WELFARE CENTER

42 FRANKLIN ST NY.

NO. 23245
TO Mrs. Oswald
AT 1/16 TO BE FILE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY - STATEMENT A
LONG DISTANCE SERVICE AND TELEGRAMS

PE23245

NOV

1	WASH DC	T	
3	MAOSOW	T	

2.60

7.25

U.S. TAX

.99

TOTAL CARRIED TO BILL

10.84

105 SCHEDULE AND
MOST ABBREVIATIONS
USED SHOWN ON
REVERSE SIDE

487

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 293

Nov. 8, 1957

Commission Exhibit No. 294

Nov 8 1957

Dear Robert

Well, what shall we talk about? The matter perhaps? Certainly you do not wish me to repeat of my decision to remain in the Soviet Union and apply for citizenship here, since I'm afraid you would not be able to comprehend my reasons. You really don't know anything about me. Do you know for instance that I have wanted to do this for well over a year, do you know that I (Bobokh us pyekha) speak a few amount of Russian which I have been studying for many months.

I have been told that I will not have to leave the Soviet Union if I do not care to. This then is my decision. I will not leave this country, the Soviet Union, under any conditions, I will never return to the United States which is a country I hate.

Someday, perhaps soon, and then again perhaps in a few years, I will become a citizen of the Soviet Union. But it is a

very legal process, in any event, I will not leave the Soviet Union and I will never

I received your telegram and was glad from you, only one word bothered me, the "mistake". I assume you mean that I have a "mistake" it is not for you to tell me I cannot understand my reasons for this very action.

I will not speak to anyone from the United States over the telephone since it may be tapped by the Americans.

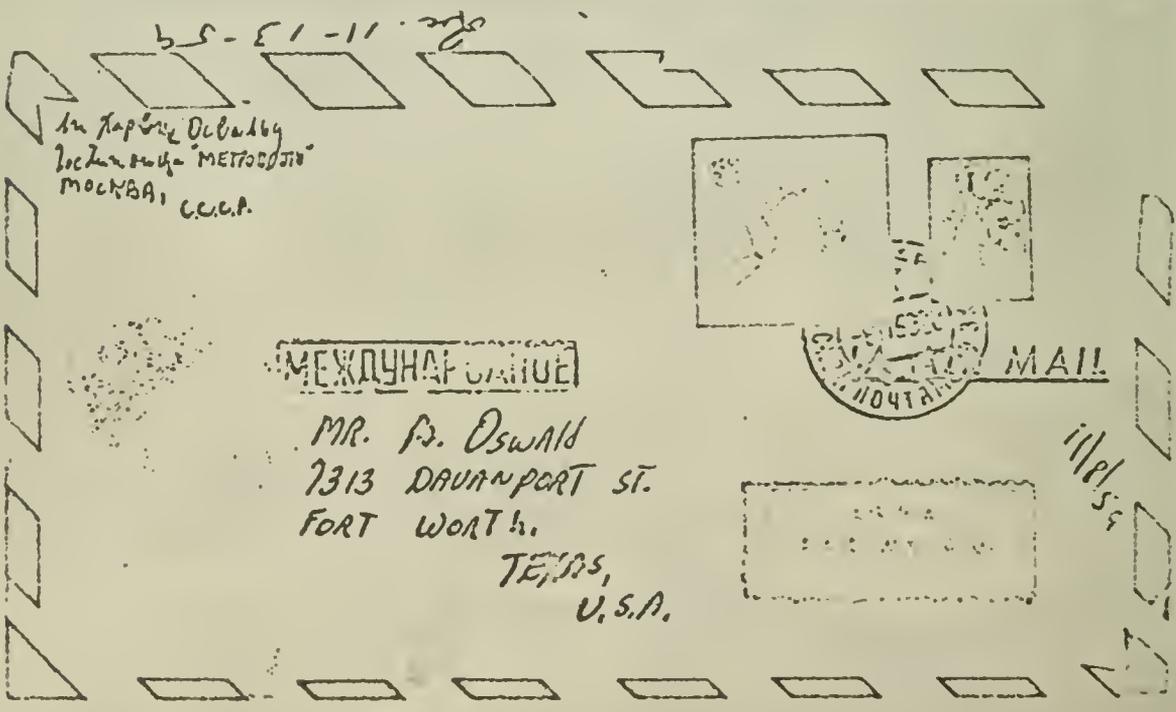
If you wish to correspond with me you can write to the below address, but I really don't see what we could talk about if you want to send me money, that I use, but I do not expect to be able to get it back.

LEE HARVEY Oswald
METROPOL HOTEL RM. 233
MOSCOU, U.S.S.R.

Lal

~~Lee Harvey Oswald~~
~~Metropol Hotel, Moscow, U.S.S.R.~~
~~11/8/57~~

100



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 294

①

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. overthrown.

Do you remember the time you told me about the efforts of your milk 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 never ending 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 enterpraising; religion and education are used as a tool to suppress what would otherwise be a population questioning their government's unfair economic system and plans for war.

Science is neglected unless it can be directly used in making war or producing more profit for the owners of business's. 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 Con-air?

I remember well the days we stood offshore at Indonesia waiting to surprise yet another population, when they were having a revolution there in Mar. 1958. I can still see Japan and the Philippines and their puppet governments - more important I can see the American 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 the American government for? What is the ideal you put forward? Do not say "freedom" because freedom is a word used by all peoples through all of time. Ask me

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 295—Continued

and I will tell you I fight for communism.
This word brings to your mind slaves 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
is a dying 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 advantages. 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 taking and getting,
happiness is taking part in the struggle,
where there is no borderline between one's
own personal world, and the world in general.
I never believed I would find more material
advantages 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~~ my real reasons, the reporter was
interested only in a colorful story.
I have been a pro-communist for years
and yet I have never met a communist,
instead I kept silent and observed,
and what I observed plus my Marxist
learning brought me here to the
Soviet Union. I have ~~always~~ always
considered this country to be my
own.

I left you out of the matter because

(2)

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, 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 socialization 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 capitalist. Here in Moscow there is a housing shortage because of the war but it's not bad now there is no unemployment here and in fact a slight shortage of manpower even with

a 250,000,000 population this is because the country is building at a pace which will put it first in all fields of endeavor in 15 years. Most important is the fact they do not work for employers at all, a milkman or a factory supervisor are both socially equal, this does not mean they have the same salary of course, this just means 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 wish to see the economically enslaved people of the west free, they believe in their ideal and they support their government and country to 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.

1. In the event of war I would kill any American who put a uniform on in defence of the American government - any American.

2. That in my own mind I have no attachments of any kind in the U.S..

3. That I want to, and I shall, live a normal happy and peaceful life here in the Soviet Union for the rest of my life.

4. That my mother, and you (in spite of what the newspapers 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 so much like Americans and people the world over. They simply have an economic system and the ideal of Communism which

the U.S. we not have. I could never have
been personally happy in the U.S.

I wish you would do me a favor
since that other had newspaper story went
over, I have been thinking I would like to
give people, who are interested the real reasons
If you would, give the contents of the letter
(except that which is for your benefit)
to some reporter, it will clarify my
situation, use your own judgment, however.

I have no money problems at all.
But my situation was not made, as well
then, as it is now, I have had troubles
at all now along that line.

It is snowing here in Moscow now, which
makes everything look very nice, from my
hotel window, I can see the Kremlin and
Red Square and I have just finished a
dinner of (много и картофеля) meat and potatoes.
So you see the Russians are not so different
from you and I.

[Signature]

HOTEL METROPOL

RM 201

← (NEW ROOM NO.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R

— Commission Exhibit No. 295

487

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 295—Continued

Ан Хартман Овлад
Улицы Мухоморова
Москва, СССР



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

VIA AIR MAIL

ROBERT OSWALD
7313 DAVANPORT ST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
U.S.A.

11/26/59

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 295—Continued

Dec 17 1959

Rec'd Dec 17, 1959

MEYER HAPOR

VI. 74 MAIL

12/18/59

Robert Oswald
 7313 Davenport St.
 Port Worth, Texas,
 U.S.A.

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'm 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

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'm 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

May 5 '42

Dear Robert.

It's been a long time since I saw with you, more than a year, alot has happened in that time.

I am now living in the city of Minsk which is located about 400 miles S-W of Moscow. Minsk is the capital city of the Soviet State of Belorussia.

I shall have been living here already a year and three months. I am to live in Minsk after I wrote my last letter to you. I have been working at the local radio-television plant as a metal-smith.

On April 30 of this year, I got married, my wife is nineteen years old, she was born in the city of Leningrad, which is the second largest city in the U.S.S.R., her parents are dead and she was living with her aunt and uncle here in Minsk when I first met her.

5
May
1941

Too long ago I received a letter in mother but I lost the address. I would like you send it to me you write.

We live in a small flat near factory and are living nicely general I have found the living conditions here to be good but there alot of things still to be done.

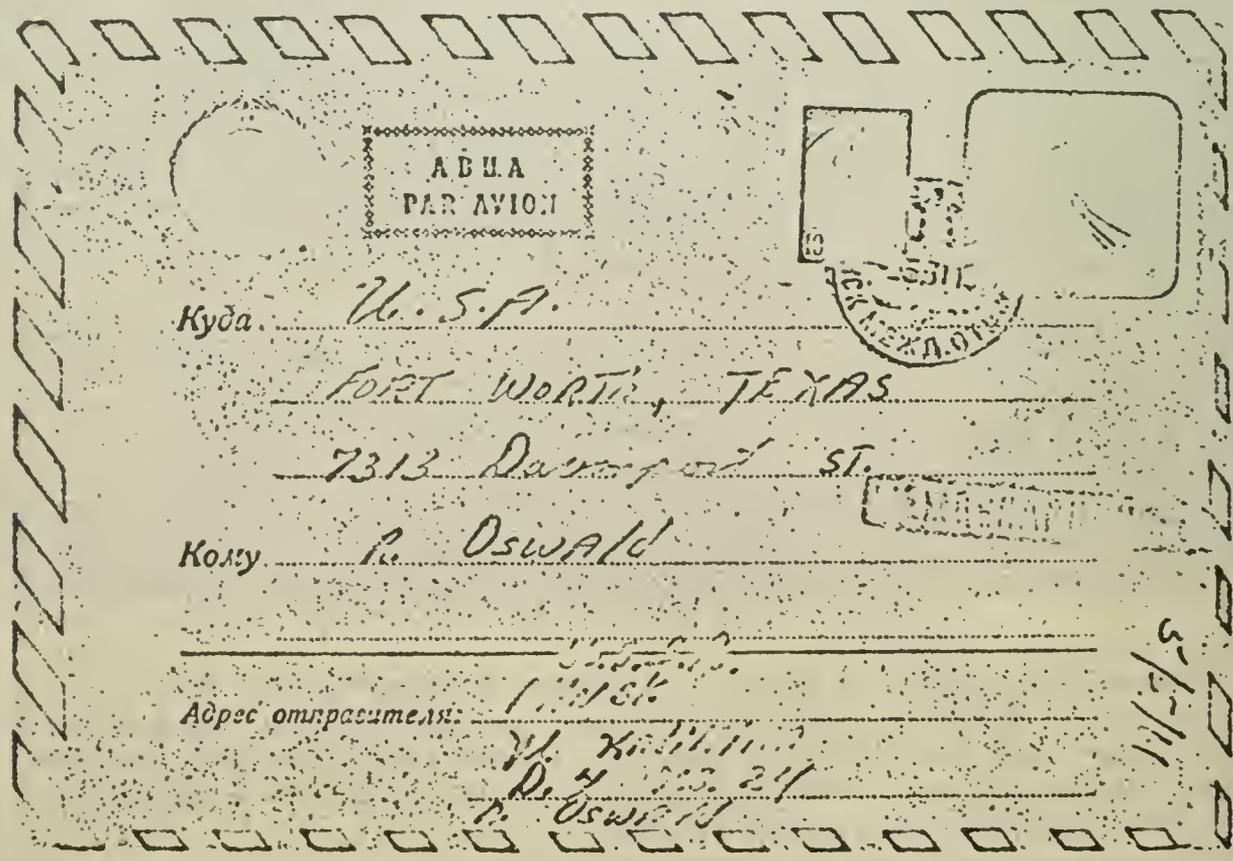
Hope to send you something soon here if you like. the soviet union is one of the most interesting trips I have seen in my travels.

should try to visit in some time sometimes meet American tourist especially in the summer.

Well that's about all for now to hear from you soon.

regards to Vatta and
Kathy.
Leo

487



May 31, '61

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 forgot 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 here 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 Marina as a sort of wedding present I think she would get a kick out of something coming from the states, and let of have some pictures of the new baby, I still have Cathy's picture, but I ^{guess} ~~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, they are comfortable, but still a house is a home.

I can't say wether I will ever get back to the states or not, if I can get the government to drop charges against me, and get the Russians 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

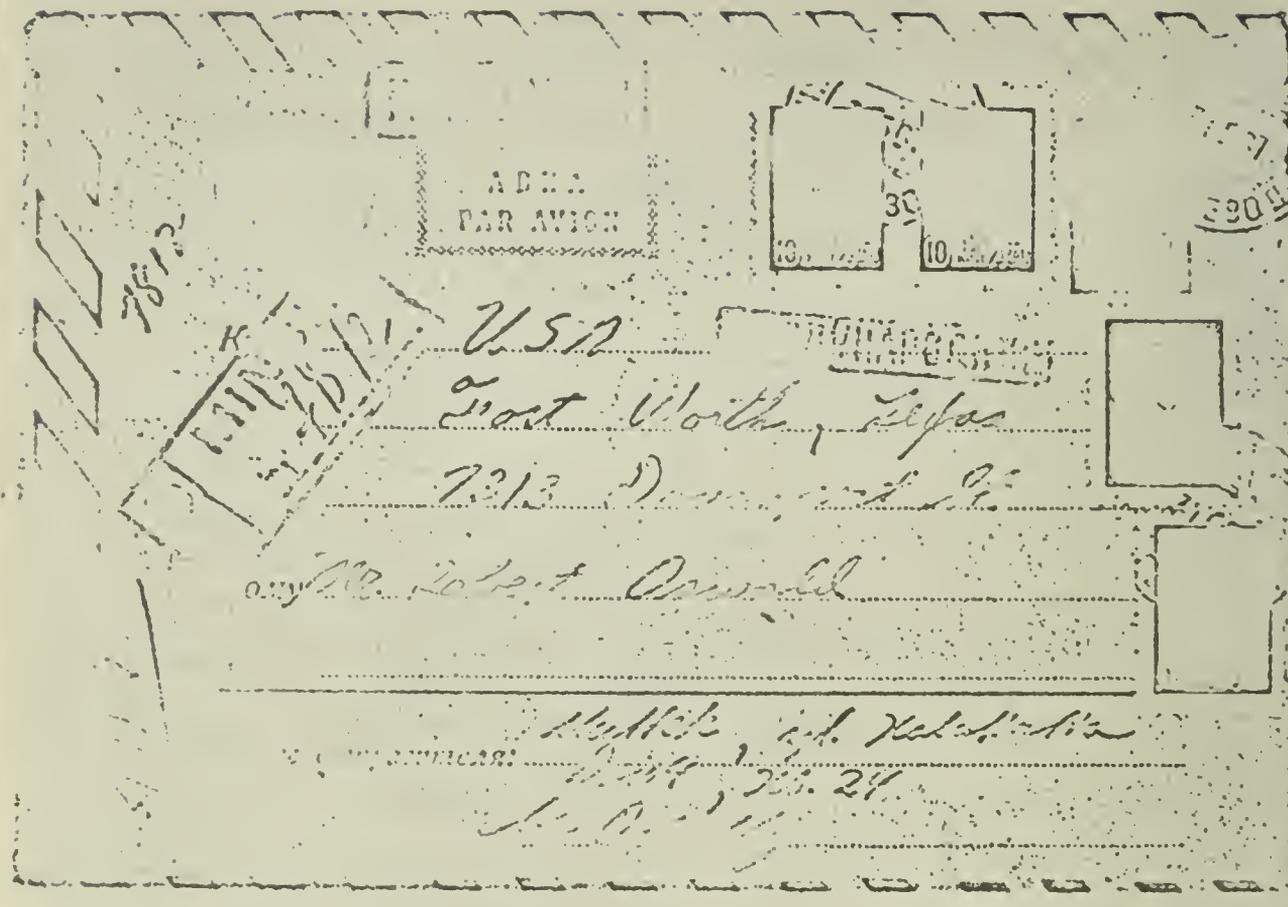
things. so I just can't say for now.
I am in touch with the American
Embassy in Moscow so if anything
comes up I'll know.

Well, that's about all for now,
say hello to Robert Lee Jr. for me.

Your Brother
Lee

Тысячу благодарностей
за поздравления. Я очень счастлива
быть членом Вашей семьи. Поздрав-
ляю Вас и Вашу жену с рождением
сына. Желаю много здоровья и
счастья Вам и Вашим детям.
Искренне Мария Освальд.

(I send a thousand thanks for
your good wishes. I am very glad to
be a member of the family. I congrat-
ulate you and your wife on the birth
of a son. I wish you and yours good
health and happiness for all of you, forever.)
Sincerely Maria Oswald



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 299—Continued

June 26 '61

June 26

Dear Robert.

Received your letter yesterday and was glad to hear from you and we were very interested in the pictures. Marina says you don't look very much like me in the picture, but I told her we look like two peas in a pot.

I assume the government must have a few charges against me, since my coming here like that is illegal, but I really don't know exactly what charges.

In a few days you should get a package from us. I'm sorry I shall be so modest, we bought some perfume and other stuff but the post office would not accept them because they are breakable.

I see you have a new car. It sure is nice looking. What kind is it? a Ford? when did you get it?

Marina says she would like to see America and meet you and the family.

I received a letter from ma.

yesterday she is working on a ranch
in Cromwell Texas. Do you see
her?

Well that all for now.

[Signature]

RECOMMANDÉ

PAR AVION

R MINSK
N. 847/3

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

U. S. A.

Fort Worth, Texas

7313 Downport St.

Robert O. Swick

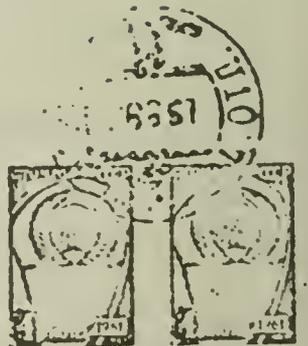
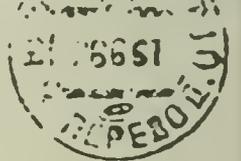
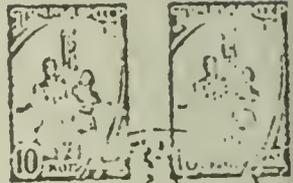
19/12/19

Mutick

ул. Кабулукта

Доку. № 24

А. Д. С. Чалты



July 14

Dear Robert,

On the 8th of July I and my wife went into the American Embassy, I cannot write you what's what on there, because the Russians, read all letters going in and out. But anyway I have the American Passport, and we are doing everything we can to get out.

You don't know what a hell this is. I could write a book about how many feelings have come out your since that day.

The Russians can be cruel and very crude at times. They give a cruel explanation to my wife on the 8th day we came back from Moscow, they showed everything because they spy, and read their mails.

but we shall continue to try and get out. We shall not retreat. as for your packages we never received it, I suppose they were that to the bastards.

I hope someday I'll see you and Vada but if and when I come, I'll come with my wife. you can't imagine how wonderful she stood up.

Write often
Your Brother
Lee

P.S.

Mamma sends
her regards
to Vada and
you and the kids!

JB 2/1
MILWAUKEE

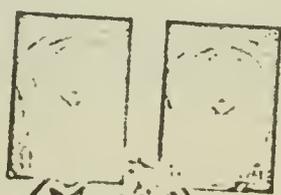
PAR AVION

U. S. A.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

7313 DAVENPORT ST.

MR. R. OSWALD



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

2. Милки
ул. Кобальцева 4, 1324
Р. Освальд

52/1/16
7/14/55

July 27,

Dear Vada 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 tot. It is surprising such a trim and delicate woman can have such fine and healthy children.

Now a little about ourselves.

We are getting ready to see you and your children. I hope it shall be soon.

To the near meeting,
With best wishes,

Marine

AUG
1911

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

REGISTERED MAIL

REGISTERED MAIL

Robert Cowold
7313 Davanport st
Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A.

1911
AUG 15 1911
F.W. TEXAS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 302—Continued

Aug 21 '61

Dear Robert.

I got your letter today in which you say you hurt your back. I'm glad to hear you ^{are} all right now.

Although I did not say anything about the pictures of Robert Jr., we did receive them, didn't you get a "thank you" note from Maria for the necklace and also for those pictures of Jr.?

Its hard for me to tell you, you get all my letters, they have alot of censorship here.

I went hunting last week end, we have alot of pine forest here, I 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 Belorussia.

I received a package from mother a few days ago. He sent me a razor and premoirged soap of shaving cream (which I ask her for) and alot of cottage cheese is real good to me.

Well, that's about all for now. Write often, love to Veda & kids,
Joe

MINSK
N. 62/3

PAR AVION

RECOMMANDE

U.S.A.

7313 Davenport St.

Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. Robert Oswald

Aug 21/1961

МЕЖДУ "ОДНОС"

par avion

10
10
285110
MINSK-704

Muthek

ул. Капитанна

Дом 4, кв. 24

Л. О. Очальбо

Commission Exhibit No. 304



Дворец профессоров

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 304

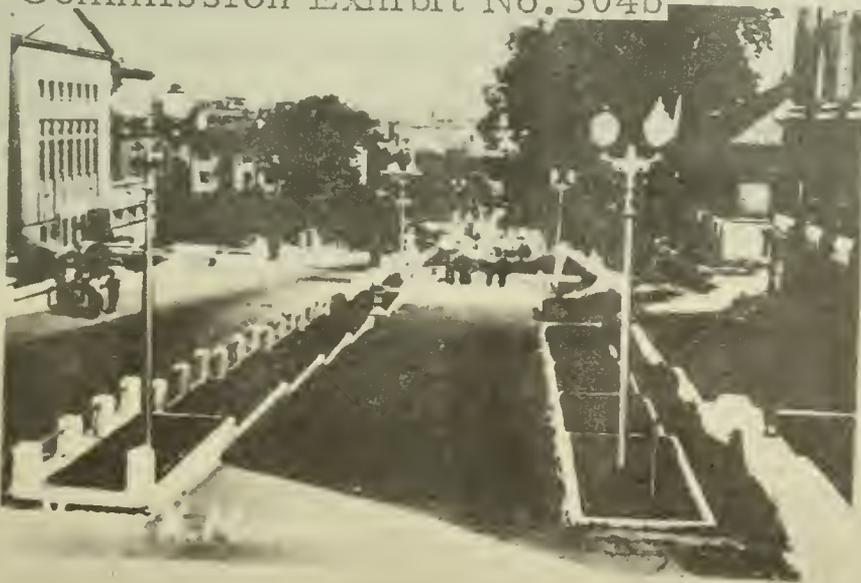
Commission Exhibit No. 304a



Революционная площадь

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 304-A

Commission Exhibit No. 304b



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 304-B

Sept 10, 1962.

Dear Robert.

Well, apparently I was too optimistic in my last letter, since you say you thought I would be coming so 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 leave the USSR, simply because he wants to. However, I and my wife 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 extend the length of time on these documents after Jan 4, 1962.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 305

however, the Russians have been known
to hold people, against international
law, and against their wills,
but as I say, "time will show".

Mamma did not write that letter
herself, but the words were her's,
I only translated them into English.
Mamma doesn't know any English
at all, and at home we always
speak Russian.

Robert Leo sounds like he
is growing into a fine boy and
Cathy is also quite a grown up
little lady, already 4 years old,
It hardly seems possible, I
remember when mother phoned me
to say she was born, on Aug 22nd or 22th,
I was in Calif., we were getting
ready to leave for Japan, and we
did leave a few days ~~later~~ later.
A lot has changed since then!!
Well I hope everything is alright

and your back isn't giving you
any more trouble. keep writing
Yours Brother
Lee

Enclosed are some
views of Minik.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 305—Continued

FORT WORTH TEXAS SEP 10 1963

MS 279
KSNIA
1963

U.S.A.
Fort Worth, Texas
7313 Devonport St.
Mr. R. Oswald.

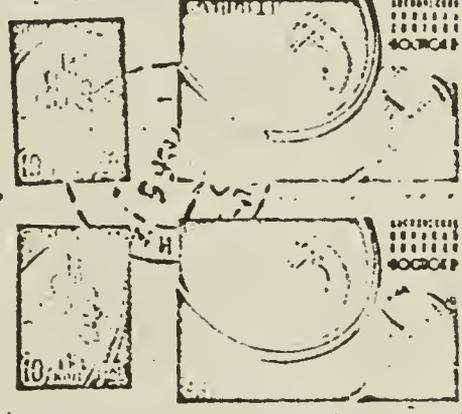
RECOMMANDE

PAR AVION

Sept 10 1963

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

SEP 10 1963
FBI
LABORATORY



Muttch
apt. Kalattalla
Post 4, No. 24
a. O. Chalis

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 305—Continued

Oct. 22, 1961

Dear Robert,

Well, it's been a month or more since I've written and also a long time since I've heard from you.

Our deal about the exit visa is still going on, something is holding it up, mostly about my wife since she is a Soviet citizen. But as I so, it's hard to get out of this place, in general.

Masha is in the city of "KHKOB," about 600 miles south east of Minsk, 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 1st of November.

From "KHKOB" she sent me a beautiful gold and silver cup with the inscription "To my Dear Husband on his birthday 18/5/61"

Very nice, huh? She is sweet.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 306

When is your birthday anyway
sometime in July isn't it?

How are the kids?

How is Vala doing?

Did you get my last letter with some
pictures of mine in it?

I think around New Year, if
I'm still unhooked enough to be around
here, I'll call you on the telephone
o.k.?

How's the hunting out at the
farm? Still good I bet.

I got a letter from the Embassy.
The other day, they are keeping in
touch as to developments with
the spit vein.

Soon, on Nov. 7-8 the big
revolutionary holidays will come off.

They'll be a lot of red flag waving
and fireworks like on the 4th of July
in the States.

Well, that's about all for now. Write
your brother soon.

№ 126/c
MINSK

PAR AVION

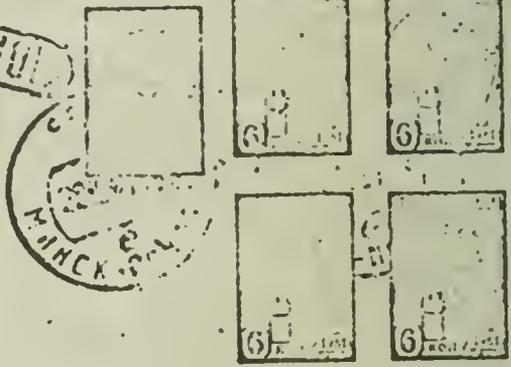
U. S. A.
7313 DUVANPORT ST.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

19/22/61

Rec'd
10/30/61

TO - MR. R. CSWALD

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ



Учредител
ул. Калужская
D. 4, K. B. 24
а. н. Особля

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 306—Continued

Nov. 20, 1961

Dear Robert;

Received your short letter today, glad to hear from you. I noticed you seemed to be worried about whether we are receiving each others letters and whether we can write each other in the future, by all means keep writing. I think we get all of each others letters, they take 12-14 ^{days} from you to me.

There is still no word on our exit visas.

We bought some childrens 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 gift is in Russian, but I'm sure she'll enjoy the pictures.

It's already four months since we put in our request for visits, it

gives you an Idea how slow they can be. What with our going to have a baby in March, its not going to be so convenient to come back to the States and try to start life over again.

I'll bet about \$800.00 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~~ ^{us} but when we get our visas.

We have had our first snow here on Nov. 16 now everything will be white until about April 15.

Maria asks Vada to send her a few fashion magazines every now and then if possible.

Why dont you send me your shoe 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

we your sign (since in Russian my
sign would be in.)

Well that's about all for now.
Mamma sends greeting to all the
family; you, Vada, Cathy and Robert Jr.

Write soon
Lee

MINSK
N. 296/1

PAR AVION

U. S. A.

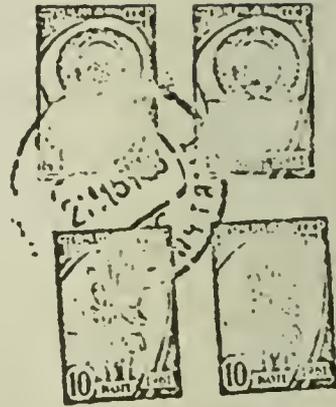
7313 Donovanport St.

Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. Robert Oswald

Rec'd
11/29/61

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ



Muttik
y. Kolushatta
D. 4, KB 24.
A. Schally

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 307—Continued

Nov. 30, '61

Nov. 30, 1961

Dear Robert;

We sent you a package with a few little Christmas presents for everybody. you have already received the color books for Estly. The package may be a little late you may not get it until about New Years. We sent the package only today.

We still haven't received any word about our video.

Maria says that she can not wait until she gets to the U.S. and see little Robert Jr.

If you like, you can send me a football, (they only have round ones here) just deflate it & send it to me like a letter.

also you can pick up a few diagrams of ^{plans} at any filling station and send them along. I did, these Russians seem interested in learning how to play, as I thought maybe you could help me out and together

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 308

will show them a little bit of American sport.

Our deal about the visa is not getting any better, and I think about new years, I'll fly into Moscow, and go to the Embassy about it.

As time 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 "KHILYA", its made from grain and sugar. so when you'll open the package you'll know its candy. I eat alot of it, if you all like it, will send some more.

We'll send all this or about Dec 1 so you should receive it about Christmas (I hope).

Yours Truly
J.B.

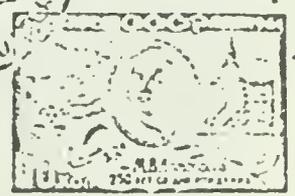
№ 3451
MINSK

PAR AVION

ПОЧТОВАЯ
ПРЕСТАВЛЕНИЕ

U.S.A.
7313 Danversport St.
Fort Worth,
Texas
Robert Oswald

33115118
MINSK-1.0



33115118
MINSK-1.0

11/30/61

Mattick
c/o Kaluzhskaya
D 4, K624
A. K. O'Connell

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 308—Continued

Nov. 1, '61

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 so 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 news here, and it's very funny for me, it shows what the people are made of, one day a hero dying in

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.

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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 commsars 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 lately, I'm more a "home-body" now. Ha ha.

Well, thats about all the news from Minsk.

Your brother
Lee

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 commsars we have here, I always think of George Orwells book "1984" in which "doublethink" is the way of life also.

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Your brother
Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 309—Continued

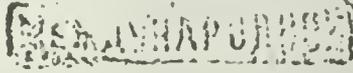


U S A

PAR AVION

FORT WORTH, TEXAS
7313 Davenport St.
Mr. R. Oswald

11/11/61

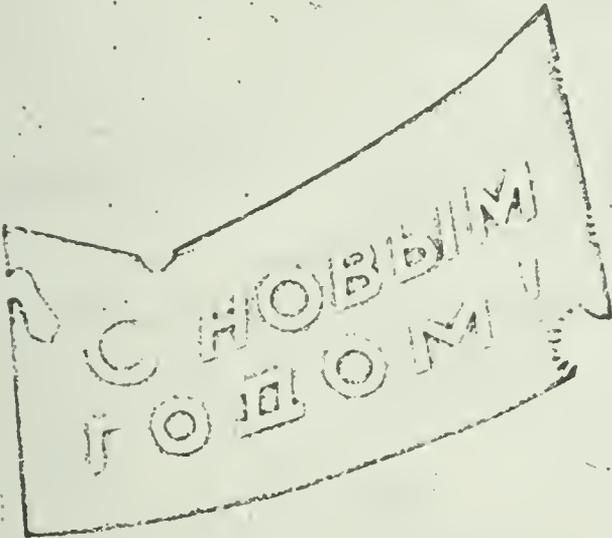


Mutika
c/o Kallakutta
D 4 NB 24.
A. N. Oswald



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 309—Continued

Dec 12 '61



Merry Christmas and
Happy New Year from
Lee and Marina
to Robert, Vada
Cathy and Robert Jr.
We wish you all good health.

Marick, '61'

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 310

PAID (mirrored stamp)

MMSB
4/3

U.S.A.

MINER (mirrored stamp)

(mirrored stamp)

(mirrored stamp)

P.M.
12/11/61

NEW YORK (mirrored stamp)

Depot St.

Port WORTH, TEXAS

R. OSWALD

MINER (mirrored stamp)

(mirrored stamp)

ПОЧТА СССР БК

Handwritten:
M...
of...
D 4 1324
O...
700

Handwritten:
12/11/61
12/11/61
12/11/61
700

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 310—Continued

Dec. 14, 1961

Dec 14 '61

Dear Robert

Today I received your letter of
Nov. 28

Trist of all, I can confirm
what you thought about some
of your letters, I did not receive
any letters with "certain" questions.
It's quite possible they destroyed
it.

Did you get my letter about how
they took down the statue of Stalin?
Oh as you say, we hope the crisis
come through.

I got a package of books and
magazines today from mother, it's very
interesting to read some of the
stories in "Time" about life and politics
in the U.S.S.R., most of the stories are
wrong, they are too uninformed.

I hope you get our letter

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 311

package by Christmas. Maura worked
on those little nappies for Vada for
two weeks.

at the post office they did not
allow me to send some "FUNKIN" (candy)
they said it was "produce".

Its mighty cold here, about 10°
below zero, as far as I can tell.

The houses are covered with
snow, but the grass is still out green,
the river near our apartment house
is frozen now. We have a very good
view from our 4th floor windows.

Well, that's about all for now,
Maura sends her love, keep writing.

Joe

MISSED
N. 12

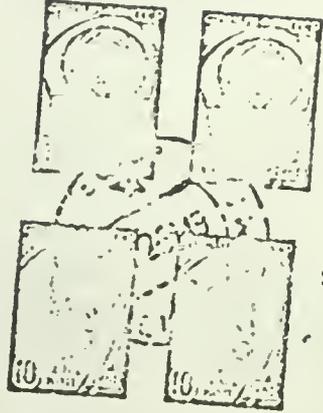
PAR AVION

12/14/61

4771

U. S. A.
7313 Davenport St.
Fort Worth, Texas
Mr. R. Oswald

MEXICO
1425119
L. M. D. N. 1000



Mutual
of Kabutetta
D. 4 12 24
A O Chally

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 311—Continued

Dec 20 '61

Dec 20.

Dear Moe,

Received today the third
 package of books and magazines
 in the last three weeks thanks
 alot I really do appreciate all
 of your help.

I had better give you
 my new address they just
 changed the name of this
 street so the address is

~~Ushitsa Komunist~~

Ushitsa Komunistecheskii

HOUSE 4 PART 24.

We still don't have any word about
 our visa.

The American Embassy in Moscow
 wrote us a letter and stated they
 think its Russians have us let
 us go. I shall keep you informed.

That's about all for now

Lee X

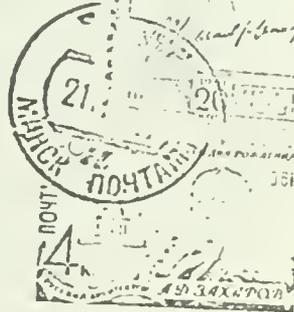
P.S. please send
 our love and thanks for the sewing

PAR AVION

MINSK
N 207/4

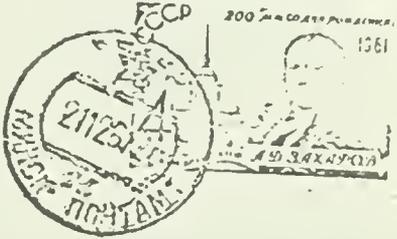
12/30/41

U.S.A. 7049
7313 Linnwood St.
Fort Worth,
Texas
Mr. R. [unclear]



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Купон
№ 4 № 24
Одноразовый



Jan 5 '62

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 any way 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.

I really do trust these people, as I believe you will. I'm in the U.S. before I become assigned. So give a shout out about

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 any way 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.

10 below zero in a wet climate.
We rec'd your card, thanks
alot for the thought.
When we do leave we shall
leave by plane from Moscow to N.Y.
I really don't know how I'll feel
to be back in the States.
Write soon.

Your brother,
Lee

I really do not trust these people, so I shall wait until I'm in the U.S. before I become overjoyed.

Its quite cold here, about 10 below zero in a wet climate.
We recived your card, thanks alot for the thought.
When we do leave we shall leave by plane from Moscow to N.Y.
I really don't know how I'll feel to be back in the States.
Write Soon.

Your brother,
Lee

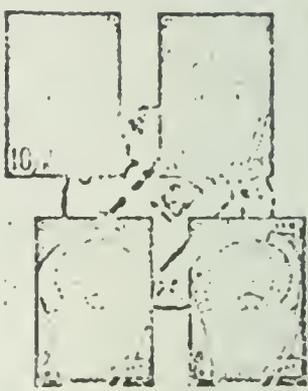
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 313—Continued

№ 28/P
MINSK

PAR AVION

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

USA
Fort Worth,
Texas
7313 Davenport St.
Mr. R. Oswald



Метелк
ул. Коммунистическая
D. 4, K. 24
Область



1/5/62

PAR AVION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 313—Continued

Jan 30 '62

January 30, 1962

Dear Robert,

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 finally been granted exit visas for leaving the Soviet Union will probably be in the states in the spring.

You once said that you asked around about whether or not the U.S. government had any charges against me, you said at that time "no", maybe you should ask around again, it's possible now that the government knows I'm coming they'll have something waiting. Mother wrote me a letter the other day in which she informed me that the Marine Corps had given me a dishonourable discharge in Nov. 1959.

Did you know this?

Of course, this is not too bad, since it allows us of our own duty, but still I should take this into account.

I wrote a letter to John B. Connelly, Secretary of the Navy, who lives in St. Louis asking about my dishonourable discharge maybe you could ask him to look

into the case since I don't know whether the Purvis will let that letter through.

You said you were sending us something but it still hasn't gotten anything but worry for pages are being added coming and going.

The Embury said they will be about a loan for us when we leave so it seems our money problem will not be too acute.

Marian's still has a month to go so by the time you get this letter, you'll be pretty close to being on week. March 1 is the big day.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 314—Continued

Marina sends her love to all, so.

I do hope to see you all soon.

I really don't know where we'll settle
Lil. Sort of like New Orleans.

How's the hunting out at the farm?

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 so too speak
I'll keep writing until we
get ready to leave so don't quit
writing

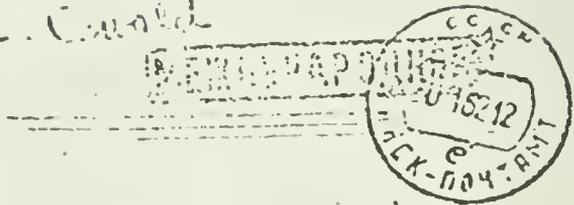
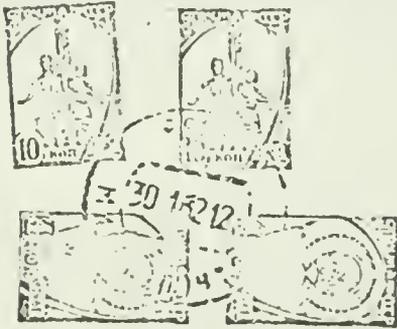
Your Brother

Lee Marina

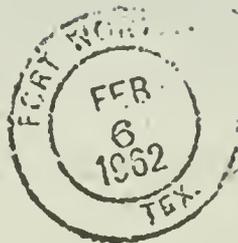
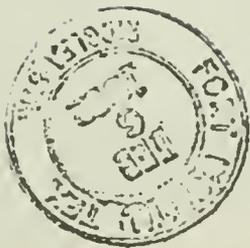
№ 81/19
MINSK

USA, Fort Worth,
Texas, 7515 Dananport St.
R. Conrad

1/31/62



г. Минск,
ул. Коммунистическая
д 4 кв 24
Свобод Н.Х.





Commission Exhibit No. 314a

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 314-A



Commission Exhibit No. 314b

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 314-B

Feb. 15, 1962

Feb 15 '62

Dear Robert,

Well, I have a daughter,
Gene Marina Oswald, 6 lbs. 2 oz.,
born Feb. 15, 1962 at 10.15 AM.

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'll try
to catch up. Ha. Ha.

This makes you an uncle,
.. Congratulations!

The chances of our coming
to the States are very good.
as I already told you, we received
the Soviet exit visas. I can leave
the country at any time. But
there are still formalities concerning
marines' entrance visa into the
U.S. These are granted by the
U.S. government, and they have

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 315

assured me they are getting all the papers together (they are quite hot) and certified accepted.

How are things at your end? I heard over the voice of America that they released Powers to the spy plane fellow. That's big news where you are I suppose. He seemed to be a nice, bright American-type fellow, when I saw him in Moscow.

You wouldn't have any clippings from the Nov. 1953 newspaper of art. worth, would you.

I am beginning to get interested in just what they had say about me and my trip here.

The information might come in handy when I get back. I wouldn't hate to come back completely unprepared.

The American Embassy in Moscow has offered us a loan to pay for the price of the airline.

things, so we are not really to
worry about temporary things like
this.

Have you heard from Picot
all, what's he doing now? still in
the air force do you know? ...

Well, I guess that's all
for now.

P.S. I received a letter from you
dated Jan. 3. I did not get it until
Feb. 5. The censors are so stupid
over here it sometimes takes them
a month to censor a letter before
letting it through.

Love to Vada, Cathy and
little Robert Jr. He and June will
play together with quite some.

Your brother,

Joe

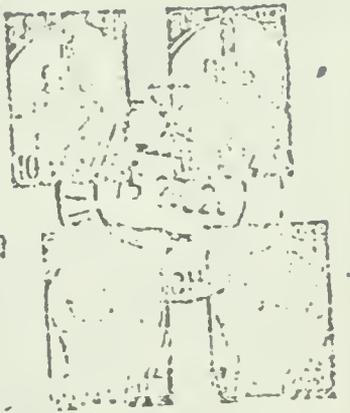
P.P.S. when writing to me
in Munich please include

2 one no. envelope Munich 29,

P.S. Carlomag 2
FOIA pictures

KOMMUNISTECKESKI ST.
HOUSE 4, PART. 24
OSWALD.

PAR AVION



J36 140/2
MINSK

14812

U.S.M.
Fort Worth,
Texas
2313 Davenport St.
Mr. R. Oswald

PAR AVION



2115/62

Minsk
ref. Kaluzhnik
D. 4 KB 28
M. Osobko

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 315—Continued

Feb — , '67
(or March —)

Dear Robert.

Received a letter from you
not too long ago dated Feb. 8.

I suppose by now, you've received
my letter telling about the birth of
my daughter on Feb 15th only in that
letter I said her name would be
June Maria Oswald but we finally
registered her as June Lee Oswald
so that's that.

maria and June are both

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 316

Dorothy will remain left the hospital
on Feb. 24th.

We'll probably be in the state
in May since we want to wait
for little June to gain weight
and strenght.

In another month or so it'll
start to thaw out here although
I suppose it's already hot in Texas
I heard a "voice of america" program
about the Russians releasing POW's.
I hope they visit going "to trial"
here in the U.S. or anything.

Thanks alot for your offer
of taking us in when we get back
to the state. It's a nice gesture
and. I'll see about whether I'll
take you up on it or not, later.
Lots about all for now loves
to the family.

Lee

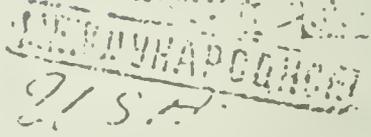
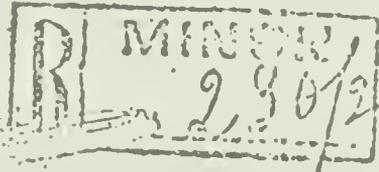
P.S. little June looks just like Robert Jr.
at 2 months



А В И А PAR AVION



*undated
MAR 9 1942*



*Post World Telegram
7313 Danport.
Mr. D. Crowell*



*Mr. Crowell
7313 Danport
March 21
1942*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 316—Continued

April 12. April 17, '16

Dear Robert,

Well spring has finally come to
munk with the snow melting and
above-freezing temperatures.

It looks like we'll be
leaving the country in April
or May, only the American side
is holding us up now. The Embassy is
as slow as the Russians were.

How is everything at the
house?

I got a letter from the Marine
corps. not too long ago. They sent
them a request for a re-hearing
on my medical discharge. I told
them I would be back in the U.S.
after inc. 15, and they could contact
me through your address.

Now that winter is gone,
I really don't want to leave until
the beginning of fall, since the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 317

spring and summer here are so nice.
Maurice and June are all right.
June already weighs 11 lbs or so.
She's real cute.
Maurice sends her "hello" to the
family. That's about all for now.

Your sister
Lee

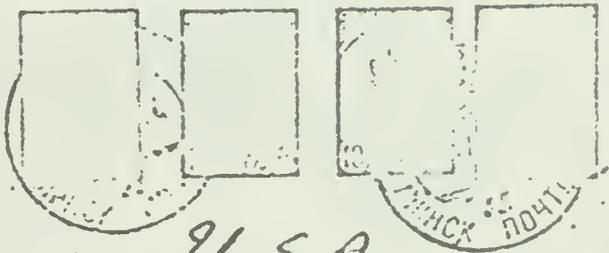
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 317—Continued

FORGOTTEN

Министерство связи СССР
Почта и Телеграфы СССР
Купоны М. Е. Крылова

PAR AVION

МАР
ТА
ПЛАЧЕ.
ТАХ



Куда U.S.A.
Ft. Worth, Texas
7313 Downport St.

Кому Robert Oswald

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Адрес отправителя Минск 27,
ул. Калинина 4-24
И. П. Освальд

ПОС
ТА
МИНСК

С праздником!

4/29/62

May - '62



Минск. Привокзальная площадь

Dear Robert,

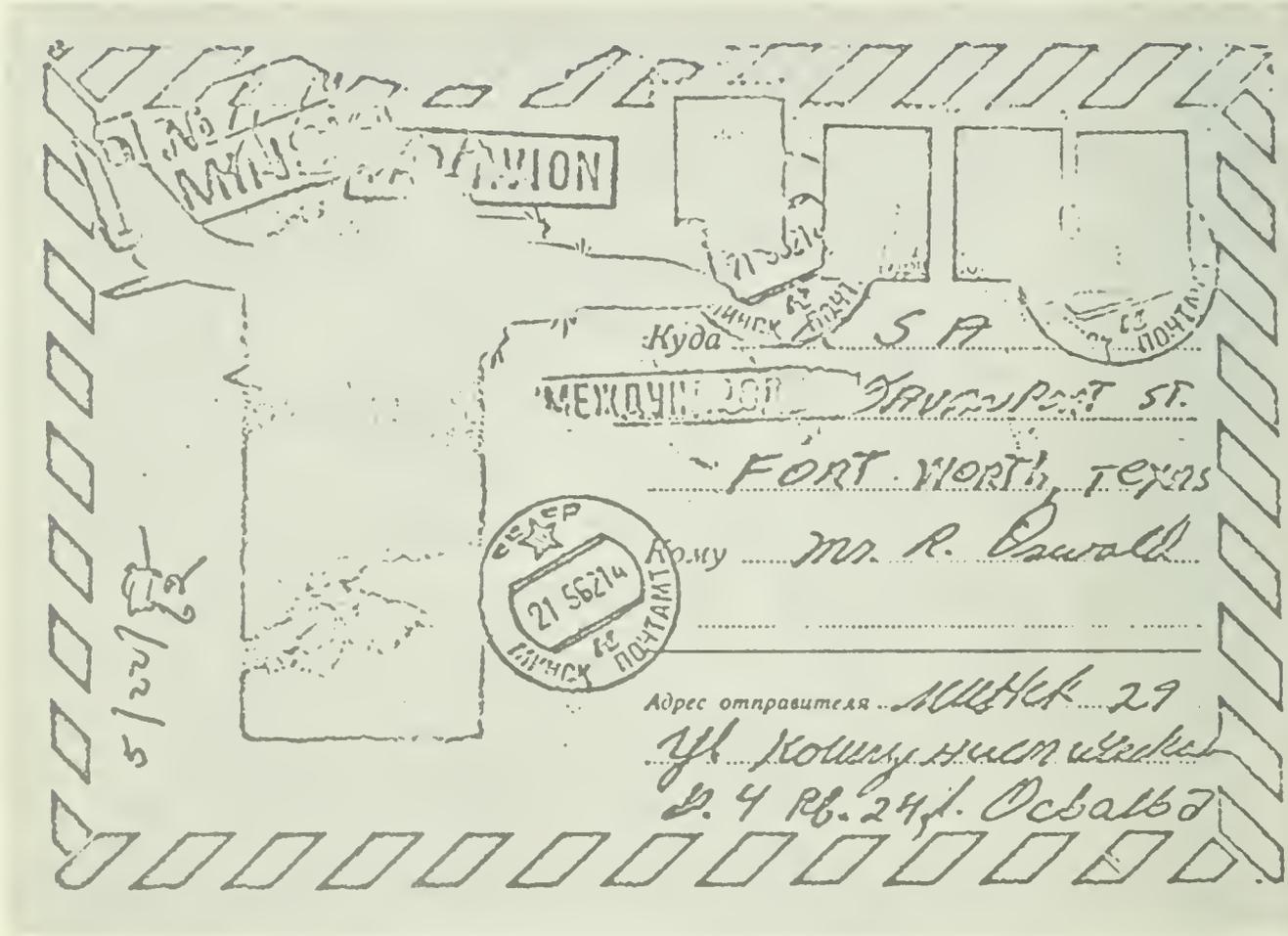
Wed we hope finally get out the
from the U.S. Embassy and shall leave for
morrow Tomorrow we will be 10-14 days in
morrow and then leave for England, where we
shall board a ship for America. The trans-
atlantic trip will take another two weeks so
all in all will be another month before we
actually arrive in America, probably in New
Orleans. We'll inform you as soon as we
arrive. This will be the last letter you
get from us from the USSR

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 318

In case you hear about our coming,
as the newspapers hear about it
(I hope they won't), I want to
ask you not to make any
statement whatsoever about us. None at all!!

Know what was said about me when
I left the U.S. as mother sent me some
clippings from the newspapers, however,
realize that it was just the shock of
the news which made you say all those
things. However I'll just remind you to
again not to make any statements or
commitments if you are approached by
the newspapers, between now and the
time we actually arrive in the U.S.

Hope to see you soon. Love to Family
Your Brother
All



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 318—Continued



GIVE THE UNITED WAY



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

287

ROBERT OSWALD
7313 DAVENPORT ST.
FORT WORTH,
TEXAS

Dear Robert
for the new address
you can write to: BOX 2915
Dallas, Texas

also please stop by the house
and collect my ~~the~~ xx
mail, which may
have come in before
the post office had a chance
to change my address to Dallas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 319

L.H.L. vol. 1
Box 2915
Dallas, Tex

Commission Exhibit No. 320

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

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 320

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ

PAR AVION

Dear Robert.

10/14/62



ГОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА



Wed, nothing new
to report on our move.
We are just waiting for
the Embassy to finish up
their paper work. They are
very slow. June is getting
real big and cute she's almost
3 months old now. Mame
says "Hello" and we are all
well, see you soon.

U.S.A.

Port Worth.

Leys

7313 Davenport St.

Ko. M

Frank Oswald



Адрес

MWHK

г.п. Кому не мешать

20-4 кв. 24. O. Holt

Поздравляем администрацию семьи С. О. Р. 20-4 кв. 24.
Цена карточки с зарядом 40 коп.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 321

Mar 15, 163

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, its always better to take advantage of your chances as they come along so I'm glad for you.

Well, how is everyone adjusting to the new city? I've never been to Ark. so I don't know how it looks but some how I get the impression it must be something like Belarussia, pine forest ect., Mouna boy where there are pine forest, the air is very good, which will be good for the kids;

June he was a year old in Feb. and is growing very quickly

she has several teeth set, but
I don't have to tell you how they
grow.

My work is very nice, it will
get a use in pay next month, and
I have become rather adept at
my photographic work. it is
very interesting for me.

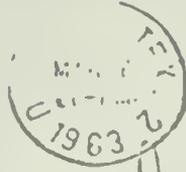
How's Pic? what's the latest
word from him?

I think it would be very
nice to visit you, if some
time we can come will try to
make it.

we don't have a phone, and
we have moved to this new apartment
just march 2nd so it would be
better for you to write me at P.O.
box and I shall always have
it.

well, write soon.
maybe send some pictures
of the reserve. See you
! See you

Lee H Oswald
P.O. Box 296
E. Ochs, Texas



Robert Oswald
Route 5, Box 140
Malvern,
Ark.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 322—Continued

December 6, 1963

For the history of the past 2 weeks
 or seen thru my eyes & heard with
 my ears & felt with my body & with
 for future reference - for myself &
 for future members of the family.

Friday - November 22, 1963

I was out to lunch, on this never to
 be forgotten day, with Bill Darwin, Burnett
 Henry, Bob O'Neil & Bud Adams, all
 of the Gen. B. Co. As we were leaving
 the pay's bill in order the cashier
 commented "Have you heard (speaking to all
 of us) that the President had been shot
 this was approx 1:00 P.M. As we walk to the
 car generally we all had doubts if it
 were true or not. Soon as ^{we} entered
 the car the radio was turned on &
 it was real enough but at the time
 the reports were not a terribly large
 serious the President was in Gov. Connally

We were in the yard of the "Old"
 Santa Plant when a man from the
 sample dept. said the President Kennedy
 was dead. It seems in time or hard
 to believe it was in real & I'm

①

sure none of ^{us} there really grasped the full meaning of that statement.

We return to the "New Dexter Plant" with many degrees of concern from everyone in the car. Soon as we stepped from the car someone said we should have our flag at half-mast. This was done promptly.

After about 2 hr in the office we went out on the yard of the "New Plant" and returned to the office approx 2-3 hr later.

I returned to my desk & worked on some papers for about 15 min. & left my office & walked up to the front desk & then into Marvin Ellis' office & since Providence the receptionist located there also had a portable radio going. I remember that the radio announcer said Lee's name & Mrs Providence said 'Donald' with shock & realization on her face - then she heard Tom Lee's name - then it hit me my statement. I said "That's my hiel brother!" I turned & ~~then~~ went to my phone & called Vada & asked her if she had heard she had met. I explained briefly &

②

Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

told her I would be home shortly.
I received, before leaving the office, a
your call from "with Dallas credit
agency in Fort Worth station" but I will
guess your brother has been arrested "he
the I replied" yes I know I just
heard". He advised me that my
brother was trying to reach me & give
me a number to call. I called &
we agreed to meet in the Baker Hotel
in Dallas & that a Star-Telegram
report would take her there.

I left the office & came home & on
arrival Vada & I agreed best to call
her father & have them pick up the kids
& herself (at first Vada insisted on going
with me - I am thankful I would not
let her go).

I called the Fort Worth General Office &
asked for Harry Peepers but he was on a long
distance call so I asked for Bill Darrin
& advised him I needed to go to Dallas
& he stated yes he had heard & something
in his Do what you need to do & don't
worry about the office, also the K. B. S. had
called the office for me.

I called the F. B. I. Fort Worth office

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

and spoke to a Mr. Jennings & informed him that unless he wanted me to do something else I was going to Dallas & he asked that I go to F.B.I. Office in Dallas soon as possible. I advised him I would give him 5 Bro. before I arrived.

I was offered 5:15 P.M. as I saw the night bell at the F.B.I. Office. Strong but I do not recall the agent name who interviewed me for a hour or more on the last time I saw her? Or who was the last time I wrote him or heard from him? This was an on-site interview with no pressure applied to me. His final statement was I had a right not to answer any questions. My reply was I didn't need a lawyer & he could feel free to ask any question. On completion of our talk I asked where was Lee being kept & he said Dallas City Jail or Police Station.

I walked into the Police Station around 7:15 P.M. & ~~the~~ met up on an elevator but it was the wrong floor.

I found a Capt. Baker in traffic Dennis eating his Dinner & asked

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

where I could find someone in charge of the case. I then introduced myself. He stopped eating & tried to call upstairs but all the lines were busy so he said he would take me up. As we stood waiting on the elevator I reached into my left-hand ^{new} pocket for a handkerchief & apparently, to a least I feel almost certain that the Capt. thought I was reaching for a gun because he turned as to prepare himself but then he saw it was a handkerchief. We went upstairs and he found Chief Capt. Fritter who was in charge of the case & I stood back & he asked what I want in another office. The office I went into was where another man & a Star-Telegram reporter & 2 or 3 F.B.I. agents. Two of the agents were named Brown.

Mother & I talked briefly & after about 30 min. we were taken across the hall to where mamma & the 2 children were (This was the first I knew of the new baby). A Mrs. Bain was also present. We talked a little & shortly Mrs. Bain - who the police had

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

been talking to / came out of the office
& Mrs. Paine introduced us. I did
not like the appearance of Mr. Paine neither
really to put my finger on but I
just had a feeling.

I did not know why ^{how} but ^{Mr. Paine}
Mr. Paine was somehow involved in this
affair.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Miller, Marina & children
& the Baines left at 90 to the Paine's
house in Irving & I advised them I
would stay there & see them tomorrow.

I stood around for a short while & finally
started a conversation with a ^{the} ^{rumor}
(I believe this was his name). We of course discuss
the happen of the date and I do not feel
we were in any type of "formal or informal
interview we were just talking. This
office did state he did arrive at the
movie show shortly or during Lee's
arrest. He did give me my first-
hand report & generally it
was announced on the radio & then
the press. That he was captured in the
theater after shooting a policeman later
identified as Tippitt. Also he was
thought to be involved with the President's

death. We talked about 30-45 min & I finally decided I could gain nothing this night - this night of irreparable honor.

I walked to my car about 7 blocks away (I was not known to reporters at this time & was not bothered at all) & I just started to drive to drive down Highway 80 to Fort Worth & returned to Dallas by the turnpike the only stop I made was a mid way for gasoline. I do not recall my thoughts other than I was attempting to average my thoughts & my fears in my own mind.

I arrived back in Dallas approx 10:30 PM & checked into the Stalen-Hilton hotel which is located across the street from Dallas Police Station. After checking in I went to my room & then decided to eat something, which I did in the coffee shop I had a ham sand-
wich.

After eating I decided to go back to the Police Station this was approx 11:15 PM maybe 11:30 PM anyway I asked to see Capt. Britz again and was taken to his office but again he was busy.

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

ever - as I stood outside of his office
an F. B. I. agent who named I do not
recall asked 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 start & covered
more or less the same ground covered by the
original interview with the exception of
one thing the man ^{named} who had come to
my house in Ft. Worth while Lee was there
this was Mr. Peter Gregory (I later become
to know him, at least a little bit, and find
him to be a fine person). At approx 11:55
one agent left and returned and said
12-7 Robert you might as well know now they
are charging your brother with the President's
death (he had all ready been charged
with Policeman Tippitt's death) I looked
at my watch it was a few minutes
after 12 midnight.

I left the Police Station a few
minutes later & as I walked to the
Hotel approx 2 block away my body suddenly
began to shake all over - however I
regained control by the time I reach
the entrance to the hotel. This young
body of mine had then started to re-

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323-Continued

act. to this unbelievable day & during the
next 7 days especially my young body
mind & soul was aged a great deal.

I went to bed the Friday night of
November 22, 1963 but I know I never
really went to sleep.

Saturday November 23, 1963

I started moving about at 7 AM
took a shower & because I didn't have
a comb, razor or anything I went to the
drugstore & purchased a comb & hair oil
returned to my room combed my hair &
left for a shave in the hotel barber
shop.

The barber who shaved me & the barber
in the next chair had a discussion on the
past day's happenings. I listened in-
tensely & even now (several later) I can-
not recall but one point & that was
made by the barber who shaved me. The
point was even the crime Lee was charge
with he deserve's like anyone else a
just & fair trial. I never commented to
any part of the discussion but I did
leave my barber a \$0.50 tip.

I went, without breakfast, to the

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

police station and after hanging around for 30-40 min I thought that since charges 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 & was advised by an Asst. D.A. that the D.A. was not in but I could stop by & for me to come to his office.

12-11-63

When I arrived the D.A. Mr. H. Wade was there & I was shown right in & also met Asst. D.A. Jim Bowie. We talked for about 1 hour or so mostly general things about when & where the trial would be held & would it be a Federal case or not. The answer was no to Federal case since it was not against Federal law & bill a President. All of our conversation was pleasant & not too in factious on either side.

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) & was with Life magazine reporters. She stated the Capt. ~~and~~ Fritz had agreed to visit her around 12 noon. I left the D.A.'s office at approx 11 AM & went to the hotel. I remembered I walked there

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

I believe it was 6 or 7 blocks.

When I came to the hotel room 2 Life men were there one F.B.I. Agent by the name of Edson & an interpreter (she was a mess just to see this interpreter). Maria apparently did not want to talk to the F.B.I. at this time so we made ready to go to the jail to see Lee.

We arrived approx. 12 noon & were asked to wait for a little bit before we could go up. As we were waiting a man asked if he could talk with me. This was Mike Howard of the United States Secret Service. Mr. Howard stated that he would like certain facts about Lee & myself. I indicated I would be more than willing to answer any & all questions the best I could. We had an interview that lasted perhaps 1 hour or so, with very deep questions in the nature of the interview. He mentioned that Mrs. Kennedy was interested in our background etc. at the very first part of the interview. Later as we talk I mentioned to him that perhaps from this directness I could express my deepest sympathy on the death of the President my voice broke & I could not finish. Mr. Howard stated he knew what I was trying to say.

Mother & Maria & the children went

my to see Lee & I was told I would go later.

About this time a Mr. Kelley came into the office where Mr. Howard & I were talking. Later I found out that was Inspector Tom Kelly of United States Secret Service & I talked for a few minutes off & on as we were having a few interruptions again.

Mike Howard, Mr. Kelly & myself talked about whether or not Lee upon seeing me would say anything to me because ^{he} he did not at any time admit to any part of the whole unbelievable mess. I stated I would do my best. (Do not misunderstand here my whole intention then or now was to find out the truth & nothing else).

Approx 3:15 PM I went up to see Lee & as we came face to face then this glass he produced for me to pick-up the telephone which we were to talk thru. His first statement to me was "How are you" I replied "I wished if he was O.K." (he did have cuts & Bruise on his face) he stated that he was O.K. & that they were "treating me well". I do not recall everything he says ^{and} I did try to point out to him that the evidence was over whelming that he did kill the Police officer Tippitt & possibly the President. To this he replied do not form any opinion on the

so called evidence. All the time we were talking I searched his eyes for any sign of guilt or what ever you call it. There was nothing there - no guilt no shame no nothing. Lee finally came up my looking into his eyes he stated "you will not find anything there". I tried to talk about his family (Marie & the babies) he said "How about the little one I want a boy but you know how that goes". He asked that I not come every day to see him but he did want me to come through & visit with him. He talked about the Paris & the friends & that they would take care of Marie & children. I stated who he considered to be his friend was not necessary mine, I did this to try to get them to him, to me his answer was mechanical & I was not talking to Lee I knew. A police officer finally tap Lee on the shoulder & Lee said that was all & his last words were "See you". There were to be the last word I would ever hear from him.

Mr. Tom Kelly & Mike Howard were waiting outside the door for me & as we entered the elevator & the door closed I said "He did not say anything because (I got this up about) the first thing Lee said was that the line is tagged. Mr. Kelly said if it was he would not be asking me

(13) - Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

What was said.

We discussed briefly what was said & we all agreed that maybe if we had been allowed to enter into a room & not over telephone things might have been different, but we also agree this was now out of the question since De (Lee) would feel everything is tagged or wired.

I left the Police Station & went to the hotel & Mother & Maria & babies had been moved to another motel by the life reporter. This was the Executive Inn. 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 stated he would let know when Mother & Maria were & I gave him the room number & telephone number at the Executive Inn.

Sunday November 24, 1963

Around 8:45 A.M. Mike Howard called again and advised Mother had call 9:11 A.M. Drag my I was upset over reporter showing up and bothering her & Maria. I advised him I would meet them there (Executive Inn) around 10:30 A.M.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

When leaving I decided to go thru Fort Worth rather than to Denton & then to Dallas as I had advised Mike Howard. I stop at a phone booth as I entered Fort Worth & called Mike Howard & we agreed to meet at the Howard Johnson on the Turnpike.

I arrived first & they that is Mike Howard, Charles Kunkel & Mr. Gregory. We had a cup of coffee but before sitting down I was introduced to Marge Vanderquill of Arlington also some others (about 2 men) who I do not remember. (Believe these were police officers of Arlington).

After coffee Mr. Gregory rode with me & the 2 agents rode together, we followed their car to the Execution Room. On arrival Mr. Gregory & myself went to the room & no registers were visible anywhere. After a few minutes in the room I left to pay the bill & prepare to leave.

Out front where we parked the car Mike Howard stood waiting & he informed me that they just heard of the radio that Lee was shot. He advised that it had not been serious though & not to worry. I decided not to say anything to Maria & Mother but rather that they should

go to the farm. This I spoke to Mike Haves about also that I would go to find out about Lee.

I went to Parkland Hospital (I heard that this was where they were taken Lee) and arrived but had to identify myself to a police officer in order to get into the entrance road. The police officer instructed me to wait & he called a policeman (the first one was a Sgt.) to park my car in front of a patrol car & wait with me.

Shortly in about 20 min or less 2 Secret Service Agents came out to the car & we talked for a few minutes & then left to go into the Hospital. Royce Wain was one of the 2 Agents & I do not recall the other one name but later on he took the tape recording to Washington.

As we entered a side door of the hospital Agent Wain gave me a fast shake down for any weapons. This I did not mind since he did not know me at all.

We went into a room on the first floor & one Agent stayed with me (Wain I believe at first) and then a new one came in (I later saw him at the motel also but can not recall his name). We were there

Approx 30 min when the telephone rang (2 or 3 other calls had come in) Oh, yes before I forget an agent came in after about 20 min & advised it was not serious & Lee was doing fine. Now approx 10 min later the phone rang, as I mentioned above & the agent in the room with me requested that the party on the other end repeat what ever he said. The agent rose & I look at him & he stated "Robert Lee is dead". I broke down and cried for God I do not know how long & I was not aware of anything going on around me at this time. Someone finally said there was a minister here in the hospital & asked if I wanted to speak to him I nodded yes.

Before the minister arrived Mr. Tom Kelly came in (I wasn't aware when) but suddenly he stated "violence breeds violence" I replied "does this justify anything or all of this" I do not recall if he answered that or not.

Dr. Peggler talked to me & we prayed together & then agents said I could go & see Lee. We walked slowly down the hall & went to the back or basement of the hospital I do not remember which. They put me in a room & said it would be a few minutes.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

About this time Maria, mother & the two children came in. They had already seen Lee so we waited for a while. Then some one came in & said that they had already started the autopsy & 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 so plans were made to go.

The secret Service apparently had received orders from the local level to stay with us until further notice.

We left in two cars. I was in the first car with 2 agents & Maria kids & mother & Mr. Gregory was in the last car. Only one car with newspaper reporter tried to follow us as we headed for the door of the Big Glass, Arlington, Texas. We were driven down the highway & this car was still following us. Additional help was called for over the radio & before long police cars were stopping the car that was following us or speeding or something.

We arrived at the door where the agents had set up 4 different rooms. We stayed in Room 424 & 423.

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

Mania took the children in room 423 (actually the rooms were together & we could walk thru without going outside). I do not remember much of it at least on the first afternoon (I guess it was around 4 PM when we arrived there) I do recall that Arlington Police were now helping the Secret Service Agents out. I will mention two of these Police officer now. Bob Parson & Jesse Darr (I do not know what their ranks were but both were around from the day forward until we left the area).

Later in the night Police Chief of Arlington Chief Perry by name came in. I stayed mostly in the main room 424 & everyone that came in was introduced to me. Also I do not sure whether it was this night or the following night by Sheriff Lon Evans of Ft. Worth came in & I remember having a cup of coffee with him & talk in about different things & he told me any thing he could to help to court on him.

We never supper that night & all I had was a milk shake (I found out on the day I left that the town usually didn't serve milk shake & that they had to find a machine somewhere).

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

During the general. In general
Bob Parson went to Dallas Parkland Hospital
to "Stole" my car. ~~He~~ He took it to
Culberty Police Station & they put a guard
on it.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

After Maria had eaten they (the Secret Service Agents) started an interview with Maria & Mr. Brogan as the interpreter. I was present during this entire interview which was on a tape recorder & Maria answered all questions to the best of her ability - of this I am sure of. Maria never did mind talking to the Secret Service. Agent Charlie Kunkel was the interviewer. Mike Howard controlled the tape recorder for a while & then I believe they found it did not need any further adjustment.

A telephone call started in which I was making a decision on what arrangement was to be made for the body of the. I talked with Mike Howard & decided that Miller's funeral home in Ft. Worth would be my preference. Agent Howard called & talked with the funeral home Director Mr. Brody.

Much later I would say around 10 or 11 PM Mike received a call from the hospital wanting to confirm that Miller funeral home was to pick-up the body.

I was to call & ask for Mac Cahn & they would identify me & O.K. removal of Miller's.

After this I believe the interview was

Complete with maime.

Agent ^{Charlie} Kunkel who we really dead on his feet stretched out on the sofa I went to sleep. Bob Passon was outside walking around (everyone more or less expected the F.B.I. any time now) with a machine in case someone should show up. As I went to bed someone (usually anyone was knocking on the door) rattled the door down & Charlie Kunkel came after I knew by sheer reflex will drawn pistol but Jesse Barron had reached the door now & it was Bob Passon waiting in.

* After maime interview I was interviewed by Mike Howard perhaps for 20 or 30 minutes also they had Marion Longford take a picture of maime and me of me.

Monday November 25, 1963

Somewhere around 6 or 6:30 AM I got up. I do believe I ~~never~~ really went to sleep. Also around 8:30 either the funeral home called or we called them that I do not remember any way ~~we~~ make funeral arrangements over the phone.

Around 11 AM the first great shock of this day was to hit me - One Cemetery (Lancel Lord in Ft. Worth what was a cept the body) also they were having a hard time locating

a minister to give the service. The Funeral Director was going to continue until he found something out for sure. We had planned the funeral for around 4 P.M.

Someone came in & said that a Lutheran minister was here & did we want to talk with him. Mother & I replied yes. (They had been talking ^{regarding} a funeral matter but it was shy because I was so badly shook-up over so called Christian people not even visiting I bury Lee.

The above mentioned minister (who now I do remember & perhaps never forget) I will not forget - he has my deepest sympathy because he is the kindest of all in my book. He was so afraid for his personal reputation that he would avoid every possible question he could. He at one point said he would perform the service but when he left we never saw him again.

Later we learned (around 1 P.M. & 2 P.M.) that every time we ready a would be ready for 4 P.M.

It was necessary to purchase a dress for mine and a few other odds & ends for the funeral, just to show an example of the industry & the Secret Service men understand.

Lee, who always loved his children ^{mine} too, had

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Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323-Continued

said she June needed new shoes, she had
been wearing a pair of canvas top shoes for
children, early this morning Nov. 25, 1963 Maria
was dressing June & she said in her broken
English "June need shoes" I looked to see what
size as I thought I could not cut out myself
and make once again. I called Agent
Charlie Kunkel over and with tears falling down
my cheeks I said "I realize this is personal
and explained briefly about the shoes" His
reply was as he put his hand on my
shoulder in a matter like "She will have shoes".
I said I would of course pay for them &
he went over to buy food for them.

On return Maria was again asked to go
out & find the necessary apparel for Maria
that he did @ Sears in Arlington. Also
a dress for June Lee was purchased (I had
stated for the beginning that I would pay
for all the items. I mention this again because
later this week & early the following week Maria
said that the government was paying for all
this - they never indicated at any time they
would because I had for the beginning
said I would).

We left for the funeral in two
cars Roger Warren, Art Passon & a man

for the Sheriff department was driving the
car in in. Maria & the children and Maria
were in the other car driven by Mike Howard
with Charlie & Frank also.

Also on a night to show me under
the constant pressure all of us were under on
the way, on in the back car, a car can be
taken in & the 2nd car the driver asked
Bob Parns's to turn around (He & I were in
the back seat. But carry a M-1 Carbin) and
Bob Parns's turned and then said it was
all only two old maid one carrying a brief-
case. Even so enough I believe it was the
first time I had laugh in over 2 days.

As we arrived at the gate to Rose Hill the
F.B.I. with Policemen made all Agent & Police
officer identify themselves they were taking
no chances. We pulled up to the "Chapel" and
walking on the inside and register with
camera flashes gathering around I felt again as
if I were literally torn apart because I had
dropped for a few minutes alone before the
burial but the also could not be so as we
walked to see again a camera particularly
but his camera up to my face and I al-
most lost control because I believe if
I had to take a couple more steps to the

car I would have looked in down, the
I am sure would have been exactly what they
hope for. As I sat down in the back of the car
again. But Passer, who had orders to stay in-
side with the Carlina, said "But, how on you
are doing for?" We drove down to burial place
and the funeral began conducted by the Rev
Sanderson. I do not remember much but there
was numerous registers around, one speaking Russian
to Maria. I finally asked Mike Howard,
the picture in Life magazine showing ~~the~~ agent
standing over me was Mike Howard, and I was
asked him to see if all the registers could
not be moved back so that we may have
a few private minutes with the casket open.
This was done & also a half-dozen or so
policemen in plain clothes formed a semi-
circle around the head of the casket for further
protection in of no pictures while the casket was
open. Maria kissed her & slipped (rather the
funeral director or helped her) her ring on
See's finger. Mother kissed her and so did
I & said a prayer as I laid her in.

After the funeral was over he went back
to the motel

Sunday
Jan 17, 1964

Jim advised that Maria told him that Lee wanted to - - - - - NMR also but Maria locked Lee in the bath room all day. This was confirmed later the day by Maria. on the way to the cemetery.

Sunday Jan 19, 1964

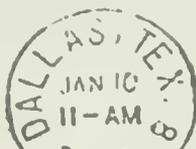
Maria & the Martins had gone to Katy Ford's house in Richardson & arrived at the Martin's house around 2 PM they return about 4:45 PM.

On the way to getting Jim said the F.B.I. had asked Maria during the week ~~if~~ if she knew Lee had tried to commit suicide while in Russia prior to their marriage. She did not and it was the first she knew about it. Maria ^{later} later confirm the call said that she had ^{seen} Lee 2 or 3 times what was the cut on his wrist pointing to the cut on his left wrist, Lee would be very mad and tell her nothing. The F.B.I. heard the in Lee "look", understood he had a date with another girl around 8 PM (He is in Moscow) and right before she was due to arrive he cut his wrist. Maria said she was "shocked" when the F.B.I. told her the story.

27

Commission Exhibit No. 323

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

U.S. POSTAGE

Robert Croward
7313 Lawmont
Ft. Worth,
Texas

January 10,

Box 2915
Ft. Worth, Texas

Dear Robert,
Sorry I took so long in saying
"Thank you" for the nice Xmas present
you sent. Just I was out of town
for a few days and I didn't hear about
it until after Xmas. Please send my
regards when you write him, I
seem to have mistaid his address.
P.S. ~~nothing says~~ "well" your brother
Lee.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 324

- Tepitalia Films - \$75,000⁰⁰ Movie + TV Rights world wide + \$7500⁰⁰ + exp. per film appearance plus 1500⁰⁰ + exp. per personal appearance. Contract signed Feb. 11, 1964
 - Life Magazine - \$5000⁰⁰ North American rights for Lee N photos with rifle + pistol.
 - 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 - \$2650⁰⁰ Picture rights on seven photos with same arrangement as above.
 - Meredith Press - \$25,000 advance on World book rights.
 - London Daily Mirror - \$2200⁰⁰ Guar. on 50-50% reciprocal for British Commonwealth rights on rifle photo.
- Detroit Free Press stole photo + has sold it to foreign news media thereby leaving themselves liable.
- This Week Magazine - \$1000⁰⁰ - 500 word article
- Total \$132,350

Marina Oswald. Attended Mass, Had Quiet Yule

By BILL BURR'S
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, but I 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.



UPI Telephoto

WIDOW MRS. MARINA OSWALD
... will testify before Warren probes

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 testify before the commission which is investigating President Kennedy's assassination. Chief Justice Earl Warren heads the fact-finding committee.

For Mrs. Oswald, the past month has been a lonely and uncertain one.

In a land where she has few friends and does not understand the native tongue, she has turned to religious guidance.

The 22-year-old widow went to a solemn midnight mass Christmas Eve at a Greek Orthodox church and then visited the grave of her husband in Dallas.

The mound of dirt at Rose Hill Cemetery still is unmarked but a source said that Mrs. Oswald ordered a small headstone for the grave. She hopes to have a small cross and some flower replicas engraved in the stone.

Mrs. Oswald and her children now make their home at an undisclosed motel. They 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-in-law who lives 30 miles to the north in Denton, Tex.

Reports said Mrs. Oswald would be called on to testify in Washington sometime in 1964.

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 auditors worked through more sacks of mail for Mrs. Marie Tippit at police headquarters with the weekend figure at \$174,838. 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 39-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, to pay

her mortgage was free and clear to her and she will not pay taxes on it, the IRS said.

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 23-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, 14; 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."

By Buffalo Evening News

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 329

Buffalo Evening News

Dec
December 7, 1963

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 \$7700 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 ~~2254~~^{XXX} - Dallas, Texas

January 6, 1964

PRESIDENT
GEORGE SCHATZKI
TEL. RI 1-4658

VICE PRESIDENT
PAUL BOLLER, JR.

SECRETARY
CARL BRANNIN
TEL. TA 1-9679

TREASURER
SAMUEL E. ZIEGLER

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BRIER H. RABGIO
L. N. D. WELLS, JR.

John Thorne
302 W. College
Grand Prairie Tex

James Martin
302 W. College
Grand Prairie Tex

Mr. Correlle
Secret Service
551 Ervay
Dallas Tex

Mrs. Lee H. Oswald
P. O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie Tex

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1114 Commerce
Dallas Tex

... writing in response to a letter coming from a story published in the New York Times of Dec 21 on the status of Mrs Lee H Oswald since the arrest and death of her husband. The Times story centered on the theme that perhaps Mrs Oswald is being held incommunicado.

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 A.C.L.U. office contacted me as president of its Dallas affiliate, asking if I could determine the exact nature of the situation.

I called the Secret Service office and talked with a Mr Patterson, who assured me Mrs Oswald is free to come and go as she pleases. Asking then to see her, I was told to contact John Thorne, her attorney.

I called Mr Thorne and obtained the substance of the Times story. He replied he was perfectly satisfied with Mrs Oswald's status.

In hoping to arrange an interview with Mrs Oswald, I called Mrs Ruth Faure, whom I understand is a good friend of Mrs Oswald's. Mrs Faure tells me she hasn't seen Mrs Oswald since Nov 23, has received a Christmas greeting from her, but nothing directly in reply to several letters to her.

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 Faine 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 advisers. 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
Greg Olds
Box 384 or 1316 Timberlake
Richardson Tex
AD5-3353 office
AD1-0841 home
President
Dallas Civil Liberties Union

cc: Mrs Ruth Faine
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



TRIPPLICATE

Bayer audio video, inc.
2711 MC HUSKELL AT EXPRESSWAY • DALLAS, TEXAS
LA 8 0588 NIGHT ONLY LM 1 4873 OR DI 8 3975

04252

DELIVER DATE 11/16/64 TIME 1:15 PM RENTAL PERIOD 1 day
SET UP
CUSTOMER
PICK UP

CUSTOMER _____

ATTN. OF James H. Martin PHONE 7-0100

ADDRESS 11611 FAIRWAY

CITY DALLAS STATE _____

DELIVER TO _____ ROOM _____

ATTN. OF _____ Commission Exhibit No. 332

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS _____

OPERATOR _____ PHOTOGRAPHY TAPE RECORDING

QTY	SERIAL	UNIT	Extension
1	REVERE REC. # 13987		5.00
1	Roll 1000 REC. TAPE		3.50
			<u>8.50</u>
<u>PAID CASH</u>			
<u>PAID 2.25 Additional</u>			

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.

STATE TAX	1.75
DELIVERY PICK UP	
TOTAL \$	<u>8.67</u>

SIGNATURE X _____ DATE 11/16/64 TIME _____ PLACE _____
CUSTOMER TO RETURN
PICK UP

SPARE LAMPS ARE FURNISHED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.
YOU WILL BE CHARGED FOR LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES NOT RETURNED.



20 янв 1964г.
Dallas, TEXAS.

Уважаемый, господин Белей!

Может быть имено право обратиться к Вам, как вдова Ли Сивальда, которого убит Джек Руби.

После того, как был убит мой муж, было много проблем в моей жизни. Одной из них является мысль, что Руби может быть камен. Эта мысль не даёт мне покоя, так мною руко-водит притне человеческие чувства и, надеюсь, Вы поймете меня. Вам ещё одна человеческая жизнь уйдёт, отсюда по неразумной глупости людей - это будет большой камень на моей душе. Я сама знаю как тяжело те-реть близким людей, а у Руби есть родственники. Слишком много слез и горя было за последнее время. Я не знаю, какой человек был Джек Руби. Возможно он совершил ещё много плохих дел, за которые будет наказан. Но прошу Вас помочь мне чтобы это наказание не было смертнм казнью. Думаю, что большинство людей было



полно тебе, когда мы уйдём президент (в том
числе и я). Я, также, понимаю, что Джек
Руш не имеет права, разрешать такие
дела. Для этого существует суд. Этот
человек взял на себя большую миссию —
отстоять за совершенное. Закон — есть
закон, это понятно. Но не считано, что
Руш был слишком ненормален в своем
поступке. Может быть, и даже руко-
водил благородные чувства, а не только
жажда мести и крови. Возможно, что
он только момент, о котором он сожа-
леет — не знаю. За свой поступок он
должен быть наказан, но прошу Вас по-
мочь мне, чтобы облегчить участь этого
человека. Думаю, что он имеет право
на жизнь. Закон за убийство очень жесто-
кий, чтобы другим служило примером.
Но, если пойдут Руш — это не вернет
нам жизни преждевременно ушедших
отсюда людей. Прошу Вас, также,
не передавать это письмо для печати.
Пишу его только для Вас, а не для
этого процесса. Может быть, мое письмо
поможет Джеку Руш, чтобы он не был
наказан смертной казнью. Сделайте
пожалуйста, для меня всё, что в Ва-
ших силах.

Искренне и с уважением
Марина Освальд.

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 ~~a~~ unwise
human actions it would be a
great weight on my heart. I
myself know how hard it is to
lose loved ones, and I know

Jack Ruby has relatives. There have been too many tears shed lately, already.

I do not know what sort of human being Jack Ruby is. Maybe there were other bad ~~deeds~~ deeds for which he will be punished. But please, I beg you, do not let ~~his~~ his 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~~ 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 ~~and~~ but mixed with revenge.

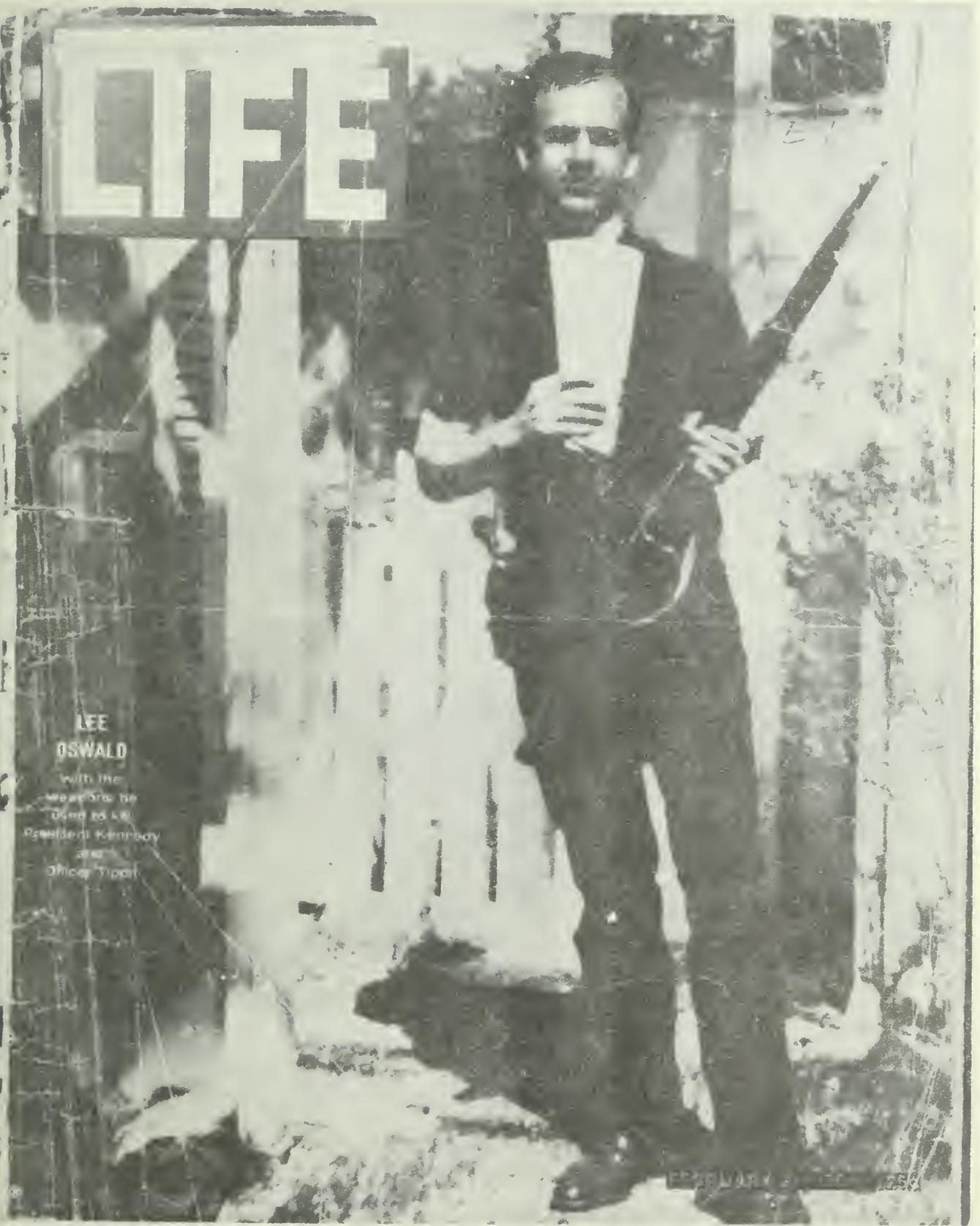
Possibly he is very sorry for what he did. For his deed, I know he should be punished, but I beg you to make his punishment lighter. I believe he ~~should~~ should be allowed to live. The punishment for killing is very severe to serve as an example to others, but at the same time it would not bring back the people already dead.

I beg you not to let this letter out to the newspapers. I am writing only to you. Please ~~write~~

~~my~~ request and do not let
Jack Ruby suffer capital punishment.
Please do everything in your power.

Sincerely

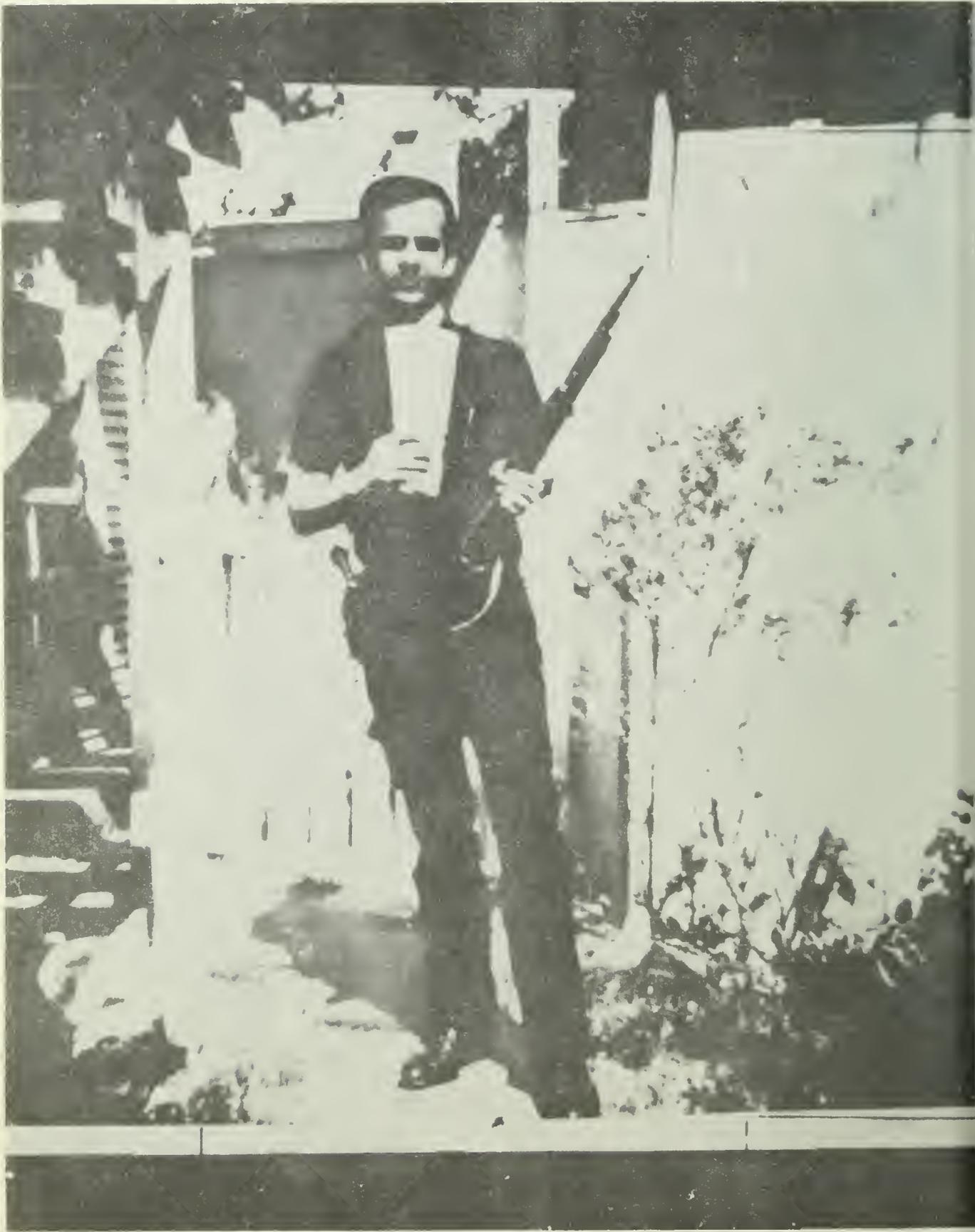
Marina Oswald.



LEE
OSWALD

with the
weapons he
used to kill
President Kennedy
and
Officer Tippit

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 334



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 335



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 336



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 337

F. I. O. J. A
2/18/64

PHOTO



This remarkable picture shows Lee Harvey Oswald with the rifle he used to kill President Kennedy and wound Gov. Connally of Texas. The pistol (on his hip) was used to murder Officer J. D. Tippitt, who was tracking him down. Oswald probably used the same rifle in an attempt to kill Maj. Gen. Edward A. Walker. This strange, belligerent photograph of the assassin was taken by his wife, Mrs. Marina Oswald.

By Associated Press Wirephoto — Copyright, 1964, the Detroit Free Press

Long Talked-About Oswald Picture

This picture tells the story of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President John F. Kennedy. The picture was taken in Dallas, Texas, on March 22, 1963, the day before Oswald was shot. He was carrying a rifle and a pistol. The picture was taken by his wife, Marina Oswald.

The strange belligerent photograph of the assassin was taken by his wife, Mrs. Marina Oswald. The picture was taken in Dallas, Texas, on March 22, 1963, the day before Oswald was shot. He was carrying a rifle and a pistol. The picture was taken by his wife, Marina Oswald.

In his left hand he holds the rifle, which he used to kill the late President and wound Gov. Connally of Texas. The picture was taken in Dallas, Texas, on March 22, 1963, the day before Oswald was shot. He was carrying a rifle and a pistol. The picture was taken by his wife, Marina Oswald.

He received it from a man in a dark suit, who was carrying a newspaper called "The Militant". In the photograph Oswald is dressed in a dark suit and a light-colored shirt. He is carrying a rifle in his right hand and a pistol on his hip.

The sun struck by mail, addressed to Oswald under the name of A. Rosen, et al. The picture was used to murder Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassin of President John F. Kennedy. The picture was taken in Dallas, Texas, on March 22, 1963, the day before Oswald was shot. He was carrying a rifle and a pistol. The picture was taken by his wife, Marina Oswald.

THE WEATHER

7:55, Windy (strong breeze) (cloudy) (rain tonight, partial clearing tomorrow). High 60, low 40. 12 Noon Temp 49. Humidity 67. Barometer 30.00 inches, falling.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 339

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The Times-Picayune

127th YEAR—No. 304

Full Associated Press (AP), Advance News and Chicago News Wires and AP WIREPHOTO

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1963

Entered N. O. Post Matter Under Act

OSWALD LINKED TO MURDER GUN BY PHOTOGRAPH

Found in Russian Born Wife's Home

By PEGGY SIMPSON
DALLAS (AP) — Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry said Saturday night photographs found in the home of Lee Harvey Oswald's Russian-born wife link him with the rifle used in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Curry said the pictures found in the home in suburban Irving, Tex., will be used as evidence in Oswald's murder trial.

He has been charged with murdering the President, killing a Dallas policeman and now with attempting to kill Texas Gov. John Connally.

The last charge, assault with intent to murder Connally, was filed Saturday afternoon, the chief said.

"We had this case in good shape this morning and it is even stronger tonight," Curry said.

FBI HAS LETTER

"We are going to work on this until we have a perfect case," Homicide Capt. Will Fritz said.

Curry said the FBI has a letter, in Oswald's handwriting, ordering the rifle from a mail order house in Chicago. Oswald used an alias and a Dallas post office box number in the letter, he said.

The rifle cost \$12.78, Curry said.

"This man killed the President," Fritz said.

In all probability, Curry added, Oswald will not be questioned much more Saturday night. He is to be transferred to the Dallas County jail — he's now at the city jail — at 10 a.m. Sunday.

NO STATEMENT SEEN

Oswald has repeatedly denied any connection with Kennedy's death.

"We have been in this business a long time," Curry said. "After you've talked to a man you can usually tell whether or not he will sign a statement."

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 11, Col. 1



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
From school yearbook here.

SCHOOL DOESN'T RECALL OSWALD

Principal, Students Can't Remember Him

By PAUL ATKINSON

Miss Amy H. Hinrichs, retired principal at Warren Easton High School, thought for a moment.

"I can't recall the name, Lee Oswald," she said slowly. "And, usually, I do have a pretty good memory of my students."

"You just can't think that someone could have done something like assassinating President Kennedy. He must have been ill-adjusted, especially the way he flitted from parents to relatives."

This was a typical comment on Lee Harvey Oswald, the self-confessed Marxist who is charged in Dallas, Tex., with gunning down President Kennedy and wounding Texas Gov. John Connally.

"FBI," was an apt description of Oswald . . . at least, school-wise.

He transferred into Beauregard Junior High School in 1954 from Public School 44 in New York, N. Y. At Beauregard, according to Orleans Parish school board records, he was a below average student.

Oswald entered Warren Easton Sept. 8, 1955.

He filled out a questionnaire. Under favorite subjects, he listed civics, mathematics and science. His vocational choices were biology and mechanical drawing.

LISTS FRIENDS 'NONE'

Under favorite pastimes, Oswald listed reading and outdoor sports, such as football.

Asked to name any close personal friends at Easton, he listed "none."

Despite his "below average" student status at Beauregard, Oswald scored handsomely on cooperative achievement tests administered at Easton. He scored 88 percentile in reading, an avocation which he apparently enjoyed, and 83 in vocabulary. In test scoring, 85 percentile is considered average.

According to Easton records, his mother wrote a letter dated Oct. 5, 1955, saying that the family was leaving for San Diego, Calif. However, six months later, Easton officials received a letter requesting his transcript from a Ft. Worth, Tex., high school. Attesting to Oswald's answer

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 36, Col. 1



BOB CONSIDINE AT SCENE

Violent Dallas: A New Chapter

Oswald's Identifier Also Shot

By BOB CONSIDINE

(Herald Headline Service)
Special to N. Y. Journal-American

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 strip-teaser in the Dallas nightspot 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 has committed suicide.

These facts, pieced together today—exactly three months after President Kennedy was slain—provide a strange epilogue showing that the flux 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 victims lives.

There were 113 murders here last year. At one time, not long ago District Attorney Wade had five men in the death

Turn to *CONSIDINE*, Page 15

Handwritten: 2/23/64 N.Y. Journal-American

Handwritten: (copy in N.Y. 11)

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 leaving up his office for the night and had pushed two of the 30 buttons which caused the lights of the establishment when a man rose from behind a filing 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 (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped spring Garner. Two weeks ago she was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with her roommate. Last week she hanged herself in her cell.

Betty 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 8.55 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 Venetian 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 complex of overpasses just down the road. None stops. Few 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 perula and walking gallery, part of the decor of Dealey Plaza, a bit of park provided by the publisher of the Dallas Evening News to relieve the hard features of the neighborhood.

Against the wall of the gallery huddles a sad patch of wreaths, sprays and potted plants, 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 chapter to chapter, never ending. It resounds in the sometimes thunderclap 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 Service.

And the spot where it happened. It is as forlorn as an unkempt grave.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 342—Continued

TRAFFIC HELD UP BUS

Oswald Planned to Ride by Scene

By HUGH STANBORTH and LARRY GROSS

The Harvey Oswald planned to ride a Dallas Transit bus past the scene of his famous assassination 10 minutes after the shooting.



Bill Whaley, a police officer, says he can call a nickel a tip. I guess he tipped me.

But what was Oswald's plan? ...

A POLICE OFFICER detained Oswald temporarily in the back room of the School Book Depository building.

There was no reason from Oswald when the working man told the driver.

APPARENTLY, he had found enough darning to repair the crowd.

He turned right one block and made his way back to Elm.

"I was driving down Elm and had reached Old Griffin.

"Then this young man knocked on the door of the bus—there is no regular bus stop at Elm at Griffin—

FROM THAT seat, Oswald would be a head a window view of crowds when the bus would turn at the foot of Elm Street.

Contrary to sketchy reports released by law enforcement agencies earlier, Oswald said nothing about the assassination, the Texas bus driver said.

By the time we had gone in the middle block of Pondera and Elm, traffic was held up.

More than 70 minutes had elapsed since the assassin was found at 11:37 a.m. in four blocks

from the scene of his crime. ...

WHEN THE CAB made its turn as almost done in front of the school book store.

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C. J. McWalters, he didn't know Oswald was his passenger until the FBI traced a yellow transfer slip to him 12 hours after the President's death.

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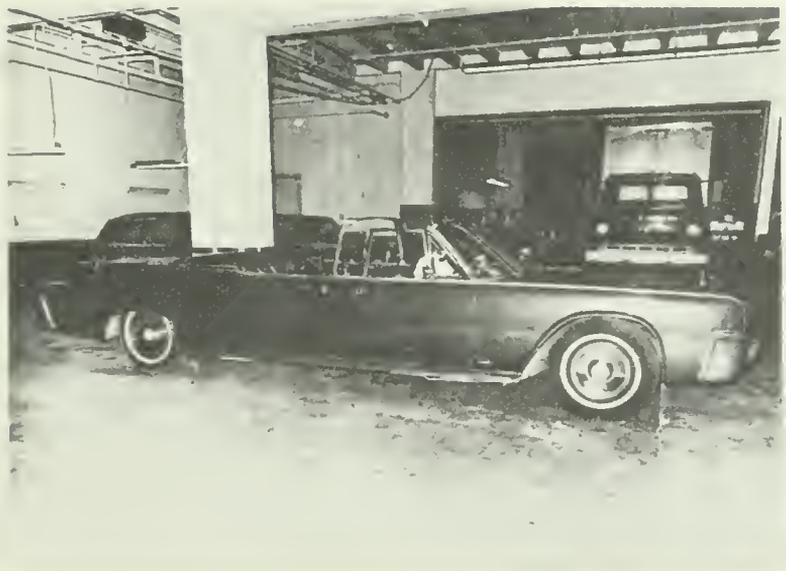
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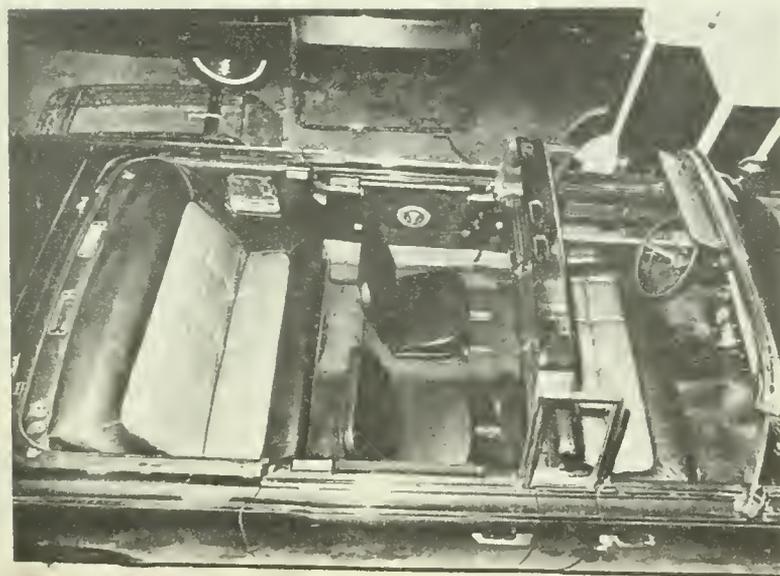
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 344



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 345



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 346



Commission Exhibit No. 347

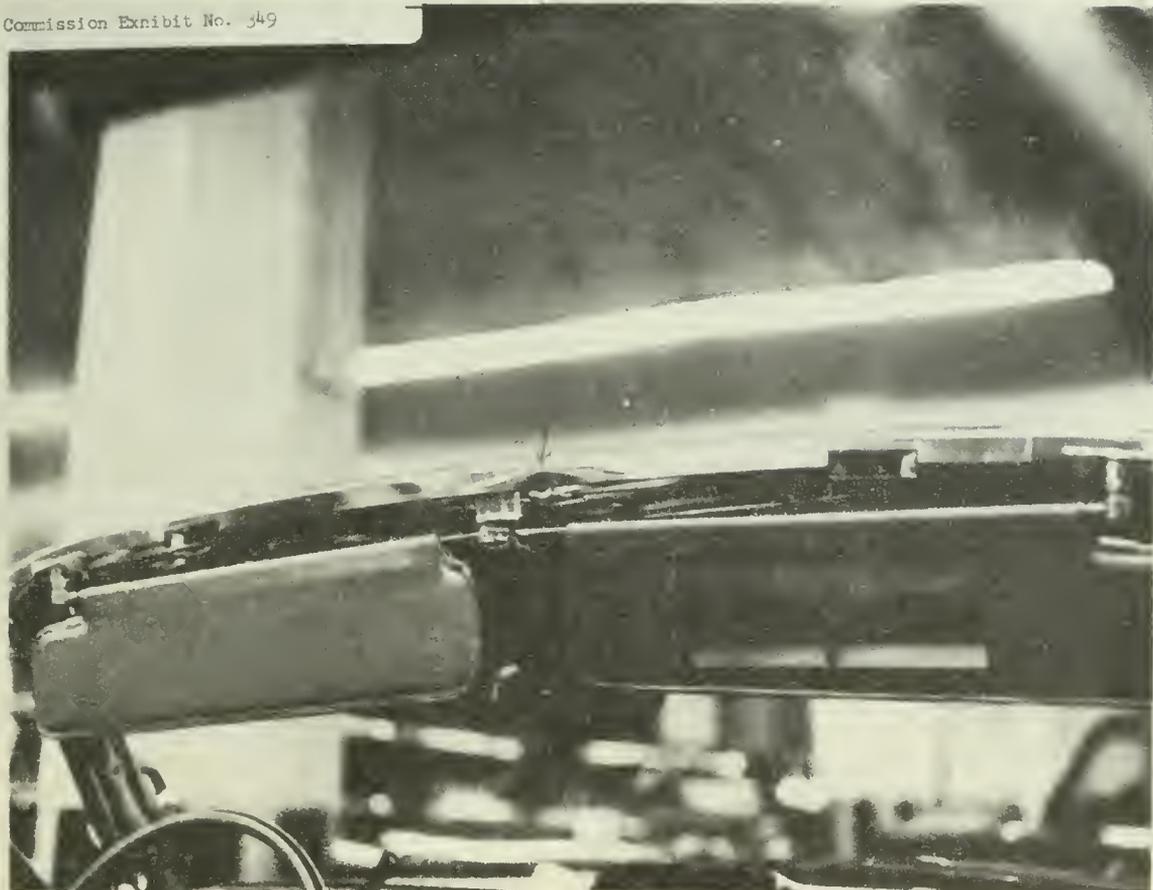
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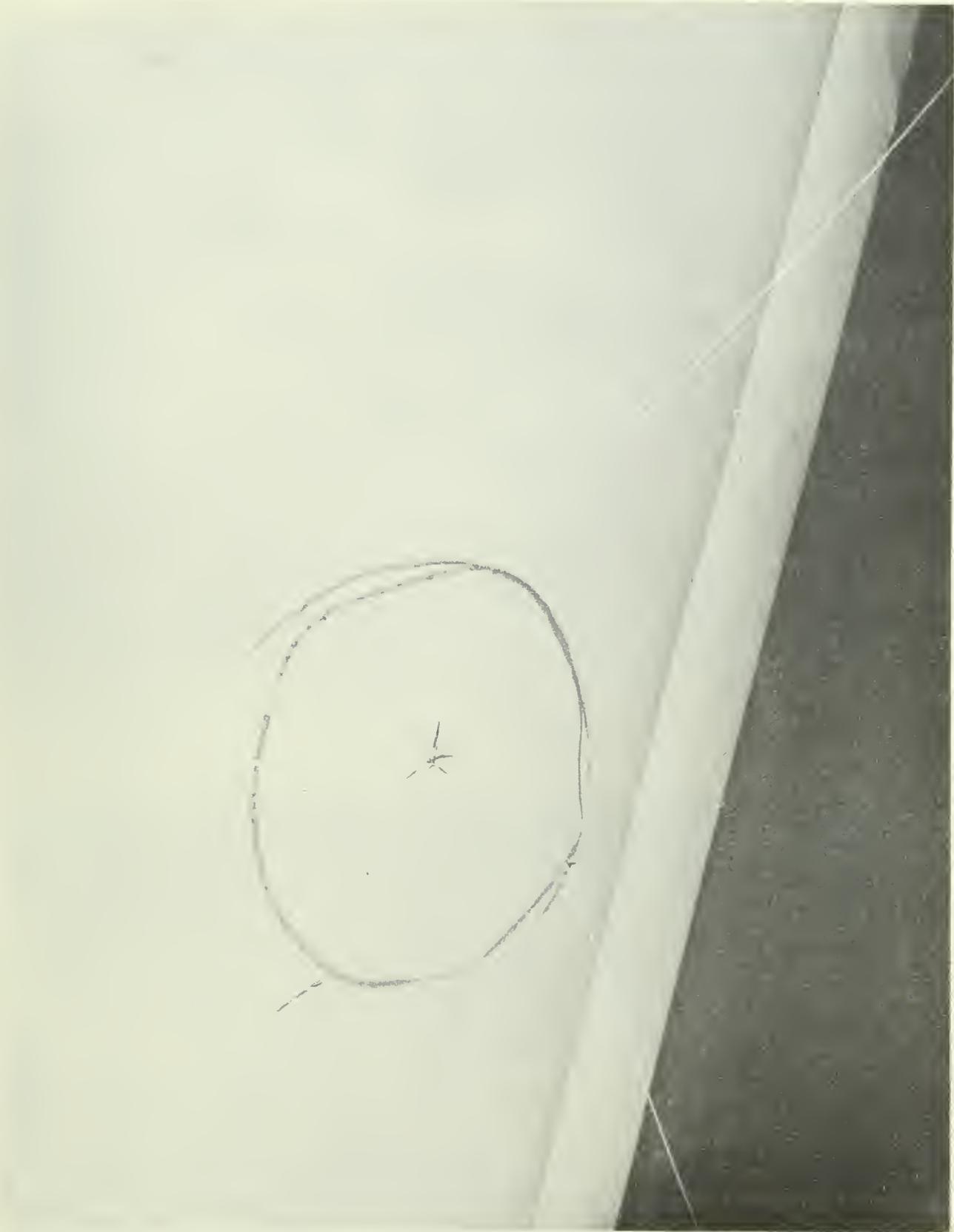
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 349



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 350



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 351



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 352

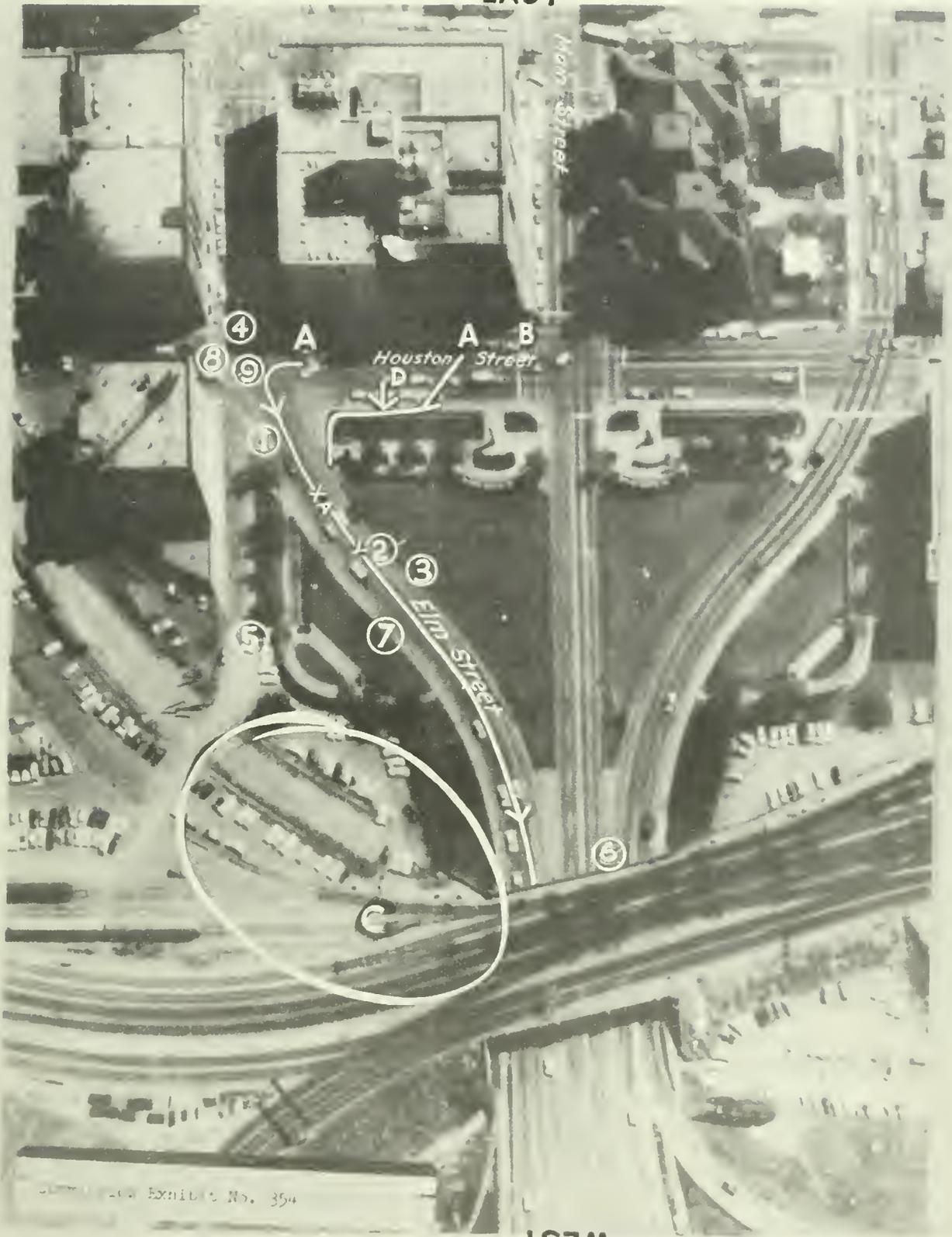


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 353

EAST

NORTH

SOUTH



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

Ruf

**VICE PRESIDENT DETAIL
OFFICE 1-22**

DAILY SHIFT REPORT

Special Agent in Charge: H. Stuart Knight - Gerald A. Behn
Place at Midnight: Washington, D. O.

Friday
Date: November 22, 1963
Section: All

AGENTS	REGULAR DUTY	EXTRA DUTY
1. Youngblood, R W	- SA - with Vice President/President Johnson	
2. Johns, T L	SA - " " " " " "	
3. Taylor, W.W	SA - with Mrs. Johnson and VP/President Johnson	
4. <i>Kennedy, J. D.</i> Shannon	<i>SA - on Standby - Ft. Worth - Texas</i> 12Mid - 8am (Texas Hotel, Fort Worth) - to Johnson City, Tex.	
6. Bechtle	SA - on Standby at Johnson City, Texas (<i>duty at ranch</i>)	
7. Bendickson	SA - on Standby at Johnson City, Tex. (<i>duty at ranch</i>)	
8. Goodenough	SA - " " " " " " (travel from Houston)	
9.		
10.	<i>(SA Goodenough and Shannon were returned to ranch for the 12-8 shift on night of 22nd)</i>	

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 Rk 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.
- 9:55am - 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 Carswell AFB, Texas
- 11:20am - AF-2 with VP and Mrs. Johnson departed Carswell AFB, Texas (Ft Worth).
- 11:35am - AF-2 arrived Love Field, Dallas, Texas
VP and Mrs. Johnson greeted Pres & Mrs Kennedy on their arrival at 11:38am.
- 11:50am - VP and Mrs. Johnson departed Love Field in Presidential motorcade.
- 12:30pm-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 *Thomas L. Johns*

Thomas L. Johns

DATE COMPLETED

Dec. 2, 1963

over

1:00pm - President Kennedy died at Parkland Hospital.

President and Mrs. Johnson departed Parkland Hospital in unmarked police cars, approx. 1:40pm, and arrived Love Field approximately 1:50pm and went aboard AF-1.

Mrs. Kennedy and body of Pres. Kennedy also came aboard.

2:30pm (approx.) - President Johnson sworn in as President aboard AF-1.

2:50pm - AF-1, with President and Mrs. Johnson departed Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

6:00pm - AF-1 arrived Andrews AFB, Md. and President Johnson made short speech/remarks, and greeted members of Cabinet and Congressional M Leaders.

6:19pm - President and Mrs. Johnson departed Andrews AFB via Helicopter. (Youngblood aboard).

6:32pm - 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 EOJ Office. (Rm 274).

9:27pm - President Johnson departed EOJ Office via auto.

9:41pm - 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 355—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 356

33

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63

personally appeared Louis Arnold Rowland, Address 3026 Remmerly St.,
POB: Corpus Christi, Texas
Age 32 Phone No. 7 1051
Dallas, Texas

Deposits and says:-

I am a student at Edanson High School in Dallas, Texas. I am employed on weekends at the Pizza Inn located on West Davis Avenue in Dallas. At approximately 12:10PM 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 ~~Supply~~ ^{Department} 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 ~~spot~~ spot where we were standing and the motorcade had just turned west on Elm heading down the hill when I heard a noise which I thought to be a back fire. In fact some of the people around laughed and then in about 8 seconds I heard another report and in about 3 seconds a third report. My wife, who had ahold, 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.

Arnold L. Rowland

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63

Louise Allen
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

"Dallas, Texas
November 21, 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 Hammerly, 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 pm. , 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 ^{/ at the time} 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.

Commission Exhibit No. 358

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 358

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

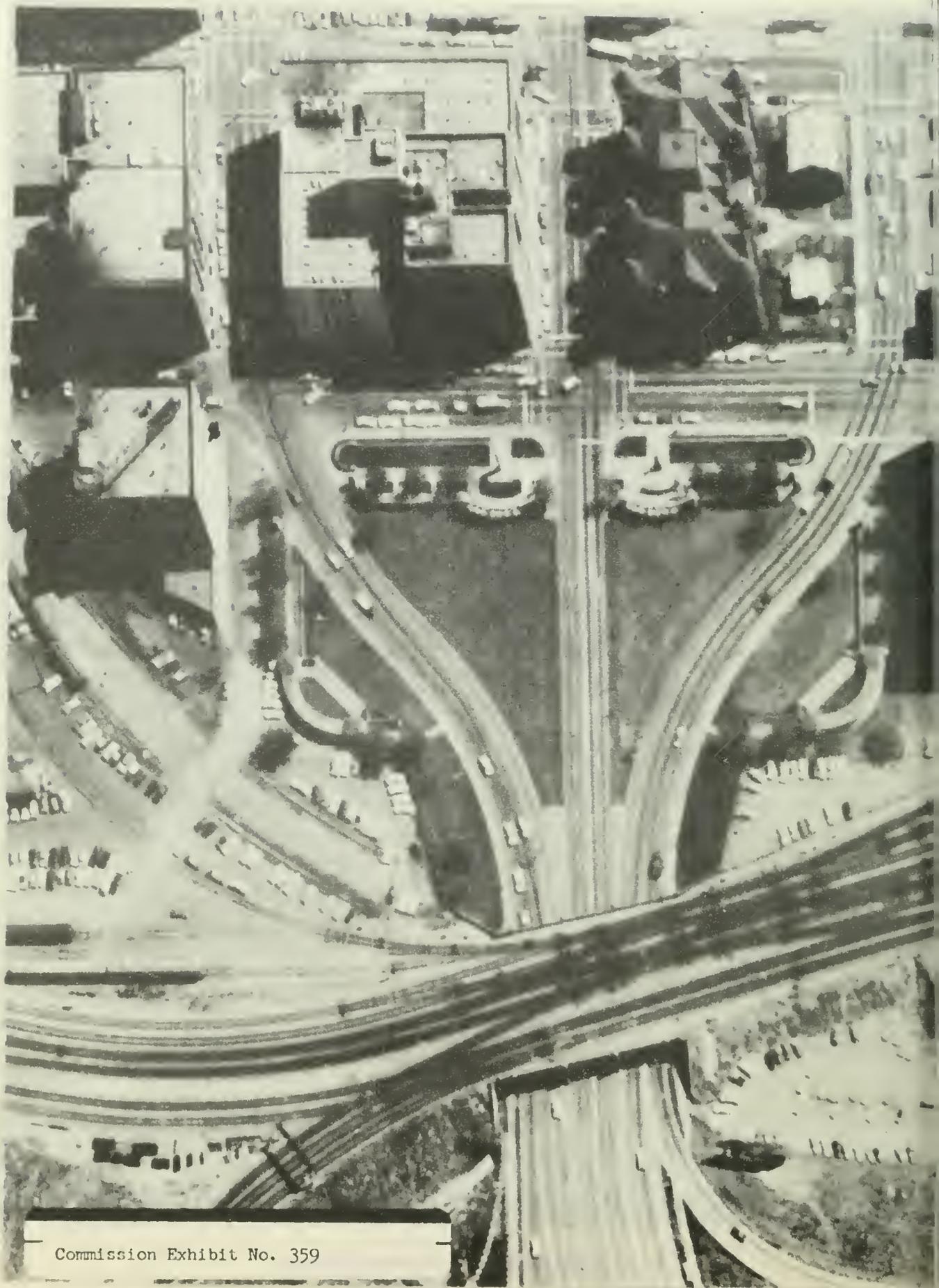
"/s/JAMES W. SWINFORD,

"Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas"

Commission Exhibit # 250

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 358—Continued



Commission Exhibit No. 359

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 359

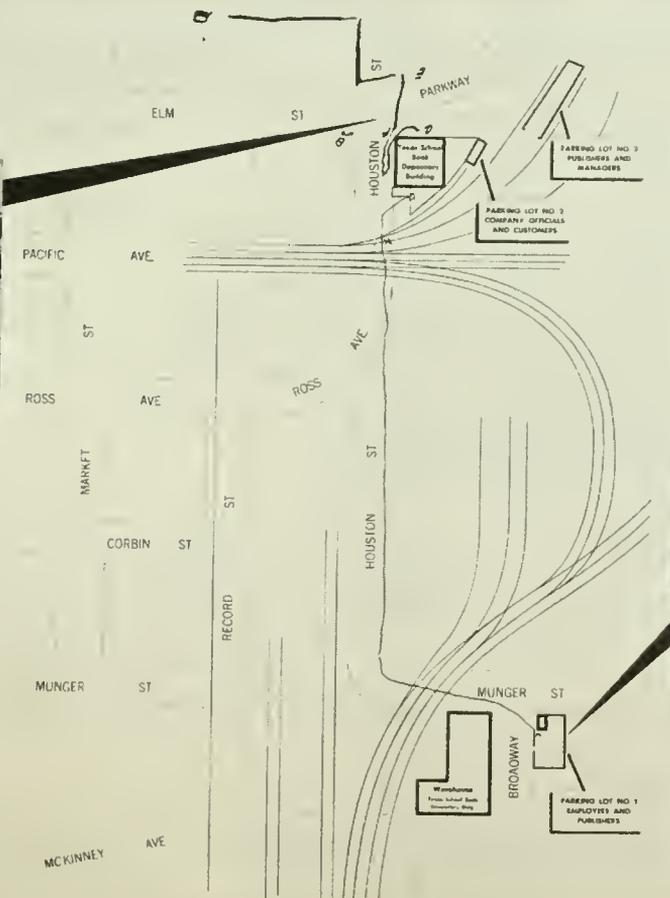


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 360

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 361



VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM ROOF OF TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM PARKING LOT NO. 1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 361

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
FLOOR PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

ELM STREET



VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE FROM INTERSECTION OF ELM AND HOUSTON STREETS

HOUSTON STREET



LOADING DOCK



EXTERIOR VIEW OF ENTRANCE DOOR FROM HOUSTON STREET LOADING DOCK



INTERIOR VIEW OF ENTRANCE DOOR LEADING TO HOUSTON STREET LOADING DOCK

Scale in feet



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
362



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 362

AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, Mary Rattan

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared _____

James Richard Worrell, Jr., w/m/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. When I was about 100 yards from the building I stopped to get my breath and looked back at the building. I saw a w/m, 5'8" 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 Rattan

Mary Rattan
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

CPS-GF-413



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 364



Commission Exhibit No. 365

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 365



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 366

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63

personally appeared Amos Leo Ewins, Address 411 Avenue F
Dallas, Texas

Age 15, Phone No. WI 3-9701

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.

Amos Leo Ewins

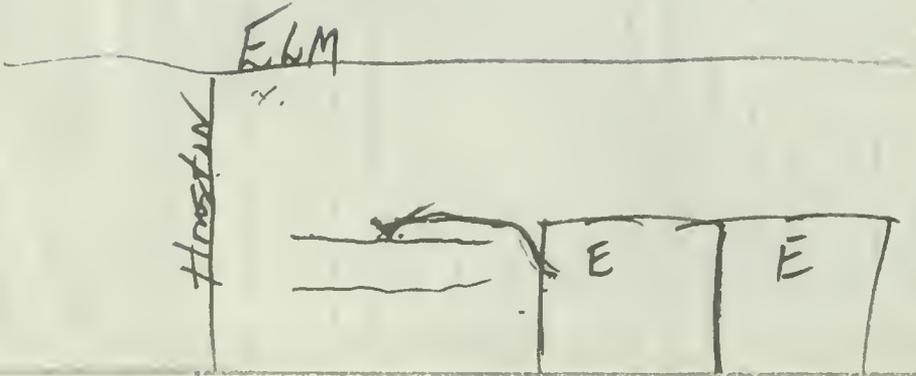
Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63

[Signature]
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 367

22

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 367



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 368



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 369

ALL TRAFFIC LAWS - CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE - AVOID SUDDEN STARTS AND STOPS

IDENTIFY DOMESTIC TRIP OR UNITS (X) OK'ed
 Call No. 370
 Date
 Car No.
 Driver
 Passenger
 Fare
 Tip
 Total
 Meter
 Fuel
 Charge
 No. Pass
 Time Out
 Time In
 Mile Out
 Mile In
 Avoid Errors
 Trip
 Units
 F.K.
 Total
 Less Charge
 Net Cash
 Gas
 Oil
 Pick Ups
 Calls
 Passengers
 1330022
 25.15012
 1330022
 25.15 1A

	Trips	Units	Paid Miles	Total Miles	Dead Miles
In	3591	8308	1698	6011	
Out	3570	8151	1636	5902	
Diff	21	157	62	109	
+					
Total					

MILES OUT 802.35
 TOTAL MILES _____
 Use Only if Two Cars Are Driven or Meter Changed
 Add Second Meter Readings
 Office Verification By _____

No.	FROM	TO	Meter	Fuel Rate	Charge	No. Pass	Time Out	Time In	Mile Out	Mile In	AVOID ERRORS
1	4924 Belmont	Airport	175			4	600	620		44	Trip 21 9.45
2	10607 March	4120 Upland St	85			1	630	700	44	54	Units 157 15.70
3	Wagon Hill 2	2804 Broadway	75			1	700	715	54	58	F.K.
4	560 Airport	Stoneleigh	285			1	700	750	58	70	TOTAL 25.15
5	320 Knight	3403 Hall	175			2	810	820	70	71	Less Charge
6	3403 Hall	3210 Knight	175			1	820	845	71	77	Net Cash
7	3807 Hawthorne	5317 Shirley	185			1	900	925	77	84	
8	Wagon Hill 2	Albion Hall	135			1	915	940	84	92	
9	4600 Winton	600 Winton	225			1	1030	1050	92	99	Gas 572
10	Loma motel	3528 Ashury	85			1	1100	1115	99	05	Oil
11	2918 West Henderson	Elm & St Paul	115			2	115	1130	05	09	Pick Ups 8
12	Louis Hotel	#16	55			3	1200	1215	09	11	Calls 13
13	#16	Greyhound	55			1	1215	1230	11	12	Passengers 29
14	Greyhound	500 W. Buckley	95			1	1230	1245	12	15	
15	Station	Greyhound	55			1	120	115	15	16	
16	Greyhound	1809 So. Lamar	75			1	115	130	16	19	
17	Louis	#16	55			1	130	145	19	20	
18	#16	Dalton St	345			1	145	230	20	32	
19	Stoneleigh	Airport	155			2	245	310	32	42	
20	3605 Robtch	#16	95			1	315	330	42	45	
21	#16	405 Ann	105			1	330	345	45	49	
22											

KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE BEHIND THE CAR AHEAD 'A 9012

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 370

Commission Exhibit No. 371

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 371

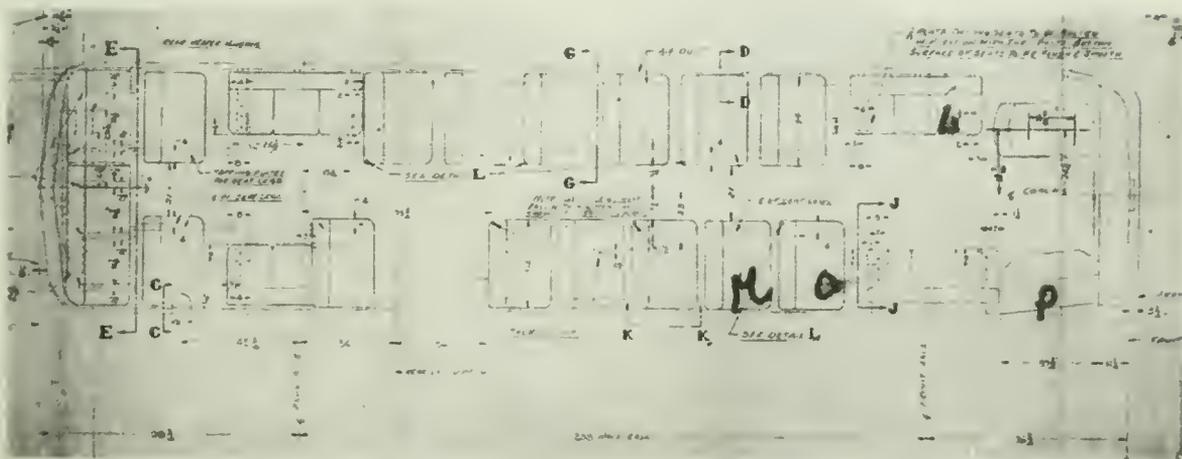


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 371—Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 372

Commission Exhibit No. 373



TYPE 1 PLAN USED IN CASE 433,
 [illegible] COMPANY.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 373



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 375



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 376

MARSALIS-RAMONA
ELMWOOD-MUNGER

NO. 4600

EFF 6-4-62 HRS

719

RUN 1213

TR. NO.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	
1152	1211		211					TIME ALLOWED ON SCHEDULE
LAKWOOD								REP. & T.I. 15
ABRAMS								TRAVEL
WESTSHORE								SPREAD
Paulus	1220		220					GIMME 26
Peak	1227	152						TRIPPER
Hall	1230	149						OVER 9:00
St. Paul	1236	143						TOTAL 41
LAMAR	1240	138						ACTUAL 719
Bec.-Greenbriar								PAY HOURS 800
Zangs	1246	132						MILES
Tyler								A.M. 35.8
Jefferson	1250	128						P.M. 73.4
Edgemont	1254	124						Miles When School Does Not Operate
Berkley								A.M.
Saner	1258	120						P.M.
MARSALIS		111						
RAMONA								
ELMWOOD								
TRAIN NO. 24	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 378



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 379



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 380

11378G
 SAFE DR-1
 NOV 30 1963
 11-22-63
 For Harvey Oswald
 In mail
 R. Martin
 Transfer slip taken
 by Oswald in Sim
 R. Martin

DALLAS TELEPHONE COMPANY	
WISCONSIN	A.M. P.M.
004459	1 DELBERT
	2 FOWLER
	3 HARWOOD
	4 CHATELAIN
	5 RUSSELL
	6 ST. LOUIS
	7 PARKVIEW
	8 OGDEN
	9 BIRLWAD
	10 DEWEY
	11 LAKEMOOD
	12 CAPITAL
	13 WEST DOONE
	14 MARSHALL
	15 ECKERT
	16 CLINE
	17 DR. PARLAND
	18 DEWITT
	19 WYDENWOOD
	FAB PAPE
	RETRANSFER
	A B C
	ZONE 2 3
SHOPPER TRANSFER	
1	0



D-35 (Q 262-264)

11-22-63
 R. Martin
 E. Boyd
 4:05 PM

Road



D-35 (Q 262-264)

SAFETY FIRST — OBEY ALL TRAFFIC LAWS — GIVE PROPER SIGNALS — AVOID SUDDEN STARTS AND STOPS.

Driver *W. H. Waley*
 Shift **SHORT DAY**
 Date *Nov 22 5 05 AM '63*

		METER READING				
		Trips	Units	Paid Miles	Total Miles	Dead Miles
In		3591	8308	1698	6011	
Out		3570	8151	1636	5902	
Diff.		21	157	62	109	
+						
-						
Total:						

MILES IN *80350*
 MILES OUT *80235*
 TOTAL MILES _____
 Use Only if Two Cars Are Driven or Meter Changed
 Add Second Meter Readings _____
 Office Verification By _____

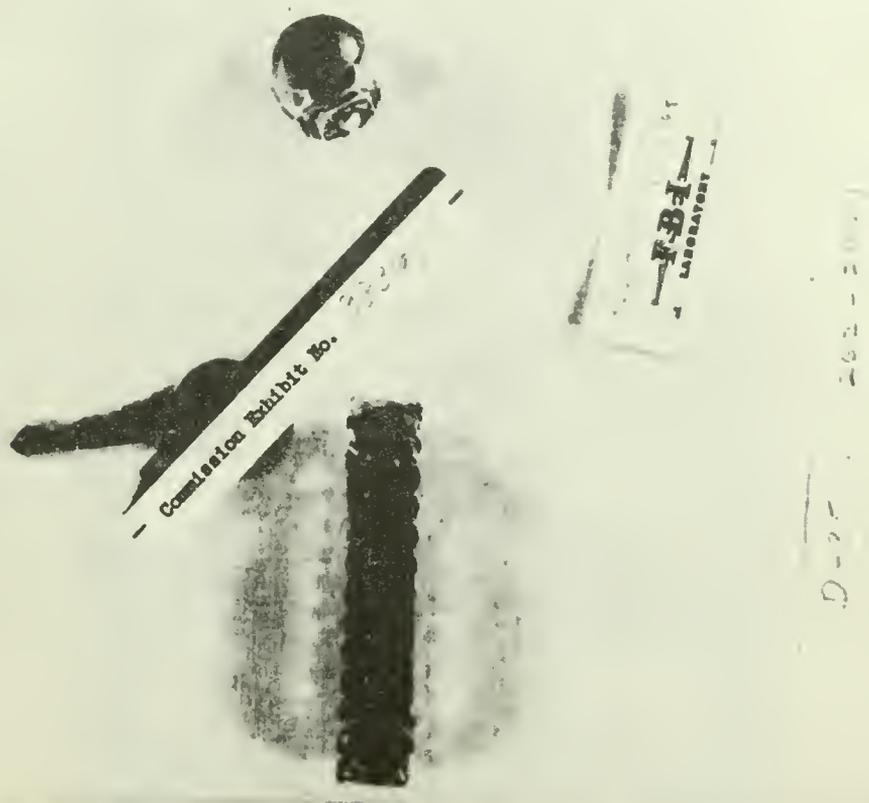
COURTEOUS, ALERT DRIVERS ARE SELDOM INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE BEHIND THE CAR AHEAD

Call or Pick-up	No.	FROM	TO	Miles	Flat Rate	Charge	No. Pass.	Time Out	Time In	Miles Out	Miles In	AVOID ERRORS	
C	1	4924 Belmont	Airport	175			4	600	620		44	Trips	21 9.45
C	2	10697 Marsh	4126 Walnut St	85			1	630	700	44	54	Units	157 15.70
P	3	Walnut Hill V.	2804 Lombard	75			1	700	715	54	58	F.R.	
C	4	5623 Amburat	Stoneleigh	205			1	730	750	58	70	TOTAL	25.15
C	5	3210 Knight	3403 Hall	95			2	810	820	70	71	Less Charges	
P	6	3403 Hall	3210 Knight	175			1	820	845	71	77	Net Cash	
C	7	3807 Hawthorne	5317 Shibley	105			1	900	915	77	84		
C	8	Melrose	Alkins Hall	125			1	915	940	84	92		
C	9	6022 Winton	6002 Winton	225			1	1030	1050	92	99	Gas	5 1/2
C	10	Jama Motel	3528 Assury	85			1	1100	1115	99	05	Oil	
C	11	2918 No. Henderson	Elm & St Paul	115			2	115	1130	05	09	Pick Ups	8
C	12	Travis Hotel	#16	55			3	1200	1215	09	11	Calls	13
P	13	#16	Greyhound	55			1	1215	1230	11	12	Passengers	29
P	14	Greyhound	500 No. Buckley	95			1	1230	1245	12	15		
P	15	Station	Greyhound	55			1	100	115	15	16		
P	16	Greyhound	1809 So. Lamar	75			1	115	130	16	19		
C	17	Travis	#16	55			1	130	145	19	20		
P	18	#16	Dal. Hi. Cto	345			1	145	230	20	32		
C	19	Stoneleigh	Airport	155			2	245	310	32	42		
C	20	3605 Routh	#16	95			1	315	330	42	45		
P	21	#16	405 Ann	105			1	330	345	45	49		
	22												

133NOV22 25.15 TA
 133NOV22 25.15 CA 12

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."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 384



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 385



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 386

CLINICAL RECORD		AUTOPSY PROTOCOL A63-272 (JJH:ec)						
DATE AND HOUR DIED		DATE AND HOUR AUTOPSY PERFORMED		CHECK ONE				
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	FULL AUTOPSY	HEAD ONLY	TRUNK ONLY
22 November 1963 1300(CST)				22 November 1963 2000(EST)				
PROSECTOR (497831)		ASSISTANT (439378)		CDR "J" THORNTON BOSWELL, MC, USN		X		
CDR J. J. HUNES, MC, USN		LCOL PIERRE A. FINCK, MC, USA		(04 043 322)				
CLINICAL DIAGNOSES (including operations)								

Ht. - 72½ inches
Wt. - 170 pounds
Eyes - blue
Hair - Reddish brown

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES

CAUSE OF DEATH: Gunshot wound, head.

APPROVED-SIGNATURE

J. J. HUNES, CDR, MC, USN		AGE		SEX		RACE		IDENTIFICATION NO.		AUTOPSY NO.	
PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES		46		Male		Cauc.				A63-272	
PATIENT'S IDENTIFICATION (For typed or written entries give: Name—last, first, middle; grade; date; hospital or medical facility)								REGISTER NO.		WARD NO.	

KENNEDY, JOHN F.
NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

AUTOPSY PROTOCOL
Standard Form 603

[Handwritten signatures]

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

CLINICAL SUMMARY:

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 wherethe 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.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BODY:

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.)

There is clotted blood on the external ears but otherwise the ears, nares, 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.

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 x 6 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 occiput. 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 x 2 mm. and 3 x 1 mm. These are placed in the custody of Agents Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. and James W. Sibert, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who executed a receipt therefor (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 musculature. The middle path through the fascia and musculature cannot be easily probed. The wound presumably of exit was that described by Dr. Malcolm 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 gray-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 above 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

A63-272

Page 6

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. Kallerman 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 saggital 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-scapular and 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 upper 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. Humes
J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN (497831)

"J" Thornton Boswell
"J" THORNTON BOSWELL
CDR, MC, USN (489878)

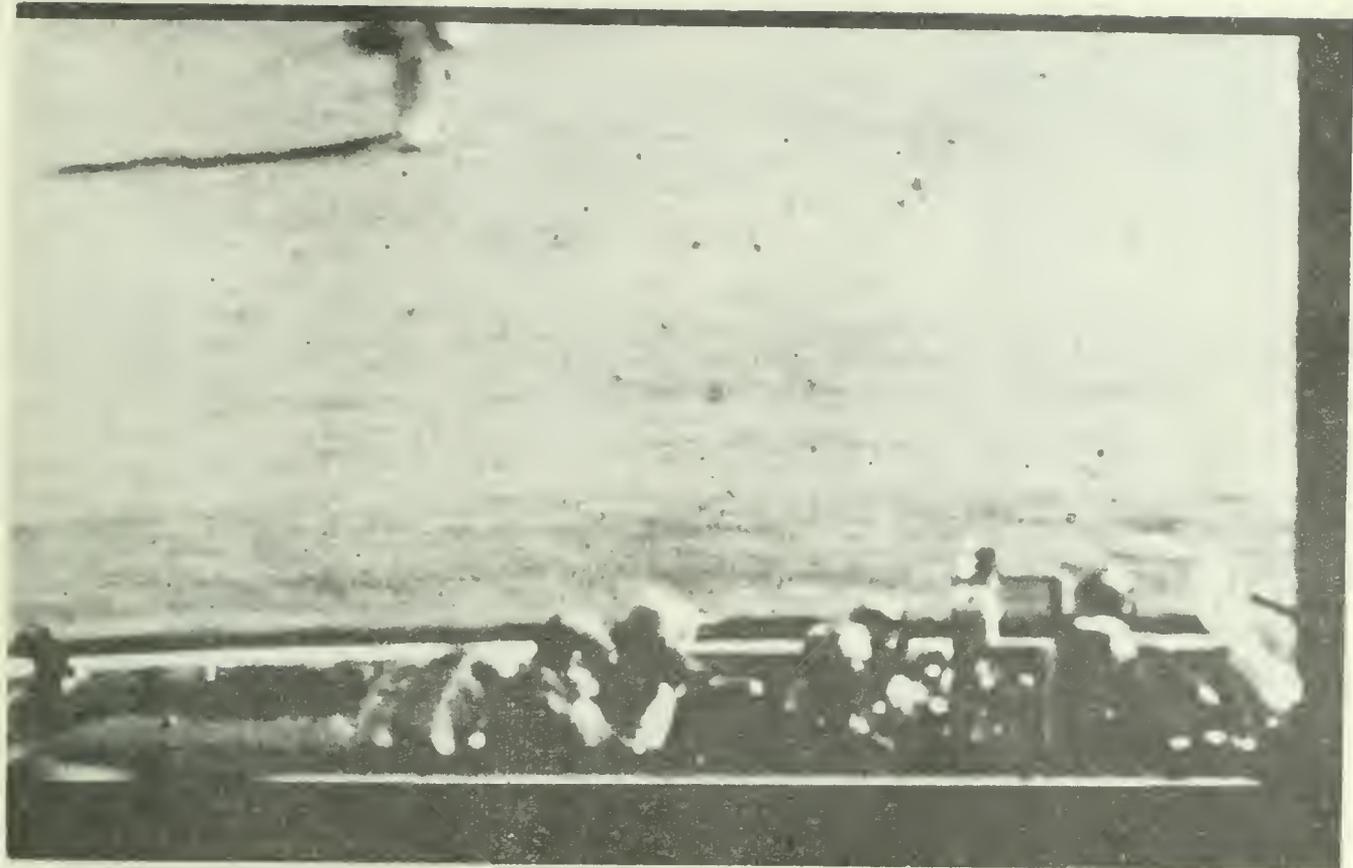
Pierre A. Finck
PIERRE A. FINCK
LT COL, MC, USA
(04-043-322)

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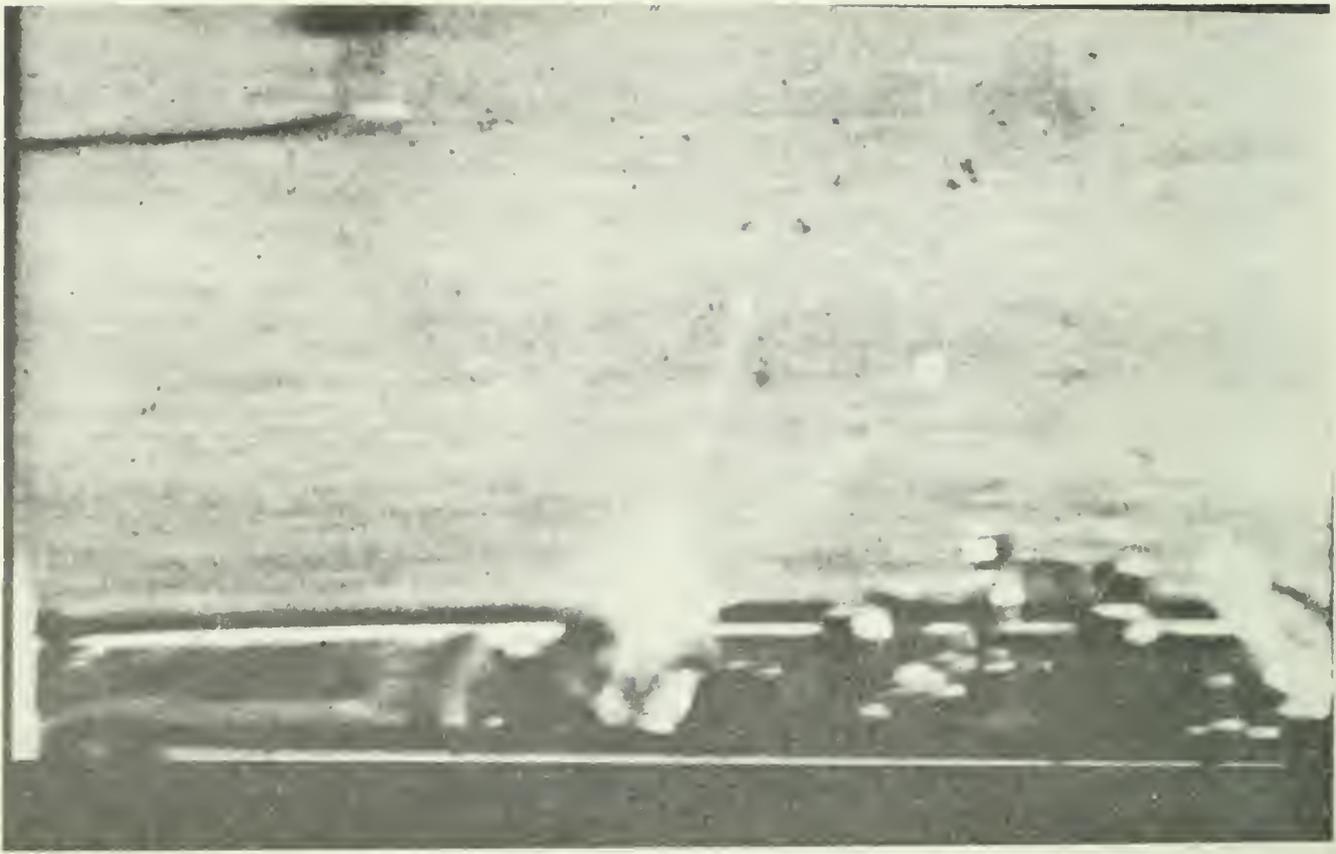
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 387—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 388



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 389



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 390

MEN

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

No. A63-272

Page 2

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 sub-epicardial 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
J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN, 497831

JWH

1221

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. *JHS*

6 December 1963

FIRST ENDORSEMENT

From: Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center
To: The White House Physician

- 1. Forwarded.

C. B. GALLOWAY

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